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A REVIEW

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 7TH, 1894.

DEATH.

At Stuttgart, Germany, on Sunday, 1st July, 1894. EMMA KESSLER, the beloved wife of Hermann Kessler, Tokyo.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. KIM, the Korean Minister, has left for home.

VOLUNTEER corps are organising in various parts of the country.

THE price of coal is rising owing to the dislocation of the coastwise traffic.

THE graduation ceremony of the Imperial University takes place on the 10th inst.

THE yacht *Spray*, late *Momotaro*, is the holder of the Weston Challenge Shield for the year.

MR. MIYAGAWA KYUJIRO, newly appointed Japanese Consul at Lyons, left for his post on the 30th ult.

THE British Squadron on the China-Japan station left Yokohama for a cruise in northern waters on Tuesday. The ships comprised

H.M.S. *Centurion*, *Alacrity*, *Daphne*, *Linnet*, *Mercury*, *Plover*, and *Severn*.

HIS MAJESTY the Emperor has sent presents of cigarettes and cognac to the Japanese soldiers in Korea.

H.B.M. CONSUL at Yokohama, Mr. James Troup, left for Hakodate on Tuesday on board H.M.S. *Severn*.

THE long drought in Yokohama is over. Rain began falling on Friday evening, and is continuing steadily.

LIGHTNING has killed several persons during the last few days; houses have also been fired and animals injured.

A SOSHI who assaulted Mr. Shimada Saburo has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year and seven months.

H.I.H. THE CROWN PRINCE leaves the capital on the 16th inst. for Numadzu, where he intends staying for about four weeks.

IN the cricket match last Saturday, Mr. G. Philip took five wickets for eight runs; two centuries were made on Wednesday.

THE Yokohama Four-staples Exchange was opened with much *eldi* on Sunday. Mr. Kaneko Kentaro was among the speakers.

THE Kanagawa local authorities propose widening the public roads at Motomachi, Yokohama, devastated by the recent big conflagration.

DR. RITTER, Vice-Consul at Yokohama for the Swiss Republic, has returned from Korea, whence he had gone on Government business.

AMERICAN Independence Day was duly celebrated on the fourth of July, with two sailing races, a cricket match, and a display of fireworks.

COUNT SAIGO, Minister of the Navy, entertained Admiral Fremantle and his principal flag officers at his villa at Meguro, Tokyo, on Saturday, the 30th ult.

A GREAT deal of uneasiness prevails among the Chinese of Yokohama Settlement concerning the Korean embargo; none venture outside the Settlement limits after dark.

DR. AOYAMA and Surgeon Ishigami have been attacked by the plague while prosecuting their medical researches in Hongkong. Latest news gives hopes of their recovery.

A CERTAIN large coal company of Kiushu has resolved not to sell coal to Chinese. The Coal Merchants Guild at Wakamatsu have agreed to take a similar step.

A COOPER on board H.M.S. *Mercury*, while in an intoxicated condition, fell from a sampan into the harbour and was drowned. The body was recovered the following morning, Monday.

THE veteran *Daimyo* won the handsome bronze trophy presented by the officers of the British Navy, lately in harbour, and raced for by boats of the A division of the Yokohama Sailing Club.

A NUMBER of leading residents of Tokyo and Yokohama are preparing to give a congratulatory dinner to Professors Kitazato and Aoyama upon their return from Hongkong. The local physicians are preparing a reception in their honour.

FIGHTS have taken place in various parts of Kanagawa in connection with the water privileges. The appearance of the rice-fields around Yokohama before the rain came was

most pitiable, the earth being deeply cracked while the untransplanted rice was turning a rusty yellow.

THE Commencement exercises of the Yokohama Kyoritsu Jo-Gakko took place on Monday; the High School for Girls broke up on Wednesday, when prizes and diplomas won during the last half-year were distributed by the Principal, Mrs. Smedley.

A SERIOUS explosion has taken place in a coal mine at Pontypridd, Wales, and 260 men are buried alive. The agreement between Great Britain and Germany regarding the Congo Treaty, already cabled, has been officially confirmed. The parleying with France, on the same matter, continues and an agreement with that Power is likely to be less easy. Meanwhile, France is sending a large force to the Ubanghi region of the Congo. The British Budget has passed the Committee stage in the House of Commons by a majority of thirteen votes. The wine and beer duties have been increased in the three Kingdoms. The new Lord Chief Justice of England is Sir Charles Russell, the distinguished pleader who was lately appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary. The strike of railway workmen in the United States is developing aggressively and troops are being called out. A new French Cabinet is being formed in France by M. Dupuy. The U.S. Tariff Bill has passed the Senate by five votes, and goes into force on August 1st. Sir Ed. Grey has announced that the British Government has addressed communications to China and Japan in the interests of peace, advising them to make every effort to arrive at an amicable settlement.

THE Import market has been ruling very dull and apathetic this week, and in Yarns there has been practically nothing done. Quotations are declining in the interior, owing, it is said, to the fears of a poor harvest, and dealers say that they cannot go on with the prices prevailing here. Some demand for Twills sprang up in the earlier part of the week, and some few calls were made for Scotch Fingerings; beyond these things are stagnant. In Metals, some decrease of about 10 cents per picul is to be noted in Wire Nails; if Plate Iron fell a trifle below present quotations we believe some considerable business might be done—holders, however, declare, that they cannot go lower. No sales of importance are reported among Kerosene dealers, and, notwithstanding the large stock now in hand, prices are well maintained. This has been a quiet week for Sugar, though the up-country demand is said to be improving a little; holders are strong at late rates. The opening of the Produce Exchange has not yet begun to affect exports, though there can be no doubt that as time advances its influence will be felt on occasion. Even this week the Japanese brokers have been speculating in Choicest Leaf as high as \$35, a figure which foreign buyers refuse to entertain. The Silk season of 1893-94 closed on the 30th ult. opening again on the 2nd July. The total settlements for the past season were 45,700 piculs, as against 47,700 piculs last year, leaving a stock of 5,350 piculs to be carried into the new season, as against 500 piculs on the 30th June, 1893. Business has been dull in Raw during the past few days, through rumours are afloat of large pending transactions. Arrivals are coming in freely, principally of full sizes. In Waste things are dull. The total settlements for the closing season were 30,000 piculs, against 46,500 piculs for the previous season, the stock carried over being 12,200 piculs as against 2,500 piculs last year. Exchange has been remarkably steady during the week and closes firm.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

Some Japanese papers, as we have already observed, are impatient of what they suppose to be the Government's delay or hesitation about declaring war against China. At present there is no just ground of war against China. Her mere refusal to act in concert with Japan for the regeneration of Korea does not in itself indicate a hostile attitude, and besides, China has a plain right of choice in such a matter. Only when the Peking Government openly essays to obstruct Japan's policy in Korea will the latter be justified in declaring war against the Middle Kingdom. The metropolitan papers know this very well, but they take it for granted that China is determined upon a policy of obstruction. The diplomatic measures that she is taking for an amicable settlement of the complication, are, in the opinion of these papers, a device to gain time for completing her warlike preparations. Viewing the situation in that light, they declare that a collision is only a question of time, and, consequently insist that Japan should so manage matters as to make it impossible for China to rely any longer upon her accustomed policy of procrastination.

The *Mainichi Shimbun*, at first the most moderate and peaceful of the metropolitan papers, is now an ardent advocate of immediate action. In our contemporary's opinion, China's refusal to cooperate with Japan for the work of reform in Korea and her allusion to Korea in diplomatic documents as her dependency, are sufficient to show that she is determined on appealing to the *ultima ratio*. The longer the delay, the keener and more serious will become the struggle. In another article, our contemporary alludes to the erroneous policy pursued by Japan in Korea in 1884, and recommends the Government to take prompt and decisive measures at the present juncture so as to make both China and Korea fear and respect Japan.

The *Kokkai* deprecates any rash and hasty step, but at the same time is strongly opposed to a situation of continued uncertainty. It declares that the Japanese Government is competent to terminate this uncertainty. Japanese statesmen, continues our contemporary, seem to be now waiting for China to commence hostile operations. Nothing could be more fatal to Japan's interests than such a passive policy. The Japanese Cabinet should send an ultimatum to the Peking Government, warning them against further interference in the internal affairs of Korea, and demanding the withdrawal, within a stated period, of the Chinese troops from Korea. Should China consent to the course suggested by Japan, the question will be settled. But should she refuse to act as desired, it will then be time for Japan to declare war against her. In conclusion, the *Kokkai* expresses satisfaction with the news that the Japanese Government has declined to entertain offers of mediation on the part of certain Powers. It advises the Cabinet never to pursue a passive policy against China.

The *Yiji Shimpō* takes pains to assure outsiders, as well as those concerned, that Japan has no designs upon the territory of Korea. It is not unnatural that some persons should entertain a suspicion of Japan's secretly harbouring an intention of annexing the peninsula. "But we do not hesitate to assure such persons that, in our opinion, Japan will never pursue a policy of aggrandisement in Korea.....Should there be a land suitable for them to settle or occupy, the Japanese would not decline to do either. But nothing could be gained by annexing Korean territory; on the contrary, such a measure on Japan's part might be prejudicial to the general peace and tranquillity of the East. Apart from any question of morality, considerations of more interest counsel us against the annexation of the peninsular Kingdom."

Our contemporary then proceeds to dilate upon the dangers attending the direct contact of strong Powers, and upon the advantage of maintaining a buffer state between them to soften the shock of collision. Some years ago, a party in Japan advocated the amalgamation of Korea into this country's territory, but a better understanding of the state of affairs has awakened these persons from their dream of conquest. Japan's object in despatching troops to Korea, is simply to see to the placing of Korean progress and independence on a sound basis. As to the reformatory measures to be adopted, our contemporary suggests, first, that the official organization should be thoroughly revised so as to invest the Ministers of State and other high officials with a due share of responsibility; secondly, that laws should be enacted on modern lines, and strictly enforced; thirdly, efficient systems of police and *gendarmerie* should be created; fourthly, the foundations of financial and economical development should be laid; fifthly, the Army and the Navy should be remodelled, or rather created; sixthly, educational institutions should be thoroughly reorganized; and seventhly, that reforms should be introduced in every other department of national life. In short, the *Yiji* insists that the work of reorganization should be thorough and complete. Special attention is directed to the importance of abolishing the custom of maintaining a staff of eunuchs at Court. The thing is contrary to nature, and such an institution is liable to work serious mischief in politics. It has happened frequently that eunuchs of exceptional force of character and extraordinary talent obtained such complete ascendancy over the minds of the King and the Queen as to constitute themselves (in all but form) the real rulers of the country.

The *Niroku Shimpō* thinks that in the event of war Japan ought to direct her energies to the annihilation of the Chinese Navy. There are some people, says our contemporary, who advocate that troops should be at once landed in China and marched in the direction of Peking. That is a fatal error. Before anything of the kind can be attempted, Japan must be sure of complete supremacy on the sea. Without such supremacy, she would be unable not only to invade the Chinese in their land, but even to maintain her ground in Korea. When once maritime supremacy is obtained by Japan, the *Niroku* apparently thinks it a comparatively easy task to humble China. Triumphant on the sea and with Korea as a basis of land operations, Japan, we are told, would unquestionably have her big neighbour at her mercy.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* takes it for granted that there will be war between Japan and China, and that the former will be entirely victorious. Our contemporary consequently does not think it too early to consider the demands which this Empire ought to prefer to the vanquished China. First of all, Japan should demand an indemnity sufficient to cover the expenses incurred in the prosecution of war as well as in making provision for the wounded and the families of the slain. Japan should further insist on the payment of the sum in gold. The *Kokumin's* idea is that the money thus obtained should be employed for the adoption of a gold standard in this country. In fact, our contemporary proposes that Japan should imitate what Germany did with the war indemnity obtained from France. Another demand which Japan ought to make is that the treaty between the two countries should be revised, in the sense that, on the one hand, the Japanese in China should enjoy all the privileges accorded to the most favoured nation, as well as some other special advantages, and that, on the other, the Chinese in Japan should be brought under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Courts.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, writing on the same subject, observes that the policy of maintaining Korean independence and furthering her

progress is one which Japan has always pursued in the past. The principal recompense Japan seeks to obtain for her trouble is the creation of a neutral state provided with fair means of self-protection against foreign invasion. In matters of immunities and privileges in the peninsula, Japan ought to be satisfied with such as may be granted to other Powers. It is not, however, (continues our contemporary), to be expected that Japan can incur heavy expenses on account of Korea without some means of repayment. Even, however, in securing the recovery of some part of the outlay made by Japan, she ought to be liberal and magnanimous. Our contemporary cannot, therefore, agree with those who insist that Japan should obtain especial advantages in the Korean peninsula. With regard to the carrying out of the mission undertaken by Japan in the peninsula, the *Nichi Nichi* states that she will not be induced, under whatever circumstances, to abandon the task before it shall have been completed, and that she will be compelled to regard as her enemy whatever Power may interfere with her work in the peninsula. Concerning the impatience shown by the majority of the metropolitan papers about the suspense of the present situation, the *Nichi Nichi* reminds those journals of the fact that the primary object of the Japanese troops in Korea is now to guard the independence of the peninsula, and not to fight China. As the result of certain diplomatic negotiations, Japan has to take upon her own shoulders the responsibility of maintaining progress in the peninsula. In order to discharge this important trust efficiently, the presence of a large body of troops is essential. "With all respect for the independence of Korea and her sovereignty, it is to be recognized that the troops now stationed there may be regarded in the light of a permanent garrison. In fact, the consequence of the present policy will be the establishment of a Seventh Garrison in the peninsula. The troops are to remain in Korea until she shall have become strong enough to defend herself." Such being the case, there is no cause to be impatient about the inaction of the force in Korea. Should China, however, attempt to block Japan's path in the peninsula, she ought to fight. But in that event, the theatre of war will not, in the *Nichi Nichi's* opinion, be Korea. Japan must be prepared, if necessary, to sustain the conflict for any length of time. There is no necessity for taking any ill-advised and precipitate motion.

Concerning the Tientsin Treaty, a large section of the press advocates its abrogation. These papers maintain that the object of the treaty being negative, its stipulations are incompatible with the positive policy which Japan has now decided to pursue in Korea. The Chinese Government, in the opinion of these journals, is opposed to the abolition of the treaty, and consequently the opening of negotiations for that purpose is believed to be the best means of bringing the complication to a speedy issue one way or other. They further demand that the negotiations should be carried on with the Chinese Government by a special Ambassador appointed for the purpose.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the *Yiji Shimpō*, and some other papers are of a different opinion. They laugh at the great noise made by certain journals about the abrogation of the Tientsin Treaty. They fail to perceive, in the first place, that its abrogation is not yet necessary; and in the second, that, should such a course become advisable, the object could be attained more expeditiously by means of a diplomatic note or even by a single telegraphic communication.

There being a tendency to offer insults to the Chinese residents in the streets of Tokyo, the *Kokkai* advises its countrymen to be civil and considerate even in the event of war between the two countries. Profound sympathy is expressed by the whole press on account of the sickness of Professor Aoyama and Surgeon Ishigami in Hongkong.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE TOKYO CITY ASSEMBLY.

A SCENE of no small confusion was recently presented in the Tokyo City Assembly, originating in a motion of a want of confidence put by one of the members. The motion was directed against the Committee formerly selected for the transaction of all business connected with street-improvements. Some time ago, our readers may remember, the City Assembly decided that the width of the streets as stipulated in the Improvements Regulations, ten *ken* (=60 feet), was too great, and that therefore the average width should be reduced to eight *ken* (48 feet). This resolution was reported to the Minister of Home Affairs by the Street Improvement Committee, ten members of which body are selected from out the City Assembly. The Minister in question has, however, rejected the presentation and decided to abide by the stipulations of the Regulations. Now the City Assembly has for some time since had a special Committee commissioned to investigate into the actual state of affairs, and, in behalf of this body Mr. Nakajima Matagoro suggested, at the recent meeting, that, as a temporary measure, the width should be reduced to eight *ken*. He further stated—and not with any too great discretion, in our opinion—that, with regard to the nature of the required business, should the prosperity of the City in another fifty or one hundred years necessitate the widening of the streets as put down in the Regulations, this might be done at that time, in accordance with the needs of the metropolis at that distant date. A few members objected to this proposal, but when the sense of the meeting was taken a large majority were found in favour of Mr. Nakajima's temporizing proposition, and the motion was accordingly passed. The mover then asked the permission of the Chairman to introduce an urgency motion, and on this being granted, he said that he considered the action of the City members of the Street Improvement Committee directly opposed to the best interests of the City, for they had not properly supported the representation submitted by the Assembly to the Minister of Home Affairs when the latter had occasion to interrogate the Improvement Committee concerning the matter in question. In view of the indifference of the Committee, and particularly of those members who had been selected as representatives of the City Assembly in the matter, the Home Minister had rejected the representation, without formally obtaining the sanction of the Committee as a whole. Mr. Nakajima therefore moved that a vote of want of confidence should be directed against the members in question and that they should further be made to resign their commissioner-ship. A scene of great disorder ensued, but just as another motion was being put as to whether or not the Committee-men thus censured should be required to leave the chamber or continue in their seats, a number of members arose and abruptly left the room. Insufficient for a quorum remaining, Mr. Kusumoto declared the sitting for the day closed. On the following day the deliberation on the second motion was renewed, and it was resolved that the impeached members need not quit their seats and that the strangers' gallery need not be cleared. The voting then commenced. Twenty-eight members were present, and no less than twenty-one of these voted in favour of the motion, only six opposing ballots being cast, the Committee members being thus declared to have forfeited the confidence of the Assembly. The impeached members subsequently held a conference of their own, in which they concluded that they saw no valid reason to comply with the decision of the Assembly, having conscientiously acted as they deemed best for the interests of the metropolis.

A LADY LOYALIST.

THE only survivor, if we remember aright, of the very few lady loyalists who played a conspicuous rôle in the troubled days preceding the Restoration, has just died. Matsuo Tase

was the wife of Matsuo Junsai, a petty retainer of the once powerful Takasu class, in Mino. The lord of Takasu had a small fief not far from Iida, an unpretentious town in Shinano, and Matsuo was one of the retainers of the Takasu clan living in that remote corner of the country. Tase, eldest daughter of Takemura Kagemitsu, a country squire (*goshi*), residing in a village in Shinano on the border of the Takasu fief, and was born in the year 1810, and married Matsuo Junsai at the age of 19. Nothing particular is known of her early womanhood, except that she was fond of literature and bought, when at the age of forty, a complete set of the works of the celebrated Murasaki Shikibu, then a rare and costly possession. Neither Matsuo nor his wife had sufficient money to purchase the books outright, so it was not until she had, with the full consent of her husband, disposed of a part of her marriage dowry that Tase was able to buy the long-coveted volumes. She was an indefatigable seeker after knowledge, and when more than fifty years old—a time in which most Japanese consider themselves only fit to retire from active service, an idea which prevailed far more in the pre-Restoration days than it does at present—she became a disciple of the noted Hirata Atsutane, one of the most famous scholars and fervent loyalists of that time. Earnest perusal of the works of the elder savant and frequent conversations with him awoke in her a sentiment of ardent devotion to the Imperial cause, which was soon to be put to the test. The advent of foreign ambassadors desirous of opening the country to commerce, greatly agitated the minds of those hardy warriors who were already discontented with the Tokugawa Regency, and they flocked in great numbers to the then seat of the Imperial Court, Kyoto, with the intent of encompassing the downfall of the Bakufu and the restitution of Imperial supremacy. The Choshu clan was most notable for its zeal in this loyal cause, and it was with the retainers of that astute clan that Tase held frequent and intimate intercourse. Taking advantage of her comparative immunity from the suspicion of the Regency, which was so strongly directed against the *samurai* supposed to hold advanced views, the brave old lady played a most useful as well as highly dangerous rôle, which would have been followed by immediate detection had it been undertaken by a male agent. It was she who acted as a go-between in the correspondence exchanged between the loyal *samurai* and the courtiers who shared their views. Finding, however, that the sentiment of loyalty was but imperfectly awakened in the *samurai* class and that the great programme which she and her fellow-thinkers had resolved upon met with feeble response on the part of the public, she consulted with her comrades as to the most efficacious method of making some public demonstration. One fine morning the people of Kyoto were astonished at seeing the heads of the wooden images of the first three Ashikaga Shoguns (which images stood in the Toji-in in the western section of the city) exposed in one of the public squares in the manner that the heads of felons were treated in those days. Immediately beneath the heads was a placard stating that the three Ashikaga magnates had been decapitated because they had been and still were intensely hated as most evil usurpers of the Imperial prerogatives. The whole affair was the outcome of conferences that Tase had had with her friends. This audacious step on the part of the loyalists made the agents of the Regency still more vigilant in their espionage of those who had hitherto been regarded as disaffected, and many were the *ronin* who, unjustly, were arrested and imprisoned. In the course of their espionage, the Tokugawa secret agents gradually came to keep a watchful eye on the movements of Madame Tase. She was fully aware of this, but so strictly kept was the watch that she could find no place where she might hope for comparative safety from the spies of the Shogunate. For this reason she boldly determined to be careless of her personal safety, and with heroic resignation awaited in her lodging the arrival of her captors. It was just then,

fortunately, that a friend in the Choshu clan obtained for her permission to reside in the Kyoto mansion of his noble master, and she thus narrowly escaped arrest and imprisonment. The spacious mansion of the lord of Choshu was then a sort of refuge for patriots who aimed at the subversion of the Tokugawa Regency; yet in it there were not a few who, feigning to be devoted to the Imperial cause, really were nothing but spies of the Shogunate. The shrewd eyes of the lady soon discovered a number of these men of questionable honour, whereupon she and her friends reproached them in terms of such bitter and unmeasured invective that the very next day several of them committed suicide out of shame, while others secretly fled from the house and its precincts. After staying for about a month in the mansion of the Lord of Choshu, domestic affairs obliged Madame Tase to return to her home, in company with her son. She still, however, kept up a correspondence with her compatriots in Kyoto and not a few of them found beneath her roof a shelter from the hot pursuit of the Regency agents. This caused some trouble to the family, for the eldest son was summoned to Yedo to answer a charge of being implicated in the disorderly doings of the *ronin*; he was, however, soon released from confinement through the kindly intercession of the lord of Takasu. When the chiefs of the abortive Mito rising against the Shogunate passed not far from her village, she sent her son to them as her proxy, being herself confined to the house by indisposition. He was to tell them that she heartily sympathised with them and wished them all success. When the relations between the Imperialist faction and the Shogunate grew still more strained she hastened to Kyoto accompanied by her two sons. Shortly after this the Imperialist troops set out for Yedo, following the coast and the inland routes. She at once bade her two boys volunteer for the Imperial cause, while she remained in Kyoto. After the successful accomplishment of the Restoration, her life was easy and honoured, as it indeed deserved to be. She received a number of gifts from feudal lords who knew her merits; among others, the lord of Takasu endowed her with twelve-men's ration of rice. She came up to Tokyo more than once and was accustomed to wait on Prince Iwakura, who was one of the very few men for whom the old lady had a profound admiration. Since 1882 she passed the time in peace at home, spending her days in literary studies or in the management and superintendence of her large farm. She died on June 10th at the ripe age of eighty-four. We must add that in 1892 this noble lady loyalist received from the Court several pieces of white and crimson crape, in token of the Imperial recognition of her meritorious services. Few indeed have lived so brave and useful a life as Madame Tase Matsuo.

EFFECTS OF MODERN PROJECTILES.

A REMARKABLE and gruesome series of experiments were recently carried on in Germany for the purpose of determining the effects of modern small-arm projectiles. The Germans went to work in the most practical manner. "They not only succeeded in placing an entire company of corpses in line, but in order to give the tissues all the natural resistance and to give the forms the appearance of real soldiers, they injected coloured fluids, armed and equipped them and exposed them to fire accompanied by living horses. The Surgeon-General of the Prussian army gave the result of the experiments in a report made to the Medical Congress held a few weeks ago at Rome. There were employed in the experiments 483 dead bodies, 13 living horses, and 16 dead horses. These were fired on at distances varying from 150 yards to about two miles, there being an expenditure of 1,000 rifle balls. The report read was too long and technical to be given in full, but portions of it will interest the general reader from a humanitarian point of view. Its general tenor was that wounds made by modern weapons and projectiles are incomparably more serious than those made by the weapons formerly

employed. At moderate distances up to half a mile the clothing is not forced into the wound, but the effects are frightful. All the drops of liquid contained in this part of the body, taking the force and swiftness of the projectile, and trying to escape in every direction, strike the sides of the cavity with terrible force. The bones, instead of being pierced, are crushed in mass, as by an explosion of dynamite, and the fragments are sent off in every direction through the body. The liver and heart are pulverized, the intestines torn into small pieces and lacerated in the most singular manner. The hole made by the ball in entering is scarcely perceptible; that which it makes in leaving the body is sometimes six or eight inches in diameter. It is to be borne in mind that the ball always passes entirely through the body, and through a second and third if they are placed one behind another, only stopping in the fourth. A ball striking the arm or leg destroys the member entirely. If it strikes the head, the neck or the abdomen, it kills infallibly. If it passes through the thoracic cavity the wounded person may recover if the vital organs are spared. Beyond half a mile, and most of the firing in future battles will be beyond that distance, the wounds are a little less serious and the mortality less. The effects are still, however, far more serious than with the weapons formerly in use. From two-thirds of a mile to distances slightly exceeding a mile, the bone is fractured all about the hole made by the ball in its passage. Even when the distance considerably exceeds a mile bone is broken in nearly half the cases, and the splinters are driven in different directions through the flesh. At longer distances the clothing is driven into the flesh, which is always a serious aggravation of a wound, not only on account of the presence of the cloth itself, but because it is generally covered with microbes that produce corruption. The report adds other peculiarities attending the use of the new ball. The envelope, which is composed of sheet steel, loses its shape when it enters the body, and often divides into minute fragments, each of which take a different direction, lacerating all it comes in contact with. Its temperature when it enters the body is greatly elevated, always 70 degrees and sometimes as high as 350 degrees. A few of these peculiarities were observed by the French during the war with Dahomey in the use of the Lebel rifle. The ball of this weapon, which is an exceedingly small, oblong object cased with steel, killed in many cases two of three Dahomans if they happened to be one behind the other, but the French surgeons had not time to study the nature of the wounds. Even if they had dissected and examined minutely all the wounded it is scarcely probable they would have discovered all the singular effects mentioned, numerous changes having been made in Austria and Germany since the Lebel was invented. It is easy to see how uncertain it is to be the issue of future wars with the smokeless powder, these terrible weapons in the hands of the infantry, and an artillery entirely metamorphosed and infinitely more effective. It is not surprising that, furnished with these means of destruction, the great nations of Europe should hesitate to provoke a war the results of which no one can foresee, but which would, in any event, be terribly disastrous."

"TREASURE TROVE."

Mr. C. G. Coningham, already favourably known through his publications "The Policeman's Pocket-book" and "Practical Business Conversation," has placed the public under further obligations by compiling a work called "Treasure Trove" or "A Pocket Encyclopedia of Household Conversation." The sentences are well chosen and adapted to everyday purposes. They have been rendered into Japanese by Mr. S. Takahashi. He is sometimes a little too literal in his rendering and sometimes much too free. Who, for example, desiring to say to his servant "What a tough piece of meat that was you gave us," would put his words in the form:—"omai ga watashi ni kareta niku wa domo katasu niku da ne;" or who, wishing to convey the warning "that might cause a fire"

would say, "ano ban kuwaji ga deta." The former of these examples betrays the too common mistake of translating all English personal pronouns into Japanese in total disregard of the spirit of the two languages, and the latter is simply a blunder. It is delightful to observe Mr. Takahashi's manner of dealing with the difficulties of every day dialogue. When one least expects it he romanizes an English word and imports it frankly into Japanese, while a few pages later on he paraphrases with immense circumlocution a word almost incapable of such treatment. Thus instead of saying *ryori-ban*, as every Japanese does to or of a cook, Mr. Takahashi uses *kokku*, but when he comes to "fender," he "climbs round" it by *hi wo taku tokoro no mat ni aru mono*, which might as well be applied to the hearthrug or the cat as the thing it is intended to signify. Much more serious is the terribly perplexing method adopted of running the Japanese words into each other, the results being sometimes comparable to the celebrated dish of Aristophanes. There is at all events no lack nowadays of Japanese-English conversation books.

SEALING CATCHES.

The following is a list of sealing schooners, with their catches, which have put into Hakodate up to June 28th:—

British Schooners. Seal catches.	American Schooners. Seal catches.
<i>Maud S.</i> 1,097	<i>Alexander</i> 810
<i>C. G. Cox</i> 2,440	<i>Penelope</i> 656
<i>Beatrice</i> 947	<i>Anna Mathilde</i> ... 152
<i>Dora Seward</i> 1,329	<i>Louis Olsen</i> 636
<i>Aurora</i> 960	<i>H. C. Wahlberg</i> ... 142
<i>Libbie</i> 1,491	<i>Anaconda</i> 331
<i>Vera</i> 703	<i>Lily L.</i> 594
<i>Mary Taylor</i> 733	<i>Sophie Sutherland</i> 1,456
<i>Otto</i> 772	<i>Geo Peabody</i> 199
<i>Casco</i> 1,394	<i>Mattie P. Dyer</i> ... 915
<i>W. P. Sayward</i> ... 488	<i>Josephine</i> 47
<i>May Belle</i> 906	<i>J. Eppinger</i> 1,008
<i>Annie E. Paint</i> ... 1,125	<i>Bonanza</i> 1,724
<i>Ocean Belle</i> 537	<i>Rattler</i> 1,046
<i>W. A. Earle</i> 1,462	<i>G. U. Prescott</i> ... 329
<i>Enterprise</i> 1,253	<i>Rosie Sparks</i> 440
<i>Geneva</i> 1,092	<i>Herman</i> 927
<i>W. P. Hall</i> 710	<i>Theresa</i> 686
<i>Maidmaid</i> 1,617	<i>Luiza D.</i> 1,547
<i>Fawn</i> 894	<i>Allie J. Algar</i> ... 1,373
<i>Diana</i> 1,062	<i>Willard Ainsworth</i> 893
<i>Rosie Olsen</i> 1,042	<i>Fane Gray</i> 1,142
<i>Penelope</i> 1,305	American
<i>Mary Ellen</i> 1,009	schooners 17,053
<i>Viva</i> 1,436	British schooners. 38,125
<i>Brenda</i> 2,404	
<i>Oscar & Hatlie</i> ... 1,735	Grand Total ... 55,178
<i>City of San Diego</i> 1,306	
<i>E. B. Marvin</i> 1,878	
<i>Arietta</i> 1,198	
Total 38,125	

DR. KITAZATO AND THE PEST BACILLUS.

CONCERNING Dr. Kitazato's alleged discovery of the cause of the Pest, the following extract from a letter said to have been received by Messrs. Hamanaka and Co., a firm in Osaka, from the Captain of the *Toyoko Maru*, a steamer plying between Hongkong and Saigon, is interesting. It is true that the letter refers to the matter in rather vague terms, nevertheless the writer is said to have obtained the learned bacteriologist's permission to write as he did—at least so says the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*, from which this is transcribed. Drs. Kitazato and Aoyama reached Hongkong on June 12th, and at once began their investigations into the cause of the disease, their experiments being carried on in one of the rooms of the Government Hospital. Dr. Kitazato was soon able to verify the presence of a species of septic bacillus in the blood of the patients, the bacillus being one of those lower organisms commonly found in decaying matter. The plague is directly contagious, in proof of which assumption an attendant of the Hospital actually used, by way of experiment, the bed clothes of a man who died from the plague. Dr. Aoyama is particularly engaged in tabulating the clinical symptoms of the patients and is said to have almost concluded an exhaustive series of investigations. The French Government has despatched some Saigon practitioners to the pest-ridden colony.

The Chief Physician of the Hospital has telegraphically informed the British Government of Dr. Kitazato's discovery. From this point onward the *Asahi* indulges in paeans of gratitude and national pride: both of which, if Dr. Kitazato's has actually fulfilled all the requirements of exact medical science in his discovery, are not out of place. We may, however, parenthetically remark that a great deal has yet to be proved before the Doctor's discovery can be accepted as of real value.

THE SIX SECTIONS OF THE OPPOSITION.

THE various sections of the Opposition having been officially informed that if they desired to work in political union they must abandon their separate organizations, and having perceived that they must obey the injunction or assume an attitude of direct opposition to the law, have finally decided to form one great association under the name of the Central Political Party (*Chuo Seissha*). Accordingly, on the 30th ult., they announced their platform, and formally applied for registration as a political party, the step being immediately followed by the secession of various leading men from the Six Parties, as Mr. Ozaki Yukio from the *Kakushin-to*, Mr. Kudo Kokan from the Reform Party (*Kakushin-to*), Mr. Sasa Tomofusa from the *Kokumin Kyokai*, and Mr. Takenouchi Seishi from the *Chugoku Shimpo*. These gentlemen, together with Messrs. Oi Kentaro, Ayai Takeo, Shiga Choko, and Kurihara Busada appear to have been the first to join the new association. The platform announced is very simple. It consists of only two items; namely, a Sovereign Policy in Foreign Affairs (*Yishuteki Gaikoshugi*), and the establishment of Responsible Cabinets in Domestic. Simplicity has its advantages when the sole object in view is to unite men for a destructive campaign, but politicians, when they have destroyed one administration, have to accept the task of constructing another, and they may then find it inconvenient to be in a camp held together by vague generalities.

DANCING IN TOKYO.

THE large dining-hall of the Hotel Metropole, Tsukiji, was filled on Saturday afternoon by an interested assemblage representing most of the families in Tokyo, who met by invitation to witness an exhibition of dancing by Mrs. Patton's pupils. A complete and fashionable ball-room programme was presented, consisting of Saratoga Lancers, Waltzes, Highland Schottisches, Parisian Quadrilles, a Barn Dance, Walking Polka, etc., besides several special dances for the more juvenile pupils, such as the Norwegian Dance, Sir Roger de Coverley, and the Singing Lancers. The last of these was as pleasing to the parents as to the children themselves. The manner in which all the dances were gone through was much admired, and the easy grace, self-command, and quiet deportment of the young pupils was noticeable. The dancing of a tiny little girl of 4, who threw herself heart and soul into nearly every dance, was a source of amusement to the spectators. The cordial manner in which a few remarks made by Mrs. Patton were received, proved that a most amicable understanding was established between herself and pupils and their parents, and a universal wish was expressed that Mrs. Patton would revisit Tokyo after the summer vacation, when many assurances of additional support were guaranteed.

A THIRD METROPOLITAN NEWS AGENCY.

ALTHOUGH of comparatively recent date, the Tokyo News Agency is the oldest of such institutions in the capital; the oldest and popularly supposed to be the most trustworthy. A little more than two years ago the Teikoku Tsushin-sha was established by the amalgamation of two or three petty and until then rival concerns. Mr. Nakashima Shinichi, a man of good antecedents but deplorably deficient in the sense of commercial honour—as some Yokohama firms can testify—was for about one year President of the Company. Despite his subsequent defection, the Imperial News Agency has prospered as it deserves. And now we have

a third rival establishment in the *Nai-gwai Trushin-sha*, a large new agency started last month by that progressive and indefatigable firm the Hakubun-kwan. There never was a shrewder man of business than Mr. Ohashi, the head of this great publishing house, and it is very easy to foresee that this latest news agency will soon supplant the other two in the public favour. It is, however, an excellent indication of the rapid growth of journalism in Japan when we find three large agencies of this description in one and the same city.

THE "JIJI SHIMPO" AND THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

THE *Jiji Shimpō* translates into its columns an article from the *North China Daily News* with reference to the Korean embroglio, and prefaces it by some scathing remarks on the ignorance generally displayed by foreign journals in commenting on Japanese affairs. We venture to think that if any fault is to be found on that score—and it must be frankly admitted that great fault does often exist—the Japanese press is at least equally to blame in respect of its treatment of foreign affairs. Nor can we perceive that our Shanghai contemporary's writing is open to such severe censure on the present occasion. It is true that the *N.-C. D. News* has apparently been misinformed as to the Japanese Government's purchase of Cardiff coals, and as to a rumoured embargo upon the export of Japanese coal. But these are trifles. Evidently the chief cause of the *Jiji Shimpō's* umbrage is an assertion of the Shanghai paper's that "China, as far as we can judge, has done nothing in Korea that she ought not to have done, and that it was not her duty and right to do;" and that "nothing could have been more correct of late years than the attitude of the Viceroy Li and the Resident Yuan toward both Korea and Japan." We ourselves disagree most emphatically with the *North China Daily News*. So far from endorsing as right, in accord with duty and superlatively correct, the conduct of China, of the Viceroy Li and of the Resident Yuan in Korea, we are entirely persuaded that the shilly-shally policy of the Middle Kingdom in the peninsula, its alternations of meddling and shrinking, of menace and self-effacement, have been fatal to the development of the Koreans' spirit of independence and to the reform of their domestic administration. But the Shanghai journal thinks differently, and is assuredly entitled to its opinion.

BRITISH MALAYA.

DR. N. B. DENNYS, author of the "Folklore of China," has published an excellent work on British Malaya. It is entitled a "Dictionary of British Malaya," and it appears to justify the title, being an almost exhaustive compendium of information on subjects relating to the portions of Malaya that lies within the sphere of British influence. The method now coming into vogue of embodying matter of the kind in dictionary form is most commendable. The busy man is enabled to find at a glance what he wants to know, whether the information sought be geographical, historical or ethnological. "The Descriptive Dictionary of British Malaya" is a handsomely bound and clearly printed volume of convenient size. Such a work ought to be of the greatest utility to foreigners in the East. It is procurable at Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Limited.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR LIEUTENANT GUNJI'S PARTY.

It is well-known, says the *Kokkai*, that having fallen into a most distressed condition consequent upon lack of funds for supporting or undertaking any enterprise, Lieutenant Gunji's party, now on the island of Shimushiri in the Kurile Archipelago, has petitioned the Government for a grant-in-aid. The matter was recently brought to the deliberation of the Cabinet, and it has at last been decided to reply to the application affirmatively. Opinion was for some time divided as to whether the next session of the Diet should be waited for or not, in order to bring the matter before that

body; but certain peers greatly interested in the work begun by Lieutenant Gunji and his associates, earnestly endeavoured to induce the Cabinet to grant the subsidy at once, the consent of the Diet to this step to be asked later on. Their efforts have been successful, and it is said that the Treasury will at once forward the aid requested, the money coming out of the reserve fund, as an outlay of great urgency. The subsidy is stated to be fifteen thousand yen.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

THE Society for International Arbitration at Paris, under the presidency of Mr. Frederic Passy, recently elected its executive council for the coming year. The honorary members of this council, seven in all, are Jules Simon, Victor Duruy, Berthelot, Guillaume, all of whom are members of the Institute of France, Michel Revoil, Laureate of the same and Professor of Law at the Japanese Imperial University, Jules Gailard, member of the Chamber of Deputies, and Mr. Moneta, a well-known Italian author, journalist, and parliamentarian. Now that the growing spirit of international unrest threatens an anxious world with a formidable and unprecedented explosion, we cannot but wish the highest possible success to the eminently civilising efforts of this Society and congratulate the Imperial University on having one of its instructors in such distinguished company.

THE "DOMEI-KAI" AND KOREA.

THE *Domei* Club held a meeting in the Tokyo Hotel on the 30th ultimo to discuss the Korean question. Very emphatic resolutions were adopted:—That Japan had been the first country to give practical effect to Korea's independence, and that the responsibility of making that independence an accomplished fact, rested with Japan; that inasmuch as not Korean prestige alone but that of Japan also would be seriously impaired if, under such circumstances any interference with Korean independence were permitted, therefore any country attempting such interference must be regarded as the enemy of Japan no less than of Korea; that the time for carrying out the policy of completely establishing Korean independence had now arrived, and that it was Japan's urgent duty to take decisive steps in that sense; that reforms must therefore be introduced in the domestic and foreign affairs of Korea, and that means must be adopted to develop her resources and industries.

DR. KITAZATO AND THE FLAGRA.

FROM a telegram despatched by Dr. Kitazato and which reached Tokyo at half-past ten on the morning of the 2nd instant, we learn that no particular change has taken place in the condition of Drs. Aoyama and Ishigami since the development of the disease. It was expected that their recovery or otherwise would be ascertainable in two or three days. Dr. Ishigami accompanied the two learned professors as assistant. He is a naval surgeon on the retired list and an assistant physician in Dr. Kitazato's hospital.

From a letter sent by Dr. Ishigami to a friend of his in Tokyo, the letter being published by the vernacular press, we make the following extracts. The writer says that he is constantly employed in rendering assistance to Dr. Kitazato in the Government Hospital, working hours being from nine in the morning until six or seven in the evening. The Hong-kong practitioners being acquainted with the fame of Drs. Kitazato and Aoyama and moreover struck with admiration for the remarkable dexterity they display in their investigations, have done all in their power to make everything convenient. So soon as the two learned experimenters signified their intention of beginning investigations into the cause of the plague, the Hospital authorities at once consented to their making autopsies of pest patients and further ceded the right of making all surgical operations to Dr. Aoyama. Upon Dr. Kitazato's discovery of a new and particular species of bacillus in the blood and internal organs of pest-cada-

vers, the authorities afforded the bacteriologist opportunity to examine the blood of infected patients. Five cadavers had been thoroughly examined when the letter, bearing the date of June 19th, was despatched. The bacillus discovered by Dr. Kitazato goes generally in pairs, has a sort of outer envelope, and greatly resembles the organisms found in fowls that have died of chicken-cholera. This strange bacillus is invariably found in the blood of every pest-patient, and abounds in the spleen and lymphatic glands of those who have died of the disease. The cultivation of this bacillus was successfully effected and experiments made on animals were also attended with complete success. The bacillus being thus indubitably shown to be the cause of the plague, telegrams announcing the discovery were sent to the Minister of Home Affairs and other notable personages. A disciple of Dr. Pasteur had arrived from Saigon a few days before and had established a laboratory in the Hospital, but he was not much encouraged in his experiments owing to Dr. Kitazato's rapid and thorough measures. The cause of the disease having thus been discovered and its nature generally determined, Dr. Kitazato intended to inspect on the following day (June 20th) those dwellings in which the pest had made its appearance, in order to determine upon the manner of disinfection, under the guidance of the Chief Physician of the local Hospital. Dr. Kitazato's laboratory was established in one of the Hospital corridors but had not so much as a chair or table. The bed of a patient was thereupon made to do duty as a work-table and empty boxes took the place of chairs. One jug only of distilled water was provided, so that the whole laboratory looked like one of those temporary medical rooms often found in districts laid waste by extensive fires. The heat was intolerable; not a breath of wind. And so the microscopic work was exceedingly trying both to mind and body.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, SHIBA.

THE adjourned meeting to consider the Restoration of St. Andrew's Church after the recent earthquake, took place at St. Andrew's House, Shiba, on Wednesday afternoon. Bishop Bickerseth presided, and was supported by Mr. Paget, H.B.M. *Chargé d'Affaires*. The Church had been thoroughly examined, and the reports were presented to the meeting, from which it appeared that the structure had been irreparably injured. After an interesting discussion, the following resolution proposed by Mr. Paget, and seconded by Mr. Forshaw, was unanimously accepted:—"That a subscription list be opened to build a temporary Church in the place of St. Andrew's Church destroyed by earthquake." Deep regret was felt at the necessity of removing the Church which, both by its history and associations, has become endeared to many. To build the temporary Church at least \$1,500 will be required. A Committee was appointed as follows for the purpose of collecting subscriptions:—Mr. Forshaw, Dr. Seymour, Rev. L. B. Cholmondeley (Secretary). Below is a list of subscriptions promised at the meeting:—Bishop Bickerseth, \$100; Mr. R. S. Paget, \$50; Mr. Kirkwood, \$50; Mr. Forshaw, \$50; Mrs. Forshaw, \$50; Mr. A. Macmillan, \$50; Mrs. Macmillan, \$50; Lieut. James, R.N., \$100; Rev. A. Lloyd, \$25; Mr. W. D. Cox, \$15; Mr. Gemmill, \$25; Dr. Seymour, R.N., \$25; St. Andrew's House \$70—Total, \$660.

ENGLAND'S NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE.

BARON RUSSELL, more familiarly known as Sir Charles Russell, has been appointed Lord Chief Justice of England, in place of Lord Coleridge, deceased. The greatest cross-examiner and mellifluous pleader of the sixties and early seventies is thus followed by the foremost cross-examiner and forensic debater of these latter years. None can say that the honour is ill-bestowed. For many years past, Sir Charles Russell has been looked upon by the general public as the only possible successor to Lord Coleridge whenever fate gave the appointment to the Liberal party; and the general verdict at

home, we imagine, will be one of commendation. The new Lord Chief Justice is comparatively a young man for such a distinguished position, but that is an advantage in many ways. His past career gives promise that he may surpass the late Chief Justice as a jurist and clear exponent of the tangled laws of England, for Lord Coleridge, great as were his intellectual gifts, was never considered so good a lawyer as many of his brother judges of less exalted rank in Her Majesty's Courts.

LIGHTNING.

Reports of catastrophes by lightning within the past few days are very numerous. From the Makabe District in Ibaraki Prefecture it is announced that an electric discharge on the 27th ultimo, burnt a house and killed a man, wounding a horse. From Takaichi in Nara Prefecture comes news that two men and one woman were killed by lightning on the 26th ultimo; that in the Toichi District of the same Prefecture one woman was killed on the same day; that in the Yamabe District three men and one woman, and in the Sonoshimo District one man, were killed on the 27th. Other reports are as follows:—one man killed in the Nakakama District of Yamashi Prefecture on the 27th ultimo; one woman killed in the Higashi-chikuma District of Nagano Prefecture on the 27th; one man and one woman killed and one house destroyed in the Mashima District of Okayama Prefecture on the 24th ultimo; one man killed and one house burned in the Kyoto District of Fukuoka Prefecture on the 24th ultimo.

PUBLIC EXECUTIONS.

Many years have elapsed since the public execution of criminals was abolished in England. Caricatures like Lord Tom Noddy and Tiger Tim had probably a considerable influence in bringing about that result. In the United States also public executions have long been abandoned. We speak of lawful executions not of lynching, which is certainly public enough. It is true that the newspapers are generally careful to print such graphic accounts that their readers might almost have been present at the hangings or electrocutions, but still privacy is theoretically secured. In France, however, it is only now that the reform is about to be introduced. The Chamber of Deputies, on May 11th, passed, by 159 votes to 158, the second reading of a Bill providing that the execution of criminals shall hereafter be conducted privately. France, strange to say, has been somewhat tardy in this matter.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AT KOBE.

From latest Kobe advices we learn that R. Bernhardt, Constable of the German Consulate there, who attempted suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at 2 a.m. on Saturday, was progressing as favourably as could be expected. The bullet entered the side of the head and totally destroyed the right eye. It is probable, says the *Chronicle*, that the act was prompted by a fit of remorse, Bernhardt having recently indulged in a heavy bout of drinking, which resulted in his being discharged from the service of the Consulate.

OPENING OF THE SUMIDA RIVER.

The annual ceremony of opening the Sumida River is to take place on the 21st inst. There will be only one affair of the kind this year, and it is expected to be on a correspondingly large scale.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AS A GRAND MASONIC TEMPLE.

A SUGGESTION is made in *Truth* by a prominent Freemason that the Imperial Institute buildings at South Kensington—which institution is now pronounced a failure by even its best friends—should be acquired by the Craft as the supreme headquarters or Grand Temple of English Freemasonry. The scheme has much to commend it. Freemasonry in London has long outgrown its narrow habitations, and the Grand Lodge is greatly hampered by the lack of adequate room at its quarterly meetings. The buildings of the Imperial Institute make an imposing

architectural array and would be well worthy of the distinction now proposed, while the size and number of the various halls and courts would provide ample accommodation for Grand, Provincial and private Lodge meetings. Besides, with such a noble home, a Masonic library and museum could be inaugurated for the benefit of the Craft the world over.

THE MOTOMACHI FIRE.

THE Kencho authorities have issued the following detailed statement regarding the disposal of the money subscribed for the relief of sufferers by the Motomachi fire:—

TOTAL DONATIONS TO 4TH JULY, 1894.

	Yen.
Imperial grant	1,000.00
General Contributions	4,386.53
(Of this Yen 3,232.50 were contributed by Japanese and Yen 954.03 by foreigners)	
Total	5,386.53
Meals for 100 persons, given by Japanese.	
350 "Yukata" dresses, given by Japanese.	
500 covers containing medicines, given by Japanese.	
Meals for 670 persons, given by foreigners.	

About 600 yen in addition was contributed privately by foreigners to their native friends or employes who suffered damage by the fire, and Mr. Bramhall's fund to date totals \$946.11.

THE WEATHER.

THE long spell of dry weather—almost without parallel at this season—by which Tokyo was parched throughout the month of June, happily broke on the evening of the 4th, when welcome rain fell for about two hours. This drought seems to have been very local. To the northward of the capital rain has recently been falling copiously every evening, and from Nikko comes news that the nights are usually cold and wet. Even within the limits of Tokyo itself, there have been marked varieties of weather, as on Tuesday 26th June, when a heavy shower fell in the Hongo district, leaving the southern part of the city entirely unvisited.

A SUPPOSED CHINESE SPY.

In the vernacular press we find the statement that a Chinese spy is now in Japan, and that, in company with three or four Japanese, he is trying to effect the wholesale purchase of coal. The man's name is given as Cho Bunso (Japanese pronunciation), and he is said to belong to the staff of a native paper published in Shanghai, although at present disguised as a Japanese under the alias of Nakamura Jiro. The supposed spy came over to Nagasaki shortly after the assassination of Kim Ok-kyun, when it was reported by the Japanese press that he had fled to Japan on account of being suspected by the Chinese Government, as he had severely rebuked Hong Tjyong-on for his treacherous deed. But all this was an artifice by means of which Cho succeeded in reaching Japan without his real purpose being suspected. In spite of his cleverness, the local authorities proved more than a match for him, owing to information received from certain Japanese who were about starting for Shanghai at that time. So when Cho left Nagasaki for Tokyo, as "Nakamura Jiro," he was shadowed by the police as far as Kyoto. There he was lost sight of, but thinking that he must have gone on to the metropolis, detectives came thither and shortly succeeded in discovering his whereabouts. Cho must have found the capital too hot for him, for he left Tokyo on June 20th and returned to Nagasaki by way of Osaka. He is reported to be on terms of suspicious intimacy with three or four Japanese, with whom he is constantly holding secret conferences, their object being to effect the purchase of coal in large quantities. In order to raise the necessary funds one of Cho's Japanese confederates left Nagasaki for Shanghai on the 25th ultimo. The reason of Cho's not being supplied with a sufficiency of funds to carry out his purpose, is explained by the vernacular press by assuming that, although sent from the first as a spy to Japan, the Chinese Government had no idea at the time that it would afterwards be necessary to purchase a large quantity of coal; so it was not until after the outbreak of the *Togaku-to* insurrection that Cho received this additional commission. Cho left Nagasaki on the 26th, and is at present staying at a summer resort not

far from that city. The Japanese papers further state that he was for some time confidential Secretary of Viceroy Li and that he came to Japan in the suite of Admiral Ting on the occasion of the great affray between sailors and Japanese in Nagasaki, some seven years ago. Cho is alleged to be singularly proficient in Japanese colloquial, although he feigns utter ignorance at times. The *Kokumin Shimbun* gives additional particulars of a decidedly alarmist nature. It declares that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company has purchased no less than 20,000 tons of English coal stored at Nagasaki, the coal being "of the kind used in making torpedoes." The same firm is moreover endeavouring to procure some 30,000 tons of Japanese coal through the medium of a Nagasaki merchant. Finally we learn, still from the *Kokumin Shimbun*, that the Shimonoseki branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, where a large quantity of coal was stored, has conveyed all the coal in stock to the Shanghai branch of the same firm.

A good deal of the above is probably pure theory, or rather the outcome of the apprehensions of credulous newsmongers. At the same time, it should cause no surprise to find Chinese spies within the borders of this Empire. It would only be an instance of it for tat. We have met and conversed with Chinese who spoke Japanese with an ease and fluency native to the soil, and it is unquestionable that the Chinese Government has long since had emissaries of this description in Japan. On the other hand, Japanese detectives have been despatched to China from time to time, and some are perhaps there at present, who, from their intimate acquaintance with the Chinese idiom, their Mongolian aspect and adoption of the native dress, are indistinguishable from thoroughbred Sons of Han.

RE ORGANIZATION OF THE HIGHER MIDDLE SCHOOLS.

As previously predicted by rumour, all the Higher Middle Schools have been re-organized into Collegiate Institutions, in accordance with Imperial Ordinance No. LXXXV., issued on the 25th of last month. The five Higher Middle Schools are henceforth to be known as High Schools (*Kōtō Gakko*), wherein certain special branches are to be taught. The Ordinance further provides that a High School may establish a Preparatory Course for such as intend to enter the Imperial University, and finally that a special course of lower grade may be provided subordinate to the institution.

Yet despite this Ordinance, as matters stand at present only the Higher Middle School of Kyoto is to be thus reorganized, the other four to be left as they are, perhaps in consequence of lack of funds or some other special consideration. The special courses to be provided in the Kyoto institution embrace technology, law, and medicine.

Tokyo journals adduce several reasons which have caused the Authorities to decide upon the re-organization of the Higher Middle Schools. In the first place, the number of Universities or Collegiate institutions is regarded as quite inadequate to the needs of the country, a point that becomes conspicuously striking when the actual state of affairs in Europe and America is contrasted with that of Japan. Another reason lies in the tendency to cause all young men desirous of receiving special higher instruction to flock to the metropolis, there being only one University in Japan. This great concourse of young men in Tokyo, coming from all parts of the Empire, is a matter that the educational authorities have always regarded with disfavour. Moreover, a student desirous of matriculating at the Imperial University has hitherto been required to graduate from four distinct grades of school: Primary, Higher Common, Ordinary, and Higher Middle. This going from one institution to another means, in the majority of cases, removal from one place to another, thereby involving not only

a considerable expenditure of time and money but also a most severe strain on the mental faculties of the student. Thus while in Europe or America it is not uncommon for a young man to be graduated from a University or Collegiate Institution at the age of twenty-one or twenty-two, in Japan the average age is twenty-six or even twenty-seven. It is therefore an undeniably urgent matter that a shorter course of special instruction should be provided in the educational system of Japan. Besides all this, the establishment of one University only is insufficient to meet the requirements of the times. There are, at present, two hundred and thirty students in the College of Medicine, but even if we assume that they will one and all pass through the course of instruction satisfactorily, this number of alumni will fall far short of keeping up the average of those who are practising medicine. The Department of Justice alone is annually in need of about fifty graduates, and the number of alumni is invariably insufficient. These things surely prove how very defective the present system of education is. Then there are also many students who, from various causes, are prevented from acquiring that special knowledge which they have hoped to obtain, and these are obliged to relinquish their studies midway. This is due to the fact that the Higher Middle Schools have almost wholly confined themselves to equipping their students for University matriculation, without imparting any special course of instruction. In short, the object of the newly organized High Schools is to provide certain particular curricula of high grade, and thus satisfy the requirements of the public and the students themselves. They may, later on, be elevated to a standing as high as that of the Imperial University; but that is a point which we need not discuss at present.

THE ARRESTS IN FUKUOKA PREFECTURE.

PARTICULARS concerning the arrest of eight Japanese in Fukuoka, Kyushu, on suspicion of being implicated in the manufacture of explosives, appear in several Tokyo journals, their information being taken from the Fukuoka local press. It seems that about the middle of last month two Japanese returned from Korea and put up at an inn in Hakata. Shortly afterwards they left the house in company with the landlord and went to Kuruma. They then stayed at the house of a certain citizen of Kuruma, where they were soon joined by six other Japanese. Information thereafter reached the Fukuoka and Kuruma police that the men were holding frequent secret conferences, and that chemicals used in the manufacture of explosives were known to be lying in the room where the meetings were held. They were closely watched after this and it was discovered that they had privately told certain individuals that they intended raising funds and undertaking the opening-up of some land in or near Korea; and finally that they purposed smuggling salt fish to those places in which the Korean insurgents are quartered. It was then found that they were holding correspondence with Japanese friends in Korea, the letters relating to explosives and a number being written in cipher. The suspicions of the police being thus thoroughly aroused, the eight men were arrested. The warrants were made out by the Fukuoka Local Court. Four of the band were taken on the 26th ult. at Hakata, just as they were on the point of crossing over to Tsushima; the other four were arrested on the same day in their lodgings. A thorough search was made in the houses in which they had first stayed while at Fukuoka and thereafter in Kuruma, several swords and oil-paper parcels or packages being seized and impounded. The eight men are now kept in custody at the Fukuoka Local Court.

AN ACT OF FILIAL VIRTUE.

THE *Mainichi* gives unstinted praise to Mr. Togawa Kasaku, of Yokosuka, a local politician of some renown, for a recent filial act of an uncommon character. His old father fell sick with an exceptionally severe abscess, which grew on his back for years and became so bad

lately that several physicians who were consulted saw no alternative but an operation, such as would endanger the life of even a robust man and be more than likely to prove fatal in the case of an aged person well over sixty. Supposing the operation performed, the only way of hastening a cure was to transplant flesh from a healthy body. The son at once proposed to have the flesh cut off from any part of his body, for he owed his existence to his father, and was bound to repay the debt without hesitation. The required amount of skin was then cut from the thigh of Mr. Togawa and transplanted to the back of his father after the abscess had been surgically removed. The *Mainichi* hopes that the wounds of father and son will be healed as soon as possible, to enable them to take part in promoting the welfare of the country, a rôle which they are eminently fitted to play, being members of the Progressionist Party whose organ is the *Mainichi*. It is all a trifle maudlin. Is there any son that would not do as much? Men have frequently submitted to a similar operation in Europe and America to save the life of persons in no way related to them.

THE HOKKAIDO MARKETS.

SEVERE inconvenience was recently experienced by the markets in Hokkaido on account of the interruption of steam service, but things are now improving and a normal condition will soon be re-established. The latest telegrams received by the *Shogyo Shimpo* from Hokkaido are to the following effect:—From Otaru it is reported that orders for fish guano have been received from Osaka, Hyogo, Yokkaichi, and Handa, the market consequently regaining some degree of activity. Guano of this description has risen from five to eight yen according to quality, shipping facilities are, however, fully restored. Hakodate merchants are growing less eager to dispose of their stock of guano, seeing that a favourable turn in the market is to be expected. Rates have gone up about ten yen all around.

The regular steam-service to Hokkaido, temporarily suspended, has been restored, though it is not what it has hitherto been. The Yusen Kaisha has despatched the *Shinagawa Maru* to the northern island, and with this as a beginning it is believed that a resumption of the regular service will shortly be established. The sudden interruption of shipping facilities has been attended with great tightness in the money market, so much so that one individual found it very difficult, in both Hakodate and Otaru, to obtain the advance of so small a sum as five hundred yen. Although this pressure has been somewhat relieved, the local money market is still far from being in a normal state. The Bank of Japan has therefore thought it advisable to remit a sum amounting altogether to one and a half million yen to its two branch offices in Hakodate and Sapporo. It is believed that the timely step thus taken by the Nippon Ginko will go far toward relieving the pecuniary difficulties of merchants and bankers in Hokkaido.

THE P. AND O. STEAMER "CALEDONIA."

THE steamer *Caledonia*, the largest yet built for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was launched by Messrs. Caird & Co. at Greenock in May last. Her dimensions are:—length, 486 ft.; breadth, 54 ft.; depth, 37½ ft.—7,600 tons gross. The builders will supply triple-expansion engines of 12,000 i.h.p. with five cylinders, and the vessel is expected to attain a higher rate of speed than any steamer of the fleet. She is to carry 500 passengers, the accommodation for whom is of a superior character. The ship is lighted throughout by electricity by Messrs. Siemens Brothers, Liverpool; and the machinery of the refrigerating chamber has been fitted up by Messrs. Haslam, Derby. The ceremony of christening the steamer was performed by Miss Barnes, daughter of Mr. Barnes, a managing director of the P. and O. Company.

CHINA PONIES FOR THE N.R.C.

THE ponies ordered by the Nippon Race Club from Shanghai are not on the *Saikio Maru*.

When that vessel left a typhoon was blowing on the China coast so it was considered unwise to ship them. There was also some difficulty with the Custom Authorities, who evidently thought the ponies were being sent over to reinforce the Japanese Cavalry. It is hoped this obstacle will be removed before the departure of the *Kobe Maru*.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following Notice, No. 287, is issued by the Coast Inspector for the China Sea, Kiangchow District. Hoihow Harbour Light—Notice is hereby given that the Hoihow Harbour Light was exhibited for the first time at sunset on the 15th inst. (June). The illuminating apparatus is a four-sided Dioptric one of the Sixth Order, showing three white flashes in rapid succession, followed by a single red flash every 45 seconds. The alternation of flash and eclipse in each revolution is approximately:—

White flash	1½ seconds
Eclipse	6 seconds
White flash	1½ seconds
Eclipse	6 seconds
White flash	1½ seconds
Eclipse	13½ seconds
Red flash	1½ seconds
Eclipse	13½ seconds

45 seconds

The Lighthouse stands 464 yards south of high-water mark on the southern shore of Hoihow Bay, and the Light, which is elevated 73 feet above the level of the sea, should be visible in clear weather at a distance 10 miles in all directions where it is not obscured by land. The tower is round, of iron, with a total height from its base to lantern vane of 22 feet. The tower, dwellings, and boundary wall are white. Approximate position:—Latitude 25° 1' 15" N., Longitude 110° 16' 10" E.

RUMOURD KEROSENE SYNDICATE IN JAPAN.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* is responsible for the statement that a rumour is current relating to the contemplated establishment in this country of a gigantic petroleum syndicate. The proprietors of the scheme are said to be the Standard Oil Company of the United States and the Russian Oil Company, which have been led to take up this idea on account of the gradual fall in the market-price in Japan, despite the steady increase in demand. The projectors attribute this phenomenon to their mutual rivalry, and are therefore anxious to force prices up by making a big syndicate and amicably co-operating in future. The idea originated with the American Company, and in order to arrange matters on some definite basis a committee has been despatched to Russia to begin negotiations with the Government of that country and make some definite general stipulations. It is further stated that both the Russian Minister of Finance and the Russian oil-merchants are very eager to take the matter up, and that the formal ratification of a mutual agreement may shortly be expected. Commenting on this rumour, the *Hochi* says that, in case of all this being true, the result would be to stop for good and all the downward tendency of the market and probably give quotations a rising impetus, which would be a very serious matter, as it must undoubtedly exercise a considerable influence on the economy of the Orient. Our contemporary is disinclined to credit the report; the development of the companies can by no means admit of the establishment of such a league. It was America that first exported petroleum to Japan, and her merchants for years enjoyed a monopoly of the sale of this article. Russian producers have for a comparatively short period only been shipping oil to this country, yet the competition between the two has been very keen. They are bitterly irreconcilable with regard to the sale of kerosene in Japan, so that the rumour of their founding a syndicate is far too strange to win credence. The *Hochi* is strengthened in this view of the matter by the report that the American Company took the initiative, whereas that great corporation have an intense dislike for the newcomer. The Standard Oil

Original from

Company is the outcome of the amalgamation of a number of smaller concerns, and has a capital of no less than one hundred and thirty million *yen*. Being thus the greatest and wealthiest company in the world, so far as transactions in petroleum are concerned, it is not to be expected that it should bend the knee to, or propose a league with, any rival body. But despite the *Hochi's* scepticism, news of a big pool between the two companies has been circulated and credited in Europe and America, the rumoured arrangement being that the Russian Company (really an English Company) will have the undisturbed command of the Eastern markets, the Western being left to the Standard Company.

AN ENGLISH STUDENT OF JAPANESE MUSIC.

In the *Yomiuri Shimbun* we often read stories which require unusual elasticity of imagination in order to be credited. The latest tale is about a certain English gentleman who has taken up the study of Japanese music in a very novel manner. Kineya Rokuzayemon is Japan's foremost singer of *naga-uta*, and his house in Uyekidana, Nihonbashi District, is daily crowded with professionals as well as amateurs who repair thither to exercise their voices to the tuneful accompaniment of the *samisen*. The other day, says our voracious contemporary, just as Rokuzayemon was giving a lesson to a number of his *deshi*, two *jinrikisha* drew up in front of his door. A well-dressed foreigner and a Japanese, apparently an interpreter, alighted and asked for the master of the house. Rokuzayemon wondered who his visitors might be, for they were wholly unknown to him. The Japanese then politely informed him that the foreigner was an Englishman staying at the Imperial Hotel, who had come to Japan for the express purpose of studying the national music. He had asked an official of the Foreign Office to recommend him to some competent master of the art and had been told that Rokuzayemon would be the most efficient instructor; he had therefore come to learn whether the singer would consent to give him some lessons in his craft. Highly pleased with this application, especially as coming from a foreign gentleman, Rokuzayemon replied that he should esteem it a great honour to instruct his new pupil as far as his humble abilities would permit. A few days later a letter reached Rokuzayemon from the Foreign Office, in which he was semi-officially directed to give lessons to the Englishman in question. The instruction hereupon began in earnest, Rokuzayemon going every day for an hour or so to a house in Kobikicho, whither his English pupil had requested him to repair. The musical gentleman is said to be utterly ignorant of Japanese, yet so tenacious is his memory and so remarkable his natural aptitude for time and tune that he has already made unusual progress. So far he is said to have committed a dozen pieces to memory, or at an average of one *naga-uta* in every two days. What is still more remarkable, concludes the admiring *Yomiuri*, is that he has not only got the wording perfectly but even shows great skill in the far more difficult modulations of the voice and the time.

THE DOSHIN KAISHA IN TROUBLE.

THE *Kokkai* gives some sensational news about the Doshin Kaisha of Yokohama. It says that this well known silk exporting firm, managed by Japanese merchants, is on the verge of ruin. In fact the firm has been in a very embarrassed situation since last year, and several influential shareholders have been consulting as to the best mode of restoring it to the prosperous state it once enjoyed. The election of Mr. Kito Teijiro as President was the first step. It was tacitly understood that if he were placed in the chair, several wealthy gentlemen intimate with him and connected with the firm, would consent to lend a certain sum of money and would rescue the firm from its embarrassments. But this project never matured, for a few days after Mr. Kito had been elected chairman, he fell ill, and died suddenly. Mr. Watanabe Koki, ex-Minister to Vienna, was then appointed to succeed him, the other

shareholders fully believing that with Mr. Watanabe's prestige and influence all would go well. But they had miscalculated, for when Mr. Watanabe asked Mr. Kasawara Bumpai, a wealthy merchant of Echigo, and others to advance a certain sum of money, they flatly declined, saying that they had previously consented to the proposal because they placed full confidence in Mr. Kito, and they were therefore disposed to assist him in the task of restoring the prosperity of the firm. Mr. Watanabe was at a loss what to do. He next determined to try whether he could procure the sum from the Specie Bank of Yokohama, and asked its directors, but they replied that should Mr. Ono Kinroku and four or five other leading shareholders of the firm deposit a document with their joint signatures, they would consent to lend 100,000 *yen*, the sum asked for by Mr. Watanabe. The Chairman of the firm then called together several leading shareholders to hear what they had to say to the reply of the Bank. Mr. Ono and others were entirely against the transaction. They averred that rather than raise the money in that way, they had better raise it among themselves, each producing 20,000 *yen* out of his own pocket. This was, however, merely for the sake of argument, for they were all at heart averse to advancing such a sum, considering that they would fare better by applying it to some other enterprise than to bolstering up a firm which was evidently a losing concern. They further declared that should the prospect of restoring the firm to its former activity be uncertain, then an extraordinary general meeting should be held and the firm should be dissolved altogether. This drastic measure was not approved by all those present on the occasion. Mr. Matsugi Naomi contended that the newly elected officers had been simply entrusted with the task of elaborating a scheme to maintain the firm and had not been asked to discuss its dissolution. An excited debate ensued, but about the principal business of raising 100,000 *yen* no definite conclusion was arrived at. This internal difficulty of the firm has been quickly reflected in the market price of its shares. They are falling steadily. A share of 50 *yen* face value paid in full, which was quoted at 38 *yen* on the 14th of May, fell to 33.00 *yen* early in June and to 27.50 *yen* on the 30th of the latter month. The prospect for the firm is very discouraging.

A NEW ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AMONG recent registrations, says a writer in *Fairplay*, is that of the "Lombard Assurance Company, Limited," with a nominal capital of a million in £10 shares, £5 of which is to be treated as a reserve liability, available only in the event of liquidation. The new Company, is, I presume, to acquire the British business of the Hongkong, which finds it to its advantage to withdraw from this Company; and it is to be under the general management of Messrs. Matheson & Co. of 3, Lombard-street. There will, no doubt, be inquisitive people, who will ask how business which was not good enough for the Hongkong can be beneficial to its English successor; and, however influential the great house of Matheson & Co. may be, what are its qualifications for insurance management? I must confess my inability to answer these queries; but it may be assumed that, while the "general" management is vested in Messrs. Matheson, the underwriting, which is after all the main point, will be very much in the hands of officials who know something of the work. As to the *personnel* of these officials nothing has yet been said; but it is to be hoped it will be thoroughly practical and efficient, and that it will not make ducks-and-drakes of the premiums by gratuitously large abatements; otherwise the fate of the new Company can very easily be foreseen.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

THE *Yiji Shimpō* states that the *Yoshinogawa Maru*, of the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and the *Hokuyo Maru*, of the Niigata Hokuyo Kaisha, came into collision off Sekita-Misaki, Shiribeshi, Hokkaido, during a heavy fog on the 28th ult.

Slight damage was sustained by both vessels. The passengers are all safe.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

AN Imperial Ordinance has been issued creating exceptional power to deal with, in the manner of lending or selling, articles purchased as a matter of urgency for military purposes.

NEW MEMBER OF THE UPPER HOUSE.

MR. INUMA SHICHISABURO, has been appointed a member of the Upper House.

MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS.

Prince Konoyo is a rising man. Born in one of the most, if not the most, illustrious families in the Empire, and endowed with no inconsiderable amount of natural ability, he is justly placed by public opinion among the most promising politicians in the House of Peers. He belongs to the coterie of nobles popularly called the Opposition in the Upper House. Of late he has been especially petted by the politicians of the allied Opposition parties, and he has so far identified himself with them as to promise his aid in canvassing the constituencies in their behalf with a view to the coming general election. His promise was announced by the Opposition papers in large characters. The mere fact of his association with them would have produced an excellent impression upon the simple minded country-people, who regard every descendant of the great Kamatari with almost superstitious reverence. But it now seems that the delight of the Opposition politicians was premature. The young nobleman has declined to start on the promised tour of lectures. The reason assigned by himself is that the present is not a time when patriotic men should hamper the hands of the Government by attacking its policy, domestic or foreign. Some people are inclined to attribute his conduct to a deeper reason. He is believed by them to have discovered that he is merely being made use of as a tool by the Opposition politicians. Whatever may be his true motive, he appears now to be less hearty than before in his sympathy with the opponents of the present Cabinet.

The railway problem is still attracting a share of public attention. Opposition to the project of the private purchase of Government lines is becoming stronger and stronger. As we observed some time ago, the public press of the country is unanimous in denouncing the scheme in terms of the strongest disapprobation. The projectors are advised by all the papers not to waste useless labour on behalf of a scheme that has not the slightest hope of success. But they seem to be diligently working out their plan despite all this clamour.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* in one of its latest issues contains a significant note on the late Sir Harry S. Parkes. Our contemporary quotes the following words spoken by the distinguished Englishman to Mr. O'Connor in reply to the latter's enquiries about his illness in 1885:—"I can stand pain. What I cannot endure is that I cannot go on with my work." Our contemporary states that it can not regard the memory of Sir Harry Parkes with love. "But a man who can utter these words is truly fitted to be entrusted with the grave duty of representing his country. It is not without reason that his memory forces itself upon us at the present juncture."

An interesting literary controversy has been going on in the columns of the Tokyo papers. Some time in the month of June, the *Nippon* published a Japanese verse (*uta*) by some poet in the province of Iwashiro. The piece was at once claimed by a well known poet in Tokyo as his own. He alleged that he had composed it in Kyoto about twenty-three years ago. The poet in Iwashiro denied the charge of plagiarism, stated in full the circumstances under which he had composed the verse, and remarked with some justice that, had he contemplated such meanness, he would at least have taken the precaution of making some changes in the wording. The controversy has since been taken up by the whole fraternity of *uta-yomi*. The

supporters of the Iwashiro poet claim that it is by no means impossible that in the case of such a short and somewhat stereotyped species of composition—an *uta* being composed of thirty-one syllables only—two persons should happen, without any intercommunication, to produce precisely the same verse. Indeed the advocates of this view have been able to adduce several instances of such coincidences from the poems of living as well as dead *literati*. We are disposed to agree. At all events, the recent controversy has served to show that interest in the revival of this species of national gliterature is evidently becoming very keen and eneral.

Reform of the stage is again on the tapis. The question first began to receive attention some ten years ago, but at that time the movement ceased without producing any practical results, for the then promoters of reform did not number among their ranks any play-wright of sufficient experience and authority. The present agitation has apparently a better hope of success. We find among the reformers several *literati* of recognized influence in dramatic circles, as for instance, Messrs. Fukuchi Genichiro, Yoda Hyakusen, Yamada Bimyo, Miyazaki Sammai, Teubouchi Shogo, and Mori Ogai. Mr. Fukuchi, as everybody knows, is connected with the Kabuki theatre, the most progressive play-house in Japan. Messrs. Teubouchi, Yoda, and Yamada are the authors of several dramas. These persons are also enthusiastic reformers, but the last named is perhaps the most thoroughgoing and intrepid of all the group. His recent exposures, through the columns of the *Wasada Bungaku*, of the state of affairs existing among actors and play-house managers have attracted wide-spread attention. The reformers have organized a society for criticising each other's productions and considering the general question of stage improvement. Broadly speaking, they are advocates of realism, but on minor points they differ from each other and controversies are constantly carried on among them through the columns of the literary press.

The recent death of Mr. Kitamura Tokoku is deeply lamented by his numerous admirers. He was extremely young, being, as we believe, some years under thirty. But he had already acquired a high reputation as a critic and poet. Undoubtedly a man of genius, he will be remembered as one of the most brilliant pioneers in the development of the new style of national poetry. A graduate of the Tokyo Semmon Gakko, he was at the time of his death a writer on the staff of the *Hydron*, a literary periodical of high standing. The best of his poems is, perhaps, the *Dokuro Mai* (Dance of Skeletons).

COUNTS YAMAGATA AND OKUMA ON THE KOREAN QUESTION.

Messrs. Oi Kentaro and Kato Masanosuke waited on Count Yamagata in his residence at Mejiro on the 29th ultimo. His views on the Korean question being solicited by his visitors, the President of the Privy Council is said to have answered as follows:—"Since the Restoration I have always had more or less connection with the Government's policy toward China and Korea. Especially was I concerned with that policy when our country recognized Korea as an independent State, and when, subsequently China attempted to establish her right of suzerainty over the peninsula. Such being the case, I have always paid vigilant attention to every matter connected with either China or Korea. As to the resolutions recently passed by the advocates of a strong foreign policy, I agree on the whole with the principles underlying those resolutions. What is required is that the task of solving this problem should be undertaken with a determination to fight in case of necessity. A superficial view of the situation might incline one to think that perfect tranquillity reigns over the whole Eastern horizon. But that tranquillity is only temporary and by no means permanent. Countries of the Occident have long been regarding China and Korea with a greedy eye.

Thus far they have not attempted to satisfy their appetite for aggrandisement, simply because the present facilities of land and marine transport are insufficient for their purpose. If we suffer the coming few years to pass away without doing anything, Russia will have completed the Siberian railway and France will have obtained a footing in Siam. With increasing facilities of communication and transportation, dangers to the peace of the East will inevitably increase also. A general complication in this quarter of the globe is only a question of time. It is well said that to forestall others is to control them. Granted that complications are destined to arise in the Orient at no distant date, Japan's wisest plan is to take some decisive action before other Powers become provided with wings of mischief. Hence I agree upon the whole with the views recently expounded by you. The only point on which I cannot agree with you is your advice about the despatch of an Ambassador to China. I am inclined to think such a course rash and ill-considered. Without taking such an undignified step, it will be possible to compel China to send an Envoy to Japan, if only we are thoroughly prepared to fight. And the hostilities must be commenced in Korea."

Messrs. Oi and Kato here remarked that, although the Count's observations appeared just and sensible, they found it difficult to credit the present Cabinet with resolution and strength enough to carry out such a policy, and that if they advised the abrogation of the Tientsin Treaty and the sending of an Ambassador to China, it was because they thus hoped to make the Cabinet decide upon an extreme course of action. To this Count Yamagata replied as follows:—"There are people who say that Ito is weak. I can assure them that they are greatly mistaken, at least in the present instance. I am convinced that Ito is firmly resolved as to the course to be pursued in the present juncture. If anybody doubts that, I will ask him to consider the measures which the Government has thus far taken against China and Korea. As I am not a responsible Minister, I cannot speak definitely on the matter, but I feel certain that the Ito Cabinet will not be rash enough to send an Ambassador to China at the present juncture."

The President of the Privy Council is reported to have further dealt with various important topics, such as the defences of the country, the relative strength of the Japanese and Chinese Armies and Navies, and so forth. He is also said to have expressed the opinion that the present difficulty is not likely to be settled without bloodshed.

Count Okuma's views on the Korean question, published through the columns of the *Hochi Shimbun*, have already been reproduced in these columns. He has since been talking much on the same topic. His latest conversation is published in the *Jiji Shimpō*. He begins by expressing surprise at the circumstance that nothing definite has yet been accomplished in spite of the presence of a large Japanese force in the peninsula for about twenty days. He hopes, however, that the Government is taking all necessary measures. He does not like to cripple the hands of the Government by offering criticisms about diplomatic matters; but he cannot help remarking that the Government's actions thus far have not been as prompt as might have been desired. He earnestly hopes that the Cabinet will adopt rapid and decisive measures in obedience to the well expressed desires of the nation. He does not know what was the intention of the Authorities when troops were first despatched to Korea, but supposes that the Cabinet must have been resolved to accomplish its object even at the point of the bayonet. Alluding to the report that the Government decided on war at a Cabinet Council recently held in the presence of the Emperor, Count Okuma observes that the story must be without foundation. For it being apparent from the first that China would place itself in Japan's way, the decision to fight with that Power must have been taken when the troops were sent to Korea. Especially is he displeased with the

news that the Cabinet Council in question was attended by men who are not members of the Ministry. He finds difficulty in believing that the present Ministers of State should have been alarmed so much by the news of the expected despatch of large reinforcements from China, as to invite the counsel of persons outside the Cabinet. Concerning the proposal for the despatch of an Ambassador to China, Count Okuma is an enthusiastic advocate of such a course. He thinks it is not sufficient that negotiations with China should be conducted by wire or through Mr. Otori. It is absolutely necessary, in his opinion, to send a special Envoy to Peking to definitely settle the matter with China in the shortest space of time possible. For this mission, he thinks that Count Ito himself, or Viscount Kabayama or Viscount Takashima, would be best qualified. The Ambassador, whoever he may be, should, says the Progressionist Leader, demand a definite answer from the Chinese Government in a week's time. In case no answer is given in that space of time, the Japanese Government is either at once to declare war against China, and to commence in earnest the task of reorganizing the Korean Government. Some persons, says the Count, may think that Japan has no good ground of complaint against China. But grounds of complaint are many and important. First of all, China has, since 1882, always treated Korea as though that Kingdom were merely her dependency. The corruption of the official classes, which is the primary cause of the *Togaku-to* disturbance, is owing principally to the ascendancy of the Ming faction under the influence of the Chinese Resident Yuan. If Korea be left to the control of China, it is evident that the peninsula Kingdom's fate is doomed. Under these circumstances, it is only just that Japan should demand the placing of Korean independence on a sound basis. As to the objection that such conduct on the part of Japan would invite the interference of other Powers, as Russia, England, and France, Count Okuma replies that these Powers have no right to meddle with affairs relating to Korea. Should they to do so, there would be no difficulty in putting an end to their interference. What he really fears is that the Japanese Government may not act with sufficient promptitude and decision. Should it be deceived by the cunning diplomacy of China, and order the withdrawal of the troops, Count Okuma fears that the Japanese military officers in the peninsula may take some decisive steps on their own responsibility. Such being the case, he sincerely hopes that the Government will manage the question with a full determination to fight. Japan is not very rich, but she can easily find means to send an expedition of 50,000 or 60,000 troops to Peking. It would not matter much if she spent from fifty to a hundred million *yen* for the purpose of humbling China. He trusts that the Government will not follow the fatal policy of waiting until the blow is struck by the enemy. In conclusion, he is reported to have said that the Government's apparent inaction may possibly be a sign that negotiations with Korea are making satisfactory progress.

If these views were really expressed by Count Okuma, he enjoys the distinction of being the most outspoken statesman that ever held high office, or ever hoped to hold high office again.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AND THE KOREAN QUESTION.

Our readers, we presume, have formed from what has already appeared in these columns some general ideas about the nature of the diplomatic correspondence lately conducted between the Governments of China, Japan and Korea. What we have stated on the subject is confirmed by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which has just published very interesting notes throwing valuable light on the proceedings of the Governments concerned. At the present stage, our contemporary is not in a position to reveal in full what has thus far passed between

the three Governments. Consequently several important facts are withheld from publication; nor has the Tokyo journal given any dates in its narration. But despite these unavoidable imperfections, our contemporary's notes enable us to gather tolerably clear ideas about the course of events during the past few weeks. We will, therefore, reproduce the gist of these notes somewhat in full.

Concerning Korea's application for Chinese assistance in the suppression of the *Togaku-to* disturbance, the *Nichi Nichi* states that, although the step was taken by Ming Eishun, he acted at the instigation of the Chinese Resident Mr. Yuan. Ming must have been aware that the despatch of troops by China would be followed by a similar step on Japan's part. But his misgivings in this direction seem to have been silenced by Mr. Yuan's assurance that Japan need not be taken account of. The Korean Government, however, soon discovered its mistake. Alarmed at the prompt despatch of a large force by Japan, the Seoul Ministry made repeated requests to the Japanese Government to withdraw its troops from Korea, on the ground that the *Togaku-to* disturbance has been quieted. At the same time the Chinese Government preferred a similar request to Japan. As for the Korean Government, the Japanese Government is said to have replied that it could withdraw its troops, seeing that, in its opinion, the *Togaku-to* disturbance had not yet been completely quelled, and, further, that nothing had yet been done to avert the recurrence of similar disorders. This reply of the Japanese Government, remarks the *Nichi Nichi*, has been fully justified by the recent revival of the disturbance.

As for China, the Japanese Government not only rejected her request but asked her views with respect to a proposal for united action with the object of effecting thorough reforms in the Government of Korea. The gist of this proposal is said to have been as follows:—That on account of geographical situation, disorders in the Korean peninsula materially affect the vital interests of both China and Japan; that, as China must be aware, things in Korea are daily going from bad to worse, thereby threatening to create a dangerous crisis; that, consequently, Japan proposes, in concert with China, to persuade Korea to introduce thorough reforms in her internal Government, so that all danger of future disorders may be avoided; and that in thus acting Japan's object is purely to promote the independence of Korea and maintain peace in the East. To this China is said to have made an unfavourable answer, declining positively to take any concerted movement with Japan for the reform of the Korean administration, and at the same time repeating her former request that Japan should withdraw her forces simultaneously with the retirement of those of China.

Such being the attitude of China, the Japanese Government at once decided to undertake on its sole responsibility the task of persuading Korea to effect internal reforms. Instructions were sent to the Japanese Minister, Mr. Otori, who is reported to have already approached the Korean Government on the subject. Recent rumours about animated conferences between him and the Korean Foreign Minister doubtless refer to the matter in question. Mr. Otori is also stated to have made strong remonstrances to the Chinese Resident as well as to the Korean Government about a proclamation recently issued by the commander of the Chinese force at A-san, in which document Korea was declared to be a dependency of China. What answer the Korean Government has made to the Japanese Minister about the recommended reforms of administration, the *Nichi Nichi* does not mention. It states, however, that the firmness of the Japanese Government's resolve to carry out its original purpose may be inferred from the course of events since the 1st instant. While such is the attitude of the Japanese Government, the Viceroy Li, in spite of his strong and even threatening language in the earlier stages of the compli-

cation, is now said to have solicited the mediation of some foreign Ministers, at the same time issuing orders to the troops at A-san and the fleet at In-chhōn to remain quiet until further notice. The Viceroy, says our contemporary, erroneously believed that the Japanese Government was too fully occupied with internal politics to send any troops abroad. The unexpected energy and decision shown by the Japanese Government, and a superstitious apprehension of the conservative Court in Peking are believed to have induced the Chinese Ministers to hesitate about taking decisive measures against Japan. The superstition above alluded to is:—The present year being the 61st anniversary of the Empress Dowager's birth, it is feared that should such an auspicious year be stained with bloodshed, dire misfortunes must ensue to the Middle Kingdom. On the other hand, throughout the Franco-Chinese war, Marquis Tseng achieved some success by his policy of bribing the Opposition politicians in Paris. The Viceroy Li, says the *Nichi Nichi*, possibly thinks that such a policy may be resorted to in Japan also. Chinese statesmen are very fond of methods of that nature, and the Viceroy's warlike recommendations may perhaps be adopted by the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamen.

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE KOREAN AFFAIR.

Some papers have been made public, which throw light on the ideas entertained by the Chinese Government about the Korean affair. The first is a telegram said to have been originally addressed to the Viceroy Li by the Tsungli Yamen in Peking, and subsequently despatched by him to his lieutenant in Seoul, Mr. Yuan, about the 22nd or 23rd ultimo. It runs as follows:—"No trustworthy report has been forwarded to this office since the recovery of Chōn-ju. Korea now dreads Japan as if the latter were a tiger, and seems to have quite forgotten to attend to the subjugation of the rebels. Japan's pretext for despatching troops is that Korea is incapable of dealing with the insurgents. Not a single leader of them has been captured; nor even is their whereabouts known. Will anybody believe that the rebels who have harassed two provinces have suddenly and entirely disappeared? Under such circumstances, Japan, it must be noticed, has plausible ground for refusing the withdrawal of her troops. What if the insurrection should again break out after the withdrawal of the Japanese troops? It is thus important that, instead of demanding the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, Yuan should urge the Korean Government to suppress the insurrection. When that object shall have been achieved in a satisfactory manner, arrangements must be made with Japan for the simultaneous withdrawal of troops. There is no reason why Japan should not concur in such a step. Everybody knows that she has no pretext to annex Korea, but should a pretext be supplied her for the continued stationing of her troops in Korea, a serious emergency would become unavoidable. For the withdrawal of troops, there are precedents, and it can be managed in due course of time. Meanwhile, General Yeh ought to employ his troops for the capture of the rebels; and Yuan must also urge the Korean Government to send out its forces for the subjugation of the insurgents, so that a report of their complete quelling may be forwarded."

On the receipt of this instruction, the Chinese Resident addressed a note to the Korean Foreign Office, in which, after recapitulating the substance of the telegram from Tientsin, he offered to telegraph to the Chinese Commander at A-san to march the troops and undertake the subjugation of the rebels. To this note the Korean Government is said to have replied that the insurrection having been already put down, there was no need to ask for the assistance of Chinese troops. It will be observed from the above that the Chinese Government is of opinion that the *Togaku-to* disturbance has not been completely subdued.

THE JAPANESE IN KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Seoul June 26th, 1894.

The public is exercised no longer about the insurrection in the south, but about the prompt, vigorous, and to some persons mysterious actions of the Japanese Government not only in sending a larger number of troops but in locating them in and around Seoul. The spurs of South Mountain about the Japanese Legation, commanding sites on the ridge of hills half a mile west of the city wall, and two or three places at the river landing, are occupied by Japanese troops. To-day, at noon, a company of cavalry with six cannon rumbled through the main streets, past the Big Bell in the centre of the city, on its way to the East Gate—to prospect. The Bell has seen and heard many things in its history the last 500 years, but the clatter of hoofs and the rumbling of cannon must have seemed as strange to it as they were alarming to the white-robed invertebrates on the side of the street.

The general feeling outside of official circles is that "something" will happen in a few days. The tension is very great. Nobody knows what bold step Japan will take next. Even China does not know, or at least the Chinese here profess ignorance. The women, children and aged of both nationalities have been sent off. The Koreans have been looking their eyes out for "the Chinese army." Day after day hundreds of people have gathered on the city wall at the South Gate to assure themselves that their faithful friends have come at last. But aside from the few sneaks, who are reported to have come into the city dressed in Korean clothing, not a Chinese brave has gladdened the eyes of the Koreans.

The common people are beginning to place the responsibility of the matter upon the Queen's family. The royal favourite, who for the last five or six years has been lining his own and his master's pockets with blood-money drawn from the people, who has sold offices as openly as rice is sold, is beginning to feel alarmed. He was stoned in the street, insulted at the Chinese Residency (if rumour may be trusted), for inefficiency in administering the affairs of State, and has "resigned" two or three of the seven offices he holds. The tide is surely setting in against the high-handed rule of the Ming family, and if some high officials are found missing in case of war, the common people will not go into mourning. Mr. Otori had an audience to-day. The King is helpless, and as he does not know what else to do, proposes to move back to-morrow into the Palace he left a month or so ago.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

Disquieting rumours are circulated in the capital concerning the situation in Korea. Their substance is that no hope exists any longer of amicable negotiations between Japan and China. But the stories are mere conjectures, probably fabricated by speculators. The impression, however, is general that the situation has become critical.

The Korean Minister, Kim Shitetsu, left Tokyo for home on the 28th instant. He is well-known for his pro-Japanese tendencies. At first he is said to have suspected Japan's intentions towards Korea in the present instance, but a close study of Japanese opinion having convinced him that the Government as well as the people in this country are sincerely anxious for the independence of his native land, he has decided to go home and explain to his Government the real sentiments of the Japanese nation.

According to the *Jiji Shimpō's* latest information, the total strength of the Chinese troops in Korea is about 4,000. Our contemporary states that, according to a telegram received from In-chhōn, a detachment of the Chinese force was sent to the rebel districts on

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the 25th instant. As the *Yiji* justly remarks, the Chinese will not find any rebels to fight with. Possibly the rebel districts may have been a fictitious destination. The troops said to have landed at Nam-yang on the 27th instant probably belong to the same corps.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Söul correspondent telegraphs that the real strength of the Chinese troops last arrived at A-san is only 400 with 50 horses and 150 or 160 mines and torpedoes. According to this authority, the total number of Chinese troops in Korea is not more than 2,500.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is responsible for a report that the Chinese officer in command of the troops at A-san recently issued a proclamation, informing the Korean people that, Korea being her dependency, China had sent an army to subdue the *Togaku-to*. Such being the sole object for which the Chinese troops had been despatched, the Koreans were told to engage in their respective occupations in peace and without any anxiety.

On the 28th instant, fifteen constables received orders to proceed to Korea to augment the police force in the Japanese settlements in that country. Five are to go to Fusan and the rest to In-chhön.

Mr. Kurino, Director of the Investigation Bureau in the Department of Foreign Affairs, has gone to Korea on official business.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* states that Viscount Enomoto has been, or will be, appointed Ambassador to China. But this report is doubtful.

The pass of Ku-hyöng-san (Biel-san), a strategic point of great importance between Söul and In-chhön, is said to have been occupied by the Japanese troops. The *Mainichi*, from which we take this news, further states that a military telegraph line is in course of construction between Söul and In-chhön.

The Tokyo News Agency reports that, according to a telegram received from Tientsin on the evening of the 21st instant, the troops, 5,500 strong, ordered by the Viceroy Li to leave for Korea, have not yet departed probably on account of insufficiency of transports.

The number of Chinese war vessels in the port of In-chhön was at first four or five, but since the 25th instant it has been reduced to two or three.

Last evening the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* published an extra containing several important items. One of these was that the Söul-Fusan telegraph lines had been opened on the same day; another, that the *Togaku-to* disturbance has again been revived in the vicinity of Yöng-gwang in Chöi-la-do; a third, that Ming Eishun is now on very bad terms with the Chinese Resident Mr. Yuan. A telegram from the *Asahi's* Söul correspondent, dated 29th instant 2.50 p.m., states that 1,000 Chinese troops arrived at Ma-san-pho; that 4,000 or 5,000 were expected soon to arrive at Kai-Söng in Kyöng-kai-do; and that the arrival of another body at Wi-ju was reported by the Governor of Phyöng-yang. These reports lack confirmation.

It has hitherto been supposed by the Japanese that Li Hung Chang was resolved to adopt hostile measures against Japan in consequence of pressure from Peking. The *Yiji Shimpö*, one of the papers holding that view, is now inclined to credit the following telegram, dated London June 28, 11.15 a.m.:-

"According to a report current in diplomatic circles here, it is stated that, although Li Hung Chang was at one time disposed to adopt hostile measures against Japan in connection with the present Korean question, the Peking Government did not permit him to proceed with those measures, and seems to be waiting for the mediation of some third Power."

The above telegram is said to have been received by a certain Japanese firm in Tokyo. The *Yiji* states that it has good reason to attach importance to the message.

The *Koktai* reports that the Japanese troops hitherto stationed in the settlement in Söul have been removed to important strategic points in the suburbs of that city. The four gates of the city are also to be guarded by Japanese troops.

The same paper thinks that Mr. Kurino Shin-ichiro, of the Foreign Office, who left for Korea

on the 29th ultimo, was entrusted with the last instructions of the Japanese Government to its representative in Söul. Our contemporary further states that, at a Cabinet Council held in the Imperial Palace on the 28th ultimo, it decided to declare war under certain probable contingencies.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that a large number of spies have been sent to Japan by the Chinese Government. Some of them are said to be Europeans, while several Koreans and Japanese are also suspected of being in the same service. The Japanese Authorities are reported to be keeping a sharp lookout.

Concerning the mobilization of the troops of the Hiroshima Garrison, the *Nichi Nichi* observes that everything was conducted with such rapidity that, on the fourth day after the receipt of the order for mobilization the first batch, a regiment, left the port of Ujina. It seems that, although intelligence had reached Tokyo on the 1st of June that something unusual was about to take place in Korea, it was not until the afternoon of the 5th that orders were sent to the Hiroshima Garrison for the despatch of troops to the peninsula. The first batch, about 2,000, left on the 9th. It should be remembered that one-half of this number had to be summoned from their homes, for a moiety of the soldiers on active service are always permitted to go home. The officers of the Hiroshima Garrison are said to regard with much pride and satisfaction the celerity and even joy with which the men answered the summons.

According to a telegram, dated Söul, June 29, 4 p.m., transmitted by way of Fusan,—the line having been re-opened on that day,—the recent repeated interruptions of the Wi-ju line were merely a pretext to turn away Japanese applicants from the Telegraph Office, for all the while Chinese messages were transmitted as usual.

Notwithstanding the re-opening of the Söul-Fusan line, the Japanese Military authorities are said to be taking active measures for the construction of a separate military telegraph line between the two places, because the existing line is so ill constructed that it may be interrupted again at any moment. The military line that had been in course of construction between Söul and In-chhön was completed a few days ago, so that the Japanese troops in Korea are now in direct telegraphic communication with Tokyo.

On the 29th ultimo, a Military band was despatched to Korea. It is not stated from what Garrison it was drafted.

The Japanese troops in Korea are reported to be in excellent health. Seven cases of dysentery and other maladies of a light character occurred, but the patients, who, as already stated in these columns, were sent home, are said to have almost completely recovered. These cases occurred at In-chhön. The troops in Söul being stationed in the suburbs, it is reported that not a single case of sickness has arisen among them.

Applications for service as volunteers are pouring in from every locality in the Empire, but there being no necessity to employ volunteers, the applications are not entertained by the Authorities. Contributions of money and articles are also offered, but these, too, have not been accepted thus far.

The report that the *Togaku-to* have again risen in arms in Chöi-la-do is confirmed by a telegram received by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from its Fusan correspondent on the 30th ultimo. The same telegram adds that, "after issuing a very insolent proclamation the Chinese troops marched towards the disturbed districts."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the third batch of troops, which left Ujima on the 24th ultimo on board nine transports, arrived at In-chhön on the 27th. Nothing is said about the number of those troops, but it must have been considerable. Rumour says that they aggregated nearly 4,000. If this report be correct, the total strength of the Japanese troops now in Korea, is not much less than 10,000.

According to the *Yiji Shimpö's* Söul corre-

pondent, writing under date of the 23rd ultimo, the Chinese Government has instructed its troops at A-san by wire not to leave Korea until after the Japanese forces shall have all withdrawn.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* published an extra on Sunday evening, from which we learn that, on the preceding night, a telegraphic message of paramount importance was received at the General Staff Office. The telegram, whatever it may have been, is said to have at once led to hurried consultations of the military authorities, and to constant passing and repassing of messengers between the General Staff Office, the War Department, and the Admiralty. On Sunday, an extraordinary Cabinet Council was held at Count Ito's official residence. It was attended by all the Ministers without exception, as well as by Lieutenant-General Kawakami, Vice-Chief of the General Staff, and Vice-Admiral Nakamura, Chief of the Naval Command Office. Our contemporary believes that the situation has reached a most critical stage.

Correspondents of the *Nippon* and the *Niroku Shimpö* narrate a voyage which they recently made in a small Korean boat from In-chhön to Nai-tong, a roadstead at the entrance of the bay at the head of which is situated A-san, the headquarters of the Chinese force. Leaving In-chhön at dusk on the 21st ultimo, they reached Nai-tong on the afternoon of the following day. So soon as the boat was moored at the beach, an inferior Chinese Naval officer appeared on the shore, and after exchanging signals with a Chinese war vessel lying in the harbour about two miles off, came to the boat and asked the Japanese correspondents who they were and what they wanted. They replied that they were merchants living at In-chhön and that they were going to A-san on business. After forbidding them either to land or to put to sea again until further notice, the Chinese officer left in a boat for the war vessel. About half-way, he was met by a steam launch, but both the boat and the launch together proceeded toward the war vessel. Meanwhile a large number of Koreans collected on the beach where the boat with the Japanese correspondents was moored. The latter put various questions to the Koreans about the Chinese troops at A-san. If their answers can be relied upon, it seems that the troops (about 2,000) first landed at A-san, were carried on board three men of war, that the landing was effected very slowly at Nai-tong; that the Chinese troops were then still encamped at A-san and the neighbourhood; that the bay to above Nai-tong was closed to Japanese as well as Korean vessels and boats, and was moreover too shallow to admit war vessels. After obtaining the above information, the adventurous Japanese thinking it impossible to get on further, put out to sea again, and passing the night in a harbour a few miles away, safely returned to In-chhön in the evening of the 23rd ultimo.

The *Asahi Shimbun's* Söul correspondent writes that the approach of Chinese troops to the Korean capital will be the signal for the opening of hostilities. He also mentions that the Chinese forces at A-san are making preparations for the removal of their headquarters to Su-Wön, about twenty-five miles South of Söul. According to the same correspondent, the Chinese Resident, Mr. Yuan is now endeavouring to excite the enmity of the Koreans against the Japanese by disseminating various false rumours. He is also said to be trying to form a diplomatic combination against the Japanese Minister.

The *Nippon's* Söul correspondent reports that on the 20th ultimo, the Representatives of Russia, France, and Germany held a long conference with the Japanese Minister at the latter's Legation. He further states that although Russia and France have threatened to send troops, the threat will not be carried out.

According to the Japanese News Agency in Söul, the Japanese Minister has despatched Police-sergeant Hagiwara to the rebel districts to find out the truth about the alleged presence of Japanese among the *Togaku-to*.

The *Nippon's* Nagasaki correspondent, writ-

ing under date of June 28, states that the Japanese war vessels *Matsushima*, *Yamato*, *Katsuragi*, *Tenryu*, and *Yoshino*, which had recently returned from Korea to the Naval station at Saseho, again left for In-chhōn on the 27th ultimo, fully equipped for warlike operations.

The *Nippon* publishes a rumour that a collision took place between Japanese and Chinese war vessels either on the 27th or 28th ult. The story is evidently groundless. No such report has thus far reached the Japanese Government.

The Tokyo News Agency claims to have received the following telegram from Sōul, dated June 30:—"A large number of Chinese soldiers are present both in Sōul and In-chhōn under various civilian disguises. The 800 rifles recently brought to A-san by the Chinese transport are probably intended for the use of these soldiers."

Another telegram of the same date, said to have been received in Tokyo, announces that the detachment of Chinese troops which marched in the direction of the rebel district, has returned to A-san.

The Sōul-Fusan telegraph line, re-opened on the 29th ultimo, was, according to the Tokyo News Agency, interrupted on the 1st instant.

The Tokyo News Agency also reports the receipt of the following telegram, dated Tientsin June 30:—"Li Hung-chang is daily holding consultations with his subordinates, civil as well as military, about the policy, diplomatic and military, that should be pursued in the present juncture. The delay in the departure of the troops (5,500) recently ordered to proceed to Korea is owing no less to the uncertain result of these conferences than to insufficiency of transports."

Alarming reports are circulated in Tokyo to the effect that a collision has already taken place between the Japanese and Chinese troops in Korea. But evidently these rumours are without foundation, being in most cases fabricated by speculators. There is no doubt, however, that the situation is very critical. It is generally believed that Mr. Kurino's arrival at Sōul (probably to-day) and the delivery of the message carried by him to Mr. Otori, will precipitate some definite result. Meanwhile the keenest attention is directed to China's movements.

The *Jiji Shimpō* says that it has received the following telegram from London, under date July 1st, 8.30 a.m.:—"The Peking Government, adopting Li Hung-chang's recommendations, has issued orders for the mobilization of troops; and battalions will immediately be despatched to Korea." Our contemporary evidently attaches great importance to this message.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Tientsin correspondent despatched the following telegram on the 2nd instant:—"Every preparation has been completed for the despatch to Korea of 15 battalions, about 7,500 strong in all, with the necessary ammunition and provisions. These troops are to land in the province of Phŏng-an-do and to occupy the stronghold of Phŏng-yang. But, strange to say, there is as yet no indication that the troops are to leave for Korea. Moreover, although the battalions under Li Hung-chang are composed of 500 men each, those under the command of other Viceroy's are said to contain less, so that the total actual strength of the army destined for Korea will fall considerably below 7,500.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* published on Tuesday the following extra:—"It is reported that the Government received yesterday a telegram from Tientsin, announcing that, according to a rumour widely circulated at that place, the Chinese Government has decided on war, and 15 battalions were hourly expecting orders to leave for Korea. But according to later intelligence, the troops have not yet taken their departure. This circumstance and other indications induce us to hesitate about placing confidence in the report that the Chinese Government has decided on war."

The Sōul-Fusan telegraph line, which was interrupted on the 1st instant, was re-opened the following day. The construction of a separate line is already going on, and its comple-

tion, according to the *Nichi Nichi*, will take place in a few days.

Correspondence from Korea does not contain any important news. The correspondents have apparently little opportunity to learn anything about what is going on there, or if they happen to obtain valuable intelligence, they are not allowed to publish it. So at present their letters are far from interesting, the only ones worth looking at being those published in the *Kokumin Shimbun*. They contain wood cut illustrations of Korean life and of the Japanese camp by the well-known artist Mr. Kubota Beisen.

The report that China has decided on war is received with incredulity by the leading Japanese papers. The latest telegram to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from its Tientsin correspondent, under date of July 3rd, a.m., is as follows:—"Notwithstanding the report that the Chinese Government has decided to send troops to Korea and that those troops are ready at any moment to set out, there is no appearance of their immediate departure; and it is, consequently, believed that the order for mobilization was issued simply to quiet the clamours of the Military officers." Commenting on this telegram, the *Nichi Nichi* remarks that China's declaration about the despatch of a large body of troops is strangely inconsistent with her application to the Representatives of certain foreign Powers to mediate between herself and Japan. It is also worthy of remark, says our contemporary, that the Chinese Government seems to have taken special care that the reports about warlike preparations should reach the ears of the Japanese officials in Peking and Tientsin. From these circumstances, our contemporary infers that the Chinese Government is still undecided what course to pursue toward Japan. If China be really desirous of peace, why, asks the *Nichi Nichi*, did she not agree to Japan's reasonable proposal for joint action to inaugurate reforms in Korea.

It is reported that the Ministers of some European Powers, especially Russia, have of late been offering to mediate between this Empire and China. But their offers, it is believed, have been declined by the Japanese Cabinet. On this topic the *Nichi Nichi* writes as follows:—"The Chinese Government at first pretended to be disposed to a warlike policy, then showed a semblance of peaceful intentions, and is now again assuming a strong attitude, though its real purpose is extremely doubtful. While China's intentions are thus uncertain, Japan, on the contrary, has throughout pursued the same determined policy. Whatever Powers may hereafter offer to mediate in the solicitation of China, the Japanese Government will never consent to abandon the policy it has thus far pursued with unflinching resolution.

How far the Japanese Minister's negotiations with the Korean Government have met with success, still remains a secret. But letters from Sōul agree in stating that the party in the Korean Government favourable to the introduction of reforms in pursuance of Japan's advice is increasing in numbers and influence. According to the *Jiji Shimpō's* Sōul correspondent, Mr. Kim Kachin, formerly Minister to Japan, has been appointed Adviser to the Department of Foreign Affairs. But another correspondent says that his appointment is the portfolio of Home Affairs. Whichever version be correct, his appointment to an important post in the central Government must be regarded as the surest sign of the increasing power of the pro-Japanese faction. The *Hochi Shimbun's* correspondent believes that the Korean Foreign Minister recently called at the Japanese Legation to ask for the protection of Japan.

Several correspondents state that dissensions have taken place between the Japanese Minister Mr. Otori and Major-General Oshima, Commander of the Japanese troops. According to these writers, Mr. Otori's method of dealing with the Korean Government is said to have been severely censured by the military commander. But we learn that there is no truth in this report; the two officials are co-operating most heartily.

As to Ming Eishun, it is stated that at a recent meeting with the Chinese Resident he had an animated talk with the latter, in the course of which he had his face spat upon by Mr. Yuan. Since then, they are said to regard each other with the bitterest enmity. Ming is also believed to have received a humiliating rebuff from the Tai Wōn-kun. He is, however, enjoying a certain measure of influence at Court through the energetic support of the Queen.

The Chinese Resident is reported to have threatened that under certain circumstances the Chinese Government will require Korea to pay the expenses incurred in the despatch of troops at her request. He is also said to have presented a memorial to the Korean King advising him to execute a living Kim Ok-kyūn, his meaning being probably that Ming Eishun should be beheaded, because, in Mr. Yuan's opinion, his vacillating policy prevented the Chinese troops from entering Sōul before the arrival of the Japanese force.

Reports of the contemplated formation of volunteer corps are arriving from all parts of the country. But the Authorities say that there will be little occasion to make use of their services. It is officially stated that Japan can place in the field 500,000 troops ready equipped for warlike operations.

According to the *Kokumin Shimbun's* Sōul correspondent, the French Catholics there have offered their buildings for the use of the Japanese troops.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the following telegram was received on the afternoon of the 4th instant from Tientsin:—"The troops under orders for Korea are conveying their baggage to the landing place, but not even the shadow of a transport is seen in the harbour."

The *Jiji Shimpō* publishes a later telegram from Tientsin. It is dated July 4th, a.m., and runs as follows:—"A body of troops designated by the ideograph 艦, will, it seems, embark for Korea in two or three days." Commenting on this telegram, our contemporary states that, although the troops mentioned in the message, seem to have completed their preparations for departure, transports do not appear to have yet been provided for taking them to their destination.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Sōul correspondent, writing under date of June 26th, states that the Representatives of both England and the United States are maintaining a neutral attitude, but that those of Russia and France are daily having meetings with the Japanese Minister. They are reported to have expressed approval of the step taken by the Japanese Government. Especially the Minister of France is said to have declared that in the event of war the Japanese troops will be at liberty to occupy the grounds belonging to the French Catholic Mission. These grounds lie in front of the Japanese settlement, and a battery located there would easily command the whole city of Sōul.

Vegetables and other articles of food are said to be very scarce in Korea, but eggs and fowls are reported to be in abundance.

According to a rumour current in Sōul, Ming Eishun will be sentenced to banishment on the ground that his application for China's armed assistance was the proximate cause of the present complication. In that event his estates will be confiscated.

Concerning the interview which the Japanese Minister, Mr. Otori, had with the Korean King on the 26th instant, the *Jiji Shimpō's* correspondent mentions a rumour, said to be prevailing among foreigners in Sōul, to the effect that Mr. Otori represented to the King the consistent efforts made by Japan in the past to assist the maintenance of Korean independence, and pointed out the part Japan had taken in introducing the peninsula Kingdom to the world as an independent State. He is further believed to have told the King that, there being grounds to suspect the actions of a certain Power (meaning China of course), Japan was compelled to send out troops to insure Korea's independence as well as to protect her own subjects there, and that until this double object

should have been achieved, the troops would not be withdrawn. The impression among foreigners, says the *Yifu's* correspondent, is upon the whole favourable to the above mentioned representations of the Japanese Minister.

It appears that Mr. Otori is conducting negotiations with the Korean Government on the subject of internal reforms. If the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* statement may be trusted, China seems bent on thwarting Japan's policy in the peninsula. According to an apparently credible telegram, dated Seoul July 4th, 10 a.m., received by our contemporary, the following telegram was addressed to the Korean King by the Viceroy Li:—"Japan has despatched a large force, but she is really in a perplexing dilemma. China will cause Japan to withdraw her troops. Consequently, whatever proposals the Japanese Minister Otori may make to your Court, no attention need be paid to them." Writing on this news, the *Nichi Nichi* remarks that it is China which is in an embarrassing dilemma. To all outward appearance, she is pursuing a strong policy and talks of despatching a large force to Korea, but in point of fact she does nothing of the kind. On the contrary, she has solicited some foreign Powers to mediate between herself and Japan. She has, says our contemporary, neither sense enough to cooperate with Japan for the regeneration of Korea, nor courage enough to fight this Empire.

With the sudden decadence of the power of the Ming faction in the Korean Government, attention is naturally directed to the Tai Wōn-kun. Thus far he is said to have strictly refrained from meddling with politics. The correspondents of the Japanese papers, however, believe that sooner or later he will be induced to direct the affairs of the State in the capacity of Regent.

According to a telegram dated Chōn-ju June 26th, 10.27 p.m., received in Seoul from Mr. Takashima, a Japanese student sent by the Department of War, robbers abound in those regions. Mr. Takashima mentions also that twenty Chinese soldiers had arrived there.

The *Togaku-to* in the vicinity of Chōn-ju are said to have dispersed perfectly satisfied with the assurances given them about future administration by the new Governor, Kim. According, however, to the latest correspondence from Seoul, rebellion has again broken out at Mak-pho in Chōl-la-do. The *Togaku-to* are said to be going about in parties of fifty to sixty, exhorting the people to rise in arms, and declaring that, so soon as the Japanese and Chinese troops have been withdrawn, they will at once march upon Seoul.

A strange occurrence is reported from Chhang-wōn. On the 30th ultimo, a party of thirty persons, says the *Kokumin*, entered, robbed, and blew up the mine at that place, using dynamite for the purpose. The depredators are reported to have at once marched in the direction of Chōn-ju. Another and a more probable version given of the affair by the *Yiji Shimpō*, is that five or six Japanese broke into the stores of the gold mine at Yong-dam-san in the prefecture of Chhang-wōn, and carried away a quantity of dynamite. This mine was once worked by the celebrated Japanese miner, Mr. Furukawa Ichibei, but the undertaking was abandoned by him several years ago, and nothing is known about the present owner.

The Korean authorities at In-chōn are reported to have prohibited the people in their district from hiring their labour to the Japanese for any military purpose. Great inconvenience is said to have resulted from this order.

The Chinese Commander at A-san is reported to have issued strict injunctions to the troops under his command not to commit any violence against the the Korean people or to pillage them. But his commands do not seem to be respected, for reports of brutal acts perpetrated by the Chinese soldiers are constantly reaching Seoul.

The Tokyo News Agency has forwarded to us the following telegram, dated Tientsin July 4th, a.m.:—"Li Chun-tang left for Peking last night; he will return here on the 8th inst."

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes the following telegram, dated Tientsin, July 5, 8 a.m.:—"Eight men of war belonging to the Canton fleet have been assembled in the Bay of Chi-li, and now seem to be waiting for orders off Taku."

Concerning the report that the Viceroy Li is on a visit to Peking, the same paper states that no such news has been received either at its office or at the Foreign Department. The thing is in itself not improbable, but our contemporary seems disinclined to believe the report. If it be true, then it shows, in the *Nichi Nichi's* opinion, that the Chinese Government is still undecided on the policy to be pursued toward Japan. Perhaps the Viceroy's object is to see foreign diplomats in the capital and solicit their advice and assistance.

The *Nichi Nichi* has received the following telegram from London:—"China has failed diplomatically, and the fact is commented upon by the *Times* and other journals."

It appears according to later intelligence that the depredators of the Chhang-wōn mine were a party of Japanese *sōshi* under the command of the notorious Tanaka Jiro, the dismissed Army officer.

The following telegram received by the *Niroku Shimpō* from its enterprising correspondent at Fusan probably refers to the same body of men:—"On the 1st instant at the break of day, a party of brave men, armed with Japanese swords and other weapons, were observed to pass along in the vicinity of Chin-ju in Kyōng-sang-do. They encamped on the top of a mountain, hoisting a flag with the three ideographs 天祐僕 (Heaven befriends Chivalry). They assembled together two or three hundred Koreans and addressed them on some important subject. They appear to be about to march in the direction of the Tai-ku garrison (in Kyōng-san-do)."

Commenting on this report, the *Niroku* observes that the object of these men seems to be to turn the *Togaku-to* disturbance into a regular revolutionary war. From the manner in which our contemporary speaks, it seems probable that writers on its staff are in sympathy, if not in communication with these adventurers. At least it is evident that the *Niroku's* correspondent at Fu-san is closely connected with the party of revolutionaries. He constantly makes excursions into the interior, and has lately been prophesying that some thing wonderful would happen in a corner of the peninsula.

The *Nippon's* Seoul correspondent states that on the 24th ultimo, the Commander of the Japanese army despatched a party of military engineers to undertake the repairs of the Sōn-Fusan telegraph line. The line having been re-opened on the 29th, they seem to have completed their task in the remarkably short space of five days.

The same correspondent states that a body of Korean soldiers forming part of the Kang-hwa garrison, and recently sent out against the rebels, is about to be amalgamated with the Chinese troops at A-san.

Concerning the growth of a pro-Japanese party in the Korean Government, it is stated that the principal agents in the revival are An Shijū and Cho Giyen. Even Ming Eishun, the former leader of the anti-Japanese party, is said to have gradually turned round to the opposite side. Besides Kim Kachin, who was recently appointed Adviser to the Department of Home Affairs, Yu Kikan, who was educated at Mr. Fukuzawa's College, is said to have received an appointment as Secretary of the Foreign Office. Other pro-Japanese politicians are stated to be expecting high official appointments. There seems to be even talk of appointing Mr. Boku Eiko, the celebrated refugee in Tokyo, Korean Minister in Japan.

It is reported that recently a party of Japanese troops stationed in the neighbourhood of the pass of Ku-Kyōn-san, hearing reports of guns during the night, sent out scouts to discover what it meant. They brought back a party of Korean soldiers, who, on being questioned, explained that they fired guns in dread of the robbers infesting the region even in the day.

time. These soldiers were on their way to Seoul from the rebel districts.

There is much talk about the presence of Chinese spies in Japan. At a certain ammunition store in Tokyo, some suspicious persons are said to have been discovered in the act of setting fire to the place. Consequently, the sentries have been increased at all Military stores in Tokyo. This reports lacks confirmation.

CHINA'S PROCEDURE IN KOREA.

[ACCORDING TO THE SHANGHAI PAPERS.]

An impression prevails among foreigners, and perhaps also among natives, in China that the warlike preparations of the Chinese Government have been carried much further than we in Japan suppose. China is credited with having 2,500 troops in the peninsula, and is believed to be despatching others rapidly, some by sea and some by land across the northern frontier of Korea. Nothing is said, however, as to the means of transport available for the sea route, and it may be taken for granted that there ideas are greatly exaggerated.

The *North-China Daily News* has repeatedly alleged that China, in disregard of the Tientsin Treaty, failed to give to the Japanese Government any notice of her intention to despatch troops to the peninsula until the first batch had actually landed there. Our Shanghai contemporary puts this forward as Japan's chief grievance against China. But although such a breach of treaty may have taken place for aught we know to the contrary, it has never been seriously complained of by Japan. Neither the Japanese press nor the Japanese Authorities, so far as we are aware, make any charge of the kind against China.

As to the time when the first detachment of Chinese troops landed in Korea, the most definite information we possess is furnished by the *North-China Daily News*. We learn from it that the S.S. *Haeting*, leaving Shanghai on the 3rd of June, met the S.S. *Loonan* setting out from Tongku with the first batch of Chinese troops. Tonku lies a few miles up the Peiho. The *Haeting* ought to have reached there early on the morning of the 6th of June. Hence it follows that no Chinese troops can have landed in Korea before June 8th at soonest. The *Haeting* herself subsequently carried over 500 soldiers and 99 horses. Her proceedings were closely watched by a steam launch from a Japanese man-of-war. It seems, indeed, that the Japanese in Korea are keeping themselves thoroughly posted as to all the movements of the Chinese ships and troops.

According to the *North China Daily News'* Chemulpo correspondent, writing under date June 19th, the Chinese troops in Korea never numbered more than 1,500, and of that total 1,000 returned to China on the 18th. The same correspondent, writing on the 20th June, says that there were then 13 Japanese men-of-war and fourteen steamers and transports in the harbour. He adds that the Chinese residents were "flocking down to the coast and engaging junks to take them to China."

The Peiyang Squadron under Admiral Ting has reached Chemulpo. As to its strength, the *North-China Daily News* gives the following account:—

The ironclad *Ting Yuen* (flagship) and *Chen Yuen* were until recently the most powerful vessels in the East, the British flagships at the present time alone surpassing them. Built at Stettin in 1882, of 7,400 tons displacement and 6,000 horsepower, equal to a speed of 14 knots, with central armoured belt of 14 inches, their armament consists of four 30.5 centimetre (12.1 inch) Krupp guns in twin mounting *en barbette* with 12 inches of armour protection. The steel projectiles for these guns weigh 725lbs. and the charge of powder is 202lbs. of slow-burning cocoa; their perforation power at muzzle is through 23½ inches of armour, no light blow indeed. Two 15 centimetre (5.8 inches) Krupp guns are carried, one in the bows and the other at the stern, with 11-inch perforation power. There are three torpedo tubes and numerous machine guns on deck and in the tops.

Captain Law of the *Ting Yuen* and Captain

Liu of the *Chen Yuen* are both experienced and trained officers, having served under Admiral Tracey out here in training ships, in the British Navy, and more lately under Captain Lang, than whom no one has worked harder to train or been more fitted to teach and lead. Some 350 men may be the number of each ship's complement.

The *Tsi Yuen*, misnamed a torpedo cruiser, with a speed of barely 15 knots, was likewise built at Stettin in 1883, a poor ship but carrying, however, two powerful 21-centimetre (8.24-in.) Krupp guns forward, with a muzzle perforating power of 16.4 inches; one 15-centimetre Krupp and four torpedo tubes. Captain Fong, her commander, has received naval training abroad; he is a resolute and able man and would do justice to a better ship than he now commands.

The *Chih Yuen* and *Ching Yuen* are Elswick built boats; tonnage 2,300, with an entire protective steel deck, and a speed of 18 knots. These fine vessels carry three 21-centimetre Krupp guns, two forward off a platform, one aft and two 6-inch Armstrong guns, they have further four torpedo tubes each. Their commanders are respectively Captain Tang and Captain Yeh, both competent men, Captain Yeh especially so.

The *King Yuen* and *Lai Yuen* are belted (9½ inch) cruisers, built at Stettin in the same year as the Elswick boats, 1886; 2,800 tons displacement and with a speed of 16 knots; they are armed with two 21-centimetre Krupp guns *en barbette* forward; two 15-centimetre do, one on either broadside; and four torpedo discharge tubes: their commanders, Captains Liu and Kew, have both had some training in the British Navy.

The *Chao Yung* and *Yang Wei* are the well-known Elswick cruisers of which the French stood so much in awe during their operations off Formosa in 1884. They each carry two 25-ton Armstrong guns and have a speed of about 14 knots. Captain Wong commands the *Chao Yung* and Captain Liu the *Yang Wei*. These nine men-of-war represent a force of about 2,300 men.

The officers and men have both received much careful training. The former have nearly all passed through the Foochow or Tientsin Naval School. The training for the men, laid down by Captain Lang, is as complete as can be found anywhere in theory, and in practice conforms to a very efficient standard indeed. All the men pass through the capable hands of Lient. Bouchier, R.N., who has charge of the recruiting and gunnery departments on shore at Weinauiwei: in torpedo training, both at the shore school and afloat, the able services of Mr. Fleischer, I.G.N., have long been employed, and where he has worked the best results can be looked for.

As gunners the Chinese make excellent marksmen; they are fond of their guns, keep them in good order and handle them well. Three minutes per round is not an unbroken record, when prize firing with the heavy 12-inch Krupp guns; and with the better fittings of the heavier cruisers, the 8-inch and 6-inch guns can be served a round a minute. It is not uncommon to hear unfavourable comparisons drawn between the Chinese and Japanese officers to the detriment of the former; but despite the many disadvantages the Chinese officer has laboured and still labours under, disadvantages arising out of birth, habit, and system, which this is not the time nor place to dilate upon, there are many capable and energetic men amongst the officers of the squadron who will stand by their ships and serve them efficiently when need arises; an emergency, where name and country is at stake, will bring out, we are fully persuaded, much latent and unknown strength in the Chinese naval officer.

In addition to the above, we read that orders have been issued to the Nanyang fleet to assemble at Woosung and hold itself in readiness to proceed to sea at any moment. It is further stated that the three large steel cruisers of the Canton fleet, the *Kuangchia*, *Kuangping* and *Kuangyi*, which participated in the recent naval manoeuvres in the North, are immediately to join the squadron in Korean waters.

Rumour says that H.E. Liu Ming-chuan has been nominated Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces in Korea with full power to act independently of reference to Peking or Tientsin. Liu is regarded as one of China's greatest generals. He distinguished himself first when fighting under Li Hung-chang against the Taipings, and he afterwards gained great credit for defending Formosa against the French.

A telegram received in Shanghai from Tientsin states that the Viceroy Li's crack troops at Hsiao-chuan (15 miles from Tientsin) have been placed under orders for active service. These troops, which comprised one of the Viceroy's

(Chinese computation), or about 19,000 men and include a complete equipment of horse, foot, and artillery, are under the command of General Wei, an Anhui man much trusted by the Viceroy Li.

"It is said," we read in the *North China Daily News*, "that the Nanking Viceroy has telegraphed to the Chinese Minister in London to urge on the construction of the four torpedo-boat destroyers ordered from England and Germany last spring, and also to see if there are any ironclads and cruisers ready to be launched or lying idle in either country which can be bought for the fleet immediately. The Viceroy Li is reported to have sent a telegram to the same effect concerning the Peiyang fleet."

Foreigners who saw the landing of the Japanese troops in Korea unite in praising their organization, which is said to have been "complete in every detail, even to firewood, large quantities of which the Japanese troops took with them."

The *North China Daily News* of June 29th has following:—

The latest news that can be relied on from the North is that the Chinese have proposed to the Japanese a simultaneous evacuation of Korea, to which the Japanese will not agree. The Japanese demand a condominium in Korea, a joint occupation and joint administration of the country, with the right to introduce important reforms, and to this the Chinese will not agree; but the Viceroy Li Hung-chang and the Government are anxious that peace shall be preserved, if this can be done without loss of honour to China. Meanwhile ten thousand men have been despatched from Tientsin to Korea.

The knowledge that China does not want to fight, and that the Tsungli Yamen is in the habit, where difficulties like this arise, of turning to Sir Robert Hart for advice, was apparently the foundation for a rumour yesterday that the Inspector-General had proposed that the British and German Ministers to Peking should arbitrate between China and Japan, that the suggestion had been accepted by the Tsungli Yamen, and was under consideration by the Japanese Government. The indications at present, however, are that the Japanese Government would not accept arbitration if it were offered to them.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

Mr. G. E. Morrison has performed the journey from Shanghai to Blamo in 100 days. He speaks enthusiastically of the kindness experienced everywhere along his route. He concludes a brief account of the remarkable trip, published in the *N.C. Daily News*, thus:—

As regards the cost of a journey like this, it is perhaps the cheapest that can be made in the world. I had 263 taels when I left Shanghai and having paid liberally for everything I had 200 rupees when I arrived in Blamo, a pony which I sold about cost price for 45 rupees, and some curios which cost me 15 taels, and for which I refused in Blamo 250 rupees. The gold I bought in Yunnan with my surplus silver I sold in Blamo for 20 per cent. profit; rupees I bought for 11 pence in Tengyueh and found them worth 13 pence in Blamo.

The project of building a sanitarium on the Gulf of Pechili has had to be postponed. The people of Peitaho—the chosen site—are said to have been so startled by the price offered for their land, that they declined to part with it, suspecting the presence of mineral wealth. They are reported to be now digging in search of the hidden riches.

Mr. L. Hughes has won the lawn tennis championship tournament this year, defeating the previous holder, Mr. C. Tulloch.

The Directors of the China Merchants' S.N. Company have asked and received from the Throne leave to present a sum of 50,000 Tls. toward the expense of celebrating the Empress Dowager's 60th birthday.

As might have been expected, the *North China Daily News* has a very great deal about the Korean affair, but it is evident that folks in Shanghai are not in possession of accurate information as to what is going forward in the peninsular kingdom, and that their ideas of the motives by which Japan is inspired are not less erroneous than those of the Chinese.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

The following are the latest returns of the plague:—

	Hygieia	Kennedy	Alice	Hospital	Cattle	City	Total	Increase	Decrease
Admissions	8	8	15	—	31	7	...		
Deaths	2	5	16	11	34	—	5		
Discharges	1	—	4	—	5	—	4		
Under treatment	8	41	23	91	163	6	—		

	Hygieia	Kennedy	Alice	Hospital	Cattle	City	Total	Increase	Decrease
Admissions	4	7	9	—	20	—	11		
Deaths	4	7	11	13	35	1	—		
Discharges	—	1	—	—	1	—	4		
Under treatment	8	41	23	89	161	—	2		

The following are the returns for the twenty-four hours of the same day at the Tung Wah Hospital:—

Admissions	7
Deaths	13
Discharges	2
Under treatment	81

	Hygieia	Kennedy	Alice	Hospital	Cattle	City	Total	Increase	Decrease
Admissions	6	11	7	—	24	4	—		
Deaths	5	10	13	11	39	4	—		
Discharges	—	—	2	—	2	1	—		
Under treatment	8	42	22	81	153	—	8		

	Hygieia	Kennedy	Alice	Hospital	Cattle	City	Total	Increase	Decrease
Admissions	8	9	5	—	22	—	2		
Deaths	4	9	6	10	29	—	10		
Discharges	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
Under treatment	8	46	23	77	154	1	—		

	Hygieia	Kennedy	Alice	Hospital	Cattle	City	Total	Increase	Decrease
Admissions	4	5	8	—	17	—	5		
Deaths	6	4	5	10	25	—	4		
Discharges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Under treatment	8	44	23	80	155	1	—		

These figures show a steady if slow decrease, and were hailed with satisfaction by public writers in the Colony.

The *Daily Press* of the 25th ult., has the following interesting notes:—

Dr. Versin, the bacteriologist commissioned by the French Government to investigate the plague in Hongkong, Canton, and Pakhoi, has, we learn, shown to a medical confrere some "beautiful specimens" of the bacillus of the disease. He has succeeded in cultivating the microbes and some have been forwarded direct to the Pasteur Institute in Paris, at which the learned Professor studied for seven years. Dr. Versin lives down at the Glass Works Hospital, now known as the Alice Memorial Hospital, and has done some splendid work in his laboratory there. He has experimented largely on rats and mice and other animals, and his energy and perseverance deserve the success by which he has been rewarded.

A story was put in circulation on Saturday (June 23rd) to the effect that the Tsungli Yamen had intimated to H.B.M. Minister at Peking that unless Chinese patients suffering from plague in Hongkong were allowed freely to leave the colony the Ministers would not hold themselves responsible for the safety of foreigners in the various parts of the Empire. On the face of it the rumour looked like a *canard*, for such a suicidal manifesto could scarcely come even from the Tsungli Yamen. The substratum of truth on which the report was erected is this. Mr. O'Connor telegraphed a few days ago to His Excellency the Governor, stating that the Tsungli Yamen were anxious respecting the state of public feeling, and the British Minister suggested that the directors of the Tung Wah Hospital should issue a notice with a view to calming anti-foreign feeling by asserting that the treatment of patients by European medical men was humane and not brutal. His Excellency at once placed the suggestion before the directors of the Tung Wah Hospital, with the result that a notice was issued and has been freely circulated throughout the colony. The following is a rough translation of the document:—

"We learn that defamatory rumours and placards have been circulated at the Capital of Kwangtung Province which are giving much anxiety to the people and are calculated to stir up riots. Now in order to allay such excitement and remove doubts we hereby inform the public that the treatment of Chinese patients in the European hospitals is quite satisfactory and humane, the arrangements being made by both foreigners and natives. All the rumours and placards in the streets are quite foundationless and false. People should not listen to them."

Rather than admitting that the rumour is current, namely that there is a plot amongst the Chinese to poison

the water in the reservoirs. A short time ago there was a similar rumour that the wells at Macao were being poisoned and the Government attached sufficient importance to it to have the wells examined. The water was found to be untaunted and a public notification to that effect was issued. No doubt the rumour as applied to Hongkong is equalled baseless, but it is causing some uneasiness amongst the more orderly and well disposed sections of the native population. It is said that hundreds are in the secret and will help to perpetrate the diabolical scheme. The persons at the bottom of the affair are said to be some well known men who have lately arrived from Canton, publishing the report that in all English hospitals a small square substance is placed to the patient's nostrils and he inhales the poison and dies at once. It is argued that the foreigners do not get the plague and so it must be through their influence that the Chinese are stricken with it.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

An unfounded report was circulated in Hongkong on the 25th ult. to the effect that the King of Siam was dead. His Majesty has been ailing for some months past, and his death would not create much surprise. Latest reports received by mail, however, were that he was somewhat better. Inquiries made by the *Daily Press*, both from official and private sources, failed to establish any confirmation of the alarming rumour, and it was afterwards declared to be without foundation. The report seems to have arisen from the fact of H.M.S. *Rattler* having been ordered to Bangkok. The *Undaunted*, we hear, is also being sent from Singapore to Bangkok.

It is with regret that the *Bangkok Times* records the death of Mr. A. W. J. Carr, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, which occurred on Thursday, 14th ult. Mr. Carr, who was only 24 years of age, was a native of London and had been about one year and a half in the Eastern service of the Bank, of which one year had been spent in Singapore, the balance at Bangkok.

The reason Phra Yot was not in the first instance produced when the Mixed Court sat at Bangkok to deliver judgment was that, on the previous day, the French Minister had intimated that it would be well, in prevision of the judgment which was to be given, to provide for the execution of the penalty, if any, which Phra Yot might incur. The opinion of M. Piluski was that Phra Yot might be provisionally transported on board the French gunboat stationed in the Menam and put under the custody of the French Commandant, until both Governments had agreed as to whether the penalty should be carried out in Siam or in a French colony. In reply Prince Devawongse expressed the belief that in order to avoid all misunderstanding, it would be better not to produce Phra Yot in Court on the day of the judgment, and that he thought the sentence would be equally valid in the absence of the accused. The Court met at the appointed time, and the accused not being in attendance, adjourned. It was then agreed by mutual consent that the accused should appear in Court, and that if any condemnation was pronounced against him, he should be kept in custody by the Siamese Government, who would treat him as a prisoner. Accordingly at the adjourned sitting the accused was produced, and the judgment was read by the President, the sentence being twenty years' penal servitude. The Siamese members of the Court declined to sign the judgment.

It would appear, says the *China Mail* of the 25th ult., that the murderous attack upon two female missionaries at Honam a few days ago was but the prelude of far more serious and more extensive disturbances throughout the south of China. Indications are not wanting that the ill-feeling engendered over the treatment of plague patients in Hongkong has been taken advantage of by anti-foreign agitators to incite the ignorant and illiterate classes of Chinese against all Europeans. What may be the outcome, it is hard to foretell as yet, but unless very strong measures are adopted by the Foreign Ministers at Peking and backed up by force,

action on the part of the Consuls all along the coast, it is not unlikely that many valuable lives will be lost and progress of foreign trade with China seriously interfered with.

A correspondent of the *Chinese Mail* (Wah Tsz Yat Po) writes from Tung Kun under date of the 21st ult. to the effect that on Wednesday, 20th ult., the American Presbyterian Church at Shek Lung was demolished by a mob and a person, whether a foreigner or a native is not yet ascertained, was killed in the course of the uproar. The Roman Catholic Church there was, however, well guarded by the Chinese authorities who had two disturbers arrested and sent to the Tung Kun magistrate for trial. The church at Tung Kun City is now also in danger, and exciting rumours are rife.

In connection with the apprehension of three Chinamen in Macao the other day for selling poisoned aromatic powders, another rumour was circulated that the water in the well in front of the Senate House was poisoned, as two Chinamen were observed to throw two packets of the powder into the well. Several apprehensions were made and the powder as well as the water in the well were tested and analysed, but no poisonous substance was discovered. It is believed that all these rumours were the precursors of an inflammatory placard in Chinese which was posted throughout the City on the morning of the 20th ult., insinuating that the French missionaries were conspiring with the lawyer José da Silva, the editor of the *Independente*, to poison the people and bring about desolation. The *Independente* gives the following translation of the placard:—

"For some time, the Black Plague has been raging in Hongkong and Canton, and this calamity has filled every heart with consternation. Now, another misfortune has befallen us. There are persons who have been distributing little sacks containing aromatic substances, the smell of which causes immediate death. Moreover, there are some persons who have been throwing poison into the wells, so that all those who drink of them should die. All this is done with an homicidal intent, which is most detestable. The epidemic might be attributed to fate but the spreading of aromatic substances and the throwing of poisons into the wells are the work of men who are endeavouring to increase the evil because poison can be spread everywhere. We, who are friends of the people, could not refrain from inquiring as to the cause of all this, so as to eradicate the evil. We have ascertained that all this comes from the French Missionaries, who by means of cunning design (their hearts being like those of wolves) are desirous of spreading the panic amongst the Chinese. It is they who surreptitiously spread the poison so as to do harm to the people. They have conspired with the lawyer José da Silva, who lives in Rua Central, and it is he who has been engaging agents to distribute these aromatic substances to spread poison. In truth, the French Missionaries' hearts are like those of wolves, and Silva is their perverse co-operator. He is therefore the more worthy of hatred and death. The following has been resolved amongst men of letters and the people: Those who really desire to get rid of the traitor, are invited to avail themselves of dynamite, torpedoes, and subterranean mines. In the first place, his house ought to be burnt down, and then they should discharge a pistol aimed at his heart. It is necessary to kill; and it is only then that the people will live in peace, it is only then that they will not have any more disturbances. Try hard, be steadfast, and have courage. It is for this and that the above is made public."

Published by MING-SIN-TONG. (*)

Two rebel Malay chiefs known as Si Rahman and Si Rasu entered Pahang about the middle of June last and destroyed the police station at Kuala Tembling, killing nine of the Sikh guard. One man escaped from the massacre, but he was so badly hacked about that his life is despaired of. Immediately upon the news being known in Singapore, 50 Sikhs were despatched from the Colony, and 100 were to go from Selangor to secure Kuala Lipis and the line of communication.

The *Pinang Gazette* of the 9th ult., says:—We understand that the oldest resident of this place, Mrs. Wright, celebrates her one hundred and first anniversary to-day.

(*) Good Knowing Society.

HONGKONG NEWS.

The *Daily Press* heard on the 23rd ult. that a Chinese hong, trading as general commission merchants at Wing Lok Street, had failed with liabilities of about \$80,000. Amongst the creditors are several Chinese banks with claims of over half a lakh.

Seven robbers, caught plundering various plague-stricken houses, were executed recently at Canton.

A hearty welcome was accorded to the Japanese medical investigation staff in Hongkong on the 24th ult., when Professors Kitazato and Aoyama and Drs. Miyomota, Akaha, and Kinoshita responded to an invitation to tiffin at the Mount Austin Hotel. Dr. Versin, of the Pasteur Institute at Saigon, accepted the invitation but was unfortunately unable to attend. The Hon. J. H. Stewart-Lockhart, Drs. Lawson, James, Cantlie, Gerlach, Stedman, and Molyneux, and the leading Japanese merchants were invited to meet them.

Telegraphic intelligence was received in Hongkong on the afternoon of the 24th ult. that the Danish steamer *Ask*, Revsbeck, master, was ashore on Dale Bank, four miles from Hoihow. The *Ask* was on her voyage back from Pakhoi and Hoihow with a general cargo. No news, however, has been wired as to her passengers or cargo.

Professor Kitazato has sent a donation of \$50 to the Kennedy Town Hospital, for the courtesy he has received from those connected with that model institution.

The following appears in the *China Mail* (Wah Tsz Yat Po) of June 22nd:—"We learn from authoritative sources that the 'Gambling Dens' in Kowloon City have now been entirely and effectually closed and the houses sealed up by the Chinese Government in accordance with a peremptory order of the Taung-li Yamén. To effect this purpose, we understand the British Consul at Canton had a long but confidential interview with the Viceroy Li Hung-Chang on the 21st instant, and immediately H. E. the Viceroy issued instructions to the mandarin concerned to seal up all the Gambling House at Kowloon at once. This is no doubt owing to the energetic action taken by the British Minister at Peking."

Foochow has assumed quite an air of importance this week (says the *Echo*) with such steamers as the *Victoria*, *Bombay*, and above all the Imperial German mail steamer *Bayern* lying at the Pagoda Anchorage, besides the regular Ocean steamer *Benledi* and the usual coast vessels.

From the *Amoy News* we learn that a rather sharp shock of earthquake was felt in Amoy and neighbourhood at about half past six o'clock on the morning of the 20th ult. A very small shock was felt two days previously.

ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The eleventh annual session of the Japan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened at Anyama, Tokyo, on Wednesday, July 4, Bishop William X. Ninde presiding. Opening devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. I. H. Correll, of Nagasaki, after which Bishop Ninde delivered a brief address and administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. The morning session, which was brief, was mainly devoted to the organization of the Conference. When this was completed the conference adjourned, and the rest of the day was given to the usual examinations. The Rev. H. B. Johnson was elected English Secretary, and the Rev. D. S. Spencer, Statistical Secretary.

In the evening, at 7.30, the annual missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. J. G. Cleveland, Ph. D., of Yokohama.

Reports from the presiding Elders occupied the session of Thursday morning. In Kinshin the recent political agitations have reached a very high pitch and have so generally diverted the thoughts of the people from religious subjects that no increase in aggregate numerical strength is reported. But, on the whole, the reports indicated a year of growth and a substantial gain in many directions.

During the session, the Rev. F. Voegelien, President of the Conference of the Evangelical Association, and the Rev. Mr. Peel, of Nagasaki, were introduced and made brief addresses. At the evening session the Temperance Anniversary was held, the Rev. K. Miyama, presiding. Earnest addresses were made by the Rev. H. Yamada and the Hon. Taro Ando.

FOREIGNERS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has the following note:—"We have heard several persons just returned from Korea speak very highly of the enthusiasm and diligence displayed by the officers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's ships requisitioned by the Government. At the same time, these persons inform us that the captains and other foreign officers of the ships showed no disposition to work harder than at ordinary times, so as to meet the urgent necessities of the case, and that every body was surprised at their conduct. We learn two things from this news; namely, first, that it is necessary in ordinary times to educate as many Japanese officers as possible, so as to exclude foreign officers from Japanese ships; and secondly, that the Chinese war-ships, of which the engineers are all foreigners, need not be taken account of in time of war."

We can not suffer this editorial note to pass without comment. It embodies one of those vague general accusations, so easy to formulate, so hard to refute, and so illustrative of the license into which liberty of the press is too often perverted. We have travelled time and again by the ships of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. We have conversed with hundreds of people who have travelled many times by them. Our own observance and their unanimous testimony go to prove that the foreign captains and officers of the vessels are as zealous, hardworking, and efficient men as it would be possible to find anywhere. Were they in charge of ships flying the flags of their own nationalities, they could not take a greater pride in the steamers or bring more indefatigable and willing industry to the discharge of their duties. That is a high eulogy, but every word of it is merited. There is no question of defending our own countrymen against slanderous journalistic attacks. The foreign employes of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha belong to various nationalities—American, British, German, Danish and so forth. We speak, therefore, without race prejudice, simply in the interests of justice. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* lends its columns to ventilate a cruel libel. Its authority is "several persons" recently returned from Korea. Who are these persons and what opportunities did they enjoy of observing the conduct of the men they traduce? From first to last Japan has been excellently and conscientiously served by her foreign employes. No country has ever been better served. There are not two proper ways of discharging the duties that devolve upon an officer of a ship, nor is the Occidental standard of propriety in such matters one whit below the Japanese. Speaking frankly, after more than 27 years of observation, we should say that although the Japanese makes more noise than the Englishman

American when carrying out a task, he accomplishes less owing to an inferior intuition of organized method. But that, we frankly admit, is a matter of opinion. Others with equal experience may differ from us. What is certain, however, is that the quality of Occidental devotion to duty and of Occidental zeal in discharging it, is at least equal to the quality of Japanese, and that it is displayed at its best in the conduct of the foreign employes of Japan. We venture to assert, on the assurance of our own general knowledge of the foreigners in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, that the "several persons" whose report the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* accepts so credulously, were either misinformed or mistaken, and that nothing of industry or zeal has been wanting in the conduct the Company's foreign officers. We may add that such readiness to credit and circulate an accusation against men who for years have been serving Japan faithfully and well, can only suggest to foreigners a very unfavourable inference as to Japanese fairness and Japanese gratitude. Finally, if the writer in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* had studied modern history with ordinary attention, he would have been saved from the silly conclusion that the Chinese men-of-war, being engineered by foreigners, need not be taken account of in time of war. The present dynasty in China owes its continued existence to the services rendered by foreign officers. But for their leadership and direction, the Taiping rebellion would have ended very differently, in all human probability. The Japanese had better make no mistake. The warlike efficiency of Chinese ships is directly proportionate to the number of foreigners assisting to navigate, direct, and fight them. So far from being a source of weakness, the European and American engineers in China's ships are an element of conspicuous strength.

We are curious to see whether the Directors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will take the trouble to vindicate the reputation of their foreign employes against this most unjust slander.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH NO. 198.

THE reconciliatory negotiations between No. 198 of the Settlement and the Yokohama silk merchants in consequence of the latter having declined to transact business with the former, have not ended satisfactorily. The head of the Firm sent an apology to the merchants—we quote from a vernacular journal—and asked for the renewal of transactions, but as he did not remove Mr. STRÄHLER, with whose conduct the merchants are discontented, the latter have not yet acquiesced in the offer of Mr. OTTO REIMERS. As delegates of the merchants, Messrs. WAKAO

SAKUTARO, and MATSUGI HIKOTARO called on Mr. REIMERS on the morning of the 28th ult. and represented to him that should he remove Mr. STRÄHLER from the silk department and contrive so that he should not transact business directly with the native silk merchants, they would be quite willing to resume business with the Firm as before. Mr. REIMERS replied that it was for him to decide whether to remove Mr. STRÄHLER or not, and that he could not submit to the dictation of the Committee on such a point. The Committee then declared, on their part, that if such were the case they had no choice but to continue boycotting the Firm, and the two parties separated in mutual displeasure.

This is a quarrel as to the merits of which we have no knowledge, and we therefore do not venture to express an opinion. But it appears to us that the Japanese merchants ought to appreciate the hopelessness of the situation they are creating. Whatever may have been the nature of Mr. STRÄHLER'S procedure, it is evidently extravagant to expect that Messrs. OTTO REIMERS & Co. should dismiss him at the dictation of outsiders. That is altogether unreasonable. The most that the Japanese have a right to ask for—assuming that they have a right to ask for anything at all—is that the methods pursued by Mr. STRÄHLER should be altered. They have no sort of title to dictate anything about the man himself. When they take such a line as that, we are compelled to infer one of two things—either that they do not desire a settlement, or that they do not understand where their own rights end and those of other people begin. If once the principle were admitted that a commercial firm is under an obligation to dismiss an employe at the dictation of its customers, an intolerable and unpractical situation would be created. We have said that we are unacquainted with the merits of this controversy. Had our knowledge been fuller, we might have sympathised originally with the German firm, or we might have sympathised with the Japanese. But it is impossible to sympathise with the Japanese in the face of the most recent action attributed to them. All disputes of the kind are pernicious, as helping to create a general feeling of umbrage between Japanese and foreigners. Our disposition, therefore, would be to advocate every possible concession on either side. But in the present case the best we can hope is, not that Messrs. OTTO REIMERS and Company will yield to the Japanese ultimatum—that would be to establish a most mischievous precedent—but that the Japanese will come to perceive the flagrant unreason of their demand.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE KOREAN SITUATION.

STARTLING as some persons appear to find the present situation in Korea and the complications obviously connected with it, there is for us nothing strange or unexpected in the incident, except, perhaps, the very practical methods adopted by Japan to display her resolution. Korea has been an impossibility for the past thirteen years; a perpetual menace to the peace of the Far East. Japan is geographically forbidden to regard the fate of the peninsula with indifference. She cannot allow it to fall into the hands of a great and growing Power. Any one of three contingencies might be accepted by her: either that the little kingdom should of itself develop capacity to assert and maintain independence; or that some international device for guaranteeing its independence should be elaborated; or that it should be incorporated into the Japanese empire. The last of these solutions may be dismissed from the discussion: it has not yet entered the field of practical politics. The first is undoubtedly that which would command Japan's sober approval. It is, in fact, the result that she has long hoped for and long sought to bring about. But we may assume that her hopes are now baffled and her efforts numbed by their obvious futility. Korea is a country without government. It is administered by a system the most flagrantly corrupt in the world. In China the offices of State are farmed. The greater the emoluments accruing to their holders the heavier the correlated responsibilities. It is an automatic system, probably well adapted to the needs of an empire so huge and with so little homogeneity. In Korea the same system was originally inaugurated without the same occasion, and now its abuses alone exist without any of its advantages. Officials think everything of growing rich and nothing of preserving peace and good order. There is no national spirit; no patriotism. The family stands higher than the State. The intrigues of factions are unceasing and threaten at any moment to involve recourse to alien interference. With the development of foreign trade and foreign intercourse the spirit of independence might be educated were the shadow of Chinese dominance removed. But China always keeps her heel on the little kingdom. She interferes unscrupulously in its domestic affairs, while shrinking carefully from the international consequences of such interference. The Koreans find no escape from the incubus of this irresponsible masterfulness. They feel the weight of China's hand without experiencing its support. The only administrative privileges that they can enjoy with some measure of freedom are those of extortion and peculation. Hence for years the peninsula has been in a state of unrest. Emeute has followed emeute

with wearisome iteration. Japan can not tamely endure such anarchy. Twice her Legation in Sōul has been burned and twice her Representative has been obliged to fly for his life. Time and again the legitimate commerce of her subjects in the peninsula has been deliberately interrupted by official interference, the outcome of bribery and corruption. Diplomatic negotiation is virtually a farce. For since the one high Governmental post that can not be perverted into a channel of speculation is the Foreign Office, foreign affairs are always presided over by a man of little political weight, whose influence does not entitle him to a richer office, and whose resignation at any troublesome crisis, while effectually delaying the progress of an inconvenient negotiation, does no violence to the prestige of any great family. The situation must have been almost intolerable for Japan during several years past. Korea's fate is of not less importance to this empire than is the fate of Afghanistan or Egypt to Great Britain. The little kingdom's influence upon its own future can be safely utilized only by developing a national spirit of progress and independence. But progressive tendencies are effectually checked by Chinese conservatism, and independent aspirations are crushed by China's secretly exercised dominance. The present rebellion seems to have finally broken down Japan's patience. It is a rebellion due solely to the grossly corrupt and arbitrary administration of Korean officials. To crush it by force might be easy, but would not remove the exciting cause, and so long as no radical steps are taken to correct that cause, it is hopeless to look for tranquility in the peninsula, or for security against incidents of vital moment to Japan. We are not at all surprised that the statesmen of this Empire should have acknowledged the imperative necessity of placing Korean affairs once for all upon a basis consistent with some programme of independent development. Japan is the Oriental representative of Occidental progress. The part to which she has committed herself carries its obligations, and prominent among them is the duty of planting Korea's feet firmly on the path into which the little nation was originally led by Japanese influence. Whatever elements of sentiment attach to such a duty are eliminated by the consideration that to inaugurate a system of efficient administration and orderly development in the peninsula is a matter of the highest State interest to Japan. It may possibly be inferred from the number of troops despatched by this empire and from the celerity of the operation, that Japan entertains aggressive designs. But we have to remember that China's military activity has always been conspicuously displayed in Korea's case. Japan has simply followed Chinese precedents. We interpret her action to signify nothing more than a thorough

resolve to unravel the situation now and finally. Doubtless what she seeks is an arrangement that shall guarantee Korea—so far as any guarantee is possible—against perpetual recurrence of domestic disturbances, with their disquieting international contingencies, and shall commit the kingdom definitely to a progressive policy, calculated, on the one hand, to foster a spirit of independence, and, on the other, to develop resources that shall make it effective. Whether China can be induced to become a party to such an arrangement, imposing upon her, as it necessarily would, a certain measure of self-effacement in the peninsula, we entertain some misgivings. It is difficult to imagine Japan and the Middle Kingdom marching sincerely together along lines of liberal civilization. But our sympathies are naturally with the Power that stands arrayed against Oriental corruption, oppression, and conservatism.

AN AMBASSADOR TO CHINA.

COUNT INOUE according to his interviewers, advocates the despatch of an ambassador by Japan to China, and Count YAMAGATA, according to a similar authority, deprecates such a step. We should not have been disposed to attribute any such advice to Count OKUMA. Why should Japan send an Ambassador to China? Recognising that the Middle Kingdom is equally interested with herself in the fate of the Korean peninsula, she might, as a matter of neighbourly courtesy, go the length of despatching an envoy to discuss the situation with the statesmen in Peking. But such a step would certainly invite the gravest misconstruction. It has always been the contention of this empire that Korea is not a dependency of China, and that the latter's covert assertions of authority in the peninsula are unwarranted. Suppose now that Japan, by way of preliminary to taking in Korea steps which she deems essential to the safety of her own empire, were to formally consult China's views, could her procedure be interpreted in any sense other than an indirect acknowledgment that she considers the Middle Kingdom's consent essential? It seems to us that China would so construe it, and that she would have warrant for her construction. The precedent of Count ITO's embassy in 1885 is not in point. On that occasion an actual collision had occurred between Chinese and Japanese troops, and the Japanese Ambassador's object was to restore the good relations disturbed by the event, as well as to effect an arrangement such as might prevent any recurrence of similar incidents in the future. The case is now very different. Japan believes that she is under the imperative necessity of introducing such reforms in the Korean Administration as shall put an end to the perpetually recurring disturbances that threaten to invite

foreign interference and that fatally check the nation's healthy development. She ascribes a great part of Korea's unsatisfactory condition to China's unwarranted assumption of authority there. She holds that Korea is not a dependency of the Middle Kingdom, and that the latter has no title to interfere in the former's concerns. Would she not be practically acknowledging the very authority that she theoretically repudiates if, of her own motion, she prefaced her proceedings in Korea by sending an Ambassador to negotiate for the endorsement of the Peking Government? Should China seek a conference Japan, in the interests of peace, ought certainly to acquiesce. But that she should take the initiative by sending an Ambassador to Peking, is a step that we should expect the so-called "strong foreign policy" parties to denounce instead of advocating through their distinguished leader.

IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

IT is observable that Japanese politicians and journalists are almost uniformly inspired by a fear of Chinese procrastination in connection with the Korean affair. China, on more than one occasion in the past, thoroughly demonstrated her ability to play a waiting game. She appreciates the advantage of her bulk, and like a large man attacked by a small insect, she knows that any ordinary tormentor may be allowed to buzz and sting a great deal without inflicting any serious hurt on her huge person. On the strength of that assurance it is supposed that she will now dally with Japan, leaving this comparatively small empire to exhaust its strength in efforts of no permanent efficacy. Hence the politicians and journalists of the Opposition urge the necessity of striking a prompt blow so as to bring the issue to a settlement at once. We can not share their views. It is undoubtedly true that the expense of despatching a large force to Korea is serious, and that the cost of maintaining it there will be not less irksome. If the task of sitting down in Korea and holding herself in perpetual readiness to repel attack could be imposed upon Japan, her presence there remaining at the same time unproductive of any sensible results, China's rôle would be plain and easy. But we must remember that from the point of view of Japan's contemplated mission in Korea, every day of undisturbed occupation is a day gained. She does not purpose a state of inaction there. Her prime object, as we understand, is to place the administration of the peninsula on a sound basis, and to introduce such progressive reforms as shall conduce to the development of the country's resources, and thus foster the nation's ability to be independent. In many respects the case of England in Egypt is an

exact parallel. England, indeed, went to Egypt with Europe's mandate, and Japan has gone to Korea with no mandate except that of State exigencies. But just as England foresaw that the possession of Egypt by an unfriendly or illiberal Power would be a serious menace to the integrity of her empire, so Japan knows that the peninsular Kingdom, ill-governed, torn by factions, and in a condition of perpetual domestic ferment, invites foreign interference, and precisely to that extent constitutes a menace to her own tranquility and security. Just, too, as England went to Egypt avowedly not for purposes of aggression but only to introduce such order into its affairs as should ultimately secure the country's autonomy, so Japan goes to Korea, not to annex the peninsula, but simply to educate its capacities for independence. It is not to be supposed that Japan will defer all measures for carrying out her programme in Korea until China shall have been pleased either to arrange a scheme of friendly coöperation, or to carry the question to the arbitrament of the sword. Japan, of course, has conveyed information of her project to China, and will doubtless give the latter a reasonable time for reflection. But at the expiration of that time she will assuredly proceed with her plans whether China assent or dissent, and she will be in a position to proceed, since the peninsula Kingdom is as much under her control now as Egypt is under the control of Great Britain. It is certainly a large task that Japan has imposed upon herself, and if it is to be carried to completion in the face of Chinese hostility, Japan's ability to complete it will be sorely taxed. What we are considering here, however, is not the magnitude of the undertaking or Japan's comparative capacity, but China's means of interfering effectually. What is China to do? France would have put an end to England's occupation of Egypt, and without any direct attempt to compass that end, she finds, in her wide relations with the British empire, many opportunities to convey strong intimations of her abiding wish. But China has no such means of putting the thumb-screw on Japan. She would have to choose between one of two courses—either a resolute and direct attempt to drive Japan out of the peninsula, or a series of operations such as would render Japan's continued presence there difficult if not impossible. The statesmen of the Middle Kingdom are not at all likely to choose the former. Japan has ten thousand men already in Korea. She is steadily drafting additional forces thither, and it may be taken for certain that before China could prepare to strike an effective blow, at least twenty to thirty thousand Japanese soldiers would stand arrayed against her in the peninsula. She would have but a small chance of success under such circumstances. Her alternative course

depends upon the important fact that the sea is Japan's only base of operations. The larger the army she sends to Korea, the more important does the undisturbed possession of that base become, while, on the other hand, her ability to preserve it is represented by a virtually constant factor—the strength of her Navy. Whatever interval elapses—we speak, it will be understood, within reasonable limits—China's capacity to cut Japan's communications and Japan's capacity to prevent such a catastrophe will not be materially altered by the mere inaction of either side. China, if she keeps her Navy intact, may deliver a heavy stroke against Japan at any moment. It follows that in only one direction do Japan's interests counsel the utmost promptitude—namely, on the sea. Whichever belligerent takes the initiative successfully in naval operations will have made a considerable step toward mastery. Judging from her past history China is little likely to take the initiative. Her fleet played a wholesomely retiring rôle throughout the struggle with France nine years ago. But will she be equally diffident when Japan is her *vis-à-vis*? We dare not predict. What we are sure of, however, is that there will be no lack of dash on Japan's side, and that she will recognise the vital importance of striking a crippling blow at China's Navy. Our readers must understand that in writing thus we do not for an instant advocate hostilities, but are merely considering the situation in the event of their breaking out. We are still very sanguine that China may be persuaded to coöperate with Japan in Korea. Should Japan, however, be compelled to resort to arms her, offensive operations ought to be limited to the destruction of the Chinese Fleet. There are Japanese who talk of a dash at Peking. The idea is extravagant. It would be merely playing China's game. Japan by confining her land operations to Korea, imposes upon the Middle Kingdom the difficult if not impossible task of driving her out, whereas, by attempting to invade China, she would place the latter in the defensive position eminently suited to Chinese military capacities and proclivities, and would herself undertake an operation scarcely within the strength of any Power in the world.

THE COASTWISE CARRYING TRADE.

IT appears from intelligence published by the vernacular press that the Government contemplates purchasing ten new ships in all and handing them over to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. The inconvenience caused to the coastwise carrying trade by detaching steamers from that service for the transport of troops to Korea is notorious. In the matter of fish-manure, which constitutes such an important staple of export from Hokkaido and is of such necessity to the agriculturists of the main

Island, the cost of carriage from Ezo to Tokyo—increased from 43 yen per 100 *koku* to 130 yen. This inconvenience is now virtually at an end. Already five steamers have been acquired and handed over to the Yusen Kaisha. In the meanwhile, however, the indirect loss to the country has been considerable. But we may be permitted to hope that the final outcome of the trouble will be to sensibly develop the resources of the Japanese mercantile marine. It is a curious fact that the merchant navy of Japan may be said to have had its origin in warlike necessities, and is now likely to receive exceptional expansion from the same cause. During the Satsuma rebellion in 1876-7, the little fleet of the Mitsu Bishi rendered invaluable service to the country by carrying troops to the disturbed regions, and at the same time reaped such profits from the operation that its own finances were placed on a permanently prosperous basis. The Government was subsequently induced to hand over to the enterprising Company several steamers on terms sufficiently favourable to render them an excellent asset, and it was thus that Japan came to possess an efficient mercantile marine. Evidently the present conjuncture will have a marked effect. In the ordinary course of events three or four years at least must have elapsed before the mercantile marine received an addition of ten large steamers, whereas the thing will now be accomplished in about as many months. There will henceforth be increased warrant for the measures contemplated by the Diet—the much talked-of “extension of navigation.” Employment will have to be found for the new steamers after they cease to be required for military purposes—and that need will soon cease, we trust. Possessing the ships Japan may properly think of opening new lines whether to Australia, or Europe, or elsewhere.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A NOTE EXPLANATORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “JAPAN MAIL.”

SIR,—The management of the Methodist Episcopal schools at Aoyama, Tokyo, had invitations printed and even envelopes addressed, when the earthquake of last week so shook Goucher Hall that it was not thought well to hold closing exercises in it. A rough shed, large enough to accommodate the students, has been put up, and in it Bishop Niide preached the Annual Sermon last Sunday from “Quit you like men.” The graduates carried out their programme last evening, and the Annual Commencement was held to-day when Mr. Tuguchi, editor of *The Economist*, and Bishop Niide delivered addresses; but it did not afford accommodation for the many friends whom, under other circumstances, the faculties would have delighted to welcome.

The schools at Anyama consist of the Biblical Institute, with courses in both Japanese and English; the Eiwa Gakko, with a five year preparatory and four year College course; the industrial department, which carries on work in printing, (both Japanese and English), wood carving and silk embroidery; the Eiwa Jo-Gakko, which is the advanced seminary for young ladies who have graduated at No. 13, Tsukiji, and the Girls Industrial School, whose commodious buildings were opened last autumn.

In all departments the year has been one of average success.

So soon as permission is granted by the Government, within a few weeks it is hoped, the name of the schools at Aoyama will be changed from “Tokyo Eiwa Gakko” to “Aoyama Gakuin.”

B. C.

Aoyama, Tokyo, June 28th, 1894.

“A GUIDE TO KORAKUEN.”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “JAPAN MAIL.”

SIR,—The *Japan Mail*, a short time ago, contained an amusing editorial note on a guide book to Korakuen, the public park of Okayama, by Kenrii Oda. Some crudities are noted, and Mr. Oda is commended for his originality in conceiving the idea of writing such a guide-book. Those who have seen neither the book, nor the park, will be inclined to think the work quite worthless, whereas the knowledge of the facts given in the book would add considerably to the pleasure of a visit to the park. There are a number of buildings of whose history and use the visitor desires to know something.

Mr. Oda deserves no praise for originality: he has simply given a free translation of a guide book which has passed through several editions. If some parts of the translation seem superfluous, it simply shows that tastes differ. I have heard of a Japanese who delivered a lecture on a visit to an American university, the greater part of which lecture referred to his journey, and his manner of leaving home, giving even the time at which his train started. He probably knew his audience, and the writer of this guide book probably considered the tastes of those to whom he was ministering. Mr. Oda did exercise some discretion in the selection of material, for he gives no translations of the numerous poems inspired by different scenes in the park and interspersed through the original work. The reviewer concludes from the words on the title-page, “Guide to Korakuen,” that the writer “has not yet penetrated the mysteries of the article in English.” This criticism is based on rather slight evidence. It would have been more to the point had the reviewer searched the body of the work for evidences of misuse of the English articles. Moreover, with regard to the only evidence of misuse quoted it may be said that good usage sanctions the omission of the article on title-pages. Thus we read in a well-known work, “Handbook of Colloquial Japanese;” or, to quote from a book printed where the mysteries of the article in English may be supposed to have been penetrated, “Handbook of the English Tongue.”

In conclusion I would recommend those visiting the park to use this guide book until a better one is prepared. It may be bought from the publisher, Kitamura, on Kanino Cho, Okayama; or, sometimes, at a stand in the park. Photographs may also be had: though poor they are better than the miserable wood-cuts in the guide book.

I am, Sir, truly yours,

FRANK MULLER.

Etajima, Hiroshima-Ken.

Yokohama, June 29th, 1894.

THE SEAMEN'S MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “JAPAN MAIL.”

SIR,—Comparatively few in America know anything of the work of the Seamen's Friendly Society; it is seldom mentioned in the Churches, and people, in general, know far more of the needs of the unevangelized in foreign countries than of the needs of seamen in their own ports.

It is probably true also that many of the missionaries in the interior of Japan know little of the efforts made to ameliorate the certainly not easy lot of a seaman. Having had recently an opportunity to learn much of interest about the needs and manner of missionary work among seamen, I should like, in some measure, to share the information with others who will be glad to help forward the work in any way possible, and above all by intelligent sympathy with it.

My information, inasmuch as it is special, refers to the port of Kobe. There are generally in harbour from four to six sailing vessels, and ten to twelve steamships. The number varies much, but there are seldom fewer than this. The sailing vessels remain from three weeks to three months, and the steamers from a day to ten days.

When a new vessel comes in the missionary has the most difficult part of his work. He is by no means certain what sort of a reception he will meet with. He goes to the side of a vessel and, if he knows of a Christian man on board, he calls for him. If he knows no one he calls for the Captain, or the highest officer on board, introduces himself as being of the Seamen's Mission, and asks per-

mission to talk with the men and leave them some reading matter.

The ways of answering this request are various. Cases are known of a seaman's missionary having been thrown overboard by an irate captain. But such cases are rare. Sometimes he is ordered off the ship, or he is given to understand that he may come if he will but that he is not welcome. But often it happens that he is cordially welcomed even by captains who are not Christians, and there is mutual rejoicing when he meets a Christian captain.

Permission having been secured, he is sure of a welcome forward among the men. On most vessels there is at least one Christian, and when one Christian is shipped it generally happens that there are more than one when the voyage is over, for the temptations and ridicule are such that those who do stand are strong. Excepting the free-men, the lot of the seaman is better on a steamer than on a sailing vessel, the work not being so hard, the treatment better, and the time out shorter and less monotonous.

On most vessels English will be understood by a good proportion of the men, though there are many Swedes, Norwegians, and Germans who rejoice when they get some reading matter in their native tongues.

Informal meetings are held with the men in the fore-castle during the dinner hour, and sometimes on Sunday services are held on deck. Occasionally a Captain allows the Bethel flag to be hoisted at such times and then seamen may come from other vessels. But Captains are generally unwilling to allow their men to visit other ships. Strict discipline is maintained while in port. On English and American sailing ships only twenty-four hours ashore are allowed during the stay. On steamers and on German vessels more liberty is allowed, but it sometimes happens that men have no money to take them ashore. When services are held ashore Captains sometimes allow men to go with the missionary who use his boats to take them.

In Kobe, at present, there is no place for the holding of such services. A distinction must be made between the Seamen's Home, and the Seamen's Mission. It has been stated that the Seamen's Mission is now dispensing beer, and the work has been attacked because of this feature. Without wishing to enter into a discussion on this point, the fact is that the Seamen's Mission was separated from the Seamen's Home because those who supported the latter considered they were serving its best interest by allowing beer to be sold at meals. Mr. Harmon, who had charge of the mission work, a seaman and a total abstainer, did not think that he could carry on his work in the Home while beer was sold. Taking the averages for the six months up to May—the duller part of the year—187 ships entered the port each month, 71 visits were made, and 34 bundles of reading matter given. Each month an average of five services were held on board and six ashore, the attendance on the ships averaging 70. Besides these meetings services were held in the jail, in a seamen's boarding house, and in the missionary's home.

Mr. Harmon especially asks for old newspapers of all kinds, and other reading matter. Men who are several months on a voyage gladly read anything, and prisoners in the jail while away the weary idle hours with papers lent to them. Bundles may be sent to Mr. J. M. Harmon at his Home, 186, Kita Nagasadori, Ni-chome, Kobe.

My purpose in writing will have been accomplished if an intelligent interest is aroused in this work for the good of our fellow countrymen who have some claims upon the residents of the ports at which they touch.

I am, Sir, yours truly,

FRANK MULLER.

Etajima, Hiroshima Ken.

TRUE PATRIOTISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE “JAPAN MAIL.”

SIR,—In your paper of recent date in speaking of mission problems, the sentiment was expressed that Japanese who, in seeking foreign missionary aid, expose the faults of their countrymen, do not love their country.

While the Japanese are intensely patriotic, though perhaps no more so than the people of any other country, the patriotism which is blind to national evils, or which seeks to gloss them over is not true patriotism at all. For Christian Japanese to go to America, or any other country, and present the true condition of society in Japan while endeavouring to enlist sympathy and financial aid in overcoming the evils of this society, is not unpatriotic.

Moreover, it does not follow that a Japanese who seeks to enlist such help as the above by telling the simple unvarnished truth, is the enemy of his country, or does not love his country.

It may not be pleasant to a people to have their cherished faults exposed. There seems to be an intense fear in Japan lest the skeleton of the closet will get out. But, Mr. Editor, how are vices ever to be reformed, if they are not exposed? Again, who are likely to expose them, but those who are intensely interested in the welfare of the country?

Clement Scott wrote some unwelcome facts about some phases of Japanese Society, and Japanese attempt to answer the charges, not so much by showing the untruthfulness of the charges as by showing that the author lacked good sense. Is not this the practice of the old lawyer to one of his students. "When you do not have a good case in Court, abuse the other fellow's lawyer?"

I do not insinuate that the Japanese are all bad; but neither are they all saints, and there are giant vices in Japan that sap the moral strength of the Empire. If, therefore, there be those who understand the situation, but find a need of more efficient aid in suppressing evil, how can it indicate but the deepest love of country to state the facts, enlist the sympathy and, if possible, secure the needed aid even in foreign lands?

The Jews had no stronger friends than the truthful prophets whom they slew. Reformers are proverbially unpopular in their own day and among their own people. But after their death, the nations unite to do them honour, simply because the man who is truly the patriot of his own country, becomes a stimulus to true patriotism in every other country, and he thus becomes common property of the world.

A. D. WOODWORTH.

26, Kasumicho, Azabu, Tokyo.

[We do not believe in the patriotism of a man that tries to bring his own nationals into disrepute in a foreign country. We speak generally, of course. There may be exceptions.—Ed. J.M.]

PEERS REGULATIONS.

NOTIFICATION No. 2 (A) OF THE IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

The following additions shall be made to the Peers Regulations issued on July 7th of the 27th year of Meiji (July 7th, 1894).

By Order,

VICOUNT HIJIKATA HISAMITSU.

Minister of the Imperial Household.

June 30th of the 27th year of Meiji (June 30th 1894.)

Art. XI.—With the view of determining matters connected with succession and domestic affairs, a Peer may enact his house law, within the limits of law and of the provisions established with special reference to Peers.

Art. XII.—For house law of this kind the sanction of the Minister of the Imperial Household Department should be obtained, and the same process must be followed in case the law is amended or supplemented.

Art. XIII.—The pater-familias of a Peer who has been sentenced to confinement, or police surveillance after having undergone penal servitude, shall be deprived of the appellation of Peer and shall further be made to surrender his title and honorary grade (*iki*).

Art. XIV.—When peers enjoying the special treatment provided in Articles V. and VI. (of the Peers' Regulations) fall under the preceding article, they shall be excluded from such special treatment, and shall moreover be called upon to surrender their honorary grades if they are invested with such. When the eldest son or the eldest grandson of a Peer falls under the preceding Article, he shall be debarred from succeeding to the privileges of a Peer.

Art. XV.—When the pater-familias of a Peer or a person enjoying the special treatment provided in Arts. V. and VI., shall fall under any one of the following clauses, the special treatment accorded to him shall be suspended:—

1. When sentenced to a punishment of confinement and while the sentence is in process of being undergone.
2. When, in consequence of a criminal action, detained or released on bail, or when undergoing a term of reprimand or police surveillance.
3. When undergoing sentence of liquidation or of insolvency, and not yet rehabilitated; or when having been declared bankrupt, the debts of the bankrupt have not yet been discharged.
4. When the obligations specified in Art. X are not fulfilled.
5. When the status of a Peer cannot be maintained.

Art. XVI.—When a Peer is guilty of misconduct that affects the dignity of the nobility, he shall be dealt with in accordance with Arts. XIII., XIV., and XV.

Art. XVII.—Peers that cannot maintain a status becoming their rank, may resign the privileges.

Art. XVIII.—The steps to be taken with reference to Art. XIII. and XVII., shall be enforced by the Minister of the Imperial Household with the sanction of the Sovereign. Provided that, with respect to steps relating to Clauses 4 and 5 of Art. XV., and Arts. XVI and XVII they shall be determined, subject to the sanction of the Sovereign, by a Committee of seven or more members nominated from among the Peers by the Sovereign.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

POPULATION OF JAPAN DURING THE TOKUGAWA PERIOD.

At the last meeting of the Asiatic Society held at No. 17, Tsukiji, Tokyo, on Wednesday, June 27th, a paper was read by Garrett Dropers, Esq., on "The Population of Japan during the Tokugawa Period."

The specific problem that the writer of the paper endeavoured to illustrate was as follows:—We know from present statistics that the Japanese are a very prolific race. For instance, the population was about 33,100,000 in 1871; 34,300,000 in 1875; 36,300,000 in 1880; 38,100,000 in 1885; 40,400,000 in 1890 and 41,000,000 in 1892. These figures show a steady, and rapid increase in the numbers of the people. During the Tokugawa period, however, from the best statistics we can get, population did not materially increase. At least, from the year 1721, when the first census of the Tokugawa government was taken, until 1846, when the last census was taken, there is only an increase of 900,000 in the official figures. As a matter of fact the whole population was not counted by the Bakufu government, the *Samurai*, nobility, and all their servants as well as the *Eta* and *Hinin* not being included. But as the omissions were uniform the census of those times may be considered approximately correct for the purpose of the paper; viz., to inquire what was the general movement of population during the time when the ports were closed and the Japanese could not emigrate from the country. The figures given in the government register are as follows: In 1721, the registered population was 26,000,000 in 1750, 25,900,000; in 1780, 26,000,000; in 1792 24,800,000, in 1816, 25,600,000; in 1846, 26,900,000. On the whole, therefore, population for a century and a quarter during the Tokugawa period was practically stationary and it is an interesting inquiry what were the causes that prevented the growth of population at that time. The first cause mentioned was famine. At present famines of a serious character may be said to be impossible in Japan. But in ancient times foreign rice could not be imported, and if crops were short people had to starve. Many severe famines are recorded. From 1790 to 1740 eight famines are recorded, of which four were terribly destructive. From 1740 to 1790 seven famines are mentioned, of which five were extremely severe. In the next half century (1790-1840) six famines are mentioned, of which two were calamitous. Besides famines there were fires, floods, and epidemics, all of which were more destructive to life and property in ancient times than at present. The writer of the paper gave accounts taken from eye witnesses of these visitations. In time of famine people frequently ate human flesh, and dogs and rats were eagerly sought after as food. Some writers estimate that 200,000 people starved to death in a single year during one of the famines. Many more must have died of anxiety, fear, and diseases arising from insufficient nourishment. The writer then went on to consider other checks to population, especially the severe punishment for crimes, sumptuary laws, abortion, infanticide, and also the effect of public opinion. Infanticide was extremely common during the feudal period of Japan, particularly in certain provinces. Provision for abortion existed in every city and town. As a matter of fact these inhuman practices, though contrary to the law, were forced upon the people because of the peculiar economic conditions. No outlet then existed as to-day exists. In some parts of Japan, even worse practices were known. The lecturer concluded as follows:—"In order to present a satisfactory account of all the causes that restrained the growth of population in the Tokugawa period we must contrast the general mental and moral atmosphere of the people at that time with that of the present day. I have already indicated that the whole temper of the people took a different turn after the downfall of feudalism. The recurrence of famines and other calamities, though at first a positive check to population, in the end resulted in giving the people a cautious disposition, of which the relics exist even to-day. The Japanese people are often charged with being a short-

sighted people in mercantile matters. They look more to an immediate than to a remote gain. They have the habit of excessive timidity in large enterprises. I do not think, however, that these are original qualities of the Japanese people, but the result of the terrible experiences of the Tokugawa period. The terrors of famine, the irremediable epidemics, the severity of the criminal laws all taught them to be satisfied with a little be it but a pittance—without incurring the risks of new enterprises. As a people they bear losses more stoically than the Europeans or Americans. By nature a spontaneously happy people they acquired the habit of submission to the inevitable. The European or American, untaught by such terrible experiences, opposes the most untoward circumstances and fights to the bitter end. Three hundred years of fairly steady expansion have given him a more resolute tone of mind. When Japan, however, was thrown open to foreign influences, the bonds which had fettered the people so long, began to yield. A freer and more enterprising temper took possession of the people. Old customs, which had restrained them, gave away. Class distinctions were abolished. Many individuals of the poorer classes saw a chance of acquiring wealth, or of gaining distinction in other ways. It is not difficult, therefore, to see that these altered circumstances influenced, to a greater or less degree, the whole temper of the people and at the same time stimulated the growth of population."

At the conclusion of the paper an interesting discussion followed. The President remarked upon the disappearance of a single cause of death prevailing in the Tokugawa era, namely, smallpox. In former times people pitted with smallpox were seen everywhere. But with the introduction of vaccination in the modern period such people are as rare as they are in Europe.

Dr. Green spoke of the prevalence of infanticide at least in some parts of Japan, in feudal times. In Satsuma, infanticide was so well recognized that it was not impolite to ask the parents at the birth of a child whether they intended to rear it. Often particular spots were noted as being places of exposure of infants.

Dr. Divers thought the chief lesson of the paper was the importance, it emphasized, in the general freedom of the people now as compared with former times. In the feudal period people were restrained by all sorts of laws and customs. Liberty has done more than everything else to encourage the people to progress and activity. Hence, he thought, expansion of the population.

The Society adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

THE FOUR-STAPLES EXCHANGE.

The opening ceremony of the Yokohama Exchange for Silk, Tea, Woven Goods, and Marine Products,—the institution being commonly referred to as the Four Staples Exchange—took place on Sunday morning with considerable *eclat*, in the new buildings at Otomachi, Sanchoime. These are of semi-Japanese and foreign style, the front office and waiting rooms being furnished, also half in foreign and half in Japanese style, while the Exchange proper is a large wooden building adjoining it in the rear, well lighted and ventilated. A large number of invitations had been issued by Mr. Hara Zenzaburo, the Chief Director, which were well responded to by leading Japanese, but it was surprising how few foreigners were present considering the importance of the establishment in matters of trade. After dedication and congratulatory speeches had been delivered by Messrs. Hara Zenzaburo, Kaneko Kentaro, of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce; Mitsuhashi, Councillor of Kanagawa Kencho; Kimura Kiyemon, Otani Kahei, Ikeda Kokei and one or two others, business commenced, the bidding and bargaining being a very interesting proceeding. After this the brokers and guests adjourned to the Machigaisho, where a cold collation in foreign style was served. The Kenrei was unavoidably absent, but among those present was the Chinese Consul. The city band was in attendance and played a selection of music during the repast, while some boys from the Nippon Ongakai contributed selections with a band of concertinas, the boys keeping very good time and playing well. In the afternoon a repast was given at the Sanomo restaurant in Japanese style to the invited guests, while the brokers themselves held high feast at the Chitose-ro, which lasted till late in the evening. During the day some fireworks were let off, but these were stopped as some sparks set fire to kindling-wood in the native town. The funds had been largely subscribed to, and altogether a very pleasant reunion was the result.

THE KYORITSU JO-GAKKO.

The presentation of diplomas to graduates of the above institution, one of the leading Christian Schools established by foreigners for the education of Japanese girls, took place on Monday night at No. 212, Bluff, Yokohama, and passed off very satisfactorily. The rooms were crowded by an audience comprising parents and friends, chiefly Japanese, who appeared greatly interested in the proceedings. Seven graduates presented themselves this year for honours. An interesting programme was given during the evening, each item being well rendered and reflecting great credit on the teachers. The following is the programme:—Piano Solo—"L'Air-gentille," Miss Tama Oyama; Salutatory (Japanese), Miss Naka Aihara; Two-Part Song—"July," Senior Division; Essay, "Epochs in Life," Miss Taka Kishi; Song—"Who has no Sunshine," Trio—"Star of Peace," Preparatory Division; Japanese Essay—"Hito no Michi," Miss Ren Sakamoto; Organ Solo—Adagio—"Moonlight Sonata," Miss Shoji Yamada; Recitation—"The Famine," Miss Eugenie Gordon; Song—"The Forget-me-not," Duet—"Soft the Quiet Evening," Preparatory Division; Japanese Essay—"Yo no Uni," Miss Hide Ichimura; Piano Solo—"Miss Nobu Yoshida; Recitation—"Wanted, a Minister's Wife," Miss Flora Hurlimann; Piano Solo—"A Rondo," Miss Eugenie Gordon; Japanese Essay—"Yu Suzumi," Miss Tsune Yamada; Anthem—"Happy is the Man," Senior Division; Valedictory, Miss Ai Inagaki; Miss Gordon's singing and recitation from Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha" attracted the special attention of the audience, being deservedly applauded. Another performer who gave much satisfaction and delight to the guests, was Miss Yoshida, a little girl of about eleven years, who displayed charming artistic powers. The year's certificates were distributed by the Chief Instructress to the following graduates:—Misses Kishi Taka, Sakamoto Ren, Eugenie Gordon, Ichimura Hide, Flora Hurlimann, Yamada Tsune, and Inagaki Ai. A large collection of pictures, knitting and other work of the lady pupils was shown in a separate apartment and were of a high order of merit.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE DOSHISHA SCHOOLS.

The Doshisha has just completed its 19th year. The Commencement Exercises this year began with a Sermon by Acting-President Ichihara on Mt. 5, 13-16. He spoke of the growth and development of the various schools as an index of the growth of modern civilization in Japan. Many changes had taken place, but there was one thing that should not change and that was the purpose of the school to be, through its teachers and pupils, the "salt" and "light" of Society. Excepting the graduating classes, whose work had been finished the preceding week, the examinations began on Monday. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday evenings the graduates of the Science, Theological, and Economics schools read their theses.

On Wednesday the commencement of the school for nurses took place. Nine nurses having taken the two-years course, received diplomas. Addresses were made by Dr. Kono, of the Yoshida Hospital, Osaka, and by Rev. T. Koki of the same city. Dr. Kono having graduates of the School in service in his hospital, his praise of the work of the school had all the more force. The congratulatory letters from several other Japanese physicians of Kyoto and Osaka were in the same line.

On Thursday the commencement of the Girls' School was celebrated. Six young ladies finished the regular, and four the post graduate course. These young ladies would do credit to any school in any land. They were addressed in an able and impressive way by Mr. Naruse, who, after several years of study and observation in America, has become the head of the very important *Baikwa* Girls' School of Osaka.

Friday brought the final exercises, in the form of a union commencement of the College, and the schools of Theology, Science, and Economics. From the College thirty-three young men received diplomas; from the Theological School eleven; and from the Science, and Economics Schools, two each. Despite the absence of President Kozaki the year has been one of much good work.

General Oku, of the Japanese Army, has received from the French Government the honour of Commander in the Order of the Legion of Honour. Colonels Otera and Inouye have received the grade of officers in the same order.

GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL YOKOHAMA.

Breaking-up Day, whether it comes at Midsummer or Christmas, is an event in School life of more than ordinary interest to all concerned, and more particularly to the more advanced pupils. To many of the older scholars it marks the close of an epoch in their lives which will stand out clear and distinct for many a long year to come amid the joys and pleasures, the *Sturm und Drang*, which may await them in their subsequent careers; while to the younger it brings home in a most striking manner the objects of their scholastic training, at the same time inciting them to greater endeavours in the future so that they may win the highly-prized rewards which fall only to the lot of hard-working and conscientious plodders along the rugged paths of knowledge. It is often claimed that only those who are fortunate enough to obtain an education at public girls' and boys' schools in the Home lands are really able to appreciate to the full the inestimable benefits of a breaking-up festival, but we venture to think that this conception is slightly erroneous. The ladies and gentlemen who accepted the kind invitation of Mrs. Smedley, the accomplished principal of the High School for Girls in Yokohama, to be present at that institution's breaking-up—which took place on Wednesday—had the pleasure of witnessing a scene which few public schools either in the Colonies or at Home could hope to rival on such an occasion. The bright, happy faces of the pupils, the clever programme of music and recitations given by the young ladies, and the high standard of excellence which their examination papers demonstrated, spoke volumes for the good work that Mrs. Smedley and her assistants are doing for the girls of Yokohama. Space forbids a detailed description of the function. Suffice it to say that the school room was most artistically decorated with evergreens, flowers and flags; the audience comprised the leading members of the community, while the prizes were presented by Mrs. Smedley, the head-mistress. The prize list was as follows:—

Awards for good conduct—taken by ballot—Miss Gertrude Mendelson (High School); Master George Cook (Infant School).

Highest number of marks during the year in Grammar, Analysis, Physical Geography, Physics, Chemistry, and Arithmetic—Miss Eleanor Poole.

1st Division—1st French Prize, 1st History, presented and awarded by Miss Burdett Leach, Miss Eleanor Poole.

Arithmetic and General Improvement—Miss Mabel Varnum; Science—1st Prize, Miss Jeanie Loomis; 2nd Prize, Miss Hilda Watson; 3rd Prize, Miss Annie Bunting; 2nd Division—1st Prize, Miss Anna Diack.

General Improvement—Nettie McCance, Ettie Kuhn and Eugenie Booth.

French—Junior Class, 1st Division, 1st Prize, Hilda Watson; 2nd Prize, Gladys Smedley; Awarded and presented by Miss Burdett Leach, 2nd Division, 1st Prize, Miss Gladys Howard.

Improvement in French—Misses Alice Mendelson, Edith Mendelson, Winnie Mitchell, Cassie Cook, Masters Cyril Pulford, Sydney Brinkworth, Iva, Inez, and Dulcie Smedley.

Art Class—1st Award of Merit, Miss Eleanor Poole; 2nd Award of Merit, Miss Maud Watson; 3rd Award of Merit, Miss Eugenie Jubin; 2nd Division, Highest Number of Marks in general subjects, Eugenie Jubin.

Improvement in Drawing and in French—The Misses Nellie and Mabel Rickett.

Music—Masters Alan Fraser, Harry Cook, Misses Ethel Fraser, Gwenth Smedley, and Nettie McCance.

3rd Division—For Improvement in Arithmetic and Spelling, 1st Prizes, Miss Gladys Howard; 2nd Prizes, Miss Edith Mendelson; 3rd Prizes, Winnie Mitchell; 4th Prize, Dulcie Smedley and Clarence Sargent. Awarded and presented by Miss Adelina Vincent.

4th Division—1st prize, Miss Sophie Favre Brandt, for improvement in Reading and Writing.

The following programme was given during the afternoon:—

Duet, Two pianos—"La Traviata".....
Miss Ethel and Alan Fraser, Gladys and Gwenth Smedley
Intermedio.....
"Benedict Town".....
Miss McCance.
Gavotte.....
Air, "Louis XIII.".....
Rhys.
Misses Cassie Cook and Iva Smedley.
Recitation.....
"The Voice of Spring".....
Miss Genie Booth.
Duet.....
"La Folia Reggimento".....
Misses Nettie McCance and Gladys Smedley.
Duet.....
"Bohemian Girl".....
Balfie.
Master Harry and Miss Cassie Cook.
Recitation.....
"The destruction of Sennacherib's Army".....
Miss Ettie Kuhn.
Duet.....
"Norma".....
Bellien.
Master Alan and Miss Ethel Fraser.
Woodman's Waltz.....
Master H. Cook.

A LECTURE ON THE AINU.

BY THE REV. JOHN BATCHELOR.

DELIVERED (IN JAPANESE) IN THE SAPPORO TEMPERANCE CLUB: MAY 10TH, 1894.

INTRODUCTION.

In the individual life of the members of every tribe and race of men under the sun, there are three most serious and important events which beyond all others are of the utmost moment. They are important, indeed, not only because they affect the private individual in his own person, but also because they touch society at large, and because around them centre some mighty and far-reaching issues. The first and last of these events it is not in one's own power to help; but the second many can and do avoid; the first and second again are in the power of men, but the third beyond it. I refer to those great matters of birth, marriage, and death.

There can surely be nothing in our existence here upon earth more serious than being born into life; nothing can be of higher importance in the domain of morals and towards our fellow men than uniting with another in the bonds of matrimony; nor can there be anything of greater moment to us than the fact of death itself. These three events with all that depends upon them may, when taken together, be regarded as comprehending the sum-total of human existence in so far as it has been manifested to men, the subjects of it, since the beginning of time, or in so far as we are able to trace it to-day or can predict of it for to-morrow.

Speaking only as reason unaided by revelation dictates, we must say that our animal life depends immediately upon our parents; our married life upon ourselves, upon others, and upon the conditions under which we have lived since our birth; and our death upon some power beyond either ourselves, others, or our parents. And in all these causes we must admit that there is mystery so inscrutable that our minds cannot fathom it.

I am quite aware that these remarks may appear to imply that I assent to that stupendous and miraculous article of faith in fatalism which is so subtly covered up in and really lies at the basis of your much used phrase, *Shikata ga nai*, "there is no help for it," and which appears again in that ancient saying—*Shi sei mei ari, fuki ten ni ari*, "death and life are decreed, riches and honour rest with heaven." But do not for one moment imagine that I am a fatalist in that sense. If there is any phrase I dislike in your language it is *shikata ga nai*. However, grant me the power of will and choice together with scope to exercise them (all of which experience tells me I really have at this very moment), and grant me a living agent who "decrees death and life," and also grant me a power above the heavens who can and does "dispense riches and honour," why then, I will be a thorough-going fatalist! But this by the way.

Now, in very many instances the customs connected with and ceremonies observed in those three momentous events to which I have referred, serve to a great extent as means by which the spiritual, moral, intellectual, and social status of races and nations may be gauged; they may be looked upon as instruments by which the very substratum of the secret workings of the heart and mind and the motives underlying the actions of men are often brought up from the hidden depths where secrets lie into the broad daylight for our inspection and analysis—they serve as the key—"the open sesame"—by which may be unlocked the fast closed and barred doors of the soul itself, and by which we may learn to know the degree and kind of religion possessed by peoples. Not only so, but they serve as means by which we catch glimpses of that peculiar disease of religion which we term superstition; and they go far towards inculcating those ideas into the minds of rising generations which form the mainspring for producing those peculiar habits of nature and thought which are understood by the phrase "characteristics of nations."

This evening I have to speak upon the Ainu exclusively, and in connection with them I wish to take as my theme the subjects of birth, marriage, and death. From a custom prevailing at a birth I intend to touch upon some Ainu ideas as to whence human life comes; from those which prevail at and after marriage I desire to show the moral and social status of the people; and from the customs which prevail at death and burial I wish to elicit a few of their ideas concerning their religion and whether the soul or life goes when it leaves the body. It will be evident to you that I have only time to touch but briefly upon each of these points this evening. I crave your kind indulgence while doing so.

I.—BIRTH.

(A CUSTOM CONNECTED WITH BIRTH ILLUSTRATIVE OF AINU IDEAS AS TO WHENCE HUMAN LIFE COMES).

As soon as there are unmistakable signs that a child is about to be born, the husband of the patient is called upon to leave the house and go to stay at some friend's. When there he has to be very quiet, as though forsooth he was ill, for six days. He must stay in the hut all the time and rest by the fire-side. This performance is called *yainunuke*, and that signifies simply, "comforting" or "blessing" or "resting one's self quietly."

On the morning of the seventh day he is said to *shotki chupu*, i.e. "fold up his bed." On this day he returns to his own hut. But even here he must abide quietly at home for another six days. For the first six days he must not drink wine, or worship the gods. This is said to be out of special reverence to the supreme powers. During the last six days he must not *ikutasa* i.e. "have his friends in for a drunken carouse;" nor must he *haimare*, i.e. "go fishing or hunting, though he may eat, drink, worship, make *inao* and be merry quietly by himself as he pleases."

After the child has been born the mother is fed on thin gruel, made of millet, for two days, and during that time is positively allowed to take nothing else whatever, not even water. After the second day she may eat pretty well whatever is going at the time. For six days it is considered best for her to stay upon the bed or by the fire-side; but on the seventh she must get up and go to fetch a little water, however little will do, from the river or spring, and bring it into the house and use it exclusively for cooking purposes. After this she must work as she is able, for in theory she is strong again.

This custom of drawing water on the seventh day, whatever its origin may have been, does not now appear to have any special significance or purpose beyond that of showing to society in general that the mother is now safely and happily over her trouble, and has again resumed her household duties. However, it may in ancient times have found its origin in the idea of purification, and if so may be connected with religion like the purifications of the Jews, Indians, and Persians. Purification in a Biblical sense was an act through which an individual became fit to approach the Deity, or mix freely in the community in cases where a certain bodily or other disability had kept him or her out of the pale of the latter. Child-birth rendered a woman unclean, and she was not allowed to approach God in His temple nor take part in public religious exercises until she had been purified. It is just in this way that AINU women are treated after they have had a baby. After parturition they may not properly mix in the village community until they have drawn water; and water was used in the ceremonies attached to certain kinds of purification by the Jews, Indians and Persians. As water is a cleansing element it may be regarded as a fitting symbol of purity.

So far as I can see, the only difficulty lying in the way of accepting this theory as to the origin of drawing water after child-birth, lies in the circumstance that it is used for cooking purposes and not for cleansing the body. But this need have no weight with us. The sign of purification (i.e. the water) is there. The water is drawn after the sixth day has passed (six is the religious or sacred number). It is not drawn with an ordinary tub or bucket, but with a fitting and clean lacquer-ware basin. Moreover, though the woman may not mix in the community before the water has been drawn, she may after. I must frankly warn you, however, that this is a mere theory of my own, and if you question the AINU themselves you will find that beyond giving you the fact of drawing water they can do nothing else; they know nothing of the origin or reason of the custom. The circumstances accompanying this custom—such as using not an ordinary but an extraordinary vessel with which to draw the water—its connection with the sacred number six, inasmuch as it takes place on the seventh day—and the woman being then considered well and free to mix in the community—are matters only to be obtained by careful observation and kindly questioning. And you will also find that many of the old customs are being pushed on one side now and Japanese instituted instead, so do not make the great mistake of studying the AINU immediately on the frontiers and fancy you may get the true article there, if you desire to study these matters.

Now, the special fact connected with child-birth to which I wish to draw your attention is that which I mentioned just now; viz., that the father of the child must rest in a friend's hut and take great care of himself for six days. He must also abstain from strong drink and all religious exercises. But

why, it may be asked does he abstain from all worship? The AINU answer is, out of humbleness of heart and honour to the deities. Again it is asked, "how can it be an honour to the gods to let them severely alone for six whole days?" To this question the AINU finds no answer. As for myself, I can think of only one way by which such an act can be construed into humility and honour to the deities. That is, by the AINU looking upon himself as impure in the eyes of his gods on these occasions, and so unfit to approach them. It must be taken into account that it is again for the sacred six days, for on the seventh he returns to his own home where he may pray and make his *inao*. I believe this may possibly be the true idea which originally caused this custom of abstaining from worship, though there is another reason to be found.

It would be very interesting to endeavour to trace both this custom of the father and that of the mother to their true source, and so connect the people with some other races; but that is beyond the scope of this lecture and must be passed over.

No doubt the question as to why the father should rest for six days as though he were ill and suffering has arisen in your minds. If so, it is the very question I desired to be asked, for the idea underlying the fact and causing the custom to be practised is a curious one and partly shows what the AINU think as to the origin of life in their offspring. The people appear to imagine that the bodily life—or animal life—of their children is, in great measure, if not indeed exclusively, derived from their mother, while that of the spirit comes from their father. The bodily life is imparted by the mother gradually from the time of conception until birth takes place; the spirit life comes by degrees from the father in some mysterious and secret manner during the six days immediately following birth and goes on growing and being augmented for another six days after he has returned to his own hut. At the end of the last six days the child may be looked upon as a unit in itself, but while the spirit is being derived from the father it is not yet one; therefore, unless the father is very quiet and careful during those periods of time, the life of his offspring will take harm, and in injuring his child he will himself receive harm in return. By this idea then we account for the curious custom AINU fathers have of resting twice six days at the birth of their children.

But, it may be inquired, what happens should the father be far away in the mountains? To this we can only reply that even in that case the birth is never put off! It takes place just the same. But how does the father's spirit get to the child, especially if he is far away? There is no difficulty even here, for every man is supposed to have his own private genius or guardian angel, called *Ituren-Kamuk*, who attends to all such things. Nevertheless it is best for the father to be at hand if possible; and I have several times met men returning home from hunting or fishing in order to be in time.

From what has now been said we may see how very appropriate the old name for the AINU was, for it very nicely coincided with these ideas. That name was *Aitona-rak-guru*, and that means, "Men having the essence of *Aitona*." It is indeed true that the AINU have plenty of essence, for they can be smelted a long way off; but the essence here spoken of most likely refers to the derivation of the spirit or soul of the son from the father.

After having been among a number of AINU in company with an American gentleman some years ago, my friend said to me: "The AINU must have pretty big souls for they smell strong enough!" He was referring to that curious idea some have that the soul is just equivalent to the peculiar individual smell or scent of anything and is nothing else. I have heard of this idea here in Sapporo; whether anyone in this room holds it or not I cannot tell, but I hope not. Thus the peculiar smell of a bear is its soul, that of a dog its soul, that of a man his soul. According to these ideas I suppose the American skunk has the biggest soul of all. And if this be true your *Yamato damashi* is nothing more than the aggregated smell of the nation! But enough.

Thus from a curious custom prevailing at a birth I have now touched upon some AINU ideas as to whence life comes. As to what the AINU consider life to be in its nature and essence, and to whom or what it is to be ultimately referred, are points upon which I cannot speak this evening. I will therefore pass on to my second point, viz.—Customs prevailing at and after marriage which show the moral and social status of the people.

II.—MARRIAGE.

CUSTOMS PREVAILING AT AND AFTER MARRIAGE WHICH SHOW THE MORAL AND SOCIAL STATUS OF THE PEOPLE.

The AINU consider marriage to be a social and

family arrangement or contract which affects the parties immediately concerned more than anyone else. The young people need not marry unless they choose. They may have been betrothed in childhood by their parents, but they cannot be forced to marry each other. Both the young man and his *fiancée* have a final say in the matter. However, until the age of maturity the bond entered into by the parents is held sacred, and is only made void by the parties themselves should they desire to bring the contract to an end. This appears to us Western people as a most sensible plan, for it is a very serious thing to be joined to another for good or ill whether we like it or not. No right-minded young lady in Europe or America would be joined to a man unless she chose to do so, and in this the AINU are like us. However, this is thin ice, and I will get off at once.

The marriage ceremony consists in nothing but a little feast of cakes or rice and wine, at which the mother and bride officiate. The bridegroom has a few heirlooms given to him should there be any, and the bride a few trinkets, as beads and earrings, and sometimes an old sword guard to wear as a charm. The wife never takes her husband's name, but retains her old one. When not called by her own maiden name, she is merely called so and so's wife; that is to say, so long as her husband is living. Should he die, she is always known by the name of her maidenhood, or called so and so's mother should she have a son or daughter. The social position therefore of the woman before marriage is looked upon as being equal to that of the man; but after marriage she becomes subservient to her husband and may neither take nor use his name. The husband is, and rightly so we think, the head of the wife; but this principle is carried too far when the woman is not considered good enough to take her husband's name upon her lips. In this matter, therefore, we must regard the people as somewhat low in their social status.

A CURIOUS SUPERSTITION CONNECTED WITH THE USE OF THE TERMS HUSBAND AND WIFE..

In my intercourse with the AINU people I have frequently had occasion to ask the names of their husbands, and I found that when asked they invariably blushed, and instead of answering themselves, called upon some friend present to do so. This struck me as being somewhat curious, and as I at first thought it was merely a form of shyness on their part, just as many a young lady here present would, as I suppose, be a little shy if asked to tell one the name of her sweetheart, I passed the matter over without paying any great attention to it. For many years, more than ten in fact, I had no idea that by asking the women to tell me their husband's name I was tempting them to a breach of a jealously-guarded piece of etiquette, and asking them to trample on one of their deeply rooted superstitions. I now know, however, that it is considered to be a very unlucky and most disrespectful thing in a woman to mention the name of her spouse. To do so will, it is supposed, bring misfortune to the family.

There are of course times when it is necessary for a woman to speak of her husband, but if she can by any subterfuge possibly avoid it she will not utter his name or call him her "husband." The word for "husband" is *hoku*, but it is considered to be as disrespectful and unlucky for a woman to mention her spouse by that designation as to mention her spouse by name. Others indeed may speak to a woman of her husband by his proper name, but must never call him her husband to her face, for that is also considered to be incorrect. There are therefore some more or less indirect and circuitous ways by which the women speak of their lords. Thus:—*Ku goro guru*, "my person;" *ku goro asnu*, "my man;" *En vorogeta an guru*, "my person at the upper end of the hearth;" *En hekote guru*, "the person who binds me." The term in most common use among the women is "my man;" and that used by others when speaking to a woman about her husband is "your man."

The men, indeed, may constantly be heard addressing their wives or speaking of them to others by name, though it is considered incorrect to do so. But during all the years I have been among the AINU I have but twice heard a man speak of his spouse by the term *Machi*, i.e. "wife." It is considered unlucky to do so, and that designation is therefore carefully avoided. If a man desires to be very nice and affectionate to his wife he will call her his *Kashimat*, "female door of the heart," but when speaking of her to another he calls her *Ku goro shiwende guru* or *ku goro shiwentep*, "my person who is slow of foot;" or *En usarageta an guru*, "my person at the lower side of the hearth." Many AINU who speak pigeon-Japanese call their wives by the term *Ku goro menoko* which is a very low and incorrect way of speaking, for it really means "my mongrel," and is not AINU, but a Japanese and AINU hybrid compound.

It must not be supposed that when a woman speaks of her husband as "My person at the upper end of the hearth," or the husband of his wife as "My person at the lower end of the hearth," there is any sentiment intended. These terms refer to nothing but their respective places as they sit in the hut. *Rorogeta* is "at the upper end of the hearth" and is the chief place, and *usaragetu* is "at the lower end of the hearth," and that is not an honourable place at all.

The word *Kathimat* "female door of the heart" as applied to the wife by the husband, may have originally had something of love and sentiment in it. But however that may have been, it has now come to be just an ordinary term for "wife," then "mistress," and then "house-holder." It is well when speaking to a person of his wife to call her his *Kathimat*, or when addressing the mistress of a house to call her by that term, for it always gives pleasure.

It is sometimes necessary for a man to speak of his wife or a wife of her husband after the death of either. But in no case may the name of a person deceased be pronounced. Hence a widow will speak of her departed husband as her *shopake*, i.e. "head of the floor," and the husband of his deceased wife as his *shonep* or *eshonep*, i.e. "floor" or "person of the floor."

VOLUNTARY SERVICE WITH A VIEW TO MARRIAGE.

Speaking of the Kamchatkates, Dobell wrote,* "Should a young man fall in love with a girl, and he is not rich enough to obtain her by any other means, he immediately enslaves himself to her father as a servant for three, four, five or ten years according to agreement, before he is permitted to marry her. When the term agreed on expires, he is allowed to live with the father-in-law as if he were his own son." This well known custom seems to be universal in the East and is, I believe, known to every Asiatic nation. I personally knew of a like case happening at a Japanese village called Ono near Hakodate.

The custom also prevailed in old times among the Ainu, and even at the present day some rare cases are heard of. There is, however, one great difference among the Ainu, for not only the young men but any girl also who should fall in love with a young man may enslave herself to his parents as a price for their son. The young men and maidens of this race are sensible about this matter and are not in the least ashamed for it to be known when they are smitten with Cupid's arrows.

One great reason for marriage among the Ainu is the reproduction of children. It is a well known fact that among all Asiatic races there is always to be found a very strong desire to perpetuate the family name, and a great dread of its being allowed to become extinct. In many countries the lack of male issue was, prior to the introduction of Christianity, considered fully sufficient reason to justify a husband in divorcing his wife; or even should there be female issue, men frequently added another wife to their families in the hopes of thereby obtaining a son. Concubinage may to a very great degree have arisen from this desire for male issue. What was at the foundation of this sentiment I do not here intend to enquire, excepting in so far as it is current among the Ainu.

Notwithstanding that the Ainu have no family names to perpetuate, yet it is very curious, but considering the conditions in which they live and the religious and superstitious notions prompting many of their actions, eminently natural, to find that they, both men and women alike, are most anxious to acquire children. The men wish for at least one boy and the women a girl or two. Lack of issue has been the cause of much cruelty on the part of the husband and of an infinite amount of trouble to the poor women. I heard of one man who had divorced at least six wives because they bore him no children, and he has had as many concubines in his time. He himself has at last adopted a son and his present wife two daughters.

I always find among this people that though a man's wives live in separate houses they are very seldom on speaking terms with one another, excepting to quarrel. The system does not work well among the Ainu, whatever it may do among the Mormons. In prosecuting my work among this people I have sometimes had occasion to point out the immorality of this practice to them, and although they agree with what I say they generally wind up by informing me that it is an old Ainu custom. Of course nothing remains to be said after so strong a reason.

There are three principle reasons why the men so much desire a son. The first is that he may act as family priest when the father dies. Secondly, that he may inherit, preserve, and hand down to prosperity the principal heirlooms and family treasures; poor enough these seem to us truly,

yet to them they are precious; and thirdly, that he may act as the head of the family and take the place of the father to the younger members thereof, should there be any. Not only so, but that he may keep the father in his old age.

I can assign but two reasons accounting for the fact that the women wish for girls. These are first, that they may have someone to assist in looking after the house, fetch water and wood, and work in the gardens. And secondly, that they may have someone to feed them in their old age. The principal reason for desiring male issue is that they may please their husbands and escape the disagreeables consequent on not having a son.

I have often heard travellers among the Ainu remark that many of the children are like Japanese boys and girls. This may be accounted for in two ways. In the first place there are numbers of half-breed children among them; and in the second place childless women, of whom I know many, very often adopt Japanese children. It may appear contrary to expectation that Ainu women should adopt Japanese children or that the Japanese should care to allow their babies to be adopted by them. Nevertheless, it is very often done. I know of four women who adopted children from the Japanese in the year 1893; I know of one who paid fifty *sen* for her baby two years of age. A very few days ago an Ainu woman informed me that she was going into the Japanese town to adopt a child, and in the evening she returned and told me that she would not take it because it had bad eyes and that she was going to inspect another she had heard of in a few days! Incredible though it may appear, yet the Ainu women find not the least difficulty in getting, either by means of a few *sen* or as a free gift, Japanese children from their parents!

DIVORCE.

Among the Ainu release from the matrimonial bond was very easy of accomplishment and often executed on the slightest grounds imaginable. I am of course speaking of the remote ages. We are therefore not surprised to find that divorce was consequently of frequent occurrence among them. It seems indeed that the members of this race regarded the marriage rite as very little more than a conventional union binding for so long a time only as suited the mutual convenience of the spouses. And, it should be remarked, it was just as easy and considered just as proper for a woman to cast off her husband as for a man to divorce his wife.

Some of the grounds upon which a man would release himself from his wife were as follows:—Want of love towards her or of her towards him; incompatibility of temper; general disrespect on the wife's part; idleness and failure to keep the hut supplied with fuel and vegetable food; unfaithfulness; lack of male issue. A woman might dissolve her connection with her husband for the reason of adultery; dislike to him; idleness; inability to keep the larder supplied with fish and animal food.

Divorce might take place by the simple consent of the parties, though it was very seldom that the husband would condescend to consult with his wife on the subject. When a man divorced his wife he merely made her a present and sent her back to her parents; and when a woman wished to be free from her husband she simply walked off and left him to shift for himself. In cases which have actually occurred under my own eye the subject was made more of a family affair, and the presents were sent to the parents of the women who were divorced, and were not given to the women themselves. When a separation took place the children, if any, were divided, the father taking the sons and the mother the daughters. I have also heard of cases where the father has in anger against his son-in-law sent and fetched his daughter away, thus divorcing his son-in-law and daughter!

From these facts—namely, the great ease with which divorce was accomplished, the women being looked upon as inferior to the men, and the recognition of concubinage as a lawful thing—we must place the Ainu race on quite a lower plane of moral and social status. It is for you to raise them.

III.—DRATH AND BURIAL.

CUSTOMS CONNECTED WITH DEATH AND BURIAL, SHOWING AINU IDEAS CONCERNING RELIGION AND WHETHER THE SPIRIT OR LIFE GOES AFTER IT LEAVES THE BODY.

When an Ainu dies, the body, be it that of a man, woman, or child, is dressed in its best clothes, all of which are first cut or torn a little, and laid out by the fire-side. Should the dead person be a man, his bow and arrows and quiver, his pipe and tobacco-box, a long and short knife, a sword, a cup and tray and moustache-lifters, and also a bundle of clothes, are placed by his side. All of the clothes are more or less cut or torn even should they be new garments, and every one of

the other things is broken, chipped, or bent. All are buried with the body.

Should the corpse be that of a woman, some needles and thread, some native and Japanese clothes of various colours and kinds, a set of weaving implements, spoons, ladles and cup, and her trinkets, such as beads and earrings, are placed by her side; also a bundle of clothes, also all cut or torn. Children also have a cup, a spoon, some clothes and trinkets placed by them. But the great point to be borne in mind is that all these things are buried with the corpse, and are always first cut or otherwise injured.

As soon as a death takes place friends are notified of the fact and a feast is made. This is not indeed a feast for pleasure, but for mourning, weeping, howling, and bidding farewell to the departing person, for the spirit of the dead must not be looked upon as departed until the body has been placed in the grave. Some of the food, which consists of boiled cakes made of millet, is broken and reverently placed upon the corner of the hearth to be buried with the corpse, and drops of wine are sprinkled in a circle round the head with a moustache lifter, while prayer is being devoutly offered up to the spirit of the departed and to the gods. All the people who have come together for the feast also break their cakes and bury part under the ashes by the fire, while eating the remainder. These remnants seem to be the share set apart for the goddess of fire. After the feast is over, all of these fragments, the essence having now, it is thought, been devoured by the goddess, are gathered up with the ashes and thrown away. It would not do to leave them upon the hearth as they would be constantly turned up whenever the fire was stirred, and in that way remind friends of death. This feast goes by the name of "bad eating and drinking," and "the broken eating."

This feast having been partaken of and prayers duly said, the body, together with all the things to be buried with it, is taken to the grave. A cooking pot is carried with the other things which, after having been broken, is put upon the grave by the post which answers as a tombstone. Fresh water is also carried in a wooden basin, with which, after the ceremony is over, all those who have taken direct part in the burial wash their hands. This basin is then broken, by having the bottom knocked out, and placed over the aforesaid tombstone.

When a child is buried the same customs prevail, the only difference being that the pole used in carrying the body to the grave is, as a rule, of the elder tree. The bodies of adults, however, are carried with any other wood that happens to be handy, but by no means must elder be used.

There are other customs connected with death and burial of which I might speak, but as those I have now mentioned bear directly upon the subject in hand, viz:—Ainu ideas concerning religion and whether the spirit or life goes after it leaves the body,—while the others only effect the matter indirectly, I will pass them over and confine myself to the task of showing the thoughts underlying those customs and prompting the people to perform them.

Now in the first place, I suppose the questions will be asked. Why do Ainu break and chip and bend the implements, and cut and tear the clothes, which they bury with their dead? Or, why indeed should these things be buried with them at all? Then again it will be asked, why all this ceremony of breaking up millet cakes and knocking the bottoms out of pots and basins? These questions have been asked and variously answered. They have puzzled me for years and I have, I must confess, just discovered their true meaning.

It is said by some persons that the people bury these things with their owners because their work is over and there will be no more use for them, and as a proof of this they mention the fact of their first being broken. I will dismiss this by merely informing you that it is not so according to Ainu ideas. This reason is really an imported one and is not native at all.

Again, if you ask the Ainu why they break up the implements and tear the clothes before they bury them, you will find that the general answer will be,—“to keep the Japanese from stealing them”! But this is certainly not true. We must look deeper than this for the true solution of the matter.

A third and truer and more general idea is that these things are buried with the corpse because the spirit is supposed to require them in the next world. This, as is the case with other races, is the true Ainu reason for the custom. Extinction or absorption of the spirit forms no part of the Ainu idea of death. Each person will have, it is supposed, a distinct, definite, personal life in a body beyond the grave. And, there he will

* See Dobell's Travels in Siberia, vol. 1. Page 22.

require his hunting and working and cooking utensils and paraphernalia as well as his clothes. He will have his hut, his wife, his dogs, in fact, everything as it is here, only much better.

But, it will be asked, if the clothes will be necessary for the body, why cut and tear them? If furniture and implements are required, why break them first? Or how, again, can these things get from the grave to the other world? Having been once placed in the grave, there they remain. It is just here that we begin to understand the Ainu idea of life. Life is spirit whether hidden, latent, and secret, or manifested and openly energetic. Every possible thing you can imagine as existing has its separate, individual spirit, and always will have. If we lose it in this it will be found in the next world. It can never be absolutely lost or extinguished. Thus, swords, bows, arrows, cups, moustache-lifters, pots, basins, pans, knives, spoons, needles, beads, earrings, cotton, thread, string, boots, coats, blankets, mats, every individual thing in truth is supposed to have its separate and distinct spirit and personality which can never be lost whatever happens. It will live in another world. A spoon will be a spoon, a sword a sword, a hat a hat, and a pair of shoes a pair of shoes in that world.

You will probably begin to see the real reason for breaking these things when the owners thereof die. Death itself is caused by some harm having been done to the body by the gods, demons or men. It is the body only which can be damaged, not the spirit. It is the body only which decays and dies, the spirit never. As therefore the living spirits of men will require all this furniture in the next world, the various articles are each in their separate persons or bodies damaged; their spirits are thus set free and caused to go with their owners to serve them there. Their bodies are damaged, i.e. they are killed. Hence as the human body will, when in the home beyond the grave, need clothing to wear, a quantity of clothes is first killed by being cut, and then buried; as it will require food there millet cakes are first killed by being broken and then sent off on their journey; and so with the other things. Coats, I should have remarked, are cut from the neck down the back, for the back-bone is supposed to be the seat of life. These things are very curious, deep and mysterious, but they serve as very good eye-openers by which we may learn to see the inner workings of the heart of this peculiar people.

Now death is a thing which cannot take place in a hurry. That is to say, nothing is thoroughly dead till every particle of the body in which it lived is decomposed into its elements. Hence when a body is buried life or spirit still exists in the grave in some degree till all has been decomposed. We can therefore understand how it is the people believe that ghosts exist near graves and are afraid to go near them. But I cannot now speak of superstitions connected with ghost-life and the great fear of them the Ainu have.

When the body is in the grave the spirit is there also, in part at least, gradually freeing itself from its earthly tabernacle and must be carefully left alone. No one must intrude on its domain, for it requires room and perfect freedom. In this idea therefore must be sought the reason why the Ainu bury in separate places far away in the forests and not in cemeteries.

The Ainu have, I find, a very great dread of being buried in coffins; they therefore use nothing but mats for this purpose. The idea seems to be that a coffin is too small and would interfere with the withdrawal of the spirit from the body and earth. I am told indeed that some of the Saghalien Ainu place their dead in coffins and either leave them above ground in the forests or bury in very shallow graves, leaving the tops of the coffins only exposed. But whether this is so or not I cannot say for certain. If coffins are used there they may have got the custom from the Russians. There is no such custom among the Ezo Ainu. In fact, the Ainu here have a very great dread of being shut up in a box, as they call it, and being so buried.

A few years ago a woman died in a certain village saying that she believed in Christianity and would like to be buried according to Christian rites. We were away from the village at the time but there were some Japanese Christians there who took upon themselves to make all the necessary arrangements. They told the husband and friends of the deceased that she ought to be placed in a coffin, as if forsooth that was a necessary part of Christian burial! This caused a great uproar, and the Ainu present refused to permit it. She was therefore rolled in a mat and buried as is customary among them.

I mentioned just now that water is carried to the grave at the time of burial, and that the people wash their hands with it. The custom

may have originally had connection with the idea of purification I spoke of under the second heading. But as I can say nothing on this point positively, it shall be passed over.

CONCLUSION.

I have now touched briefly on the three questions proposed, viz.:—Birth, marriage, and death. From a custom connected with birth we find that the Ainu fancy human life originates no farther back than the parents. The truth underlying this fact is that it is so immediately, though ultimately not. From customs prevailing at marriage and after we find that inasmuch as divorce is easy of accomplishment—that polygamy is allowed—and that concubinage is practised—the Ainu are not very far advanced in civilization and morals, and that they are not very high in the social scale. From those customs practiced at death and burial we find that the Ainu regard all life as being individual, personal, and everlasting.

My Friends:—The last remnant of this race of men is at your very doors. The people are poor, degraded, and helpless. They are being driven to the wall by *saké* and immigrants, and they cannot last much longer. Can you not help them? Shall it be said to the everlasting shame of Japan that she has allowed this fragment to become extinct without stretching out a helping hand? Be magnanimous and help them.

MANIFESTO CONCERNING THE DISSOLUTION OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

We herewith give a translation of a Manifesto issued over the signatures of Princes Niho and Konoyo and seventeen other members of the House of Lords, the publication of which led to the immediate suspension of the *Nippon Yomiuri Shimbun* and other metropolitan journals of note.

The prestige of Japan is free from any marring blemish, and though the land is, now and then, subject to a varying degree of fortune, yet the foundation of the State rests on a very solid basis, while the line of demarcation between Sovereign and subjects is distinctly drawn. In short, viewed from the stand-point of the felicity enjoyed by the people, there is no country in the world comparable with Japan. Nevertheless the change of the times, coming down to a recent period, has induced our nation to adopt the western system of politics; and, with the avowed intention of enabling this happy people to enjoy a still higher degree of prosperity, a constitutional form of Government has been established. The mechanism of both executive and legislature being perfectly organised, it has been expected that, by the united efforts of Ruler and ruled, both of whom do not fail to regard the State with due respect, the mechanism of administration would run very smoothly, and nothing like anxiety to the Court would ever occur. Yet this expectation has in no wise been verified. The mechanism of constitutional administration has failed to work in accordance with its proper functions, so that only a few years after the inauguration of the new system we see injurious effects in the utter confusion of State affairs, so great indeed as even to threaten to disturb the public tranquillity and impair the prestige of Japan. In consequence of this, the Sovereign is subjected to much trouble, and the people involuntarily conceive great indignation at the sight of such a deplorable state of affairs. This is in very truth a crisis in which the people should stimulate the spirit of loyalty and patriotism and exert themselves to the utmost for the welfare of their country. And how much more is this the duty of those who hold the onerous position of membership in the House of Lords! When our revered Sovereign caused the promulgation of our great Constitution, he graciously used the following words: "Whereas we make it the joy and glory of Our heart to behold the prosperity of Our country and the welfare of Our subjects, We do hereby, in virtue of the supreme power We inherit from Our Imperial Ancestors, promulgate the present immutable fundamental law, for the sake of Our present subjects and their descendants. The Imperial Founder of Our House and Our other Imperial Ancestors, by the help and support of the forefathers of Our subjects, laid the foundation of the Empire upon a basis which is to last forever. That this brilliant achievement embellishes the annals of Our country, is due to the glorious virtues of Our Sacred Imperial Ancestors, and to the loyalty and bravery of Our subjects, their love of country and their public spirit. Considering that our subjects are the descendants of the loyal and good subjects of Our Imperial Ancestors, We do not doubt that Our subjects will be guided by these views, and will sympathize with Our en-

deavours, and that harmoniously coöperating, they will share with Us Our hope of making manifest the glory of Our country, both at home and abroad, and of securing forever the stability of the work bequeathed Us by Our Imperial Ancestors."

The remote origin of the establishment of the constitutional form of our government, appeared in the early days of the present period of Meiji, when H.M. the Emperor made an oath consisting of five provisions. It is the duty of the subjects of this Empire to bear always in mind the benevolent will of the Sovereign, and to strive to assert the glory of their country both at home and abroad, and to support and aid the great work of the Restoration brought about by the Sovereign in such a manner as to make his glorious virtues descend to endless posterity. That is the meaning of loyalty to the Sovereign and the fulfilment of those proper duties assigned to his subjects. It was in truth with the view of making men still more assiduous in the discharge of their duties, that H.M. the Emperor promulgated the great Constitution and therewith imposed upon his subjects graver duties than they had borne before. And yet, although five years have already elapsed since the promulgation of the Constitution and although the Imperial Diet has sat six times, it has not always been possible to avoid a collision between the views entertained by the executive and legislative bodies, so that three of the six sessions have ended in dissolution. Should such a state of things be permitted to continue, not only will the fruits of the constitutional form of government never be truly realized, but even the national rights can hope for no extension; while the accumulation and intensification of disputes, year after year, can not fail to seriously injure the nation's prosperity. This is therefore not a time in which those who keep in their hearts the will of the Sovereign and respect the duties imposed upon them as subjects, can remain in idle ease and contentment. After pondering over the present state of affairs we have become thoroughly convinced that cordial coöperation can no longer be expected of the executive and legislative bodies. On the contrary, the incompatibility of their mutual views will only become more pronounced than ever. Compare, for instance, the Address to the Throne formulated by the House of Representatives as the outcome of their deliberations with the Memorial to the Throne presented by the Cabinet to H.M. the Emperor with the intent of encompassing the dissolution of the Lower House. The Address, embodying an impeachment of the Cabinet, sets forth that the policy pursued by the Ministry is temporizing and negative, in so far as it does not carry out any strict administrative system, nor yet effect the required reforms in the Navy, and further seeks to shroud all important affairs in obscurity by making some half-hearted retrenchment in the list of expenditures. With regard to foreign matters, the Cabinet policy is alleged to be one that seeks for momentary ease and is merely solicitous in currying the favour of foreigners, thus sacrificing the true interests of the nation and completely reversing the course of action which should be pursued towards the people of Japan and those of alien lands. As an offset to all this, the Memorial states that "public expenses and the number of officials have been reduced so far as reductions were possible; that there has been no neglect in relieving the distress of the people, while urgent measures of national defence occupy day and night the unceasing attention of the Ministry. Especially are they sensible that not so much as a day's negligence is permissible in the sphere of the Empire's international relations, the Minister directly responsible for this Department of State Affairs being perfectly cognizant of the fact that neither delay nor hesitation can be allowed." The Ministers further denounce the deliberations of the House of Representatives as "tumultuous discussions, pompous words, and grandiloquent language." It will thus be seen that the views of the two bodies are diametrically opposed to each other, so it follows that if the Memorial is indeed worthy of public confidence, the Address was a mere perversion of the truth calculated to mislead the Imperial judgment, and that those who subscribed their names to it are nothing better than criminals. On the other hand, if the Address be an expression of the actual state of affairs, then the framers of the Memorial ought not to escape denunciation at having misguided the Imperial mind. When once the conflict of opinions between the two bodies reaches such an extreme, their cordial coöperation can of course no longer be hoped for, unless the Cabinet Ministers make their submission to the deliberative body of the House, or the latter yield to the representations of the Ministry, as the case may be. If this be not done, then is the Imperial Will but as idle words,

and nothing but confusion worse confounded can attend the enforcement of the constitutional form of government. In view of the Executive and Legislature being thus as wholly irreconcilable as fire and water, it would, under the circumstances, be idle to expect the realization of any really important scheme or the true development of the people's resources. Whom shall we hold accountable for all this? On the occasion of the organization of a powerful Ministry, the public imposed great confidence in the Premier and believed that the true blessings of constitutional government would shortly be forthcoming. And yet, so soon as the fourth session of the Diet was opened, a violent difference of opinion between the Ministry and the House of Representatives at once made itself apparent. The issue of an Imperial Rescript fortunately at once effected a great change in the general condition of the moment, and upon the Cabinet Ministers publicly pledging themselves to effect great improvements in State affairs, the dispute was, for the time being, allayed on mutual compromise. Matters remained thus until the next, or fifth, session. But by the time that the sittings began it was found that, despite their public pledges, the so-called improvements effected by the Ministry were of a temporizing nature only; that, with the pretext of bringing the re-arrangement of State affairs into regular working order, no improvements of any importance whatever had been effected. This is a point which was and is sufficiently recognized by the public at large and by no means a mere arbitrary assumption of our own. Despite all this the Diet, ever keenly alive to the supreme weightiness of the Imperial desires and deeply impressed by the conviction that affairs of State might admit of no trifling, kept to a policy of cordial cooperation, and, with all diligence and sincerity, strove to fulfil the great task of according its support and aid to the administration of the country. When the Representation relating to the strict enforcement of the existing treaties was introduced to the deliberation of the House, the Ministry regarded it as a measure calculated to pervert the permanent policy of the State from its proper course as well as to impede the enlightened policy of opening up the whole country; and for this reason, before one word had been said concerning the Bill, the dissolution of the Lower House was hastily declared. Can we call this the action of a Cabinet respecting constitutional methods of procedure? It being impossible to pass over the matter in silence, Princes Nijo, Konohe, and others of like views drew up a memorial on the subject, which they submitted to the perusal of the Cabinet Ministers, so that they should weigh well what they had done. It was far from being their intention to support the House of Representatives and thus to find fault with the Ministerial course of action; the memorial was drawn up because of the signers' regret and apprehension for the future of the Constitution—seeing such a state of affairs at the very outset of the new administrative order—and this in a Cabinet made up of those men who had done meritorious service in the days of the Restoration. Upon receiving a reply from the Premier, the memorialists were struck with surprise at the excessive obstinacy and self-confidence of the Cabinet Ministers; and the signers of this present manifesto are even more convinced than formerly of the impropriety of the dissolution of the Lower House's fifth session. Imagine our surprise, therefore, when, upon the occasion of the House of Representatives, in its sixth session, passing a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet, the Ministers, who are popularly believed to respect parliamentary procedure, once more advised their Sovereign to dissolve the Diet instead of immediately tendering their resignation! It is asserted in the Memorial submitted by the Ministers on that occasion to the Throne, that "convinced that pompous words and grandiloquent language do not conduce to the efficient management of important State affairs; that the great national policy adopted at the time of the Restoration ought not to be left half-accomplished; and that important measures aiming at the permanent good of the country can not be postponed because of tumultuous declamation on the part of the House of Representatives; and being further deeply solicitous for the prosperity of the people and the welfare of the country, they respectfully solicit the issue of an order for the dissolution of the House of Representatives." But if the actions of the House of Representatives really were just as stated in the Memorial then its members should not only be considered as having failed to obey the august will of the Emperor, but should also be declared to have forfeited the trust imposed in them as the members of a legislative body called into existence for the purposes of rendering aid to the administration. And yet the men who were thus accused of having betrayed

their trust were the chosen representatives of the people; so that if they really did stray from the path of duty and high principle, it was as if the nation as a whole had neglected to bow to the Sovereign will,—a most serious matter. At such a juncture those ambitious Ministers who "are exerting their utmost endeavours to accomplish, despite all dangers and difficulties, the great object of the Restoration and the achievement of the aims of the nation's fundamental policy," should, by instruction and remonstrance, kindly manifest their real intentions, and with frank sincerity strive to prevent the nation from falling into disloyalty and error. But far from doing anything of the kind, the Ministers have shown symptoms of wishing to seek shelter beneath the sleeve of the Sovereign. Moreover with regard to the charge of not having fulfilled their official duties in both domestic and foreign affairs, they have not taken pains to attempt a refutation or to minutely explain their conduct; they have merely striven in their Memorial to make their measures look showy, apparently wholly regardless of those unfavourable comments on their policy, albeit the defects of that policy were patent both to the eyes and ears of the people. And then, by way of capping the climax, they once again advised the dissolution of the House of Representatives. Is this, then, the style of parliamentary procedure chosen by the *Genkun Naikaku*? The Ministers have unhesitatingly had resort to a measure calculated to destroy all hope of cordial cooperation; they have tried to foist the responsibility of dispute on other shoulders; they have declared the discussions of the Lower House to be nothing more than pompous words and grandiloquent language; they have slandered and insulted the House by referring to its deliberations as "tumultuous discussions" calculated to thwart the accomplishment of important matters. And, after all this, the fact that they declared that, "being solicitous for the welfare of the people and the prosperity of the country," they deemed it advisable to petition for an order dissolving the Lower House, makes us wonder whether the Ministers are or are not aware that there are such things as the contemptuous reproach of posterity and the criticism of enlightened men.

The repeated dissolution of a Parliament is an inauspicious event but rarely noted in the history of parliamentary nations. Yet this is the very step that the Ministers have arbitrarily taken at the outset of the parliamentary career of Japan. We should like to know how far they are justified in proceeding to such a length.

The reason why provisions relating to dissolution are necessarily embodied in a Constitution, is because they are formed with the intent of providing for such a case as that in which the ideas of the Executive and Legislature of a country are unfortunately at variance with each other, when there is no other alternative, for restoring harmonious cooperation, but the resignation of the Ministry or an appeal to the people by a new election of their representatives. It follows that the attitude of a newly elected Parliament should be regarded as the sentence passed by the people on the measures taken by the Cabinet. If, therefore, the Cabinet Ministers, so soon as they find that the popular decision is averse to their proceedings, still arbitrarily re-dissolve the Diet, with the complacent remark that there is no provision in the Constitution which prohibits repeated dissolutions of the House of Representatives, then such an action is tantamount to a declaration that the Ministry will not hesitate to make one dissolution follow another until they can obtain a legislative body abjectly subject to their will. For not to hesitate to enforce a second dissolution totally heedless of the public displeasure evidenced with regard to the first, is but the beginning of the arbitrary enforcement of repeated dissolutions. But this is wholly inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution, which provides that the Executive and Legislative Bodies shall stand side by side. The Ministers now in power have dared the enforcement of a second dissolution; yet should the seventh session of the Imperial Diet be found to have inherited the spirit and tendency of the last session, how can they possibly hope for harmonious cooperation? Public confidence depends upon private virtue; so if the Cabinet—which is but poorly off in the matter of virtue and has therefore entirely lost the confidence of the public—be suffered to still keep its place at the head of the people, the component Ministers will not only be unable to realize the true fruits of constitutional polity, but will also bring disaster upon the prosperity of the country and the welfare of the people: for when the tide turns and the moment of a crisis comes, the seething discontent of the people will burst all bounds, to the total derangement of the national administration. They may even resolve to encounter death if that alone fur-

nishes a vent for their pent-up indignation. There is no more dangerous political evil in a country than the stubborn assumption of power by a Cabinet which has become estranged from the public confidence. We need not go far to seek for precedents; the catalogue of revolutions in Modern Europe is replete with warning instances. We believe that the Ito Cabinet has well-nigh forfeited all public confidence, and that therefore it ought no longer to be entrusted with the management of the important affairs of this our country. Even though the Ministers stoutly protest that they have, in obedience to the Imperial commands, pursued an unvarying policy of State and endeavoured to accomplish the great object of the Restoration, the public regard all this as mere boastful bragging, being fully convinced that the mismanagement of the Cabinet will cause utter confusion in the constitutional administration at home and national disgrace abroad. The fate of the present Cabinet is, in fact, already sealed. We are convinced that should a Cabinet which does not scruple to conduct itself in a wholly unconstitutional manner be suffered to retain its post for a longer period, the dangers that are now darkening the future vista of our enlightened land, will entirely overwhelm it before long. Will the Cabinet Ministers still persist in sacrificing the interests of their country to their own? Are they still determined to clutch at the fading wreath of Clan Government, even though this may necessitate the shedding of innocent blood? The very thought of such a thing makes the tears start unbidden to our eyes.

Awake, ye faithful and sincere people of Japan! We here declare that we will tread the path of justice, and, hand in hand with you, keep loyal watch over the interests of this our enlightened land.

Signed: Princes Nijo and Konohe; Count SHIMAZU; Viscounts GOJO, TAKEUCHI, HITOTSUYANAGI, MATSUDAIRA (SHOJO), SATARU, ITAKURA, HONDA, NAITO, OGASAWARA, SHINJO, and UMEKOSI; Barons DATE, HONDA, SUGIMURA; Messrs. KAMIYE, SUZUKI, IGARASHI, and NOZAKI (all members of the House of Lords).

CRICKET.

A game of Cricket played on the Fourth—an all day match—resulted in a very hollow victory for the Vice-President's team. The President's eleven first went in, but the lot were dismissed for 62, only three getting into double figures, the bowling of Walford and White being very good. On the other side going in, three men were dismissed for 53, at which stage Walford and White got together, and completely mastering the bowling, which was somewhat weak, began scoring apace, until at 261 Walford was bowled by Dickinson, having contributed 107. Only eight more runs had been added when White was caught by Dickinson off E. Morris, his score being 111. The rest of the team did not put up very much. In the bowling, Dickinson's average was the best. Score and analysis:—

PRESIDENT'S TEAM.			VICE-PRESIDENT'S TEAM.		
Mr. H. V. Dickinson, c.	15	Mr. E. O. Kenyon, c. and	7		
White, b. Walford, c.	15	b. E. Morris, c. and	7		
Mr. G. W. Barton, c. and	8	Mr. P. Cabellu, c. Hooper,	8		
b. White, c. Dickinson	8	b. Morrison, c. Dickinson	8		
Mr. E. R. Morris, b. Walford	11	Mr. F. E. White, c. Dickinson	11		
Mr. P. de C. Morris, b.	11	son, b. E. Morris, c. and b. E.	11		
White, c. Dickinson	11	Mr. F. J. Hall, c. and b. E.	11		
Mr. C. F. Hooper, c. Parlett,	10	Morris, c. and b. E.	13		
b. Walford, c. Hall,	10	Mr. A. B. Walford, b.	107		
Mr. J. P. Morrison, c. Hall,	10	Dickinson, c. E. Morris,	107		
b. Walford, c. Dickinson	10	Mr. J. Dodds, c. E. Morris,	10		
Mr. Showler, c. Kenyon, b.	5	Mr. W. J. Kenny, b. Dickinson	4		
White, c. Dickinson	5	Mr. Tusk, b. Dickinson	8		
Mr. H. R. Mair, c. Cabellu,	5	Mr. G. Philip, b. Dickinson	5		
b. White, c. Dickinson	5	Mr. Tennant, not out	18		
Mr. H. R. Hunt, c. Dodds,	3	Mr. Parlett, c. P. Morris,	0		
b. Walford, c. Dickinson	3	b. Dickinson, c. P. Morris,	0		
Mr. H. Atcock, c. and b.	0	b. 13, w. 5	18		
Walford, c. Dickinson	0				
"Lohmann," not out	0				
b. 2, l. b. 2	0				
BOWLING ANALYSIS.			BOWLING ANALYSIS.		
b. r. m. w.			b. r. m. w. w.		
Mr. White	95	36	7	4	3
Mr. Walford	91	24	6	6	1
Mr. E. Morris	100	96	2	3	—
Mr. Morrison	50	49	2	1	—
"Lohmann"	50	50	—	—	—
Mr. Hunt	50	15	—	—	—
Mr. Mair	30	39	2	3	—
Mr. Dickinson	68	39	2	6	—

The group of islands which Mr. Dioso mentioned at the dinner of the Japan Society had been offered to the Society is the New Hebrides, which, as a matter of fact, are still going begging for an owner. Neither France nor Great Britain can take them, by agreement, and they will allow no one else to do so.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, June 14th.

Miss Alling, about to return to her work after a season of study in the University of Chicago, and Mrs. De Forest, on her return home for a vacation, have been speakers recently before their respective mission conferences.

The Chicago Women's Press League gave a Japanese entertainment the other evening. It was in charge of Mrs. Esther Crane Bell, whose home is in Japan a part of each year. Mr. E. S. Bell gave a talk on Japan with the aid of the stereopticon. Refreshments, tea and cake, were served by young ladies in Japanese costume. Two young Japanese, named Abe and Takanaka, acted as ushers; and Count Watanabe was among the guests. "The tea was served in a set of imperial china presented to Mrs. Bell by Princess Mori."

Mr. N. Soma, of the Yokohama Specie Bank, has been visiting prominent banks in this country, and sailed yesterday for Europe.

About forty-five members of the Japanese colony of New York and Brooklyn met on Saturday night, June 2nd, in the Japanese Mission, in Sands-street, Brooklyn. The meeting, which was held at the suggestion of Shizuo Kondo, had for its purpose the discussion of a general organization of the Japanese in this country, looking to the elevation of the members socially, intellectually and morally. A number of speeches were made, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution. Shizuo Kondo was seen on June 3rd at No. 126 Gold-street, Brooklyn, the clubhouse of the Japanese workmen. The night school, the development of which is to be one of the objects of the new society, is also held there. Mr. Kondo said the Japanese in America were anxious to dispel the prejudices which seemed to exist against them. Even newspapers, he complained, were in the habit of commenting unfavourably upon them whenever occasion offered itself. The Japanese Consul General had approved of the scheme, and was now engaged in taking a census of the Japanese in this country. So far 200 had registered at the consulate. Mr. Kondo is a graduate of the Ohio University, has taken a course in the University of New York law school, and is now attending Columbia College.

The latest news from Hawaii brings the information, that Minister King, of the Interior Department, has hoisted the Hawaiian flag upon the highest peak of Necker Island, and has formally taken possession of the island in the name of the Provisional Government.

The Constitutional Convention assembled at Honolulu on May 30th, but after President Dole's address, adjourned in honour of Decoration Day. The *Inter-Ocean* correspondent, who "enjoys unusual opportunity to know what is transpiring and being sought to be brought about," writes that there is no longer any danger of the restoration of the Queen. President Dole, moreover, referred to annexation as "delayed not defeated." The provisions of the proposed constitution have been published at some length in the papers of this city; but need not be given here, as I have already written the outline of the same in previous letters.

After the defeat of the San Salvador Government troops under Gen. Ezeta, President Ezeta resigned "in favour of Carlos Bonilla," who is not, however, generally acceptable. The fugitive Vice-President of San Salvador is said to have found refuge on the U.S. cruiser *Bennington*.

The U.S. Senate has adopted, by small majorities, the compromise amendments to the Sugar Schedule of the tariff bill, with the following result:—As adopted to-day the schedule imposes a duty of 40 per cent. *ad valorem* on all sugars raw and refined, with a differential of one-eighth of a cent per pound on sugars above 16-Dutch standard and an additional one-tenth of a cent against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty. It continues the Hawaiian treaty admitting sugars from the Sandwich Islands free of duty, and places a duty of 2 cents per gallon on molasses testing above 40 degrees by the polariscope. The schedule goes into effect January 1st, 1895, and the bounty is continued until that date. It is now hoped, that the whole bill will quickly get through the Senate.

The House of Representatives, by the decisive vote of 102 to 170, in which party lines were not drawn, defeated the bill to repeal the law imposing a tax of 10 per cent. upon State bank circulation. No "wild cat" currency!

The Republicans are rejoicing over their great victory in Oregon, where they carried everything in the election of State officers and of two Congressmen. The same party has nominated ex-Congressman E. N. Morrill for Governor of

Kansas; and has put up Governor Cleaves for re-election in Maine.

Geo. P. Wetmore (Rep.) has been elected U.S. Senator from Rhode Island, to succeed Dixon (Rep.).

The mortuary list this time includes two prominent persons: ex-Congressman and ex-Governor Price, of New Jersey, who was also the man who raised the Stars and Stripes on California soil and read the proclamation of occupation; and Prof. William Dwight Whitney, the famous scholar in Sanskrit and comparative philology, and one of the honorary members of the Asiatic Society of Japan.

President A. A. Kendrick, after a service of 23 years in Sheertlaff College, Upper Alton, Ill., has resigned, and enters active service in the Baptist ministry.

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, proposes to establish a chair in every modern language, and is now negotiating with the Welsh people for a chair of their language and literature. Among the new instructors at that institution are Dr. Alexander Smith, of Wabash College, in the department of chemistry, and F. L. O. Wadsworth, of Washington, D.C., in the department of physics.

William Deering, the harvest machine manufacturer, has given \$50,000 to the Medical School of the Northwestern University.

It is reported that Pittsburg is likely to have a fine observatory and a grand telescope with "the largest lens in the world;" but it is a natural query, whether "the Smokey City" is a profitable location for the observation of the heavens. Andrew Carnegie and Henry Phipps, Jr., are expected to furnish the money for this purpose.

The following clipping from the *Inter-Ocean* contains some interesting items, and, as usual, some errors:—To have a Court of All Nations in connection with the Field Columbian Museum in which the nations of the world shall be represented by pictures or paintings of their rulers, together with the exhibition of interesting articles from each country, is the idea of Mr. Henry A. Spaulding, a well-known Chicagoan, who returned yesterday afternoon from a three months' trip to Japan, Korea, and the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Spaulding speaks most highly of the great kindness and attention shown him by the various important personages with whom he was brought in contact, and has brought back with him many pleasant remembrances and interesting souvenirs. He is a life member of the Society of Fine Arts of Japan, and recently proposed and had elected to honorary membership in the society the following:—Marshall Field, E. E. Ayer, H. W. Higginbotham, Charles L. Tiffany, of New York, and Charles T. Cook, also of New York. The certificate of each one of the new members was intrusted to Mr. Spaulding to bring to America, and when seen yesterday afternoon they were found to be blocks of thick cardboard about one foot square, painted a delicate green and interspersed with white flowers. Mr. Spaulding also brought with him fifty-five copies of and the first only fine art magazine published in Japan. These editions are particularly fine, the illustrations being of the very highest character and particular pains being taken to make the pictures more than usually good. To celebrate the thirteenth century of their existence the Japanese will hold a grand exhibition in the Spring, and large crowds are expected to attend. Plans have already been prepared for the buildings, which will be built on an extensive scale. To show the interest that is being taken in the Field Columbian Museum by foreigners Mr. Spaulding cites one instance where the Viscount Sano Tsunetami, upon being told of the institution and the idea to form a Court of All Nations, immediately took from his private collection of antiquities a handsome piece of Satsuma ware and presented it to Mr. Spaulding for the purpose mentioned. Mr. Spaulding during his three months' absence travelled quite extensively through Japan, Korea, and the Sandwich Islands, and on all sides the very greatest interest was expressed in the scheme which he designs to carry out. He already has had many valuable articles given him that he will donate to the museum and many more have been promised. It would be his idea to have a rotunda, around which are placed paintings of the rulers of different countries, and in the centre of which would stand a bronze figure of Marshall Field. In speaking of the matter yesterday Mr. Spaulding was every enthusiastic, and explained that he was taking a lively interest in the matter and spending his time and money in consideration of the deep interest he had for Chicago and the Field Columbian Museum.

The trial of Prendergast upon the question of sanity has been postponed till September. The *News Record* properly suggests, that after several

months of incarceration in the county jail, he naturally would become crazy.

Reports from British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon, state that the floods have continued in the valleys of the Columbia, Fraser, and Willamette Rivers, and have caused an enormous amount of damage. Kaslo, B.C., was swept out of existence; the Canadian Pacific Railway has suffered severely; and in the Fraser valley 15,000 people are said to have been made homeless.

A fire in the lumber district of Dubuque, Iowa, destroyed about \$500,000 worth of property.

The various "commonwealth armies" are still marching slowly towards Washington; but are not exciting much attention. At least, in the newspapers, where they used to get columns, they get only a few lines. Kelly's division has reached Clair, Ill.; Randall's contingent is somewhere in Ohio; Frye's division is in West Virginia; and smaller sections *tokoro-dokoro*. Coxe, Jones, and Browne, having served their terms, are free, but find their army practically disbanded. The danger from this "movement" is much lessened.

The Pullman strike also, though it shows no signs of coming to an end, is not dangerous; but the strike of the miners continues to menace law and order, and has frequently broken out into open riot. Extra deputies and the State militia have had to be called out to quell disturbances and to keep coal trains running, or to prevent the destruction of railroad property in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Colorado, and West Virginia. In several cases shooting took place and blood was spilled on both sides. When the First Regiment of Illinois National Guards was returning from Pana to this city, a futile attempt was made to wreck their train. A conference at St. Louis between the miners and the operators of central and southern Illinois failed to agree upon terms; but a conference of national officials at Columbus, Ohio, reached a compromise. And yet, as their agreement must be ratified by the district unions, and has been received with indignation by the miners, it is unlikely that a real settlement has been attained.

A Labour Conference, recently held in St. Louis, declared in favour of the amalgamation of all labour bodies. Whether this can be harmoniously effected or not is a matter of great doubt; but two of the greatest labour organizations in the world have formed an alliance, offensive and defensive. These are the Knights of Labour and the American Railway Union, which together command a strength of not less than 325,000.

Governor Lewelling, of Kansas, has been nominated by the Populists for re-election.

The commencement exercises of the University of Nebraska contained somewhat of a sensational element. Prof. Geo. D. Herron delivered an oration of strong socialistic tendencies; and was publicly rebuked by Governor Crouse in a speech delivering commissions to the University cadets.

Prof. E. G. Robinson, of the Chair of Ethics, University of Chicago, died yesterday in Boston. He was for 12 years President of Rochester Theological Seminary and for about 20 years President of Brown University, Providence, R.I.

THE DROWNING OF A MARINE.

INQUEST.

An Inquiry was held in H.B.M. Consulate on Monday afternoon, July 2nd, into the circumstances attending the death of Murdoch MacKenzie, a cooper on board H.M.S. *Mercury*.

James Troup, Esq., H.B.M. Consul and Assistant Judge, acted as Coroner, while the Jury consisted of Lessey Pollard, Henry Clare, and Montague Hope Rowe Harris, and were duly sworn.

The Jury first proceeded to the Royal Naval Hospital, where they viewed the body and took the evidence of the assistant Doctor.

Thomas Bridge, Master-at-Arms of H.M.S. *Mercury*, sworn, said—"The body which I have just seen in company with the Jury is that of Murdoch Mackenzie. He was second cooper on board. The last time I saw him alive was at 1 p.m., when I sent him ashore. He was well and sober, his reason for going ashore was to get a tooth drawn, as he was suffering from toothache."

Arthur Stanley Nance, Surgeon, R. N., sworn, said—"I am a Surgeon in the Royal Navy, at present attached to the Hospital here. The body which I have just seen in the presence of the Jury was received here this morning some time before 9 o'clock. It was brought here by the Japanese police. I have made a superficial examination of it, and found no external marks of violence. I am aware that Dr. Bray of the *Mercury* has examined the body."

Howe James McCleary Todd, Staff Surgeon R.N., Yokohama, sworn, said—"The body now

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URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

lying in the mortuary was brought to the hospital at 8.30 this morning. There was an Inspector of police, and another police officer dressed in black with a peak cap and white bands around it. There were four carriers who were dressed in sailors' clothes.

The Coroner and Jury then adjourned to the Court where further evidence was taken.

Ernest Edward Bray, Staff Surgeon R.N., sworn, said:—I am surgeon on board H.M.S. *Mercury*. This morning I was called to examine the body of a man whom I recognised as Murdoch MacKenzie, the cooper. I went to the hospital at 11 o'clock and examined the body. I met Dr. Nance when I entered the hospital. My examination enabled me to state cause of death—from drowning and submersion. There were no marks of violence, only a slight superficial wound on the left side of the neck, skin deep, due probably to the creeper when they were drawing for him; nothing else. There was a strong odour of alcohol from the mouth and on pressing the stomach a strong-smelling liquid oozed from the mouth—like strong-smelling beer. I should say he was dead certainly more than twelve hours when I saw the body. The *rigor mortis* was well marked; he was a well developed man, broad chested and well built.

By the Jury—I don't know the time when he left the ship and with whom. I can't say whether he could swim or not as I don't know.

Henry Davey Rowe, first class petty officer H.M.S. *Mercury*, sworn said—I knew Murdoch MacKenzie, the cooper. I last saw him alive on passing the *Verona* last evening at 4 o'clock. He was in a sampan going aboard. I overtook him in the steam pinace. He was the only passenger in the sampan, but there was a Japanese sculling—only one I believe. He had his back to me and was facing the *Verona*. He had no hat on—his head was uncovered. When I got a bit ahead of him he looked all right, he was in the same position. He was not sitting fair on the seat, sitting sideways to face the steamer.

By the Jury—I cannot positively say whether he could swim or not, but have heard that he could not.

Richard Morrissey, Navigating Officer H.M.S. *Mercury*, sworn, said:—It was reported on board by the Japanese police yesterday afternoon about twenty minutes past four that a man belonging to the *Mercury* had fallen overboard from a sampan and been drowned. This was immediately reported to the commanding officer of the flagship and a boat was sent from the *Mercury* to assist some four or five sampans which were observed to be creeping for the body close under the bows of the Japanese man-of-war. The boat remained until after dark and then returned to the ship. Rowe was coxswain of the steam pinace.

Samuel Pratt, boarding-house keeper at No. 81 French Hatoba-street, sworn, said—I did not know the deceased by name, but knew him as the cooper. There is nothing by which I could connect the body found drowned and the cooper. I met a man in the uniform of the *Mercury* coming out of my place as I was going in. This was about twenty minutes or a quarter to four yesterday afternoon. The man had a beard, his hair was dark. I have seen him before and knew him as the cooper. He was sober, and said he was going aboard. I asked him to wait and I would go down with him to the hatoba, which I did and saw him get into a sampan at the French hatoba. When he shoved off he said "Good-bye old man," and the next I heard was that he was drowned. Nothing was said about his having had drink in my place.

By the Jury—If the man was perfectly sober, why did you accompany him to the hatoba?—I had a case to send to Shanghai and went down to see about it. The man was perfectly sober when he went into the boat. When I heard he was drowned—some of the boys of the *Mercury* told me they were trying to find the body—I made no enquiry whether the cooper had had drink in my house. There were others in the saloon at the same time as the cooper. I don't know how long he was in my place. I don't know his surname—they called him "Jimmy Burns." I think there were two *Sendoes* in the sampan.

By the Coroner—I went to ship a small case for a man on board the *Alacrity*. I saw Mr. MacArthur and he told me it would cost \$2.50. It was to be sent by the first steamer that left, probably the *Empress* boat. I know it was Sunday yesterday, but I went in the back way as I often do business with him. This was after the cooper went away.

James Campbell, carpenter's mate H.M.S. *Flover*, sworn, said—I knew Murdoch MacKenzie, cooper of the *Mercury*. I last saw him alive at Hongkong, and recognise the body as his. I knew him as having been a heavy drinker, although I learned he had spells of total abstinence, but when in his

drinking moods he always avoided my company. I have asked him to come and see me—by note and by messages through shipmates—but he never came. I know his friends at home. I went to the hatoba at 8.30 last night, saw a Custom House officer there who told me the man who had been drowned had come down to the hatoba with an old man with a white beard who kept the "First and Last," and that they had drink together—he called it "paddie."

Mr. Troup—Irish whisky I presume?

Witness—I don't think I could recognise the Custom House officer.

To the Jury—The name "Jimmy Burns" is applied to coopers throughout the service.

Urashima Chomatsu, a *sendo*, cautioned, said—I am a boatman plying at the French hatoba. At 3.30 yesterday afternoon I took a fare from the French hatoba. He ordered me to go to the *Mercury*. The man had a full beard; and was very drunk. He was brought to the hatoba by a restaurant keeper, the man who previously gave evidence in Court. The restaurant keeper sent me to his house with 20 *sen* for a bottle of beer, which I brought back and the man who was going off took it away with him in the boat. He drank pretty well the whole of it while going towards his ship. I warned him to be careful, but he did not seem to understand. When opposite the Japanese man-of-war the deceased, while drinking from the bottle with his head thrown back, suddenly overbalanced himself and fell overboard. I took out a boat hook to save him, but he was unable to hold himself and immediately sank. I called out for help, when a steam-launch put off from the Japanese man-of-war and other boats came to my assistance and we looked for the body, but were unable to find it. The water police also came shortly afterwards. There were two *sendoes* in the boat,—myself and another.

By the Jury—I don't think the boat was more than 8 or 9 *ken*—18 or 20 yards distant from the bows of the man-of-war. The man sank immediately; he never came up again. The man on watch on the man-of-war also saw the accident at the time it occurred, and the boats immediately put out.

By the Coroner—I did not see the two men drinking together while on the hatoba.

Kohayashi Kenkichi, a police sergeant, cautioned, said—Yesterday afternoon, shortly after 3.30, the P. & O. steamer came in. We were going off to inspect the vessel when it was reported that a sailor had fallen off a sampan which had left the French hatoba. When we arrived there we saw a steam launch of the *Tsukuba Kan*, also a steam launch and a sampan filled with officers and seamen who were searching for the body. I was present when the body was taken out of the water this morning about 7 o'clock: it was about 40 yards from the bows of the *Tsukuba Kan*. It was placed in the police boat and taken to the *Mercury* where we were ordered to take it to the Naval Hospital. We took it up to Camp Hill where it was handed over.

Dr. Bray, recalled, in answer to questions by the Jury, stated he had noticed the position of the deceased's arms, especially the right, which was raised as if in the act of drinking. The man must have been drinking whisky or something like it, and taking beer on top would make him unconscious. A man in such a comatose state, in which no doubt deceased was, would sink immediately, and if he rose at all it would not be to the surface, only a short distance and then down again.

This was all the evidence, and the Coroner in his charge to the Jury said the points they would have to determine were when, where, the place, how and by what means—and under this heading they would have to say the proximate cause of death, which from the medical evidence they would see was drowning. They were to determine whether it was accidental or the act of any other person or was by violence. He would not recapitulate the evidence.

The Jury without retiring returned the verdict that the deceased, Murdoch MacKenzie, met his death by accidental drowning in the harbour of Yokohama on Sunday, July 1st, 1894, at about 4 p.m.

The death is reported, on 23rd May, at 47, Avenue Henri Martin Paris, of William Walter Cargill, at the age of eighty years. Mr. Cargill was prominently connected with the original foundation of the Oriental Bank Corporation, and assisted at the resuscitation of the New Oriental Bank in 1884. Since the failure of this institution in 1892, he has resided in Paris, though unsuccessful attempts were made by the liquidator of the Bank to obtain his extradition on the grounds of misapplying the bank funds.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, June 30.

Constant conflicts are taking place between French and Italian workmen at Marseilles. The Indian Government will not re-open the Mints so as to give the measure a fair trial.

London, July 3.

Sir Charles Russell, lately appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, replaces Lord Coleridge, deceased, as Lord Chief Justice of England.

The strike of railway workmen in the United States is developing aggressive force and the troops are being called out.

London, July 4.

The House of Commons has adopted the increase of duty on spirits, and the Budget has passed the Committee stage by a majority of thirteen.

London, July 5.

Oxford has won the University Cricket Match by 8 wickets.

The Senate of the United States has passed the Tariff Bill by a majority of five. It will come into operation on the 1st August.

China has invoked the mediation of Russia in the Korean imbroglio, and the latter has urged both parties (China and Japan) to evacuate Korea and then to seek a settlement.

London, July 6.

Sir Ed. Grey has announced that the Government has addressed communications to China and Japan in the interests of peace, and advising them to make every effort to arrive at an amicable settlement.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE "JAPAN MAIL" FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS."]

London, June 27.

A serious explosion has taken place in a coal mine at Ponty-pridd and 260 men are buried alive.

The agreement between Great Britain and Germany regarding the Congo Treaty, already cabled, has been officially confirmed. The parleying with France continues and an agreement with that Power is likely to be less easy. Meanwhile, France is sending a large force to the Ubanghi region of the Congo.

Steps have been taken at San Francisco and Vancouver to medically inspect all arrivals from China.

June 28.

The House of Commons has carried the measure increasing the duty on beer by six-pence per barrel.

[FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.]

Kobe, June 30.

Mr. Kurino, Chief of the Political Bureau in the Foreign Department, and Mr. Kim, Korean Minister, left here this morning for Hiroshima, whence they depart for Ninsu per the *Omi Maru*.

Much anxiety prevails among Chinese residents in this port.

Kumamoto, June 30.

A meeting of the promoters of a volunteer corps has been held, and a committee chosen to take charge of preliminary business connected with the organization.

Okayama, June 30.

An individual has succumbed to a disease resembling cholera.

Fukuoka, June 30.

Eight persons, who were arrested on suspicion of having manufactured gun-powder, were remanded to the Procurators' Bureau to-day.

Nagasaki, June 29.

The Chinese Consul has privately instructed Chinese residents at this port to leave for home.

Hongkong, June 30.

Professor Aoyama, one of the Government Commissioners sent here to carry out investigations into the origin, development, and history of the pest, and Surgeon Ishigami, who is also among the party, have been attacked by the plague. The other members of the party are in perfect health.

Original from

Shimonoseki, July 2.

A military transport, which left Hiroshima on the 25th ult., with a detachment of Japanese soldiers for Ninsen, returned here yesterday, and proceeded to Hiroshima this morning. Another steamer has arrived here from the east. She carried a number of soldiers.

Kobe, July 2.

Mr. Kurino, Chief of the Political Bureau in the Foreign Department, left for Korea yesterday.

Shimonoseki, July 1.

The *Onokawa Maru* put into port this morning with gun-powder.

Kyoto, July 2.

An embankment at Nangenji has been destroyed, and dwellings in the neighbourhood are inundated. Great confusion prevailed, but no life was lost.

Nagasaki, July 2.

The French man-of-war *Viper* is preparing to leave for Ninsen.

Osaka, July 2.

Mr. Omiwa Chobei, formerly a Japanese adviser to the Korean Government, left for the peninsula yesterday.

Shimonoseki, July 2.

The *Tokio Maru* reached here at 10 a.m. to-day from Ujina, and is to leave for Fusan in three hours. She shipped telegraph materials.

Osaka, July 3.

A dispatch from the Foreign Office received by the City Office states that the Russian Minister in Peking will arrive at Kobe from China on the 8th instant and will proceed to Tokyo *via* this city.

Nagasaki, July 3.

A Chinese steamer, which flew the British flag, has left Kuchinosu for an uncertain destination. She is laden with coal.

Shimonoseki, July 3.

Forty Japanese children and elderly residents have returned to Tsushima from Fusan.

Kobe, July 3.

A meeting was held at the French Consulate to-day in commemoration of the death of M. Carnot. The leading Japanese officials of Osaka and Hyogo, and various Consuls were present.

Nagasaki, July 3.

The lines between Nagasaki and Sôul are interrupted. A violent gale has visited the coasts of China.

Shimonoseki, July 3.

The Wakamatsu Guild of coal merchants has agreed not to sell coal to Chinese. A clerk of the Guild has been despatched to Moji to prevent members from committing a breach of the agreement.

Kobe, July 3.

A number of Chinese infants, elderly men, and female residents of this port are preparing to leave for home.

Shimonoseki, July 3.

A thousand coolies were embarked on board the *Takasago Maru* at Ujina between last night and this morning. She is expected here to-night.

Hongkong, July 2.

Sixty persons succumbed to the pest between the 26th and 30th ult. During the last week in June, four hundred patients were removed to Chinese Hospitals on the opposite shore.

A report has been received to the effect that cholera has broken out at Canton.

Kobe, July 4.

The French flag-ship on the Asiatic Station the *Bayard*, put into this port to-day from Nagasaki.

Osaka, July 4.

A dispatch from Nagasaki reports that telegraphic communication between Fusan and Sôul was restored yesterday afternoon.

Sôul, July 3.

Mr. Otori, Japanese Minister, presented to-day to the Korean Government Japan's proposals for administrative reforms in the peninsula.

Sôul, July 4.

The advanced section in the Peninsula Government is gaining in influence and friction.

between it and the conservatives is becoming serious.

Hongkong, July 4.

No change is to be noted in the condition of Professor Aoyama and Surgeon Ishigami.

Fusan, July 4th.

Messrs. Hayashi Yuzo, Sasa Tomofusa and Omiwa Chobei have arrived here in the *Wakamura Maru*.

London, July 4.

China has made a diplomatic failure. *The Times* and other papers are all writing of China's failure.

Osaka, July 5.

The Chinese Government in response to the request of the Chinese Resident in Sôul, says a Shanghai correspondent, will appoint General Liu, now at Taiwan, to be Commander of the Chinese troops in Korea.

Sôul, July 4.

In reply to a question put by the Japanese Minister as to Korea's independence, the Peninsula Government has replied that the peninsula is not subject to China.

Nagasaki, July 5.

The total amount of coals exported to China during last month was 16,136 tons.

Tientsin, July 4.

The Viceroy Li left for Peking last night. He is expected back here by the 8th.

Osaka, July 5.

No visitors will be admitted to Osaka Castle from to-day.

Nemuro, July 6.

The *Iwaki Kan* arrived here from Chishima to-day. Lieutenant Gunji and seven of his followers at Shumushu are quite well, but nine of the explorers who landed at Shikotan, have died. One settler at Haramushiro is also dead.

Kobe, July 6.

Thirty-one Chinese residents of Osaka and Kobe left for home to-day in the *Yokohama Maru*.

Gifu, July 6.

A serious dispute between the inhabitants of Shiratori and four other villages in Shachi District and those of Kugyo and five other villages in Ono District over the water privileges gave rise to a fight on the 4th in which about two thousand villagers took part. A large number of persons were more or less severely wounded.

Kobe, July 6.

Mr. Watanabe, of the Nagoya Telegraph Office, accompanied by nine workmen, left here by *Yokohama Maru* this morning for Korea via Nagasaki.

Shimonoseki, July 6.

A Shanghai correspondent states that a rumour is current to the effect that the Chinese Government propose conveying the King of Korea to China, and then invade the peninsula, which she intends transforming into a province of the Middle Kingdom, and further that the new province will be placed under the administration of Lord Li, formerly Chinese Minister to Japan.

Nagasaki, July 6.

A Japanese coal merchant being intimidated by *soshi* has promised not to export coal to China.

Shanghai, July 5.

The Canton Squadron, which has been ordered north, will leave here in two or three days.

Peking, July 5.

The British Government, it is said, has advised the Chinese Government to withdraw her troops from Korea.

The departure of Viceroy Li from Tientsin for the capital is in response to a summons from the Emperor of China.

Hongkong, July 6.

Professor Aoyama and Surgeon Ishigami are making slow progress towards recovery.

Sôul, July 6.

On a plea that he is desirous of an audience with the King of Korea, General Setsu, a Chinese commander, says a message from the interior, intends to enter the capital with a detachment of troops from A-san. These troops will proceed to Suigen. Some influential persons state that the Chinese soldiers will not go beyond Suigen.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 128.

WHITE.

1—P x P (Kt 7)

2—Mates accordingly.

BLACK.

1—Any

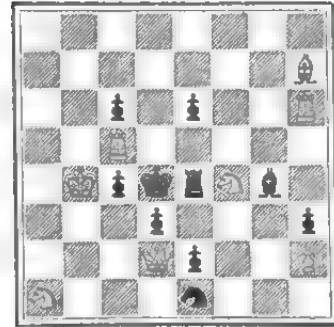
Correct solutions received from W.H.S., Digamma ("Solutions beginning with capture certainly not good or artistic. Apart from key, problem most beautiful"), Omega, E.D., and J.D.

CHASS EDITOR *Times*.—Communication received with thanks.

PROBLEM No. 130.

By I. M. BROWN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

LADY CHESS-PLAYERS.

It has often been remarked, says the *Belfast Northern Whig*, that "ladies cannot attain any high degree of proficiency in the intellectual and scientific game of chess." The following games show that there are exceptions to the universal truth of this dictum. They were played a few weeks ago at Belfast, the ladies being two of 21 players whom Mr. Blackburne encountered simultaneously:—

GAME No. 136.

THE DANISH GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE:

Mr. Blackburne.

1—P to K4

2—P to Q4

3—P to Q B3

4—B to Q3

5—Q to K2

6—B takes P

7—B to Kt5

8—B takes Kt

9—Kt takes Q

10—Kt to K B4

11—Q Kt to Q2

12—Castles

13—Kt takes B

14—Kt to K4

15—K R to Q sq.

16—Kt to Kt3

17—Kt to K B sq.

18—Kt takes Q P

19—R takes B

20—R to K2

21—Q R to K sq.

22—P to K B3

BLACK.

Miss Grace Shaw.

1—P to K4

2—P takes P

3—Q to K2

4—P to Q4

5—P takes P

6—Kt to K B3

7—Q takes B

8—Q takes Q ch.

9—P to Q6

10—Kt P takes B

11—Q B to K3

12—B to R3

13—P takes Kt

14—Q Kt to Q2

15—P to K B4

16—P to Q7

17—Castles Q R

18—B takes Kt

19—P to Q R4

20—P to K4

21—Q R to K sq.

22—R R to Kt sq.

And Mr. Blackburne resigned (a).

NOTE.

(a) Miss Shaw won this game in really first-class style.

GAME No. 137.

THE FRENCH DEFENCE.

WHITE:

Mr. Blackburne.

1—P to K4

2—P to Q4

3—Kt to Q B3

4—Q B to Kt5

5—B takes Kt

6—Kt to K B3

7—K B to Q3

8—P to K5

9—Kt to K2

10—P to B3

11—Q takes Kt

12—Kt to Kt Kt3

13—Q to B2

14—P to Q R4

15—Castles

16—Kt to K2

17—Q to B2

BLACK.

Mrs. Barrett.

1—P to K3

2—P to Q4

3—Kt to K B3

4—K B to K2

5—B takes B

6—P to Q R3

7—Kt to Q B3

8—B to K2

9—Kt to Kt5

10—Kt takes B ch.

11—B to Q2

12—B to Q Kt4

13—P to Q B4

14—B to Q B3

15—Castles

16—P to Q Kt3

17—Q to B2

Original from 2

18—P to K^bB 4 18—P to K B 4
19—R to B 3 19—B to K sq.
20—Q to R K B sq. 20—B to K R 4
21—R to B 2

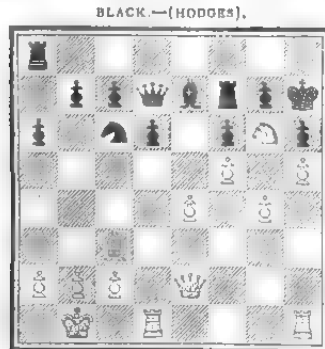
And White offered a draw, which offer Black accepted (n).

NOTE BY DR. LITTLE.

(a) Black stood to win White's Queen's Pawn, thus breaking up his centre game, after 27..... B takes Kt; 28—R takes B. It would take some of the best students of the sterner sex to match this fine play.

END GAME No. 8.

In the first game of the Showalter-Hodges match, Showalter had the move. He adopted the Ruy Lopez opening. Instead, however, of proceeding on regular lines, he castled on the Queen's side, and then instituted an ingenious attack on the Black King, castled on the King's side. The diagram shows the distribution of the forces after Black's twenty-fifth move:—



Showalter won as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.
26—P to K Kt 5	26—B to B sq. (a)
27—P takes R P	27—P takes P
28—Kt takes B ch. (b)	28—Q R takes Kt
29—Q R to Kt sq.	29—Kt to K 2
30—Q to K 3	30—Kt to Kt sq.
31—R to Kt 6	31—R to Kt 2
32—K R to Kt sq.	32—Q R to B 2
33—P to Kt 3	33—Q to K 2
34—Q to H 4	34—K to K sq.
35—K R to Kt 4	35—Q to B sq.
36—B to Q 2	

And Hodges resigns (c).

NOTE BY W. H. K. POLLOCK.

(a) A very fine move. If 26..... R P takes P, then 27—P to R 6. P takes P; 28—R takes P ch, K takes R; 29—R to R sq. ch, K to K 2; 30—Q to R 5, and mates next move. If 26..... Q P takes P, then 27—P to K 4. Q takes P; 28—Q R to B sq. Q to K 3; 29—R takes R; Q takes R; 30—P to K 6. Q to K sq.; 31—R to K B sq., followed by Q to K 4, and wins.
(b) 28—Q to Kt 4 would also have led to a win, for on 29—B to Kt 5, Kt to 4 follows, and wins.
(c) White wins the R P and the game by manoeuvring the Queen to Q B sq. Meanwhile Black's hands are hopelessly tied, and he can do absolutely nothing.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Kobe ...	per N. Y. K.	Friday, July 13th.
From Canada, &c. ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 9th.
From America ...	per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, July 17th.
From Hongkong ...	per O. & O. Co.	Wednesday, July 18th.
From Hongkong ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, July 19th.
From Europe, via Shanghai ...	per M. M. Co.	Friday, July 20th.
From America ...	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, July 24th.

† Empress of Japan left Vancouver on June 28th. ‡ Belgic left San Francisco via Honolulu on June 28th. § Gaelic left Hongkong on July 3rd. † Empress of India left Hongkong on July 4th. The English mail is on board the steamer *Kronprinz*.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 9th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki ...	per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, July 10th.
For America ...	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, July 12th.
For Canada, &c. ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, July 13th.
For Europe, via Shanghai ...	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, July 14th.
For Hongkong ...	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, July 14th.
For America ...	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, July 14th.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash. ...	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, July 14th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 30th June.—Yokkaichi 20th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Angers, British steamer, 2,070, Bannister, 1st July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gwalla, British bark, 1,399, J. Young, 1st July.—New York 16th February, Petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.

Hideyoshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 465, S. Asai, 1st July.—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, K. Iwanaga, 1st July.—Kobe 30th June, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 1st July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, Kawamuro, 2nd July.—Yokkaichi 1st July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Dardanus, British steamer, 1,507, Purdy, 2nd July.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Bankoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,475, Okuma, 2nd July.—Yokosuka 2nd July, Ballast.—S. Asano & Co.

Arctic, British schooner, 40, J. H. Pyne, 3rd July.—North Pacific, 261 Seals.—Captain.

China, British steamer, 2,600, Wm. Ward, 3rd July.—San Francisco 19th June, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Gensan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,436, J. Thomas, 3rd July.—Kobe 2nd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mogul, British steamer, 1,827, Scotland, 3rd July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ping Shuy, British steamer, 1,988, J. C. Jaques, 3rd July.—Kobe, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, V. Perkes, 3rd July.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Tartar, British steamer, 1,567, Bailey, 3rd July.—London via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 3rd July.—Yokkaichi 2nd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sorachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,108, Hayashi, 4th July.—Otaru, Coal.—Tanaka Shoten.

William F. Babcock, American ship, 2,029, Graham, 4th July.—Kobe 1st July, Tea.—South Pacific Co.

Pemptos, German steamer, 1,511, Culnerson, 5th July.—Takao, Sugar.—Butterfield & Swire.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Iktsei, 5th July.—Kobe 4th July, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Keemun, British steamer, 1,985, 6th July.—London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Y. Arai, 6th July.—Yokkaichi 5th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Tipple, 6th July.—Otaru via ports, 2nd July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Rheingold, German steamer, 637, Bahls, 6th July.—Takao, Sugar.—Order.

Sadokuni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,500, Tasaka, 6th July.—Shinagawa 6th July, General.—Baitan-gumi & Co.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Conner, 6th July.—Shanghai and ports, 30th June, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, K. Iwanaga, 6th July.—Kobe 5th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Calédonien, French steamer, 2,500, Flandin, 7th July.—Marseilles 27th May, Hongkong 27th June, Shanghai and 2nd July, and Kobe 6th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

DEPARTURES.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 30th June.—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Hokushu Maru, Japanese steamer, 735, S. Oka, 30th June.—Otaru, Ballast.—S. Oka.

Sydney, French steamer, 3,450, Delacroix, 30th June.—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Y. Arai, 30th June.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, J. T. Smith, 1st July.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Don Juan de Austria (8), Spanish cruiser, Captain Don Jose Padrihan, 1st July.—Manila.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 1st July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Angers, British steamer, 2,007, Bannister, 2nd June.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, Kawamuro, 2nd July.—Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Idsumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,000, McKenzie, 2nd July.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, K. Iwanaga, 2nd July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Arthur Head, British steamer, 1,886, G. W. Leonard, 2nd July.—Hongkong via ports, Light.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Alacrity (4), despatch-boat, Commander De Lisle, 3rd July.—Hakodate.

Centurion (14), flagship, Captain McQuhae, 3rd July.—Hakodate.

Daphne (4), gunboat, Commander G. H. MacArthur, 3rd July.—Hakodate.

Linnet (5), gunboat, Captain Bearcroft, 3rd July.—Hakodate.

Mercury (13), cruiser, Captain W. H. Fawkes, 3rd July.—Hakodate.

Plover (6), gunboat, Captain F. C. B. Addington, 3rd July.—Hakodate.

Severn (12), cruiser, Captain R. F. Henderson, 3rd July.—Hakodate.

Hideyoshi Maru, Japanese steamer, 465, S. Asai, 3rd July.—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,208, Swain, 3rd July.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Iburi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, 3rd July.—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Coal Mining Railway and S.S. Co.

Pyrrhus, British steamer, 2,299, Batt, 3rd July.—New York via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Aglaia, German steamer, 1,666, Petersen, 4th July.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Mogul, British steamer, 1,827, Scotland, 4th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, V. Perkes, 4th July.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 4th July.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gensan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,436, J. Thomas, 5th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, British steamer, 2,600, Wm. Ward, 5th July.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,507, Trennt, 5th July.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Iktsei, 6th July.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 7th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Verona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. W. Brock, Mr. Toki, Mr. Napier, Mr. E. E. Davies, Mrs. Hooper Shelton, Miss Hooper Shelton and aiah, Captain Saillard, Mr. Gopal Dass, Dr. Bodkin, Mr. Davis, Mrs. and Miss Mola, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. David, 2 children, and infant, Mrs. David's maid, Mr. A. M. Bell, Mr. H. Yanni, Mr. A. D. Hail, and Dr. A. P. Carvalho in cabin.

Per British steamer *Dardanus*, from Kobe:—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Williams in cabin.

Per British steamer *China*, from San Francisco:—Dr. Carl Meyer, Mr. J. Guggenheim, Mr. C. H. Hagermeyer, Mr. Robt. H. Hunt, Mr. Horikoshi, Mr. and Mrs. Sasseville, Captain B. F. Day, Mr. Jackson King, Mr. F. G. Thornburg, Mr. C. W. Phillpott, Miss Ailing, General and Mrs. Solomka, Mr. S. Hino, and Mr. H. S. Read in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, from Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Hixson in cabin; 3 Japanese and 5 Chinese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, from Otaru via ports:—Mr. Beale in cabin; 8 passengers in second class, and 69 passengers in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shang-

hai and ports:—Dr. Steinson, Miss Steinson, Mrs. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Lovatt and son, Captain C. Young, Mrs. Holmes and 2 children, Mr. Barney, Mr. S. Porges, Miss Underwood, Miss Brown, Mr. J. W. Copman, Mr. G. Dawson, Miss J. O. Paine, Miss L. Seeds, Mr. Lichtenberg, Miss E. Russell, Miss May Russell, Mr. R. Stainton, Mr. Ko Kai Sang, Mr. Fowlfossky, and Messrs. Domsheff (3) in cabin; Messrs. Grew, G. W. Winnie, P. Collier, McDonald, B. P. Chapman, F. Daniel, Mrs. Tsuji, and Mr. Takahashi in second class, and 27 passengers in steerage.

Per French steamer *Cladonion*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. J. Vallier, Mr. Young, Mrs. Nakamura Otsune, Mr. Nakamuchi Kergei, Sœur St. Pauline, Mrs. Okeko, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Framip, Mrs. Wada Toyo, Mrs. Velatte, Mr. Milassess, Mrs. J. Bailie and 2 children, Mr. J. Bailie, Mrs. C. B. de Pas, Mr. Isgariaheff, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Wadman, Mr. Bougouin, Mr. Wilh. Meyer, Mrs. and Miss Meyer, Mr. Chung Woa Cheong, Mr. T. S. Lalaca, Mr. Argi, Mr. Joseph Seel, Mr. H. Sugihara, and Mr., Mrs., and Miss Gordon in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Mr. W. D. Noyes, Mr. R. V. Noyes, Mr. J. W. Burke, Mr. P. Rumcker, Mr. and Mrs. Gamewell, Miss L. Ballagh, Captain W. S. Thomson, Mr. W. T. Crane, Mr. A. G. Crane, Mr. A. W. Thompson, and Mr. A. W. Cameron, in cabin, and 2 passengers in second class.

Per French steamer *Sydney*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mr. A. V. Zano, Mr. Edward J. Hogan, Mr. John Manest, Captain Sakai Kashi, Mr. Lonneth, and Mr. P. J. Van Baam in cabin; and 13 seamen in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Count Bismark, Mr. A. V. C. Bruiku, Captain Bainbridge, Dr. and Mrs. Coates, Miss Coates, Mr. Paul Euders, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Good and son, Mr. W. C. Holt, Mr. C. J. Jackson, Mrs. T. Jackson, Mr. H. B. Lewis, Mr. A. P. Marty, Mr. K. Miyagawa, Major Plant, R.A., Mr. J. D. Pasteur, Mr. C. Rudolph, Mr. Guido Raubal, Mr. M. Seya, Mr. Mr. Thos. Truka, Dr. and Mrs. Wesselhoeft, and Mr. J. Charles Wagner in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mrs. Fuller and child, Miss Fitzgerald, Rev. H. B. Newell, Messrs. H. Woodworth, C. F. Pass, H. Orloff, B. Kobayashi, Fukurai, A. E. Collins, C. H. Hagemeier, R. H. Hunt, J. Walter, R. Mizutani, H. Yamaguchi, and Captain Walker in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Hagiwara, Mrs. W. Iwaki, Messrs. Blackburn, C. H. Viles, Zarisch, Wong Sup Run, Yun Shin Poo, Chum Shim Shin, Man Shim Wun, Hin Chow, Poon Yun Cho, and H. Campbell in second class, and 54 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *China*, for Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Eckley, Lieut. G. Arbouin, R.A., and Captain C. Cass, R.A., in cabin.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Captain W. E. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Borthwick, Miss Robinson, Miss Weir, Mr. E. Burton Farmer and servant, Mrs. and Miss Mola, Mr. J. Miller, Mr. F. J. Gladstone, Mr. J. W. Killbery, Mr. W. F. R. Mist, Mr. J. Summers, and Mrs. Yong Hop and infant in cabin; and 6 Chinese and 1 Asiatic in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—

	TRA.				
	PACIFIC COAST.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	CANADA.	OTHER CITIES.
Shanghai	4	3,338	3,881	887	—
Foochow	—	1,251	1,680	13,337	333
Hyojo	82	795	—	1,035	—
Yokohama	382	1,263	328	126	2,004
Hongkong	24	—	88	200	—
Total	392	5,547	5,977	15,825	2,337

	SILK.			
	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.	
Shanghai	4	—	—	4
Yokohama	76	—	—	76
Total	80	—	—	80

RATES—JAPAN.

Tea	2 cent. per lb. gross.
Silk	3 cent. per lb. gross.
Measurement	Gold \$10 per ton.

Per French steamer *Sydney*, for Shanghai via

Kobe:—Raw Silk for Europe, 397 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 130 bales. Treasure for Kobe, \$20,000; for Saigon, \$400,000; for Singapore, \$216,000.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

	TRA.				
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	ST. PAUL.	OTHER CITIES.
Shanghai	574	810	1,806	—	3,190
Hyojo	—	706	1,491	—	2,287
Yokohama	1,341	839	573	—	2,753
Hongkong	229	—	—	152	381
Amoy	—	8,850	—	—	8,850
Total	2,144	11,295	3,870	—	13,461

	SILK.			
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	HARTFORD.	ITALIA.
Shanghai	—	70	—	70
Hongkong	—	328	—	328
Yokohama	—	134	—	134
Total	—	532	—	532

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$4,400.00.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 321 bales.

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, Captain Tiptle, reports:—Left Otaru the 2nd July at 3 p.m., Hakodate the 4th at 8 a.m., and Oginohama the 5th at 8 p.m. Arrived at Yokohama the 6th July at 6.15 p.m.; experienced foggy weather in Tsugaru Straits, otherwise fine weather throughout the passage.

The Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, Captain Conner, reports:—Left Shanghai the 30th June at 7 a.m.; anchored below Woosung on account of typhoon, bar. 29.37; on the 1st July at 8 a.m. proceeded, weather moderating. Arrived at Nagasaki the 2nd at 7 p.m. and left the 3rd at noon. Arrived at Shimonoseki the 4th at 1 a.m. and left the same day at 7 a.m. Arrived at Kobe the 5th at 4 a.m. and left the same day at 4 p.m. Arrived at Yokohama the 6th July at 6.30 p.m.; experienced light and moderate winds and smooth sea throughout the passage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Market dull and apathetic. In Yarn practically nothing done. Dealers complain that interior quotations are declining and that they cannot afford to go on at present prices asked by merchants here. In Fancies there is said to be some demand for Twills, but other descriptions inactive. Woollens also stagnant with some little enquiry for Scotch fingering Yarn.

COTTON PICKER GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirts—8½ yds, 34 yds, 35 inches	\$2.40 to 3.00
Grey Shirts—9½ yds, 34 yds, 35 inches	2.60 to 3.40
1. Cloth—7½ yds, 24 yds, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirts—12 yds, 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.21
	PER YARD.
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 inches	6.85 to 9.05
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 42-3 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24/25 yds, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3.0 yds, 24/25 yds, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4.0 yds, 24/25 yds, 32 inches	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5.0 yds, 24/25 yds, 32 inches	3.05 to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.12½ to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches heat	0.35 to 0.40
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	—
Medium	0.30 to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	—
Common	0.25 to 0.30
Mousseline de Laine—Cape, 24 yds, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22½
Cloths—Pilot, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—President, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.10 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 3½ yds	—
per lb	0.45 to 0.52½

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICUL.
Nos. 12/24, Ordinary	—
Nos. 16/24, Medium	\$37.00 to 38.00
Nos. 18/24, Good to Best	38.00 to 39.00
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	—
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	39.00

Nos. 28/32, Medium	39.50 to 40.00
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	40.00 to 41.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	43.00 to 45.00
No. 32, Two-fold	42.00 to 44.00
No. 42, Two-fold	49.00 to 52.00

No. 208, Bombay	—
No. 168, Bombay	—

METALS.

Market dull; and even Wire Nails are said to be 10 cents lower. Plate Iron could be sold at some slight reduction on quotations. Small demand in general, as is often the case in hot weather.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$3.45 to 3.50
Flat Bars, 4 inch	3.55 to 3.60
Round and square up to 4 inch	3.50 to 3.60
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.85
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.40 to 9.60
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.50
Fin Plates, per box	5.80 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KIROSENE.

Further arrivals have increased the stock, but we have not heard of any sales of importance. The holders are strong and will at present listen to no offer below quotations.

Chester	\$1.65 to 1.67½
Comet	1.62½ to 1.65
Devoe	—
Russian Anchor	1.62½ to 1.65
Russian Moon	1.60 to 1.62½

SUGAR.

This appears to have been a quiet week all round. In the interior demand seems to be improving by degrees, but dealers here will not advance their ideas, and holders are strong at late rates.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	\$4.60 to 4.70
Brown Manila	5.20 to 5.60
Brown Daitong	3.30 to 3.40
Brown Canton	4.00 to 4.30
White Java and Penang	7.20 to 7.50
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 29th ultimo, and the additional settlements on this market up to the 30th June were 193 piculs, divided thus:—*Filatures*, 171 piculs; *Re-reels*, 22 piculs. Direct shipments were two bales, making the business done up to the close of the season about 200 piculs. The total settlements for the season closing on the 30th June were 45,700 piculs as against 47,700 piculs last year, leaving a stock of 5,350 piculs to be carried into the new season as against 500 piculs on the 30th June, 1893.

Since the first of July settlements have been about 150 piculs, which will be taken into account in our next, our statistics at foot being made up to the end of the old season.

Market has been dull until the last day or two when more business is reported in fine sized *Filatures* for Europe, and several important transactions are said to be pending, of which we will give details next week.

One feature in the trade has been the opening on the first instant of the Japanese Produce Exchange where, among other things, silk is to be used as an object of speculation. So far, this new Exchange has not had much effect upon our market in general, but there is no doubt that it may make its influence felt when occasion arises.

New Crop.—Some Japanese dealers report that the crop in *Shinshu* and in *Oshu* is not finishing so well as they anticipated, on account of the premature hot summer; but we think the damage is not important, and probably will resolve itself into small proportions ere long.

Arrivals come in freely but are nearly all of full sizes; and fine sizes of new crop are decidedly scarce for the moment.

There have been two shipping opportunities since we last wrote. The *Victoria*, 30th June, had 76 bales for the New York trade and the *Sydney*, same date, carried 397 bales for Europe. These departures bring up the total export for the season just closed to 45,440 piculs, against 47,659 piculs last year and 50,138 piculs on the 30th June, 1893.

Hanks.—There are not more than 10 native bales on the market and there is no talk of business at present.

Filatures.—Demand has again run upon fine sizes, old silk, prices having improved about \$10 per picul and ranging between \$640 and \$720. In full sizes some few purchases have been made at last quotations, but the tone for these is easier, while for fine silks we have a strong upward market.

Re-reels.—Further purchases of *Tortoise* chop at \$640, with second qualities at \$625.

Kakeda.—No business in these although we learn that *Horsehead* have been dealt in at the Produce Exchange for future delivery at about \$630.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 18	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 1/2	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 3 1/2	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/15 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den	\$670 to 680
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	630 to 640
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oshu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	610 to 630
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Kakeda—Extra	—
Kakeda—No. 1	—
Kakeda—No. 1 1/2	—
Kakeda—No. 2	—
Kakeda—No. 2 1/2	—
Kakeda—No. 3	—
Kakeda—No. 3 1/2	—
Oshu Soudai—No. 2 1/2	—
Hamausaki—No. 1, 2	—
Hamausaki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 2 1/2	—

Export Raw Silk Tables to 30th June, 1894:—

Season 1893-94.	1893-94.	1893-94.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Europe	24,675	19,407
America	19,342	27,448
Total	44,017	46,855
Settlements and Direct	45,700	47,200
Report from 1st July	5,350	500
Stock, 30th June	5,350	500
Available supplies to date	51,050	48,300

WASTE SILK.

Settlements since last report to the 30th ultimo were 280 piculs, divided thus: *Noshi*, 168 piculs; *Kibiso*, 10 piculs; *Neri*, 102 piculs. No direct export and the total settlements for the season were 30,000 piculs, against 46,500 piculs for the previous season, the stock carried over being 12,200 piculs as against 2,500 piculs last year.

Market continues dull and there are no regular quotations to give. All that has been done so far was old fibre and arrivals from the country have practically ceased. New Wastes will come to hand by degrees and then we shall see what is to be done.

There has only been one shipping opportunity since we last wrote, the French mail steamer *Sydney*, 30th ultimo, taking 130 hales for Europe. Her departure brings the total export for the season up to 30,119 piculs, against 44,662 piculs last year and 35,386 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Cocoons.—Nothing down as yet; and the old stock is not worth shipping.

Noshi.—Some business done in fair *Oshu* at \$125, with *Filature* at about the same price. One fair line of *Shinshu* was done at \$77. Nothing reported in *Joshu*.

Kibiso.—A very small business in *Filature* at \$95.

Sundries.—The only thing to remark is the settlement of about 100 piculs *Neri*, ordinary quality, at from \$10 to \$11 per picul, uncleaned.

QUOTATIONS.—(OLD WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Bushi, Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	—
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	—
Kibiso—Filature, Seconda	—
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconda	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	—
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good	—
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	—
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	—
Mawata—Good to Best	—

Export Table Waste Silk to 30th June, 1894:—

Season 1893-94.	1893-94.	1893-94.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Waste Silk	26,888	41,970
Pierced Cocoons	3,231	2,692
Settlements and Direct	30,119	44,662
Export from 1st July	30,000	46,500
Stock, 30th June	12,200	2,500
Available supplies to date	42,200	49,000

Exchange has been remarkably steady all through the week closing firm in sympathy with rate in China and the Straits. LONDON, 4m/s. Credits, 2/1 1/2; Documents, 2/1 1/2; 6m/s. Credits, 2/1 1/2. NEW YORK, 30d/s. U.S. \$52; 4m/s. U.S. \$52 1/2. PARIS, or LYONS, 4m/s. fcs. 2.69; 6m/s. fcs. 2.70.

Estimated Silk Stock, 30th June, 1894:—

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	5	Cocoons	70
Filatures	3,010	Noshi-ito	5,930
Re-reels	915	Kibiso	5,595
Kakeda	510	Mawata	100
Oshu	10	Sundries	455
Tayssam Kinds	10		
Total piculs	5,350	Total piculs	12,200

TEA.

Not a large business. Holders are firm while buyers ask concessions. Stock increases to a slight extent, but shippers appear well occupied preparing their former purchases, and there is not much fresh buying to chronicle. At the Produce Exchange, speculative bargains are said to have been made as high as \$35, for Choicest leaf, a figure which foreign buyers refuse to give.

QUOTATIONS.

CHOICEST	PAN PICUL.
Choicest	\$12 to 34
Choice	28 to 29
Finest	25 to 26
Fine	23 to 24
Good Medium	20 to 21
Medium	16 to 18
Good Common	14 to 15
Common	12 to 13

EXCHANGE.

Exchange this week has been remarkably steady, and closes firm at undermentioned rates.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/1
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	2/1 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2/6 3/4
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2/6
On Hongkong—Bank sight	17 1/2 prem.
On Hongkong—Private to days' sight	Par.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72 1/2
On Shanghai—Private to days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	195
On America—Bank Bills on demand	198
On America—Private 30 days' sight	51
On America—Private 4 months' sight	52
On Germany—Bank sight	53
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	2 1/2
Bar Silver (London)	2 1/2

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March 17th, 1894.

c.o.w.17.

A DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN RESORT.

THE most delightful Mountain Resort in the Hakone District is the KAIKATEI, at KOWAKI-DANI, which is admitted by the Medical Faculty of Tokyo and Yokohama to be the Sunniest, Breeziest, and most healthful spot accessible to Foreigners in the Hakone District, standing alone and delightfully situated upon the mountain side, free from every suspicion of bad drainage and malaria, with a cool and constant breeze in the hot summer weather, and a view not to be equalled in the neighbourhood for variety and extent.

The BATHS are filled with a constant and never-failing supply from the HOT MINERAL SPRINGS just above the Hotel, the medicinal virtues of which are too well-known to need recapitulation. It is sufficient to say that whereas Visitors find many of the hot springs enervating those at Kowaki-dani are distinctly invigorating.

One of the features of the Kaikatei is the detached Suites of Apartments, where perfect quiet and privacy can be secured. This arrangement for invalids and convalescents from the Tropics is a great desideratum, as being entirely removed from the Dining Room, Billiard Room, Bar, and Baths, while all are connected by covered passages.

To a Liberal Table are added an excellent Cuisine and good attendance, supplemented by a large variety of Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the very best kinds.

For the amusement of Guests, a fine English Billiard Table, by Burroughs and Watts, has been added to the Establishment, as well as Archery, Quoits, and other Games, and Ponies for riding over the hills and a Yacht for sailing on Hakone Lake can be hired.

Visitors to Kowaki-dani who bring a rod with them will be shown the haunts of the speckled Trout, a nice stream of several miles in length being within easy walking distance of the Hotel; Hakone Lake is also well stocked with a variety of fish, including salmon, and the Fishing is FREE; while Entomologists will find rare and valuable specimens in the surrounding hills, and the Flora of the district is extremely interesting to the Botanist.

Apartments may be secured by Letter or Telegram, and Special arrangements made for the conveyance of Visitors and Baggage from the Tramway Terminus at Yumoto, by addressing

Y. HOSHINO,
KAIKATEI, KOWAKI-DANI,
HAKONE.

BOARDING HOUSE

FOR MISSIONARIES & OTHERS.

MISS H. G. BRITTAN, 2, Bluff, Yokohama, will be happy to receive and accommodate Missionaries and others during their stay in Yokohama.

TERMS:—One Dollar and a Half per Day Children under Twelve Half Price.

February 18th, 1892.

t.f.



January 13th, 1894.

17.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL L'POOL INTERN'L EXHIBITION, 1888.

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**RICHMOND
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SPECIAL BRANDS:—

"Pioneer" Golden Flake Cut.
"Richmond Smoking Mixture."
Superfine Bird's Eye.
"Golden Brown" Fine Cut.
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IN ALL USUAL SIZES.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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SIR SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tribes in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies them of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. COOPER, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining 'stock'."

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May 1st, 1894.

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 14TH, 1894.

月三十五十二陰明
西曆舊曆日十三

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 1894.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE new British Minister to Japan is the Hon. P. Le Poer Trench.

THE Kyoto Stock Exchange declares a dividend of 16 per cent. for the year.

COUNT HINO SUKEHIDE has been appointed a Chamberlain of H.I.H. Crown Prince.

THE oldest trading firm in Japan was established some seven centuries ago. A long record.

MORE deaths by lightning are reported this week, principally from the southern provinces.

THE Seventy-fourth National Bank, Yokohama, declares a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year.

DYSENTERY and typhoid fever are still very prevalent in Oita, Yamaguchi and Kochi Prefectures.

IT is now said that the Cabinet has decided to hold the next general parliamentary elections on August 15th.

SEVERAL small earthquakes have been felt in Yokohama during the week, three occurring on Tuesday morning.

THE Japanese coal-merchants are finding it rather a difficult matter to carry out their boycott against the Chinese dealers.

THE last news concerning the British squadron in Japanese waters is that the vessels anchored off Yamada on the 10th.

THE seating season is now over and most of the crews are paid off. The catches this year have

been uniformly high and above the average of some good years.

A LARGE quantity of ashes fell on the 2nd inst in the neighbourhood of Asama for about an hour commencing at 4 p.m.

PRINCESS CHIYE, wife of H.I.H. Prince Kanin, gave birth to a son on the 9th inst. The little Prince died the following day.

A dog insurance company is projected in Kyoto, the object being to insure canine pets against sudden death at the hands of dog-killers.

THE Victoria Public School broke up for the summer holidays on Friday, when the prizes were distributed by His Honour Judge Wilkinson.

A LONG-CONTINUED thunderstorm, which was accompanied by rain, visited Yokohama on Wednesday. No damage was done in the town.

THE Crown Prince left the capital for Hayama on Tuesday. Their Royal Highnesses Princesses Tsune and Kane went to Nikko the same day.

IT is stated that Mr. Ozaki, ex-Governor of Gifu, who lately became a member of the National Union, has contributed yen 10,000 to the Union funds.

AN explosion which took place at the Government Gunpowder Factory at Itabashi, Tokyo, on the 9th, caused the death of an expert and two workmen.

THE project of accelerating the railway speed between Kobe and the capital is again on the tapis. The idea is to reduce the length of the journey to twelve hours.

SOME fifty coolies set upon two of the foreign crew of the steamship *Angers*, then in Yokohama harbour, on Monday, because one of the sailors had accidentally overturned a *bento* box.

DR. TAKAGI YUSHI, Vice-President of the Infections Diseases Hospital founded by Dr. Kitazato, left the capital on the 7th inst. to assist in the work of Dr. Kitazato in Hongkong.

MR. TAKAHASHI YUICHI, one of the most prominent painters of the foreign school, died in the capital on the 7th inst. at the ripe age of sixty-seven years.

THE Rev. N. Tamura has been expelled from the priestly office by the Synod to whom he appealed, for having slandered the Japanese nation in his book "The Japanese Bride."

THE revenue of the Tokyo Rice Exchange during the past half-year was yen 88,180, of which yen 26,000 was distributed among shareholders at the rate of 52 per cent. per annum.

THE *John Y. Robbins*, a sulphur-laden ship, which was wrecked last spring near Hakodate and abandoned, has been raised and safely towed into the northern treaty port.

THE completion of the Tokyo Municipal Offices, which have been built mainly from a fund inaugurated during the palmy days of the Tokugawa régime, will be duly celebrated on the 29th inst.

THREE jinrikisha-men on the English-Iatoba-stand, upon discovering that their fares had paid then \$41 in mistake for \$5, immediately reported the matter to the police, who returned the money to the gentlemen concerned—passengers by the Empress packet.

MANY TELEGRAMS are being dispatched from the Chinese Legation in Tokyo to the Peking Government; the daily average amount of tele-

graph fees is estimated at between yen 600 and yen 700.

RURER telegraphs that the Powers have presented a joint Note to Japan and China, calling upon them to withdraw their troops from Korea. China has assented. The message is not credited. Sir Ed. Grey has officially announced that the Government has addressed communications to China and Japan, in the interests of peace, advising them to make every effort to arrive at an amicable settlement. Mr. Gladstone will retire at the close of the present session of Parliament. The conversion of the four per cent. rupee loans of 1842-1843 into three and a half per cent. bonds is announced. The Prince and Princess of Wales have opened, with great ceremonial, the Tower Bridge across the Thames. The *Britannia* has won the race in the regatta of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, beating the *Vigilant*. During the race the *Satanita* collided with the *Valkyrie*, which latter vessel sank within five minutes. The Ottawa Conference has endorsed the project of a British-Pacific cable, and requests the Imperial Government to make a survey of the route at the joint expense of Canada, Great Britain, and Australia. President Casimir-Périer's Message to the Chambers states that he is not a party man, but belongs to France. He intends to follow the late President Carnot's example in regard to his devotion to duty, and is resolved not to seek re-election when his term of office expires. He is penetrated with a full sense of the responsibility attaching to his office and will not allow constitutional rights to be disregarded. The rioting of railway employés continues in Chicago, and the mob is sacking and burning the railway plant in that City. The remaining World's Fair buildings have been burnt. Troops are marching upon Chicago. California is in open revolt, and it is said that the militia are supplying cartridges to the strikers. An earthquake, involving loss of life has occurred at Stamboul.

THE Import trade remains without much change. Yarns of various counts have been taken, but in retail quantities only, and the Piece-goods market generally continues dull for all descriptions, buyers complaining of the tightness of the money market. The Metal trade is without animation, transactions being of the most meagre character, but holders are firm and prices are unchanged. The Kerosene market is fairly active, and a good demand for the interior has resulted in sales to a moderate extent, values for all kinds having slightly increased, with a still hardening tendency among holders. Sugar is quiet, White sorts being in less demand; but amongst Browns, while Manila brands have weakened, Formosa sorts have stiffened in prices. The Silk trade has improved, and 1,300 piculs—all told—have been settled. The new crop from Shinshu will probably be large and of good quality, but rumours to the detriment of the outturn from Oshu continue to be circulated. The strikes and consequent troubles in the States have had an effect upon the Silk market here, buyers holding aloof for happier times. The attitude of holders has also had a deterrent effect upon business, which might well have been expected to assume large proportions having regard to known requirements. The business in Waste Silk has been small, and is distinctly attributable to the high values set upon the various kinds now on offer. There has not been much done in the Tea trade. Holders of leaf have been somewhat irregular in their demands, though in actual transactions not much fluctuation in prices has obtained, but the total trade of the week has not been large. Exchange has been unusually steady and rates

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EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE JAPANESE COAL MARKET.

THE coal market of Japan is now in a very unusual state, writes the *Asahi Shimbun*, owing to various reasons. The recent activity of domestic industries and the exodus of coal in consequence of the appreciation of gold, had already brought about a great rise in the price of the staple when the Korean affair came to accentuate the upward tendency. Want of shipping facilities is the manner in which the last named factor makes itself felt. Thus, in the case of Kyushiu coal, the freight of 10,000 cattie from Moji to Yokohama has now risen to 13 or 14 yen, or exactly twice as much as in ordinary times, when it is only 6 or 7 yen. The price of the coal has advanced to a corresponding degree, so that, while 1 ton could be had for 5.40 yen or 5.50 yen about April last, at present the same quantity costs 8.50 to 8.60 yen. In fact, the supply of Kyushiu coal is now virtually suspended in Tokyo and Yokohama districts, because the ships of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and those of the Yusen Kaisha, by which the coal of Kyushiu used to be carried, have been requisitioned for Government service, thus leaving the market to be monopolized by the Tanko Kaisha. This is indeed the most favourable season for the latter, for while the Kyushiu coal has been deprived of facilities of transportation, the Hokkaido Colliery Company has not been inconvenienced in the least, but is continuing to send the coal to Yokohama by four of its ships. It now commands a price of as much as 50 yen per 10,000 cattie. It is, however, expected that the price will fall somewhat, for, the *Hideyoshi Maru* of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has just been relieved from public service and is expected to arrive soon in Yokohama with a cargo of Kyushiu coal. The market may develop an uncommonly active condition so long as this Korean agitation is going on, but no one supposes that there need be any apprehension of the stock ultimately running short.

The same paper transcribes the following statement from a Nagasaki vernacular journal, showing how China is embarrassed by scarcity of coal. "The steamers plying along the coast of China and the war-vessels of that country depend on Japan for their supply of coal, and their perplexity may well be imagined when the exodus of coal is stopped here. The Chinese Navy may have a certain quantity of coal stored in its depôts, but it is impossible to rely upon that source of supply for any length of time. The vessels will therefore be greatly crippled in case the two countries come to blows. Such a point can not escape the eyes of shrewd Chinese merchants, many of whom, with a view to reaping large profits, are now endeavouring, by every conceivable means, to purchase coal. The Nagasaki paper even goes so far as to say that the Chinese Government has already commissioned several Chinese merchants to procure a large supply of coal. It gives other intelligence still more alarming, namely, that one of these Chinese merchants who was endeavouring to effect the purchase of coal at Moji, has been detected by the Japanese Government and arrested. It also says—and the statement is endorsed by the *Fiji Shimpō*—that the coal-owners of Kyushiu are all hesitating to sell coal to any Chinese and that some have altogether declined to have any transaction with persons of that nationality.

THE MONEY MARKET AND KOREAN AFFAIRS. The Nippon Ginko has still a note-issuing capacity to the extent of more than 6 million yen. Hence, although the public is greatly agitated about the Korean affair, the money market is not yet so tight as it was in the spring of this year when the Bank issued notes to the utmost limit of its capacity. At present the market in Osaka is somewhat busier than on ordinary occasions, but elsewhere no special change has been observed up to the present. Still the *Shogyo Shimpō* is inclined to think that the market will not long continue in its present state. On the contrary, many signs indicate a change for the worse. Even though

no extraordinary events were on the tapis, many causes conspire to appreciate the value of money. Among them may be enumerated the advances which Yokohama merchants are obliged to make to silk merchants in the interior; the payment of half-yearly installments by tenant farmers, by land owners in general and by *saki* brewers; the settlement of accounts at the "Bon" season, and so forth. In the management of all such monetary affairs recourse must ultimately be had to the Bank of Japan, which may possibly experience some difficulty in complying with all the demands made upon it. In addition to these normal factors, the Korean complication has occurred, agitating the country considerably. The part of the empire most immediately and disastrously effected is, of course, Hokkaido. The temporary suspension of the Yusen Kaisha's regular service between it and the main island has isolated and crippled the northern island, completely arresting the circulation of money to the extent of as much as 8 million yen. In fact, matters have become so serious in Hokkaido that the Bank has thought itself obliged to remit thither a sum of one and a half million yen. Further, the ships purchased by the Yusen Kaisha have required quite a large sum of money. The *Shogyo* does not think it necessary to state whence that money came, but from whatever quarter it was drawn, resort must ultimately be had to the Nippon Ginko. Another serious cause of disturbance to the Japanese money market is the expenditure involved in despatching a large number of troops to Korea and maintaining them there. The surplus Revenue to which so many claims had been laid by politicians is only 6 million yen or so; and it is evident that, even if the affair ends in peace, that amount will be totally exhausted or more than exhausted; while should the worse come to the worst, an inestimable outlay will be made, for all of which the Nippon Ginko will be required to render assistance. Thus, peace or war, the competency of the Bank will be exhausted before long, and it may even think it necessary to overstep the limit to a more or less extent. In short, concludes the *Shogyo*, people should be prepared for a busier state in the money market and the consequent rise of interest.

HONGKONG.

THE following note, which we take from the *China Mail* of June 22nd, conveys an idea of the generally demoralized state of business in Hongkong owing to the prevalence of the plague:—

During the past fortnight several well-known firms of compradores have ceased to do business, and the foks have left the Colony apparently without making the slightest provision for collecting bills or paying debts. In the Summary Court this morning, the Wing Wo poultry shop, Central Market, brought an action against the Wai Loong compradore shop to recover payment for poultry supplied. The Acting Puisne Judge (Mr. A. G. Wise) said this was his compradore, and Mr. C. D. Wilkinson, who was sitting in Court, informed the public that he honoured the same general dealer with his custom. His Lordship said it would be interesting to know who they were going to pay for the provisions received during the first week of the current month. He said it was also interesting to learn that their compradores obtained their poultry and beef from the market, and he propounded the problem why the customers should not deal with the poulterer and the butcher direct, instead of through a middleman who must have his 'squeeze.' The suggestion is worthy of consideration in these dull and needy times. His Lordship might pursue his inquiries a little further and ascertain for the benefit of the 'general consumer,' how it is that compradores' prices undergo so many 'ups' and so few 'downs.' Exchange is to blame for a lot, but it is surely not responsible for the alarming increase in compradores' prices during the past year. There need be no anxiety, we should imagine, on the score of who is to receive payment for the Wai Loong. His Lordship may keep his mind easy. The bill will find him out 'in due course.'

THE POOR VICTIMS IN THE KURILES.

PRECISE information about the death in Shashokotan of nine members of Lieutenant Gunji's party's and one solitary settler in Baramushiro, not of the party, has not yet been received, but in the meanwhile a brief account taken from the *Asahi* about these unhappy victims of rash precipitancy may be of interest. It was in July

of last year that 18 of the party separated themselves from the main body in Etrup and set sail to pass the winter in the deserted islands lying further north. They reached Shashokotan on the 29th of the month, and there they divided into two bodies, one of nine settlers who chose to remain on that island, while the other, consisting of seven men, including the Lieutenant himself, proceeded northward and reached the island of Shunushiri. The last intelligence about these adventurous settlers, prior to the receipt of the present sad tidings, was brought to Tokyo by the *Iwaki Kan*, which ship had left the Kuriles for the main island on the 29th of September. Subsequently the same warship proceeded to the island with letters addressed to the settlers by their anxious friends. The condition of the northern sea renders it impossible for any ship to go there before summer. When the *Amaki Kan* paid her second visit, she learned the deplorable state of affairs recorded in this note. Among the men that met with such an unhappy fate in Shashokotan, five had joined the Lieutenant's party at Nemuro after having plodded on foot a long distance from Tokyo to that town in the north-eastern extremity of Hokkaido; one was a Christian preacher; another a surveyor, and the remaining three were an ordinary student, a medical student, and a seaman. Two of the nine victims had left their families in Etrup. The solitary sufferer in Paramushiro was Mr. Wada Heikichi, a native of Tokushima, who had rather recklessly, as we had observed at the time, decided to settle alone in that uninhabited island, carrying with him a small supply of provisions.

THE IMPERIAL FISHERY COMPANY.

THE business of the Imperial Fishery Company appears to be in a very thriving condition, according to the report of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. Last year the Company was entrusted by the Noshomusho with the duty of investigating the haunts of marine animals in that part of the territorial sea situate north of Awa, and was also commissioned to make experiments in hunting the animals. The company, therefore, equipped, and despatched two of its vessels in February last, and so successful were they that, by the first part of April, one of them captured more than 220 seals, and the other had fared nearly as well. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce had given a sum of 3,600 yen to the Company as aid in the prosecution of these investigations; that sum was to cover expenses incurred during the period up to 6th March, and a further appropriation of 3,200 yen was subsequently made. As might have been expected, the Company has become more zealous than ever in discharging the mission entrusted to it, so that up to May the further number of seals captured by the two ships amounted to 300 head. It is also alleged that, in consequence of the presence of these ships, the foreign poaching vessels that used to hunt off the coast of Cape Erimo in Hokkaido, were obliged to keep away from this, their favourite ground. The whaling business of the Company in Teshio as well as in Hokkaido, has been prosecuted with similar success, the hunters having succeeded thus far in capturing no less than 38 whales of varying sizes and kinds. In the cod fishery and the gathering of sea weeds the result was equally good, but, like other merchants in Hokkaido, the Company is now in much trouble owing to insufficiency of shipping facilities, and consequent inability to convey these products to places where they are wanted.

THE IMPERIAL GIFT TO THE TROOPS IN KOREA.

THE Imperial present to the soldiers now in Korea has already been referred to in these columns. It consists of cigarettes and wine. On the 2nd instant the Iwaya Co., in Ginza, Tokyo, received from the Imperial Household an order to manufacture within the space of three days no less than half a million packets of cigarettes, each packet to contain twenty-five cigarettes; the firm was also ordered by the War Department to make 1,300,000 packets of a particular brand of cigarette, each packet to

hold ten. The Imperial intention relative to these very acceptable gifts had already been communicated to Major-General Oshima, Commander-in-Chief of the troops in Korea, and to Rear-Admiral Ito, in command of the Japanese squadron in Korean waters. The replies of these two officers have since reached the Imperial Household Department, asking that their profound gratitude and respect should be conveyed to the Emperor and Empress for their Majesties' most gracious consideration for the comfort for the soldiers and sailors in Korea.

THE METAL MARKET.

MESSRS. S. W. ROYSE & Co.'s report, dated Manchester, May 26th, 1894, say:—The holidays have interfered considerably with business, especially in this district, but after making full allowance for this, the course of affairs in the Pig Iron branch is disappointing. Prices of both Scotch and Middlesbrough Iron have fallen steadily during the month, having lost altogether some 1s. 10s. 3d. per ton, and are tending further downwards. The present position and prospects are unsatisfactory; shipments from Middlesbrough are disappointing, and little fresh business is being done and that only to cover immediate requirements, as is natural when prices are steadily falling. Makers are wanting fresh business, but there is no buying forward. In the Manufactured Iron trade in the Midlands there is also only small business doing, and prices are on the easy side. In the higher-priced Metals there is a more satisfactory state of affairs. Tin is about £1 per ton dearer than it was a month ago, and is steady. Spelter also is steady at just a slight advance, and Lead is unchanged in value. Copper, however, is about 10s. per ton lower during the month.

THE LATE MR. W. W. CARGILL.

THE DEATH is announced of Mr. William Walter Cargill, at 47, Avenue Henri Martin, Paris, on the 23rd of May, at the ripe age of 80 years. Mr. Cargill had many friends in Japan. He first visited this country in 1868 in his capacity as Inspector of the Oriental Bank, and shortly afterwards he accepted an appointment under the Japanese Government in connection with the introduction of railways into this country. He had been one of the founders of the first Oriental Bank, and he played a leading part in the resuscitation of that institution after its failure. He was a man of wide experience, with an exceptional power of winning friends, and nothing is more regrettable about his end than the fact that he did not live long enough to dispel the clouds that settled upon his career after the failure of the second Oriental Bank. While serving in Japan he lived with his family on the Bluff in Yokohama, dispensing profuse hospitality with true Scottish large-heartedness. He visited Japan again in 1883, and seemed to have added nothing to his age, being as hale and hearty as ever, but probably the troubles of the last few years helped to impair his vigorous constitution.

A SHAM PRIEST.

In Sashigaya-cho, Koishikawa District, there lives a petty tradesman named Hagiwara Kanshichi, whose business is to buy the refuse paper and other waste material brought him by street scavengers. Hagiwara is of *shinoku* rank, but long-continued adverse fortune has reduced him to his present humble calling. A week or so ago he noticed that, for several days in succession, a mendicant priest, who used to go about the streets begging for alms, invariably stopped in front of his, Kanshichi's house, not going elsewhere until he had stood still muttering his prayers for quite a while, and this despite the fact that the priest never received anything in the shape of a gift from Kanshichi or his family. The other day, while Kanshichi was in the house the priest came again and began his low-voiced litany. The strong partiality of the priest for his house was not unknown to the tradesman who had heard all about it from his wife; so after the priest had finished his prayers he beckoned to him and

called him in. Kanshichi then thanked the monk for the special favour shown his household and asked the reason was of this unusual act. The priest seemed very much pleased to be questioned in this manner, and humbly taking his seat in the entry of the house, replied that it was because he had seen on a battered screen in the house a monochrome landscape sketch by the hand of the famous artist-monk Gessen Hoshi, whom, though nearly one hundred years dead, he, the mendicant priest, had resolved to revere as his master. Then he began to expatiate on the meritorious life of Gessen who, by selling the artistic master-pieces of his brush, had rebuilt the dilapidated temple consigned to his care. He, the living disciple of Gessen, had been assigned a certain half-ruined temple in Honjo—and he gave the name of the temple and the street in which it stood—so he was resolved to rebuild it as Gessen would have done, only not in this instance by selling pictures, having no artistic talent himself, but by gradually collecting sufficient funds from charitable believers. Kanshichi was moved to admiration by this pious devotion, and although the screen was the last of the many valuable heirlooms he had inherited from his ancestors—all the rest having been sold to support his family—and although Kanshichi had repeatedly refused large sums for the work of art, he tore the picture off the screen and presented it to the priest. Overjoyed at this generous gift, the monk repeatedly thanked the donor and then hurried off. The next day, at the hour when the priest usually made his appearance, the muttered litany was not to be heard; on several following days also the zealous priest failed to put in an appearance. An unpleasant suspicion of having been hoaxed arose in the heart of the honest tradesman, but it was not till some days later that his doubt was verified; for, as business called him to Honjo, he went to the street mentioned by the priest, and found not only no temple there but none in the whole vicinity. The pseudo-mendicant was only a swindler who, knowing that no money could tempt Kanshichi to part with his treasured heirloom, had employed the above successful artifice.

RAILWAY SPEED.

We learn from the vernacular press that the question of speed on railways in Japan is again on the tapis. Some time ago the idea was mooted in the Railway Department that it ought to be possible to attain an average speed of 30 miles an hour on the main trunk line, in which case the journey from Tokyo to Kobe, a distance of 370 miles, could be accomplished in a little over 12 hours, instead of taking more than 18 hours, as it does at present. Nothing more was heard of the project at the time, but the *Fiji Shimpō* says that it has now been revived, and that the Railway Authorities have come to the conclusion, that by doubling the line at a few places, this most desirable improvement could be effected. The cost of the required constructions would not exceed 600,000 yen. It is to be sincerely hoped that the necessary steps will be taken without delay. Japan may be justly congratulated and complimented upon the aptitude she has displayed in acquiring and applying the processes of railway construction and railway working. But truly she has nothing to be proud of in the fact that the average speed developed over the main trunk line of the empire, between the Eastern and the Western Capitals, is only 20 miles an hour.

HONEST JINRIKISHA-MEN.

ON Monday morning three passengers from the steamer *Empress of Japan* came ashore to look at the town, and engaged *jinrikisha* from the English hatoba-stand for the purpose. After calling at several places, they returned to the starting point where they paid the men, as they supposed, one yen each, and further, as a present, gave the *kuruma-ya* yen 2 to divide among themselves. The gentlemen then went on board and the *jinrikisha*-men strolled off to an

exchange shop to obtain small change. Only then did they discover that instead of having yen 5 they had been given a one yen note and four 10 yen notes—forty-one yen. With an honesty very rare among hatoba *jinrikisha*-men, they reported the matter to the police, who immediately went on board the "Empress" packet and interviewed the late fares. The travellers apparently did not understand the reason for the enquiries, so the police returned the money to the pursuer who gave them a receipt for it. The *jinrikisha*-men who have set such a shining example to the rest of the craft, are named Shima Mankichi, Tanaka Tojiro, and Maki Yataro.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION THEMES.

ON Friday the 6th instant the annual competitive examination was held for those who desire to matriculate in the Elective Course of the Imperial University. The number of aspirants was unusually large and as only ten or twelve could hope to enter, the competition was very keen. The students are required to show that they can pass a required standard, either by documents or examination both written and *videlicet*, the principal stress being laid on their acquaintance with the English tongue. The English examinations consists in written and *videlicet* translations from Japanese into English and *vice versa*; conversation; and dictation. The intimate acquaintance with the English language required of the competitors will be seen from the following five sentences, which constituted the subjects for written translation from English into Japanese.

- (1.) The earthquake of the 26th ult. did not last more than five minutes at the outside.
- (2.) Surely here in a newspaper that deserves suspension of one kind; the old-fashioned slip-knot and noose for choice.
- (3.) In the confusion that followed the taking of King Heebaw's Palace in Burmah, the mald-of-honour had their Ting and had made the most of their time.
- (4.) The criminal code of gentlemen in the South is one of appalling severity. Draco could not hold a candle to them.
- (5.) Avaricious men begin to be tempted to believe that success atones for faults; and in this they only lean on the prevalent doctrine of the market.

COPY.

It appears that an aged female, who formerly served in the household of the feudal chief of Himeji, recently visited the Tokyo residence of her quondam lord (Count Sakai), and observing that his lordship crept on all fours to enter his mosquito-net at bed-time, read him a long lecture on the impropriety of adopting such an undignified posture. The good dame's domestic canon was that the nobleman should walk erect to his couch, the danger of mosquitoes going to bed with him being averted by a proper use of fans beforehand. These are the outlines of a tale told with much elaboration by a vernacular contemporary. We reproduce it, not for its own sake, but for the sake of the wonder that it should ever have attracted journalistic attention.

NEW EDITION OF THE "STANDARD DICTIONARY."

A NEW edition has just appeared of the "Standard Dictionary of the English, Chinese and Japanese languages with *Romaji* and *Kana* transliteration. Compiled by Messrs. S. Tsuda, N. Yanagisawa and K. Oi, and revised by the late Professor K. Nakamura and Mr. F. W. Eastlake." This is a very useful book. It is one of the fullest English-Japanese dictionaries now available. The only criticism we have to offer is an expression of regret that the compilers have not endeavoured to bring their work more fully up to date. We do not, of course, profess to have examined the book exhaustively, but have merely tested its character in this respect by looking out a few modern words. Not one of them is to be found. For example—we do not find "Cabinet" (*naiikaku*); "Party Cabinet" (*seito naiikaku*); "Responsible Cabinet" (*seinin naiikaku*); "Political Party" (*seito*); "Politician" (*seijika*); "Diplomatist" (*gaiko-kwan*); "Ratify"—a treaty—(*hijin suru*); "Impeachment" (*dangai*); "Motion"—in the Diet—(*dogi*); "Bill"—parliamentary—(*hoan*); "Introduce"—in the Diet—(*teishutsu suru*); to "Pass"—in the Diet—(*tsuka suru*); to "Reject"—in the Diet—(*hiketsu suru*); "Closure" (*toron shukyo*); "ad-valorem Duty" (*jukwa-zei*);

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"Specific Duty," (*teikwa-sai*); to "Ballot" (*tokyo suru*); "Open Ballot" (*mukimeki tokyo*); "Closed Ballot" (*akmet tokyo*); "Show of Hands" (*kiritsui*); "Fixed Capital" (*ko-tei shihon*); "Floating Capital" (*unten shihon*); "Conventional tariff" (*kyofei sei-ritsu*); "Resolution"—in the Diet—(*ketsu-gi*); "Representation"—to the Government—(*kengi-an*) and so forth. Having looked out each of the above words as they presented themselves at random, and having found them conspicuous by their absence in every case, it occurred to us that a dictionary so very far behind the date of its publication might possibly not contain even such familiar words as *Gikai* (Diet), *Shugi-in* (House of Representatives), *Kisoku-in* (House of Peers), and *Yoso-an* (Address to the Throne). In truth these words are all absent. We conclude, therefore, that the term "Standard Dictionary" is a misnomer, and that the compilers of this book have displayed singular perfunctoriness in presenting such an obsolete work to the public.

SOME ADDITIONAL NEWS ABOUT DR. KITAZATO'S DISCOVERY.

FURTHER particulars about the doings of Dr. Kitazato's party in Hongkong are given in a letter that one of the assistants has written to a friend in Tokyo. Dr. Aoyama has already examined nine corpses of plague patients and has discovered in all of them the same symptoms. This, of course, is strongly corroborative of Dr. Kitazato's discovery. One interesting question raised by the investigators refers to the popular appellation of the disease. It has been discovered that not one black spot presents itself on any of the pest-patients. The writer of the letter suggests that the term "black death" may have been suggested by the melancholy that constitutes a marked symptom of the dread malady. He further says that from experiments carried on thus far, the danger of transmission of the disease by direct contact is comparatively rare, but entry into the filthy habitations of the Chinese where patients have been, is most dangerous. The party intended to leave Hongkong at the end of June, and then to proceed to Canton, whence it is expected to start home in the early part of July. This, purpose, we surmise, must have been altered by the sudden illness of Drs. Aoyama and Ishigami.

THE TEMPERATURE THIS YEAR.

To arrive at an idea of the temperature experienced during this summer up to the present, we want something more than a comparative statement of the thermometric readings on the hottest days of recent years. Nevertheless such a statement is not without interest. We take it from the *Kokkai*:—

Year.	Hottest Day.	Temperature.
1882.....	27th July	93.6°
1883.....	13th August	93.6°
1884.....	16th September	91.7°
1885.....	21st August	89.2°
1886.....	14th July	97.9°
1887.....	26th August	97.1°
1888.....	21st August	97.0°
1889.....	3rd August	89.2°
1890.....	25th June	92.2°
1891.....	13th August	93.9°
1892.....	17th August	92.5°
1893.....	12th August	92.8°
1894.....	1st July	91.1°

Of course we may look forward to hotter days than July 1st was. The above table shows, at least, that there is still a large margin before this year rivals 1886 (the cholera year) or 1887.

THE TANKO KAISHA'S SHARES.

THE vernacular press notes a disposition among the nobility to sell their shares in the 15th National Bank and purchase instead shares in the Tanko Kaisha. Several important transactions of this nature have already been completed or are about to be completed. The explanation is simple enough. Put in a concrete form it amounts to this: 156,000 *yen* invested in shares of the 15th National Bank produces, according to the latest returns, 7,800 *yen* annually, whereas the same sum invested in shares of the Tanko Kaisha, the last dividend declared by which was 14 per cent., produces 12,782 *yen* annually.

Naturally if the nobles regard the prospects of the Tanko Kaisha with confidence their disposition to invest in its shares where the advantage is so palpable need not surprise us. Their confidence, however is not shared by everybody.

CAPTAIN BERNARD.

CAPTAIN ISAAC BERNARD, formerly of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, whose death took place on May 19th at his residence Cromwell House, Huntingdon, used to be one of the best-known men in the Far East. He was a rare combination of an excellent seaman and a thorough *bon-vivant*, and he earned the reputation of making the ship he commanded exceptionally comfortable to his friends. He had also very pronounced literary tastes, and to travel with him used to be regarded as one of the chief pleasures accessible to tourists in the East. He must have attained a considerable age, but upon this point we possess no exact information, nor is anything said in the home papers about the cause of his death. We are only told that it was sudden.

THE POISON OF THE "FUGU."

THE *Official Gazette* says that Dr. Tawara, Chief of the Sanitary Laboratory in the Department of Home Affairs, has succeeded in separating the poisonous element contained in the *fugu* (Tetraodon). Many experts had already experimented with that object, but no one succeeded further than to reach the conclusion that the poison must be contained in the ovaries of the fish. Dr. Tawara appears to have spent a very long time on his experiments. His verdict is that the fish contains two poisons, one alkaline and the other acid. To the former he has given the name "Tetradonin," and to the latter that of "Tetradonic Acid." Of the two the latter is much more deadly than the former. The *Official Gazette* gives a long account of the analytical processes by which this result was attained.

NEW BOOKS.

AMONG the new books announced for the coming Autumn are two of more than passing interest to Far Easterns. The Hon. G. N. Curzon, M.P., takes precedence with "Problems of the Far East," an octavo. Sir Edwin Arnold, having collected a series of articles contributed chiefly to American magazines and newspapers, will republish them under the title of "Wandering Words." The book will contain many illustrations from photographs and from drawings by Ben Boothby. Mr. Henry Dunning's book on "Bimetallism" is almost ready. The publishers of these volumes are Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co.

MEETING OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

IN the Offices of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce a meeting of directors of Chambers of Commerce in the various parts of the country was held during about a week, commencing from the 1st of the month. The subject of deliberation was certain amendments of the Regulations relating to the Organization of Chambers of Commerce, amendments proposed by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. More than thirty representatives of the Chambers were present, and such zeal did they bring to the discharge of their task that they concluded it in a much shorter number of days than had been at first expected by the Department. The discussion took place under the chairmanship of Mr. Wakamiya, Chief of the Board of Commerce and Industry, and many important decisions were arrived at. Among other things it was resolved that a Chamber of Commerce might be established even in a place where the income-tax system had not yet been put into operation, as, for example, Hokkaido. The provision in the old Regulations that a Chamber of Commerce must be composed of persons paying income tax is considered highly inconvenient, since it precludes the establishment of a Chamber either in Hakodate, one of the treaty ports, or in Otaru, a special port of export, simply because income tax is not yet levied in Hokkaido. On the other hand, instances of the other extreme are infrequently seen, inasmuch as, in unreason-

ing obedience to the letter of the law, Chambers have been established at places where they are of no particular use. It had been proposed by the Department to amend this provision in the sense that a Chamber of Commerce might be established in any place where the Department of Agriculture deemed such a step desirable. Another important decision, though not strictly connected with the amendment, was that views entertained by any given Chamber of Commerce on commercial affairs, or statistics connected with the latter, or other useful information of a similar character should be communicated to the public at large. This decision may appear strange to outsiders, but it marks in truth an important departure, for Japanese Chambers of Commerce have virtually confined themselves hitherto to giving replies to questions put to them by Government offices, and have neglected the equally important function of furnishing useful information to the public. For this defective method of working the organization of the Chambers was in part responsible, and as the organization was thoroughly amended at the recent meeting, it is expected that in future the Chambers will answer the true purposes for which they were established of serving as advisory bodies on commercial affairs both to the Government and to the public at large.

THE CENTRAL FUND OF THE CITY OF TOKYO.

IN Tokyo there is a Reserve Fund of considerable amount and of some historical interest. Its origin is said to date as far back as about a century ago, when the Tokugawa Shogunate was still in the height of its prosperity. Matsu-daira Yetchu-no-kami Sadanobu, the celebrated Shirakawa Shosho, being then Senior Councilor of the Shogunate, spared no pains to economize the expenditures of the Regency and to inculcate thrifty habits among both ruler and ruled. One of his admirable measures was to cause the citizens of Yedo to retrench as much as possible the common expenses of the city and to lay aside the surplus against famine or any other extraordinary incident. For more than seventy years, that is to say, up to the beginning of the *Meiji* era, this system was kept up, so that the money thus saved amounted to between a million and some six hundred thousand *yen*. When the Shogunate came to an end, this sum was transferred to the new Government, and out of it a certain amount was paid toward repairing the five great bridges of the city. In the year 1872, the late Viscount Okubo Ichio, being Governor of the City, a sum of 670,000 *yen* was entrusted out of the fund to the Chamber of Commerce, newly established at that time, with instructions that it should be devoted to repairing the streets and bridges. When Mr. Kusumoto became Governor, in succession to the late Viscount, he considered that to place the common fund of the City under the control of the Chamber of Commerce, which never in any sense could be regarded as representing the citizens, was a step by no means proper, and he therefore caused the money to be re-transferred to the Municipal Office. Thence it was subsequently handed over to the City Assembly when the organization of the *fu* and *ken* assemblies came into force in the year 1879. The building then used for the municipal office was never suitable. It had been the residence of some feudal lord, and was in every way inconvenient. Hence the erection of a proper City office was a question that frequently came up for discussion by the Authorities. The lamented Mr. Numa Shuichi was one of the most earnest advocates of constructing such an office. He took great pains to have the scheme realized, especially when he held the post of chairman of the City Assembly. His views were shared by Mr. Yoshikawa, now Minister of Justice, and then the Governor of the city. By their joint exertions the project of construction was definitely settled, the programme being that the office should be built at an expense of 320,000 *yen*, of which 220,000 should be paid out of the Reserve Fund, the remainder to be obtained by the sale of the present city office, and by other means. Thus for the con-

struction of the new municipal offices within the premise of the Castle, the Tokyo people are indebted to the prudent administration of the Lord of Shirakawa, a century ago. We take these facts from the *Hochi Shimbusu*. Our contemporary says nothing as to the exact amount of the Fund now remaining, but we presume that it is the difference between 600,000 yen and 220,000 yen, namely 380,000 yen.

A NOVEL INSURANCE COMPANY.

QUITE a new departure has been devised in Kyoto in the establishment of insurance companies. A Kyoto citizen named Ikeda Zenzaburo has projected, with the cooperation of several others, the establishment of a dog insurance company with a capital of five thousand yen. This gentleman has calculated that there are in Kyoto 3,353 native dogs, and about 4,000 foreign dogs, all kept by some one or other of the city. These domestic pets are, however, harassed in Kyoto, as in many other places, with their inveterate foes the dog-killers, who prowl about the street, and, tempting them with something to eat, despatch them with the blows of iron bludgeons while the poor victims are eating the morsels all unconscious of the wicked designs of the dog-killers. It is of course unlawful for them to kill dogs which are kept by some one, but in their eagerness to get a canine skin they do not scruple whether the dogs they are going to kill are kept or not. This indiscriminate slaughter is said to have become especially active lately in Kyoto, and the dog-owners are therefore put to much trouble for the safety of their pets. These shrewd set of men have thought that the time for making a big profit has arrived and they have consequently determined to start a dog insurance company, which professes to insure the loss or death of a dog by paying a small premium every month. Death by disease is, however, not insured, death must come by the hands of dog-killers.

HOMER NODS.

THE precise and cocksurely correct *Athenaeum* has been caught napping. The issue to hand by the last mail contains a blunder of unparalleled magnitude for a journal such as the *Athenaeum* strives to be. In Messrs. Sampson, Low, Marston, & Co.'s list of forthcoming works we find the announcement of a work by Capt. Mahan, who has so lately been wined and dined in England's metropolis, set out as follows:—"Admiral Farragut.—A biography based on family papers of the great Confederate Admiral, who attacked regardless of consequences and never turned back." And such is fame! The man who inflicted the worst whippings upon the Confederates in the Civil War is now gravely placed among their ranks by the leading literary journal of London. Well might *Punch* satirically say the other day that Englishmen move so fast to-day that the history of the day before in other lands is not worth their retaining.

FIRMS AND FACTORIES.

SOME interesting statistics are given in the *Official Gazette* concerning the number of firms and companies in existence in Japan up to the end of 1892. The total is 5,162, of which, however, 527 were rejected as being imperfect in organization or otherwise obscure. The actual number is thus reduced to 4,635. Of these, 2,258 were joint stock organizations; 2,258 were otherwise organized, while the remaining 20 were not distinct in their nature. Classified according to the amount of capital possessed by each, 2,918 had less than 10,000 yen; 1,164 had a capital of over 10,000 and less than 50,000 yen; 227 had between 50,000 and 100,000 yen; while 283 had a capital of more than 100,000 yen. Of the 40 remaining, the amount of capital was not ascertainable. The dates of their establishment presented a striking picture. The oldest firm dated seven centuries back; ten others were founded between 150 and 200 years ago; a large number were started since 1877, but the majority had then (1892), been only three or four years in existence. Industrial firms and factories numbered 2,767 in all, of which 493 employed steam, 247 water and another 247 both steam and water power;

the remaining 1,780 employed no power of this description. With regard to the nature of the business transacted by these firms and factories:—1,415 were connected with clothing and articles for personal wear; 429 were banks or dealt with monetary matters; 333 had to do with minerals; 315 with transportation; 249 with domestic furniture; 217 with agriculture; another 217 with foodstuffs; 214 with articles of daily consumption; 164 with public works and architecture; 144 with marine industries; 142 with articles of luxury; 132 with printing; 122 with technology; 166 with sericulture; 101 with metal articles; 35 with insurance; 28 with tools and machinery; and 261 miscellaneous. The following table gives the number of firms and factories classified according to the date of their establishment, the list being brought down to the end of 1893:—

Date of Origin.	No. of Firms or Factories.	Date of Origin.	No. of Firms or Factories.
700-651 years ago ...	1 ...	1873	34
400-351 years ago ...	2 ...	1874	39
350-301 years ago ...	5 ...	1875	60
300-251 years ago ...	8 ...	1876	43
250-201 years ago ...	8 ...	1877	88
200-151 years ago ...	10 ...	1878	74
150-101 years ago ...	25 ...	1879	105
100-91 years ago ...	12 ...	1880	153
90-81 years ago ...	17 ...	1881	175
80-71 years ago ...	21 ...	1882	170
70-61 years ago ...	24 ...	1883	160
60-51 years ago ...	16 ...	1884	156
50-41 years ago ...	32 ...	1885	162
40-31 years ago ...	31 ...	1886	268
30-25 years ago ...	29 ...	1887	410
1868	15 ...	1888	433
1869	8 ...	1889	505
1870	13 ...	1890	444
1871	17 ...	1891	338
1872	17 ...	1892	443
Date of origin uncertain, 64.		Grand Total, 4,635.	

GUARDS FOR POWDER MAGAZINES.

BOTH the *Asahi* and *Hochi* are responsible for a statement that a Chinese, in the disguise of a Japanese, was arrested in the early days of this month, near the powder magazine under the charge of the Sasebo Admiralty. It is alleged that a sentry stationed there saw a suspicious looking personage prowling about in the vicinity of the magazine. This made the sentry still more vigilant, and his watchfulness was not unnecessary, for, toward the dead of the night, he saw, to his great alarm, a man approaching the building in which the powder was kept, and proceeding to light, with a match, a faggot that he had brought with him. A few minutes delay and the fire must have reached the powder within, when, of course, the building with everything in its immediate vicinity must have been blown into the air. The sentry stealthily approached the desperate ruffian, and caught him as he was in the act of kindling the faggot. When examined the man pretended to be a Japanese, but something seeming strange about him, he was more closely questioned by the officers, when he confessed that he was a Chinese specially despatched by the Government of Peking to spy Japan. He was subsequently transferred to the custody of the proper authorities. It is said that this incident has convinced the army of the necessity of instituting a guard over magazines, armouries, and barracks still more vigilant, and it has therefore decided to post an additional number of guards over them.

FOREIGN SEALERS IN JAPAN.

A SEALING schooner of the Imperial Fishery Company lately arrived at Hakodate, having hunted for seal in several places, from the vicinity of Kinkazan to the coasts of Hokkaido, for a considerable period of time. In the sequel of investigations the crew discovered that the spots where this marine animal is found in greatest abundance are from off the north-eastern coast of Kinkazan to the sea along the shores of Kushiro in Hokkaido. They also found that sealing operations are conducted by foreigners on a much larger scale than by Japanese. In the strait of Tugaru, that is, the narrow strip of water separating the northern extremity of the main island from Hokkaido, they saw many as fifty foreign schooners, whereas there were only three Japanese. In fact, the total

number of foreign sealers engaged in hunting along the coasts of Japan must reach more than a hundred. Moreover, their dexterity in capturing the animal is far beyond that of the Japanese, so among the sealers that put into Hakodate this year, some brought as many as two thousand skins, the lowest not being less than two hundred and fifty. The average take for one foreign schooner may thus be put at 500 skins. Estimated at 30 yen per head, this means that the foreign sealers are taking away from the coasts of Japan every year a booty worth a million and a half yen. We quote all this from the vernacular press.

A NEW ASSURANCE COMPANY.

AMONG recent registrations, says a writer in *Fairplay*, is that of the "Lombard Assurance Company, Limited," with a nominal capital of a million in £10 shares, £5 of which is to be treated as a reserve liability, available only in the event of liquidation. The new Company, is, I presume, to acquire the British business of the Hongkong, which finds it to its advantage to withdraw from this Company; and it is to be under the general management of Messrs. Matheson & Co. of 3, Lombard-street. There will, no doubt, be inquisitive people, who will ask how business which was not good enough for the Hongkong can be beneficial to its English successor; and, however influential the great house of Matheson & Co. may be, what are its qualifications for insurance management? I must confess my inability to answer these queries; but it may be assumed that, while the "general" management is vested in Messrs. Matheson, the underwriting, which is after all the main point, will be very much in the hands of officials who know something of the work. As to the personnel of these officials nothing has yet been said; but it is to be hoped it will be thoroughly practical and efficient, and that it will not make ducks-and-drakes of the premiums by gratuitously large abatements; otherwise the fate of the new Company can very easily be foreseen.

THE IRONWORKS AT HANYANG.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Hongkong Daily Press* writes as follows:—

SIR,—In your leading article of Thursday morning's issue you comment on the supposed failure of the ironworks at Hanyang to come up to the expectations so confidently expressed by the supporters of the promoter, H. E. Chang Chih-tung. Having so lately as the 22nd of last month visited the works in question under the auspices of M. Braive, who is in charge, I trust you will allow me to dissent from your views in one or two particulars.

To begin with, the works are what may be called small and in no way pretentious as a public concern, there being in all but one hot-blast furnace and two steel (a Bessemer and a Siemens-Martin), a small-arms factory in an advanced state towards completion, and a gun factory in embryo, together with, of course, a rolling plant for rails. Everything now as regards steel-making plant is complete, and in fact two days after my visit the blast furnace was to be set in action, but unfortunately I had no time to remain behind and see its inauguration.

Your mention of there being some hitch as regards the supply of coal from the neighbourhood I have heard nothing of; but even so, that in itself would be but a slight drawback, as in the event of the local coal supply being found insufficient, sea-borne coal is always to be obtained, at what cost of course I am unable to say, but still nothing extravagant seeing that the works are enclosed on two sides by the Yangtze and the Han Rivers.

The want that is really felt is that of coke, and not coal, as apparently till everything else was in readiness it seems never to have struck those in authority that ovens for converting one into the other were indispensable, coke, of course, being the material used in smelting and not coal. I may mention that there is no indication of any such ovens being commenced, but doubtless they will be in due course.

After having erected their costly plant it is rather ludicrous that in order to start the blast furnace, 3,000 tons (I fancy I am right in the number) of coke had to be brought from Europe, as also had ordinary pig iron for conversion into steel by the Bessemer process.

What may have been H.E.'s object when first starting on this venture it is not for me to say

but as for such a Quixotic idea as that of constructing a railway to Peking ever having entered the brain of so astute a Chinaman as we are led to understand His Excellency is, I don't for one moment believe it, though no doubt he said so originally. Castings of twenty tons are not required for making ordinary rails, any more than are the hundred and one appliances to be found in various parts of the works. It is more than probable that under the cloak of patriotism he has started on private business on a comparatively large scale.

Such castings as I have spoken of are only used in the manufacture of heavy guns, such as are now being constructed in the Shanghai Arsenal, and it may be with the idea of supplying his brother Viceroy—on payment, of course—with material for guns, rifles, etc., (to obviate their purchase in Europe) that he has launched forth on this comparatively great undertaking.

Be his object what it may, it would be a thousand pities, now that the money has been spent, his own private money too, to a great extent, that the want of such a common commodity as coke should in any way prevent the fulfilment of his desires.

WATCH-TOWER REGULATIONS.

THE Naval Department has issued a set of Watch-tower Regulations over the signature of Count Saigo, Minister of State for the Navy, by Imperial Ordinance No. LXXVII. The towers are to be established at important places along the coast and are for the purpose of carrying on a signal service between war-vessels and the land, and also for other important objects connected with maritime affairs. The business to be transacted at the towers is specified as follows:—

(1.) To keep a seaward watch. (2.) To signal by telegraph. (3.) To compile reports relating to war vessels and other kinds of ships passing along the coast. (4.) To take meteorological observations. (5.) To collect information respecting shipwrecks. The towers are to be placed under the control of the respective Naval Stations in the districts, and are to be officered by one superintendent (Commander or Lieutenant), one non-commissioned officer to deal with general affairs, one tower-chief, and two assistants. For the tower-chief a salary ranging from 30 to 12 yen, and for assistants salaries varying from 25 to 10 yen are to be given.

WHY THE CHINESE SEEK TO ACCUMULATE WEALTH.

It disgusts us to think, says the *Yiji Shimpō* with fine indignation, that the ultimate object of Chinese who labour patiently for years in strange lands, is to accumulate a sum sufficient to enable them, in later life, to indulge in opium-smoking and other pleasures of the senses. There is no more lascivious people in the world than the Chinese. Their novels are notoriously immoral, their newspapers team with puffs and advertisements of aphrodisiacs, and they are proud of the number of concubines they may be able to keep. The kidnapping of little girls, so fearfully prevalent in China, is wholly due to the system of concubinage. These girls are freely sold and frequently change hands. The average market value of a girl of eight years is about forty taels. Kidnappers prowl about the country both at night and by day, and parents who are suddenly bereft of their daughters in this manner have nothing to do but submit to fate, for they can obtain no redress in all that vast land and there is no means for the recovery of their lost daughters. The only way to prevent this kidnapping of their female children is to keep them from going out of doors unless well protected. This brutal method of stealing children, known only in the most barbarous lands, is not confined to the borders of China. Kidnappers have stretched their vicious hands even to Japan, where stories of young girls having mysteriously disappeared are not infrequently seen in the newspapers. They have in reality been kidnapped by the unscrupulous agents of Chinese procurers.

THE EPIDEMIC OF DYSENTERY.

PUBLIC attention is not much directed to the epidemic of dysentery prevailing in Shikoku and elsewhere, though it has assumed dimensions worthy of notice. The *Yiji Shimpō* quotes some figures. In Hiroshima Prefecture from the commencement of the epidemic to the 30th of June there were 76 cases, of which 21 ended

fatally. In Kochi Prefecture from the commencement until the 30th of June there were 279 cases and 39 deaths. In Ehime Prefecture from the 26th to the 30th of June—an interval of five days—there were 150 cases and 22 deaths. In Oita Prefecture up to the 4th instant there were 562 cases and 110 deaths. In Wakayama Prefecture from the 1st instant to the 5th there were 93 cases and 73 deaths, an appalling rate of mortality. In Osaka also the epidemic is raging. It is a curious fact that epidemics of cholera among the Japanese have generally been preceded by epidemics of dysentery among the foreign communities, though the latter disease has never been of a type so virulent as that now prevailing in Shikoku. We trust that the dysentery among the Japanese may not be the precursor of cholera. It is too late in the season now for the dread disease to develop serious proportions even if it does break out, but cholera is an enemy against which no feeling of security is possible.

A YOUTHFUL VIOLINIST.

THERE is staying at the Central Hotel, Yokohama, a youthful violinist of some thirteen summers who has recently travelled across Siberia from St. Petersburg. The lad, who rejoices in the name of Kocma Dumcheff, is a Donkoi Cossack, whose fingers have been skilled to the uses of the violin and bow from his cradle up, and in proof of his marvellous powers he wears upon his concert-going tunic medals conferred upon him at Stockholm, Schusselburg, St. Petersburg and other musical centres; while another valued possession is a handsome gold watch, richly embossed with the Russian double eagle, a personal gift from His Majesty the Czar. Master Dumcheff's journey across Siberia occupied about eight months, and was performed in sleighs, on horseback, and occasionally in a Russian pack-cart. Should sufficient inducement offer, a violin recital will doubtless be arranged before the young performer leaves for America.

DEATH OF A TOKUGAWA PRINCESS.

THE death is announced of Princess Mika, Consort of Prince Keiki, the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns, and elder sister of H.M. the Empress-Dowager. The deceased lady was the daughter of Prince Kikutai and was adopted into the house of Prince Ichijo. In 1855 she became the wife of Prince Keiki, and after the fall of the Shogunate accompanied her husband into his retirement at Suruga. From the close of April last she fell sick and moved to the residence of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato at Sendagaya, in the suburbs of Tokyo, in order to be within reach of the best medical assistance. But the exceptional heat of last month proved too much for her debilitated constitution and at 10 a.m. on the 9th instant she expired. The Princess was in her 60th year. Her funeral will take place at 6 a.m. on the 15th instant, the place of burial being the Kwanyei Temple at Ueno.

EXPLOSION AT A GUNPOWDER FACTORY.

AN explosion, attended by the loss of three lives, occurred in the Government's Gunpowder Factory at Itabashi on the 9th instant. The powder in process of manufacture was the smokeless variety, and it had been carried to the last, or most critical, stage, when the accident happened. The room in which the explosion took place is built with a special view to such catastrophes, the walls being of brick, a foot thick, on three sides, while on the fourth there is a wooden face only, so as to constitute a point of least resistance in a safe direction. In consequence of this precaution the surrounding buildings and machinery suffered no damage whatever. The three men engaged in that particular part of the factory—Mr. Obata Shigejiro, an expert, and two workmen, Nishima and Juda—were killed on the spot. No cause has yet been assigned for the explosion.

A WASTED DAY.

REFERRING to an attempt by burglars to open a Milner's safe recently in London, the *Globe*, of May 22nd, says:—"We shall not be sup-

posed to have any undue sympathy with the enterprising burglar if we say that we cannot help feeling a certain compassion for the baffled house-breakers of Hatton Garden. Sincere and whole-hearted effort is always more or less respectable, and one has the same sort of half regret at their want of success which everybody must be conscious of feeling towards that viper who wasted his energies in trying to bite a file. These worthy fellows had intended to make a grand coup for wealth, and the treasures of a large diamond cutter in Hatton Garden were to be extracted from the safe. On Saturday evening they entered the premises provided with a regular siege-train of burglarious implements, and with a most admirable commissariat. Having thus done all in the way of preparation which could reasonably be expected, they began the siege of the safe. For something like thirty hours did these devoted burglars continue to prize and drill and prize, without apparently making the least impression on the safe. Finally they were obliged to leave with nothing done, no profits, and the painful consciousness of having completely wasted a day and a half of severest toil."

ELECTIONEERING IDEAS.

SENTIMENT always commands consideration in Japan. A story with sentimental elements is sure of appreciative reception. The *Shin Choya*, at much length and with evident marks of admiration, tells of a Mr. Nakajima Yubachi who desired to contest one of the districts of Gumma Prefecture in the next general election, but was prevented by his father under somewhat exceptional circumstances. Mr. Nakajima sat for the same district in the last Diet as a representative of the "strong-foreign-policy" party, but it seems that his return in the approaching election is very uncertain, and that the expenditure involved would be some ten thousand yen. His father argued that to incur such an outlay on account of a doubtful result would be far less patriotic than to distribute it among candidates of the same politics as Mr. Nakajima, whose return could be secured by a slight additional outlay. It was therefore decided that Mr. Nakajima should stand aside, and that the ten thousand yen should be divided among five other "strong-foreign-policy" supporters. Certainly it is only in Japan that such things happen.

SOCIAL ITEMS.

THE Vice-Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Madame Hayashi will remove from the official residence at Kasumigaseki on the 12th instant to No. 75, Sankochō, Shirokane, Shiba district, pending the completion of the repairs necessitated at their present residence by the recent earthquake.

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The Saturday receptions at the Belgian Legation are discontinued during the hot weather, the Minister and his family having left town for the hills.

PERSONAL ITEM.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Madame Tokugawa Mika-ko, wife of the ex-Shogun, Tokugawa Keiki, died on the 9th inst. at the residence of Prince Tokugawa Iyesato at Sendagaya, Tokyo, where she had been lying ill for some time. The deceased was an elder sister of H.I.M. the Empress, and was sixty years of age. An Imperial message of condolence was dispatched yesterday to the family of the deceased. The funeral will take place on the 15th inst.

QUARREL ON BOARD THE "ANGERS."

A QUARREL broke out on board the steamship *Angers* on the 10th inst. between some fifty or sixty Japanese coolies and the sailors of the vessel. Shortly before noon the Japanese coolies were indulging in their noon-day meal on the upper deck, when a sailor, named Johnson, passed by. In so doing he pushed a *bento* box aside with his foot, overturning it. The whole thing was accidental, but one coolie, named Hayashi Kamejiro, at once sprang up and struck John-

son on the breast. Another sailor came up assist his comrade and pushed Hayashi away. Then the whole of the coolies rose against the sailors. On a signal being hoisted a number of water police came on board and subdued the disturbance.

A STRANGE STORY.

THE *Nippon* has, once again, fallen from the sublime in the ridiculous owing to its accustomed ill-calculated haste in praising everything Japanese and decrying all connected with foreigners. It stated a day or so ago that a strange rumour had reached the ears of the authorities to the effect that Major Mori, now pursuing his studies in Italy, had sustained serious injuries with fatal result. He was said to have fallen from a height in the barrack in which he was lodging, and to have been killed. The *Nippon* places no confidence in the report, but remarks that as the Japanese Government has taken steps to obtain precise information, the truth in the case will soon be apparent. Major Mori is—or was—an officer attached to the Koishikawa Arsenal, and no officer in the whole Japanese army was his equal in the science of projectiles. An Italian expert engaged in the Arsenal a few years ago was by no means his equal, so much so that whenever the Major put him a question he was compelled to make an evasive reply. Nay more, remarks this Chauvinist paper, the Italian actually found the place too hot for him on account of the superior attainments of Major Mori, and was compelled to throw up the situation before the expiration of his term. The Italian expert was succeeded by his younger brother, who was not a whit better than himself. The Government is greatly dissatisfied with him, but dares not dismiss him on account of international considerations. The Japanese Government has already incurred the displeasure of France because of the adoption of the German system in the army, and so it is to be apprehended that an unceremonious dismissal of the Italian would similarly affect Japan's friendship with Italy. Now, shortly after the return, in disgrace, of the elder brother, Major Mori was ordered by the Government to proceed to Italy in order to further prosecute his studies, and a rumour states that while in that country he gave great anxiety to the Italian Government owing to his indirect discovery of its military secrets while, at the same time, he drew upon himself the envious hatred of the Italian officers by reason of his superior talents and accomplishments. The *Nippon* concludes that the alarming intelligence concerning the Major may in some way be connected with these "facts."

In a subsequent issue, this remarkable paper has been obliged to perform the disgraceful task of recalling all that it had stated with such ostentatious pride and supreme contempt for foreigners. It now says that the predecessor of the present incumbent was a first-rate expert, having a European fame for his invention of an important instrument used in gun-laying; that Major Mori, whose talents the *Nippon* has vaunted to the skies, far from out rivaling him, was a sincere admirer of the excellent skill of the Italian gentleman. He was indeed held in high esteem not only by the Major but also by every officer in the Japanese army, so much so that when the gentleman was, on account of physical debility resulting from climatic conditions, released from his duties at his own urgent request, Major Mori was ordered by the Army authorities to accompany him to Italy, in order to complete the studies begun under his supervision during his brief sojourn in Japan. The *Nippon* also abjectly confesses the error in its statement concerning the younger brother at present employed in Japan.

There are those who admire the *Nippon*—we have met with such people—for what they are pleased to call its "sturdy patriotism." But really after such a painful exposé of its unreasoning rancour against foreigners, its readiness to disseminate the grossest falsehoods, and

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Quarrels and Fights 12
Suicides 13
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Judged by the number of items, the subjects are far in advance of the rest, but *Kokumin's* correspondent points out, in from the nature of the matter, immoral licentious paragraphs unquestionably head list. And this is certainly not an exaggerated statement, for some of the more openly vicious *Ko Shimbunshi* use often over two-thirds of their space in retailing nasty anecdotes, and that in a manner showing that they revel in the exposure of the very worst side of human nature.

A PEER'S WAY OF DOING BUSINESS.

A TYPICAL instance of the manner in which some Japanese peers transact business, is given in the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. A certain Viscount residing in Honjo, Tokyo, has quite sufficient means to maintain his family in a manner befitting his rank; nevertheless he holds the not illogical opinion that to live without engaging in some active business, even though a peer, would mean ultimate ruin in this world where the struggle for existence is so keen and merciless. For this reason he determined, some little time ago, to find some lucrative employment for his son and heir, and was therefore greatly pleased to get for him, through the kindly offices of a relative, a clerkship in the Nobles' Bank, at a monthly salary of twelve yen. But the distance from Honjo to Shimbashi, where the Bank is, being great, the family decided that a jinrikisha-man should be specially engaged to daily convey the young gentleman to his office. This cost nine yen a month, leaving only three yen as net profit. But then the noble apprentice must needs have his tiffin at the Bank, and this could not be taken thither in a wallet or box as is the case of clerks of humbler extraction. The young clerk therefore always sent for his lunch either to a famous eel-house near Shimbashi or to the Seiyoken in Tsukiji. The result was that the monthly bill for this modest refreshment amounted to at least twenty yen. In a word, the daily attendance of the heir at the Bank occasioned the Viscount an actual loss of some seventeen yen each month, and the *karo*, or steward, deeming this a most foolish extravagance, acquainted his master with the true aspect of the case. After listening attentively to the steward's statement, the Viscount remarked that, after all, he believed it more profitable for a peer to have no particular employment, and therewith ordered his son to retire from the Bank at once.

EARTHQUAKES.

ABOUT twenty-minutes past four o'clock on Tuesday morning two sharp shocks of earthquake, following each other in quick succession, were felt, and about half-past five there was a long continued shock composed of small movements. The direction in each case seemed to be from the N.E.

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE.

WE believe that the successor of the late Mr. Hugh Fraser as Her Majesty's Representative at the Court of Japan will be the Honble. P. Le Poer Trench. The probabilities lay between Mr. J. G. Kennedy and Mr. Trench, and it

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THE Tokyo *Asahi* is
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The principal centres
Saga, Kyoto, Ishikaw
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follow :—

Year.	Value of Total Production.
1890	2,099,244
1891	2,184,234
1892	3,762,125

JAPAN'S BIG SHIP.

THE vernacular press is praying for the speedy completion of the 12,000 ton man-of-war now in process of building at the Thames Ironworks to order of this country. It would certainly be a comfortable thing for Japan were the monster's services available at this juncture, but whatever may be the rapidity of British ship-building, we fear that the Korean embargo will have become an affair of the distant past before the new ship can reach Japan.

THE IMPERIAL COMMERCIAL BANK.

OFFICIAL permission to establish the Imperial Commercial Bank (*Teikoku Shogyo Ginko*) was granted on the 9th instant. The projectors of the scheme have hitherto been holding their meetings and transacting their business in a building attached to the Imperial Hotel, but it has now been decided that they will have their head-quarters at the building formerly occupied by the 33rd National Bank.

MR. J. CONDER.

THE *Gazette* notifies that the Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto Josiah Conder, Esq., Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, Her Majesty's Royal licence and authority that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the Sacred Treasure of the Third Class, which His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has been pleased to confer upon him in recognition of his services while actually and entirely employed beyond Her Majesty's dominions in the capacity of Architect in the service of the Japanese Government.

THE JAPANESE PUBLIC AND THE TROOPS IN KOREA.

SUCH numerous offers of money and articles have been made by Japanese desirous of smoothing

Original from

eking, a later telegram, said to have been received from Tientsin, states that the Viceroy undertook the journey in obedience to the summons of the Emperor. The *Nichi Nichi* still hesitates to accept the report.

The alleged dispute between the Japanese Minister, Mr. Otori, and Major-General Oshima is said to have been occasioned by a recent proclamation of the Chinese Commander, Shih, alluding to Korea as a Chinese dependency. On receiving this news, the Japanese Commander became highly indignant about the insult that the proclamation contained toward Korea, and insisted on instantly marching his army against the Chinese troops at A-san and demanding an apology from the Chinese General. Mr. Otori of course advocated the milder method of diplomatically asking for the revocation of the offensive allusion. After animated discussions between the General and the Minister, the latter's opinion at last prevailed, and the obnoxious words are stated to have been revoked by the Chinese Commander. We (*Japan Mail*) do not answer for the accuracy of these details.

The *Kokumun Shimbun's* Söul correspondent has sent the following telegrams:—"The tendency to rely upon Japan is steadily increasing in the Korean Court, and the pro-Japanese, or Progressive, party is daily growing more and more powerful. Yuan Shikai and Ming Eishun are now enemies. Their quarrel was occasioned by Ming's refusal to endorse Yuan's proposal to guard the four gates of the Royal Palace with Chinese troops. The Chinese Resident is said to have spat in the face of the Korean Minister. The Progressive party advocates the necessity of demanding the withdrawal of the Chinese troops; to which the opposite party replies by saying that, should the Chinese troops be withdrawn, there would be no knowing what the Japanese army might not attempt. But the opinion of the former party is said to be more powerful in the Government than that of the latter."

"Cho Giyen and An Shiju are the two most enthusiastic leaders of the Progressive party. Wing Eishun has also joined it. Even Hong Tjyong-on is said to belong to the same party."

"The Progressive party in the Korean Government is considering the advisability of asking the Tai Won-kün to assume the direction of affairs in the capacity of Prime Minister."

"A certain influential Korean is said to have recently called upon Mr. Otori. He is reported to have made the following statement:—"Availing itself of the present opportunity, our Government will introduce thorough reforms, and we therefore hope that your Government will give us all necessary assistance, and that, until the object of the reforms shall have been attained, the Japanese troops will remain in our country."

The Tokyo News Agency reports that according to the latest correspondence from Korea, the Chinese troops at A-san and in the vicinity of Nam-yang, besides levying forced contributions upon the people and even plundering them, are now compelling them to work without any wages.

As for the Japanese troops, they at first hired some Koreans as coolies, but have now given up employing native labour. There are, we believe, more than a thousand Japanese coolies in Korea.

The following telegram, dated Söul July 6, 7.10 p.m., was published by the *Yiji Shimpö* in an extra on Saturday last:—"The Chinese Commander, Shih, at A-san, is marching in the direction of Söul at the head of 2,000 troops, his pretext being to seek an interview with the King. He has reached a place about two miles from Su-wön. Our Minister has sent warning to him that the march of the Chinese troops upon Söul will be attended with a risk of collision. It is uncertain whether the warning will be heeded or not."

In the same extra, our contemporary publishes a Chinese telegram said to have been received on the 6th instant by a certain mercantile firm in Tokyo, announcing that two merchant steamers were lying off Taku, probably intended for transporting troops.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Original from

two dispute of the days ago. have been been Kokyo-Shiratori-mura Yabachi. The ter for irrigation. d with reference to es. Governor Saka- cused work, but we are of the reasons that led . He caused the villagers to demolish the dam. m other side, who appear to part dependent on the reservoir on of their farms, became much that they considered a wholly un- ction on the part of the Governor. nce instituted civil proceedings against d at the same time urged him to have the re-constructed, for they held that the de- ction of the reservoir would seriously affect e yield of their farms and consequently even their very existence. But if the Kokyo villagers were eager for the re-construction, the other villagers were equally anxious for its total removal, especially in such a dry season as we have had this year, and the irreconcilable interests of the two parties ultimately led to a general skirmish. On the afternoon of the 4th inst., about five hundred farmers of the Kokyo-mura party proceeded to a place where the farmers of the villages had constructed a dam for the irrigation of their farms, levelled it, and then went home cheering vociferously, having achieved what they considered an act of retaliation. On learning of this act, the Shiratori men, highly incensed, proceeded to collect their neighbours by pealing alarm bells, and forthwith set about re-constructing the dam. Thereat the farmers of Kokyo and five other Divisions returned in full force and arming themselves with hoes, sickles, hooks, bludgeons, and such weapons hastened to the spot when the Shiratori farmers were engaged in piling up the dam. A fierce struggle ensued, more than two thousand being engaged. Intelligence of this alarming affair having been circulated, all the inspectors and constables of the neighbouring Police Offices hastened to the spot where the two parties were fighting, and tried to separate them, but though they even drew their swords, they were unsuccessful, so excited were the combatants. The police had simply to look idly on at the grievous spectacle which they were entirely powerless to terminate. At last the farmers became tired of the quarrel and gradually drew off to their quarters at about 10 in the evening, after having fought for more than two hours. It is said that many were wounded, and the place where they fought was covered with blood. The *Shin Choya* charges the Governor with being the cause of this bloodshed. But that was to be expected.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Söul correspondent sent the following telegram on the morning of the 6th instant:—"It is reported that the Chinese General, under pretence of paying homage to the King, is on his way to Söul at the head of the troops hitherto stationed at A-san, and that he is about to enter Su-wön (about midway between Söul and A-san). According to another report, the Chinese troops, instead of marching on Söul, will remain for the present at Su-wön." This latter version is likely to be true, because it was stated some time ago that the road had been placed under repair between A-san and Su-wön for the passage of the Chinese troops. Should they attempt to enter Söul, a collision between them and the Japanese force can scarcely be avoided.

Concerning the alleged visit of the Viceroy Li

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board the N.Y.K. steamer on Thursday afternoon which, d but little damage. She was a cargo of Japanese kerosene gh the carelessness of one of the amp was upset; this set fire to some e-oil on deck, but by the exertions of the the flames were put out, the only damage stained by the vessel being a scorched deck.

REV. TAMURA NAOMI EXPELLED.

THE *Tokyo Asahi* states that the Rev. Mr. Tamura was expelled by the Synod of the Nippon Kirisuto Kyokai from the priestly office, on the ground that he has slandered the Japanese nation in his work entitled the "Japanese Bride." It will be remembered that he appealed to the Synod gainst a somewhat similar decision of the Lower Assembly.

DEATH OF AN IMPERIAL PRINCE.

A NOTIFICATION of the Imperial Household Department announces that her Imperial Highness Princess Chiyeko, consort of his Imperial Highness Prince Kanin, was confined of a son on the 9th instant, and that the little Prince, to whom the name of Atsubito was given, died on the following day.

MRS. FRASER.

MRS. FRASER has decided to leave Tokyo by the 5.50 train on Monday afternoon. We hasten to publish this intelligence, knowing that many of the residents of the capital are anxious to have the opportunity of saying farewell to a lady so universally beloved and respected.

THE KING OF SIAM.

On the 19th ult. the King of Siam was suffering from fever, and had abandoned his intention of returning to Bangkok from Koh-si-chang.

THE O. & O. steamer *Gaelic* left Nagasaki for Kobe and this port at 6 o'clock a.m. on the 13th inst.

special correspondent at Tientsin, the report about the Viceroy Li's journey to Peking is entirely without foundation. Too much caution cannot be exercised in accepting news supplied by some of the News Agencies in Tokyo.

Concerning the report that the Chinese troops are now on their way to Söul under the command of General Shih, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* believes, with good reason, as we think, that the object of the Chinese general is not to enter the capital, at least immediately, but to remain encamped for the present at Su-wön. That place, according to our contemporary's information, being of considerable strategical importance, is well adapted as a basis of military operations. It is so situated as to command the roads to A-san, both from Söul and In-chhön. Its possession would be a source of great security to A-san, the landing-place of the Chinese troops, against possible molestations from the Japanese forces either in Söul or at In-chhön. It is not conceivable, as the *Nichi Nichi* justly remarks, that a Chinese force, hardly 2,000 strong, would be so rash as to enter a city full of Japanese troops.

The *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* published the following telegram, dated Söul, July 1, 9 a.m., in an extra on Monday:—"Yesterday the Foreign Representatives at this Court assembled at the Foreign Office and held consultations on the subject of neutrality."

On the 27th ultimo, Mr. Otori, the Japanese Minister, accompanied by Mr. Sugimura, Secretary of the Japanese Legation, had an audience with the Korean King at the Chhang-tök Palace. The details of the conference are not known, but the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent states that, according to his information, the Japanese Representative is said to have declared his Government's resolve not to withdraw its troops until the independence of Korea shall have been placed on a sound footing. The *Mainichi Shimbun's* correspondent, whose report is substantially identical with the above, adds that the Japanese Minister's representations to the King subsequently led to stormy discussions at Court among the Ministers of the Crown, and that the result has been to increase the influence of the opposition against the Ming faction. The subsequent promotion of a few pro-Japanese Koreans to high posts has already been telegraphed and reproduced in these columns. According to the latest report, Kim Kaku-u, another of the noted coterie of progressive Koreans, is expecting a distinguished appointment. He is a good Japanese and Russian scholar, having spent much of his time in this country as well as in Siberia.

Some papers publish a rumour that the Korean Court has decided to send a secret mission both to Tokyo and to Peking, the Korean Government being persuaded that, by directly appealing to the Government of the two countries, there is yet hope of a speedy withdrawal of the troops. The report even goes so far as to say that the Mission to Japan has fallen to the lot of Boku Teiyo, Minister of Finance. This news sounds incredible.

According to a telegram, dated Shimonoseki, July 7th, published by the *Osaka Mainichi Shimbun*, the Korean Government has issued a proclamation throughout the Kingdom calling upon the people to afford whatever facilities they can to the Japanese troops, because the latter have been sent to protect the country. This report needs confirmation. Indeed, we are inclined to doubt its genuineness, for if such a proclamation had really been issued, the fact ought certainly to have been telegraphed to Tokyo by some at least of the correspondents of the metropolitan papers, whereas not one of them has sent any word about the matter.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Söul correspondent—who, be it remarked, enjoys more facilities than his confrères for obtaining trustworthy information—writes as follows in his letter dated June 30th:—"Yesterday the skies though overcast and threatening still contained some indications of calm and fair weather. Today, things have become so threatening in their

aspect that the outburst of the tempest is hourly expected. The following items of news will enable the reader to form some idea as to the quarter where the danger lies at present:—It being feared that Yuan Shikai and others may attempt to take the King to China and declare the peninsula Chinese territory, a detachment of Japanese troops under the command of Major Yamaguchi, forming part of the force stationed at Yang-hwa-chin, has this morning been despatched to occupy an important point on the highway leading to Wiju.

"Last night, Lieutenant-Colonel Fukushima, having been made acquainted with some important news at the Japanese Legation, hastened to the head-quarters of the Army (about a mile outside the Western Gate on the Yong-san road). Whether his ride was connected with the changes effected to-day in the disposition of the different divisions of the Army or with other urgent matters, I cannot say.

"The Chinese troops entering Söul in the disguise of merchants, it is not easy to find out their exact strength. But their number may be roughly inferred from the arms thus far carried into the Capital by the Chinese, which is computed at more than two thousand."

The *Kokumin Shimbun's* correspondent, too, mentions a report that the Chinese Resident contemplated a plot to entice the King out of his capital, and that the plot having been discovered, the Palace is strictly guarded by troops. It is interesting to note that the case is reversed by the leading English journal at Shanghai, which imputes a similar scheme to Japan.

The sentiments of the Koreans in Söul toward the Japanese troops are said to be improving. There is a movement among them, according to rumour, to advise the Government to make a present of several hundred oxen, for beef, to the Japanese army.

The well-to-do section of the Korean population of Söul, excepting the principal officials, are said to have retired into the country. Those only remain who lead a hand-to-mouth mode of existence.

The health of the Japanese troops in Korea is said to be excellent. Only twenty soldiers have thus far been sent home on account of sickness.

Concerning the report that General Liu Ming-chuan has been appointed Commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces in Korea, there is an impression in Tokyo that his appointment is probably another of China's devices to give an appearance of earnestness to her hollow pretence of warlike policy. Doubt is expressed whether he will actually proceed to Korea.

According to some Japanese correspondents in Söul, Mr. Otori recently asked the Korean Government if its country was a dependency of China. Such a question, if it were really preferred by Mr. Otori, must have occurred in the course of the negotiations he recently held with the Korean Government on the subject of the obnoxious proclamation issued by the Chinese General at A-san. Of course the Korean Government it denied any such relationship with China, at the same time addressing a note to the latter's Representative declaring Korea's entire independence from the Middle Kingdom. On the receipt of this note, Mr. Yuan is reported to have demanded of the Korean Government the payment of the expenses incurred by China in despatching troops at Korea's request. We do not vouch for these details.

A certain personage just returned from Korea, having been interviewed by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* representative, made the following observations:—"Minister Otori, in pursuance of instructions received from home, has given advice to the Korean Government about the introduction of reforms. The principal officials of the Korean Government belong to the Chinese party, and even those that stand aloof from that party are afraid of China. Moreover, the Chinese Resident is secretly engaged in thwarting the Japanese policy. Under these circumstances, it will be very difficult to carry out the friendly purpose of the Japanese Government. There are not wanting men favourably disposed toward Japan, but they

are afraid to move at the present juncture, lest, like Kim and Bok, they should be subsequently disavowed by the Japanese Government. However, Kim Kachin and Yu Kichi-ei have already received appointments, and it is expected that Li Kan-yo and Shin Kizen will also be raised to high posts. The presence of these men in the Government will materially tend to diminish the influence of the Chinese party. The so-called policy of winning Korea's goodwill by forbearance and magnanimity may be useful at some other time, but at present such a course cannot be effectively pursued. What is absolutely necessary is that China's influence in the peninsula should be entirely destroyed. In order to effect that object, the shortest and most practical way is to fight with China. A shower hardens the ground, as the saying goes. So a war between Japan and China at the present juncture would lead to the inauguration of a new epoch in the history of Korea. As I left Söul on the 3rd instant, I cannot say anything about the alleged march of the Chinese troops from A-san toward the capital. But I am inclined to believe that Söul is not their objective point. I understand that Li Hung-chang had ordered the Chinese Commander at A-san to march into the rebel districts by way of inspection. As to the report about disputes between Mr. Otori and Major-General Oshima, I have seen the rumour circulated in the papers. When war breaks out, there may be a chance of some disputes between them, but at present the minute instructions of which each is the recipient prevents him from intruding into the sphere of the other. We in Korea were surprised to see such absurd reports published by the Tokyo papers. Our troops are in the best of health and spirits. The rigorous discipline maintained among them has evoked the admiration of both Koreans and Chinese. The Chinese residents in Korea are fast going home. The true reason of their hurried departure is that they fear being robbed by the troops of their own country. In their eyes, the depredations committed by their soldiers in the vicinity of A-san are nothing compared with what would be practised on the Chinese residents themselves should the troops come among them. As to the *Togaku-to*, a few days previous to my departure reports had arrived from several places announcing a revival of their activity.

On the 4th instant a Chinaman is said to have been killed by a Japanese soldier. The former, it is said, jostled against the latter and snatched away his hat.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that the Peking Government is said to have solicited, a few days ago, the aid of a certain foreign Minister for inducing Japan to withdraw her troops. The Chinese Government is reported to have declared that it is not unwilling to coöperate with Japan for the reform of the Korean Administration, but that, as the presence of such a large force in the peninsula may lead to the despatch of troops by European Powers, China cannot treat with Japan unless the latter first recalls her troops. In that event, the Chinese Government is said to have promised that it will gladly confer with Japan in a frank and friendly manner. Commenting on this news, our contemporary observes that, since Japan has despatched troops in pursuance of a right secured to her by treaty, she will not withdraw them at the request of any other Power, so long as she deems their presence in the peninsula necessary for her purpose. Should China persist in making senseless demands upon Japan for the withdrawal of the latter's troops, this empire, says the *Nichi Nichi*, will not hesitate, in the interests of the general peace of the Orient, to drive the Chinese forces from the Korean peninsula.

The *Yiji Shimpō's* Söul correspondent's ambiguous telegram relating to an alleged change of the situation, has found an explanation in a rumour published yesterday by some papers, that the Korean problem would be discussed at a conference of delegates from Korea, Japan, China, England, Russia, and the United States. This rumour was supplied to the papers by the

Imperial News Agency. According to that authority, it was to the Russian Minister in Peking that Li Hung-chang applied for mediation between China and Japan. But the Viceroy subsequently made a similar request to the British Representative, whereupon the Russian Minister grew angry and expostulated against the Viceroy's discourteous procedure. The matter was satisfactorily explained, and the Russian and British Ministers agreed to mediate in concert. The two officials then communicated with the Japanese Government. Nothing is stated as to the purport of the communication made by the Russian Minister. But the English *Chargé d'Affaires* is said to have asked the Japanese Government about its intention in Korea. On learning that Japan had no aggressive designs on Korea and that her object was simply to promote Korea's development, England is said to have expressed profound sympathy with Japan's purpose and to have offered her co-operation. Meanwhile, the United States of America also expressed willingness to mediate. The diplomatists of these three Powers, after repeated communications with both China and Japan, are reported to have elaborated a scheme for an international congress to be composed of six delegates from Korea, three each from Japan and China, and one each from Russia, England, and the United States. The object of the Congress is to discuss the question of administrative reforms in Korea and the relative positions of Japan and China there. The Japanese Cabinet, says rumour, received the proposal a few days ago, but has not yet made any reply to it. Such in brief is the substance of the report published by some of the Tokyo papers with an air of assurance. We reproduce it for what it may be worth.

According to the Tokyo News Agency, the Korean Government issued a proclamation on the 2nd instant, calling upon its people, on pain of severe punishment, not to demand exorbitant prices for commodities required of them by foreigners. The issue of this proclamation was due to complications caused by attempts on the part of some Korean merchants to levy monstrous prices from Japanese customers.

According to a telegram dated Shanghai, July 10th, General Liu Min-chuan is reported to have declined to go to Korea — Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army. He is said to have excused himself on the ground of eye disease.

The *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* yesterday published the following telegram, dated Seoul, July 10th, 8.15 p.m.:—"His Majesty the King has issued an edict blaming himself for the recent disturbance and calling upon his subjects to offer plans of reform."

Our contemporary also announces that the cable between Fu-san and Tsushima has been interrupted since 11 a.m. on the 10th instant.

The report about the killing of a Chinese by a Japanese soldier at Fu-san seems to be without foundation.

The report about an alleged proposal for opening an international congress to consider the situation in Korea, has been ascertained to be entirely groundless. How the Imperial News Agency came by the story is not known, but probably it was imposed upon by some unscrupulous persons.

The *Chu-o Shimbun's* extra of Thursday contained the following telegram, dated Seoul July 11th, 1 p.m.:—"The Korean Government has accepted the proposals made by Minister Otori, and has already appointed a Committee for elaborating a scheme of reform." We cannot vouch for the truth of this telegram. Yet there seems to be little doubt that the Korean Government is being gradually brought to recognize the necessity of thoroughly reorganizing every department of the administration.

The doings of the Tai Won-kün now attract more than the usual share of attention. Originally he was reckoned as the most conservative and anti-Japanese statesman of the peninsular kingdom. But either that opinion was ill-founded, or he has since changed his rôle, for he is now believed to be an ardent advocate

of progress and reform and not ill-disposed to the Japanese. In fact, he counts among the Japanese a number of friends and admirers. Every Japanese of note or aspiration, be he journalist, official, or member of the Diet, visiting Seoul in the past few years, has not failed to knock at the old statesman's gate, and most of them seem to concur in believing that he alone is equal to the difficult task of national regeneration that Korea is now called upon to undertake, whether she wills it or not. On the 30th ultimo, he is reported to have visited the King at the Hê-dôk Palace, and advised him to avail himself of the present unique opportunity to introduce reforms in the Government and, as a preliminary step toward the attainment of that object, to punish Ming Eishuku.

Various untrustworthy reports are circulated about the demands made to the Korean Government by the Japanese Minister, Mr. Otori. But no programme of so-called demands hitherto published by the metropolitan press is—we are assured—worthy of trust.

Another baseless rumour circulated in Tokyo is that China has sent an Ambassador to Seoul to negotiate with the Japanese Minister there.

Meanwhile, the Chinese Resident at Seoul seems to be indefatigable in secretly obstructing Japan's policy. Recently a communication was received or alleged to have been received, from China by the Korean Government, advising the latter to deal with Japan for the present as the exigencies of the moment might require, but at the same time, conveying an assurance that ultimately China would not suffer a single Japanese soldier to remain in Korea. If such a document be really in existence, it is believed that it must have been manufactured by somebody in Seoul.

That the Chinese Resident's plot to entice the Korean King out of Seoul was discovered, and that the Royal Palace was in consequence strongly guarded by Japanese troops, are rumours already noticed in these columns. According to a later report, it is stated that, on the same occasion, some Chinese instigated the Koreans to set fire to the Japanese settlement, and that certain Koreans were arrested in the act.

On the 2nd instant, about thirty Chinese and Koreans are said to have attempted at midnight to cut the military telegraph line at Nam-san. They were detected by the Japanese military engineers. After a brisk fight, in the course of which one of the soldiers was wounded, a Korean was made captive. Some Koreans are further said to have recently thrown mud into a well newly dug by the Japanese troops. The Japanese are naturally inclined to ascribe these actions to Chinese instigation.

The *Omi Maru*, which arrived at In-chhôn on the 5th instant, had a party of Japanese soldiers on board. It was originally rumoured that these troops would be landed at either A-san or Nam-yang.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent states that a certain Japanese, who was in the habit of visiting the Russian Legation at Seoul, fell under suspicion of being a Russian spy, and was severely handled by a few of his incensed countrymen.

The removal of the Chinese troops to Su-wôn is now believed to have been necessitated by a scarcity of provisions in the vicinity of A-wan. The Chinese had laid their hands on everything found in the country round about, and were compelled to seek new victims for their plunder. A telegram to the Tokyo News Agency states that they have already commenced their pillaging operations in Su-wôn.

There is a rumour that the Peking Government decided, on the 2nd instant, to adopt a warlike policy against Japan, but the report is received with suspicion.

The Kyushu Railway is being brought into conformity with strategical purposes.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha have stopped running steamers between Newchwang and Tientsin. The periodical steamers between Japanese ports and Ninsen will be stopped in a few days.

Telegraphic communication between Fusan and Tsushima, which was interrupted since the 10th, has now resumed.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

What, we wonder, is the proper part to be played by an English newspaper published in the East. The *North China Daily News* is an English newspaper. It is published in Shanghai, that it to say in a settlement with immense commercial interests. Under such circumstances its object ought to be to prevent a war between Japan and China. But apparently it desires to bring about that unhappy conjuncture. Referring to a rumour that as this is the 60th anniversary of the Empress-Dowager's birthday China will do everything in her power to avert war, our Shanghai contemporary says that the result of such action on China's part would be to engender "a very strong feeling of disgust with the dynasty and to make the people ripe for an insurrection against their present rulers." That is an announcement certainly not calculated to promote a pacific feeling among the Chinese, and, as if it were not enough, the Shanghai journal adds the following:—"The people expect to see the Japanese ejected from Korea by China, and if this is not done without much delay there will be a very bitter feeling in the country." We are not aware by what process an English journal published in Shanghai becomes endowed with the faculty of expounding the sentiments of the 300 millions of people scattered over the huge Chinese Empire. But if the "bitter feeling" diagnosed by our contemporary does not exist, its absence cannot be attributed to any failure on the part of the *North-China Daily News* to incite it.

In the immediate context of the above declaration as to China's obligation to fight, we find the following significant paragraph:—

Meanwhile an impression is gaining ground that the Chinese will avoid fighting if they possibly can. As to their troops, there is no commissariat, and there are no stores of ammunition or other necessities. As to their ships, they could only fight one battle, for no reserves of coal have been provided, or of gunpowder, or other stores. The officers and men are good enough, and they are quite ready to fight, but in their unprovided condition it would be grossly unfair to pit them against such a thoroughly organised and well-provided navy as that of Japan. It is to be hoped for China's sake that the writers at home who have dwelt of late years on China's military power, will not now see that power practically tested by Japan.

Since we have re-produced our Shanghai contemporary's somewhat incendiary comments, we are in justice bound to note the following paragraph, which appears in a leading article inspired by our explanations of the situation in Korea:—

In a word, Japan has determined to ask China to efface herself from Korea, and hand the country over to Japan; and the greatest friend of China must admit that the change, if it can be peaceably carried out, will be of untold advantage to Korea and to the world. It means the substitution of a government inspired by western ideas of enlightenment for one of the most debased despotisms in the world.

It will interest our Japanese readers to know what a Chinese journal has to say about Chinese preparations for war in Korea:—

According to information received by the *Hupao* from the North, 7,650 troops, including 750 cavalry and seven batteries of foot artillery, have so far been transported to Korea by the Peiyang authorities. These troops now occupy Yashan (Tooth Hill) and Massampo, not far from Seoul. In addition there is the Peiyang fleet of eleven vessels, containing a force of 3,800 odd sailors and marines. Something like 14,000 men are reported to have crossed the Yaloo river into Korean territory, and it is also intended if war be declared to send the "Shêng" army corps of 17,000 odd, men of all branches of the service, now quartered at Hsiao-chian, Tientsin, to the front *vis-à-vis* Shanhaikuan, Kirin, and thence across the Yaloo river. This accounts for the activity now displayed by the railroad authorities in extending the Shanhaikuan railroad eastwards with all possible haste. As for the Japanese, the *Hupao* states that a correspondent at Nagasaki has sent the following:—"From the 6th of June up to the present Japan has sent to Korea 9,700 odd, men of all arms. In addition they have a fleet of seventeen men-of-war, having over 5,000 sailors

and marines on board. There are also nearly 10,000 men in two divisions on the Japanese sea-coast now waiting the signal to cross the channel into Korea. Thus within two days of war being declared Japan will have nearly 20,000 land troops and a strong fleet to fight against half the number of Chinese, whose reserves might as well be 10,000 miles away for the good they will be able to do at the beginning of active operations. But with the news of Chinese High Commissioners going to Korea to meet the Japanese Minister there, it would seem that peace is at hand, did not the discouraging fact of the Commissioners not having yet started on their proposed mission, look as though affairs are at a delicate tension and may snap at any moment and plunge the two countries of China and Japan into a disastrous war.

This account, it will be seen, makes out that China has 7,650 troops already encamped in the neighbourhood of Söul, and that a further force of 14,000 has marched into the peninsula from the north. We do not believe it. Seven thousand men cannot hide themselves. If such a force were in the vicinity of Söul, the Japanese would know all about it. There has been a marked difference between the procedure of China and Japan at this crisis. Japan has worked hard but in silence. She has breathed no word as to her preparations or as to the number of men despatched by her. Only by minute inquiry here and there has it been possible to discover that she has transported a force of about 10,000 men to the peninsula, and that she has occupied all the positions of vantage in and about Söul. But from China we have been constantly hearing of big drafts going forward to Korea, and generally there has been much noise of preparation. Where are these troops, however, and what are the substantial evidences of preparation? It does not look as though China were in earnest.

The *North-China Daily News* of the 6th instant publishes the following telegram from a native correspondent in Peking:—

At a Cabinet conclave of the Ministers of the Tsungli Yamén, at Peking, on the 2nd instant, assembled in obedience to a decree of the Emperor to report upon the course to be pursued by China in the Korean Peninsula, the following Ministers of the Yamén were present:—Prince of Ch'ing, 1st Order, President of the Yamén; the Grand Secretary and Imperial Councillor Fu K'un, Vice-President; Sün Yü-wün, President of the Board of War and Grand Councillor; Hsü Yung-yi, Senior Vice-President of the Board of Civil Appointments and Associate Grand Councillor; Liao Shou-heng, Junior Vice-President of the same Board; and Ch'ung Li, President of the Mongolian Superintendency, the first two and the last named being Manchus and the rest Chinese. The seventh member (Chinese) of the Yamén, Chang Ying-huan (formerly Minister to the United States, etc.), Junior Vice-President of the Board of Revenue, was absent, as he had already started for Tientsin en route for Korea to confer with Mr. Otori, the Japanese Minister at Söul. A rather heated debate is reported to have taken place at the time, the only member openly advocating peace, "at any price" being the Prince of Ch'ing. The rest of the Ministers of the Yamén strongly denounced what they termed the "perfidious audacity of the Japanese government," and decided, with the above-named exception, to counsel His Majesty the Emperor, not to give way one iota, or else China would become more than ever the laughing-stock of the world. Had Japan, it was argued, refrained from sending so many troops, and waited to confer with China first, there would have been no trouble for a complete understanding about Korea; and China would have given up a great deal to satisfy Japanese ambition; but Japan's action denoted contempt of China, and this China could not submit to. The Prince of Ch'ing, it might be stated, was not the only one for peace in this conclave, having a secret supporter—the Grand Secretary Fu K'un. But this officer seeing the enthusiasm of his colleagues prudently refrained from joining the minority. The consequence was that His Majesty has recalled H.E. Chang Ying-huan, the selected envoy to Korea, and a Grand Council special courier was immediately despatched to transmit the edict of recall.

In Tientsin a rumour is said to prevail among the Chinese that the troops sent by Japan to Korea are Russians in disguise.

The present Emperor of China seems to be

emphatically a man of character. We related recently how he took it into his head to read the papers of candidates for examination and how the result of reading was to totally upset the verdict of the august examiners. He has now given another evidence of independent judgment in the case of a son of the Viceroy Li of Canton, who had been appointed to the high office of Salt Commissioner of Hupeh. The appointment was made on the recommendation of Liu, the Viceroy at Nanking, who declared the candidate to be possessed of great knowledge of foreign affairs and government, and therefore fitted to be a Taotai of the first importance. The new Salt Commissioner, before proceeding to his post, went to Peking to have the usual audience, whereupon the Emperor took the opportunity of testing his "great knowledge of foreign affairs" and found it conspicuous by its absence. The appointment was therefore cancelled with vicarious loss of face to the great Viceroy Li Hung-chang, whose nephew the degraded commissioner was.

There has been much complaint in Japan about the difficulty of communicating telegraphically with Söul. They sometimes suffer similarly in China, as witness the following paragraph in the *North China Daily News*:—

The wanderings to which a poor telegram may be condemned are long and devious. A message from Söul to Tientsin at the present time has to go from Söul to Hunchun on the Tumen river, from Hunchun to Vladivostok, from Vladivostok to Nagasaki by cable, from Nagasaki to Shanghai by cable, and from Shanghai to Tientsin by land line. The distance as the crow flies from Söul to Tientsin is only about 500 miles.

The *Hupao* states that Admiral Kuo Pao-chang, one of the so-called Taiping fire-eaters, has been appointed to the chief command of the Nanyang Fleet.

It is alleged in Shanghai that the Empress-Dowager, being consulted about the Korean affair, replied that there must be no question about Birthday Celebrations when China's honour is at stake; that a large army must be at once sent to protect China's tributary and that the Celebration fund might be used for war purposes if necessary.

A typhoon made its appearance to the north of Formosa on the 29th of June, went on land near Wenchow toward noon on the following day, passed round Shanghai at a distance of 150 miles, and then travelled toward the N.E.

HONGKONG NEWS.

The Danish steamer *Active*, Storm, master, which arrived in Hongkong on the 27th ult. from Hoihow, reported having sighted outside the Ladrões a full-rigged ship lying at anchor. She had lost several of her yards, but no signal for assistance was observable on her. This full-rigged ship turned out to be the American ship *A. G. Ropes*, D. H. Rivers, master, which left Hongkong on the 21st inst. for Kobe. The *A. G. Ropes* put back to Hongkong, arriving on the 28th June, and reported that on Sunday the 24th she encountered a heavy typhoon in which she lost her sails and yards were carried away. The crew then became insubordinate.

The Danish steamer *Ask*, which went ashore at Dale Bay, steamed into Hongkong harbour on the morning of the 27th ult. apparently none the worse for her mishap.

Says the *Singapore Free Press*:—An unprecedented thing happened on Sunday. The Executive Council met on Saturday, and had to adjourn, under the urgency of the matter in hand—the Plague Prevention measures—until Sunday at 10.30, sitting until 1 p.m. That course does the Council credit in this emergency.

An official telegram from Sombor to the Lieut.-Governor, at Saigon, dated 15th June, states that Ensign Levay, in command of the gunboat *Massie*, on the 31st May succeeded in taking his vessel up the Kengsa rapid, above Komarat, the most dangerous and difficult of

all the obstacles on the Meikong, and above which there are 500 kilometres of stream presenting no difficulty to navigation.

On Saturday morning, June 30th, about a quarter to eight, Mr. H. V. Cox, an assistant in the employ of Messrs. A. S. Watson and Co., Limited, was discovered dead in his bed. By his side was an empty ounce bottle that had contained prussic acid and one full one. Death had evidently resulted from this poison. On the previous night the deceased after having had a stroll, retired to his room on the premises shortly before midnight apparently in good health and spirits. He was, however, of a very sensitive disposition, and occasionally displayed hypochondriacal tendencies. He was subject to fits of melancholy, though when not so suffering he was a capital companion and was very much liked by those acquainted with him. He was, moreover, a very talented young man and had been in the Colony but three years. His untimely end will be regretted. An inquest will be held.

The "English as she is spoke" in the illustrated catalogues of the Paris Exhibition is this year neither very copious nor particularly funny, says "Atlas" in the *World*. "The Game Store room" would be perplexing without the picture; but that shows "game" to be a misprint for "game." Things begin to "gyre and gimble in the wabe" when we chance upon "Steavy Weather" ("Tamps Gris"), and "Beyond the Stries" is bothersome. "Shevering" ("Frisson"), and "Gardner" for "gardener," may be set down as mere caprices in spelling. "Sterd en Route" is a description of a herd of cattle, and "Evasion" relates to a mounted gentleman who is pursued by a group of horsemen, and who turns in the saddle to fire a parting shot. Now "evasion" is good. The titles of the pictures in the illustrated catalogue of the Society of the Fine Arts are remarkable for the light they shed on the subject. For example, we have 'Ships,' 'Winding Apparatus,' 'Pasture,' 'In the Garden,' 'Open Sea,' 'Woman arranging her Hair,' and 'Lady with a Large Hat taking a Walk.' We can add to this, says the *China Mail*, a very funny example of 'English as she is wrote,' which the last French mail brought to us. It is the production of a 'newspaper collecting fiend,' who is, if anything, a degree worse than his first cousin the stamp collector, or, to give him his more fashionable name, 'the philatelist. The specimen is dated 'Orleans (France), 26th May, 1894,' and is as follows:—'Mister the Editor to the *China Mail*, Hongkong: Sir, You would be very amiable if you could send me one or two copies of your newspaper wrote in English, also another wrote in Chinese letters, wishing have a collection of all newspapers. By the same occasion as you don't most keep probably the cancelled stamps, I take the liberty, asking to you for my son collecting a great deal of cancelled stamps of all kinds: you could enclose them in the newspaper and in exchange if you wish my little son could send you French for yours. Please excuse, sir, my liberty and beforehand thanking you, I remain very truly yours.'

With reference to the anti-missionary riot in the Tung Kun district, the correspondent of the *Chinese Mail* (*Wah Tsai Fat Po*) at that place further writes that Viceroy Li has sent communications to the various Consuls in Canton requesting them to instruct the missionaries within that district to cease preaching in the meantime. The hospital in Tung Kun City has already been closed temporarily, and a rumour is in circulation that the 29th instant is the day appointed for the destruction of the Roman Catholic Church and the Protestant Church and Hospital at Tung Kun. Whether or not this will be an accomplished fact (concludes the correspondent of our contemporary) remains to be seen.

In connection with the outbreak in Pabang it is stated that the Selangor Railway Department have received orders to make preparations for the immediate construction of a light line of railway from Kuba to Raub, along the Pabang Road.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Sir Edward Reed has made a discovery about the *Majestic*, *Magnificent*, and other first class battle-ships, for the construction of which money was recently voted by Parliament. The House of Commons, he claims, was led to believe that all these vessels would be of the *Royal Sovereign* type, that is to say, would have side armour 18 inches in thickness, barbettes of 17 inches, and bulkheads of 16 inches. From this programme, however, a radical departure has been made, and Sir Edward asserts that whether the change be advisable or not, its secret adoption by the Admiralty and the expenditure of many millions sterling on ships so different from those voted by Parliament, are matters calling for prompt and strict inquiry. He contemplates moving the adjournment of the House of Commons for the purpose of drawing attention to these facts.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., in a speech recently delivered in Ireland, was kind enough to condone the offences of the Irish landlords on the ground that "they came into the country originally as strangers and as enemies of the people, and enemies of the people they had always remained. If they were indifferent to the welfare of the people and put their own pockets and interests before the pockets and interests of the country, it was not to be wondered at, because Ireland was not their country and they never had acknowledged it as such, and never showed the slightest interest in the welfare and honour of Ireland." That is Mr. John Dillon's way of preparing the Irish for the happy union and perfect harmony with England that is to follow upon the granting of Home Rule.

Specifications for the steamships to be used for the new mail service between England and Canada in connection with the Imperial route to Australia have been completed. We take the following particulars from *The Times* :—

The specifications relate to five large steamships, four of which will be for service on the Atlantic, and one for service on the Pacific; but it may be found necessary to order three more for the Pacific, instead of one, so as to allow of a fortnightly service there, should the Ottawa Conference resolve to recommend the Australian Governments to subsidize the Canadian-Australian Company, and should such recommendation be duly carried into effect.

The dimensions of the four vessels for the Atlantic will be—length over all, 572ft.; breadth, 62ft.; depth moulded, 42ft., with a load draught of 30ft. In regard to the last-mentioned figure, they will be the deepest steamships afloat, being two feet deeper than either the *Lucania* or the *Campania*, the reason being that whereas steamers of this depth of 30ft. can enter both Canadian and English harbours and docks, the New York liners are limited by the bar at New York to 28ft. at high water. The Canadian service thus offers a practical advantage which the nautical designer has duly taken into account. He has also been able, by reason of this greater depth, to stipulate for a hull which will at once be stronger and give better results in a sea way, as well as assist in the development of speed. Then, again, owing to the shorter voyage from England to Quebec or Halifax, as compared with that to New York, the new steamships will require to carry 900 tons less coal than the *Lucania* and the *Campania*, so that there will be increased space for cargo, their carrying power in this respect being fixed at 3,500 tons, in addition to nearly 3,000 tons of coal. Provision is made for 300 saloon passengers, principally in two or three berth state-rooms, and 200 second saloon. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation provided for about 1,000 steerage passengers, the belief being entertained that third-class traffic on ocean-going steamships is becoming as valuable, from a monetary point of view, as third-class traffic on the railway, and equally well worth catering for. The Board of Trade officials have therefore been consulted from time to time by Mr. Saxton White on all details respecting the third-class arrangements, and it is believed that in this respect the new steamers will open quite a new era in ocean travel.

With regard to speed, the specifications provide for machinery indicating 21,000 horse power, and the steamships will have twin-screw quadruple expansion engines with four cranks, and boilers of ample power to secure the maintenance of 20 knots at sea in ordinary Atlantic weather.

Huddart has not yet decided whether the steamships shall be fitted with natural, forced, or induced draught, but careful investigations are being made on this point. Profiting by all the experience hitherto gained by shipbuilders, and taking full advantage of the latest improvements in regard to machinery, &c., the designer aims at producing steamships which, apart from size and speed, shall be "a distinct advance over any that are now afloat."

Agitation against the Welsh Disestablishment Bill seems to be growing in England. The English Church Union sums up the provisions of the Bill in the following forcible and succinct form :—

It dissolves every cathedral and ecclesiastical corporation in Wales and Monmouthshire. It deprives the Church of the custody of her cathedrals, episcopal residences, and other ecclesiastical buildings, declaring them to be national property, and only permitting the Church the use of them under certain conditions. It takes possession of the Church's consecrated burying grounds, and vests them in some secular body. It alters the boundaries of dioceses. It transfers parishes and incumbents from the jurisdiction of one Bishop to that of another, without the consent of the ecclesiastical authority, and it presumes to interfere with the constitution of the Synod of the Southern Province, and the rights of the Metropolitan, by attempting to prohibit the Bishops and proctors of the dioceses of St. Davids, Llandaff, St. Asaph, and Bangor from sitting in the Convocation of Canterbury. It secularizes all property devoted to the service of God and the maintenance of religion previous to the year 1703. It lays hands on the funds which the piety of Queen Anne had restored to the Church, commonly called Queen Anne's Bounty, and it vests all that the devotion of Churchmen in former generations had intrusted to the Church for the purposes of religion, and the maintenance of the Catholic faith, in three Commissioners, who are to be paid out of the plunder of the Church—a proceeding which has no parallel in the history of England since the dissolution of the monasteries and the persecution of religion in the days of the Commonwealth. And it applies the funds so acquired, with the exception of such remnants of her property as the Church is to be allowed to retain, to secular purposes, such as the endowment of undenominational education, parish halls and institutes, museums, libraries, an academy of art, or any public purpose of local or general utility for which provision has not been made by statute out of public rates.

Mr. Gladstone, having retired from political life because of a cataract in his right eye, has devoted the leisure thus procured to writing a translation of the Odes of Horace. A specimen of the work has appeared in the *Nineteenth Century*. It shows that the Grand Old Man's fancy is as fine and his literary touch as light as they were fifty years ago. We may note here that an operation for cataract was performed on the 24th of May and that its results were entirely successful.

The South African eleven played their first match in England on the 23rd and 24th of May at Sheffield Park against the Earl of Sheffield's eleven and were defeated by ten wickets.

The part played by Mr. John Burns, M.P., is certainly characteristic of the freedom of the time. Mr. Burns is a member of Parliament, a man of considerable erudition and of good standing. Yet wherever and whenever labour arrays itself in organized resistance to capital, Mr. Burns is to be found cheering on the contest in the interest of labour. We imagined that he would stand aloof from the Cab Strike. But no: its second demonstration in Hyde Park was distinguished by his presence. The speech he made on that occasion is thus epitomized by *The Times* :—

He said that for 14 days the cab-drivers of London had inconvenienced the public, deprived themselves, their wives and children of a few shillings, and had inflicted a loss of £10,000 upon the cabmasters, who were trying to enforce an unfair rate of payment. The cabmen were now organized as they had never been before, and 7,000 of them were dependent upon the strike fund, which he was glad to say was able to give £1,000, or three shillings a man, to the members of the union. The masters, on the other hand, were more disorganized than they had ever been, and were already squabbling amongst themselves. The strike of 1891 did a great deal for the benefit of a small number of the cabmen, who had then neglected the union, and allowed the masters to bully, under-

pay, and illuse them. Now the cabmen must stick and strive and starve until they had got what they were asking for. He admitted that the cab market was overstocked, and said that one result of the strike must be to abolish some of the "butterfly" cabs. In the interests of the public, the horses, and the railway companies too, the privileged trade must be abolished, and he personally was prepared to block the Bills of every railway company which asked permission to come into London or to extend its system unless that company was prepared to do as it did with omnibuses—i.e., to make cabs, omnibuses, and private carriages free and their yards open for ingress and egress.

It is said that Mr. John Burns was twice invited to take office under the Radical Government. Perhaps to make an official of him would be the surest way of imparting to him a sense of responsibility.

The opening days of the cricket season have been characterized by some heavy scoring. Abel, playing for Surrey against Middlesex, scored 136, not out, in the first innings, and Maurice Read 75, not out, in the second innings, while Mr. R. S. Lucas on the Middlesex side scored 97 in the second innings. The score of the season, however, has been that of Mr. L. C. H. Palaret, who, playing for Somerset against Oxford University, scored 181 in the second innings. This match was remarkable for the fact that three innings and three wickets produced a total of 1,060 runs. Barnes has opened well, scoring 95 in his second innings for the M.C.C. against Leicestershire, and it is pleasant to see the veteran, Dr. W. G. Grace, re-crowning himself with laurels in the M.C.C. and Ground against Cambridge University, when he scored 139 in his first innings. This was Grace's hundredth hundred in a first-class match. The great batsman was correspondingly unfortunate, however, playing for his county against Middlesex, when he scored only one run in two innings. Other batsmen who have distinguished themselves thus far are Mr. G. J. Mordaunt, who scored 99 for Oxford University against Somerset; Tomlin, who scored 140 for Leicestershire against the M.C.C. and Ground; Chatterton who scored 113 for the M.C.C. and Ground against Cambridge University, and Mr. A. J. L. Hill, who scored 109 for Hampshire against South Africa. Not so many years ago it was considered a very notable achievement to pile up a century in a first-class match, but the feat is now quite common, and we may observe, in parenthesis, that Yokohama has developed the same faculty, for more than one of our local experts have recently got into three figures. The South African eleven is apparently beginning to feel the ground under its feet. It made the very respectable score of 275 in the first innings of its second match, namely, that against Hampshire. The home team, however, proved much too strong for the visitors; it scored 408 in its first innings, and want of time alone saved the South Africans from another crushing defeat. We do not believe, judging from their form hitherto, that they will achieve any signal success in England.

This is certainly the age of political bladderism—if we may be pardoned the expression. Mr. Gladstone is perhaps the greatest master of high-falutin oratory that England has ever possessed, and much as we admire his talents as a speaker, we strongly suspect that his example has helped to demoralize the public platform. Hitherto it has been a great comfort to recognize that the Radical Party enjoyed almost a monopoly of blarney and bunkum, though not, we regret to say, of abuse. So long as this distinction existed, so long as the Conservatives refrained from playing maudlin tunes on sentimental penny trumpets, one felt that the English gentleman remained true to his straightforward traditions. But alas! the Radical virus is spreading. We find even Mr. Balfour perorating a speech at the Junior Constitutional Club by telling his hearers that the time is at hand "when your services and those of every man devoted to the cause will be required in order to bring to a triumphant issue the great trial which will then take place before the great tribunal of the democracy of this country;" a

piece of fervidness which elicited "loud and prolonged cheers." Has Mr. Balfour, we wonder, developed the pulpit art of rolling his "r's."

Mr. C. Stuart Leckie read an interesting paper on the commerce of Siam at the last meeting of the Indian Section of the Society of Arts. *The Times* summarizes the paper as follows:—

In opening his paper Mr. Leckie briefly sketched the history of English trade with Siam from 1826, when the East India Company concluded a treaty with the Siamese authorities, and said that between 1850 and 1852 the late King, Phra Chom Klao, became anxious to open the country to foreign trade, and invited some British merchants of Singapore to open branch houses in Bangkok. This led to the treaties of 1855-56 with the Western Powers, the conclusion of which was immediately followed by the establishment of five firms directly connected with London, Hongkong, and Singapore. Steam rice mills and "go-downs" soon began to appear in the European quarter, and were the sign of European trading enterprise in the same way that the factories of 200 years before marked the foreign enterprise of that time. The lecturer proceeded to sketch the geographical position of Siam as affecting the trading conditions of the country, and said that the importance of Siam to the British trader lay, first, in the large surplus production of rice from the rich alluvial plains of lower Siam, which, with the introduction of fresh enterprise, would be increased by irrigation works and facilities of carriage; secondly, in the teak forests of northern Siam; and, thirdly, in the pepper cultivation of Chantaboon, while the products of the eastern provinces of Battambang and Siemreap and the great plain of the Mekong awaited development by the extension of the system of railways which the Siamese Government had planned. The lecturer gave interesting details of the rice and teak trades, and said that other exports from Siam of importance were cattle, hides, and horns, sapan-wood, rosewood, ebony, &c. The great customer of Siam was the British Empire. Every British trader in Bangkok and British traders connected with Siam at home or in India, Hongkong, or Singapore, had established their trade relations with the country under the security of the treaty their Governments made with Siam. They had, therefore, a right to require that Great Britain should maintain her part in the treaty with due consideration to the interests she had herself fostered.

Mr. H. S. Maxim, the celebrated gun-maker, has written a remarkable letter to *The Times*. In it Mr. Maxim says that on reading an account of the experiments conducted at the Alhambra to test Herr Dowe's bullet-proof cuirass, his patriotic jealousy was somewhat aroused, for he felt that while all this praise was being bestowed on the German inventor, an equally good, if not better, cuirass could be constructed in England. Accordingly he set himself at 11 o'clock one forenoon to conduct experiments. In an hour and a half these experiments were satisfactorily terminated, and after four and a half hours more a cuirass had been constructed, the whole process of invention and manufacture thus occupying only six hours. The German cuirass is three inches thick and weighs 114 lbs. The English cuirass, affording similar protection, is 1½ inches thick and weighs 6 lbs. Bullets striking near the edge of the German cuirass are apt to inflict dangerous wounds. If constructed so as to obviate this defect, Maxim's cuirass weighs 10 lbs. The price at which the German invention is offered to the British Government is £200,000. Maxim offers his cuirass for 7s. 6d. We know from accounts published in the American press that Maxim's cuirass on trial fulfilled all his declarations about it and that Mr. Dowe has had to take a back seat.

The swift, beautiful *Valkyrie*, the sinking of which has just been announced by telegram, showed herself a magnificent sea-boat on her recent trip across the Atlantic. She ran 246 miles on one day under jury rig. Her commander said that had she sailed like that when racing for the America Cup no yacht afloat would have kept pace with her.

The *St. James's Budget* has the following comments on the recent match for the chess championship:—

Regarding the play, it may fairly be said that it has produced almost nothing that was new.

Steinitz entirely failed with his defence to the Ruy Lopez, and in this he has surprised no one. But we, for all that, would not condemn the P to Q 3 defence unconditionally. We think that it is good enough, provided a player started with the idea of drawing the games. Then, of course, he must play in that sense only. In the Queen's-side opening Steinitz has only resorted to methods which he has often tried before, and with success. That he failed this time may be less the fault of his play than people imagine. In this opening also we think that his tactics should produce a drawn game. Formerly he invariably won simply because he was the stronger player and had safely secured a draw. Now he lost simply because he wanted to win by a line of play which only leads to a draw. His opponent was too strong for that. Moreover, Lasker himself adopted the same strategy, with this important difference, however—he cheerfully marched towards the draw, content to accept it if it came, and content to win if he could get a chance; and the chance was invariably supplied by his opponent's efforts to win with a close and cramped development.

A new use for tattooing is suggested. The idea comes from a lady, who thinks that if it were carried into practice it would save many a broken heart and put an end to bigamy. The plan is that every married man and woman should have a circle tattooed round the finger in place of a wedding-ring. Repeated marriages would be indicated by stars added to the ring. *The Pall Mall Budget*, commenting on the suggestion, says that it would be particularly nice for two reasons: first, because the pain and inflammation of the tattooed fingers would provide a topic of mutual interest and conversation to a bride and bridegroom; and secondly because the unhealed wounds would at once proclaim to the world that a couple was newly married, which is precisely what newly-married couples like!

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

The following are the latest returns of the plague:—

JUNE 27TH.									
	Bygia.	Kennedy Town.	Alice M. Hospital.	Cattle Depot.	City.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Admissions	1	2	3	2	—	8	—	9	
Deaths	—	3	2	8	—	13	—	12	
Discharges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Under treatment ...	9	43	24	74	—	150	—	5	
JUNE 28TH.									
Admissions	—	4	2	2	—	8	—	—	
Deaths	—	3	6	3	4	18	5	—	
Under treatment ...	9	44	20	73	—	146	—	4	
JUNE 29TH.									
Admissions	—	—	3	8	—	11	3	—	
Deaths	—	2	2	3	4	11	—	7	
Under treatment ...	9	42	21	78	—	150	4	—	
JUNE 30TH.									
Admissions	2	3	3	8	—	16	5	—	
Deaths	—	4	4	8	4	20	9	—	
Discharges	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	
Under treatment ...	11	38	20	78	—	147	—	3	

The following are the returns at the Cattle Depot for the twenty-four hours to noon on July 1st:—

Admissions	16*
Deaths	13
Under treatment	90

* 5 were girls who had been detained in the Po Leung Kuk.

The belief is now generally entertained that the official returns are not a reliable criterion of the progress of the plague. That a considerable number of the actually sick, and a large number of those who are passing through the period of incubation, daily leave the Colony in sampans and by launch there can be little doubt. These passengers would in all probability, if they remained in Hongkong, be new admissions to the various hospitals.

JULY 2ND.									
	Bygia.	Kennedy Town.	Alice M. Hospital.	Cattle Depot.	City.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Admissions	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Deaths	0	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Under treatment ...	12	38	—	91	—	141	—	18	

* Not reported.

The following are the returns supplied by the Customs officers to the Permanent Committee of the Lai-chi-kok Hospital, from the date on which it was opened:—

	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Sent to Canton.
June.				
23	30	7	2	—
24	72	7	—	—
25	51	23	12	39
26	40	20	7	—
27	47	15	10	26
28	28	12	3	—
29	35	14	17	24
30	28	6	—	—
July.				
1	12	11	3	—
	338	115	54	89

The *N.-C. Daily News* correspondent at Hongkong writes that he has ceased sending plague returns by wire, "as they are now, owing to the establishment of a hospital at Lai-chi-kok, on Chinese territory, close to our borders, quite unreliable as an index of the progress of the plague, large numbers of patients being taken there surreptitiously. Besides, we find," he adds, "that the burials even on the Island considerably exceed the number of deaths reported. At the same time there can be no doubt that the pest is dying out fairly rapidly."

Mr. H. E. Allen was slightly better on July 3rd. Mr. H. F. Benning, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, and Co., has been attacked. A little Jewish girl has also developed symptoms, as has also an Indian assistant of Messrs. Patell and Co.

The following note is from the *Daily Press*:

The paralysed condition of the trade of the colony consequent upon the depletion of its population and the restrictions imposed in every neighbouring port, is becoming daily a matter of greater gravity, and should not this long lane soon disclose a turning it will not be improbable that the community will have to place its affairs in the hands of the commercial undertaker—the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy. The great inconvenience experienced now for weeks past of obtaining an adequate supply of ordinary coolie labour wherewith to meet the needs of the incoming and outgoing vessels was in itself a serious matter, but latterly graver developments have occurred. The large middle class of Chinese, the bone and sinew of the import trade, have practically shut up their shops and left the colony. Their obligations remain unfulfilled, and their indents are thrown upon the hands of the unlucky importer. Vast stocks of goods consigned to Chinese who are not now in the colony are accumulating everywhere and some difficulty is being experienced in storing the stock as it is unloaded. The colony is full of millions of dollars worth of valuable imports awaiting delivery to buyers who have been literally driven by the fear of death from our shores, and unless they speedily return and commence to move the accumulating heap it is difficult to say what will have to be done. One firm we know has on hand £70,000 worth of kerosine awaiting delivery, and another agent is at his wits end to get rid of an enormous supply of flour. Meantime, steamers arriving continue to augment the trouble, while the exodus of the very people who could, and ought to, relieve the strain continues. In Jervois Street, one of the busiest of the Chinese thoroughfares, seventy houses are closed, and in Wellington Street many shutters are being put up. It seems that one of the reasons for this is a not unnatural resentment of the rather high-handed proceedings of the authorities in connection with the disinfection. The worst part of this useful and necessary work has been accomplished, the foul and horrible dens of the worst districts have been more or less cleansed, and now the whitewashers are tackling places where, though it is desirable the cleansing brush should sweep, there is no immediate hurry and certainly no necessity for rough treatment. In the majority of cases the small Chinese shopkeepers will not object to paying a few dollars to do the work themselves, if they understand that it must be done, and in that case the very effective but not gentle attentions of the soldiers would not be required. We learn that this has been represented to the Governor, and it has been suggested that a few days' notice might be given by the Permanent Committee before the work is done. As it is well to conciliate, as far as is consistent with public safety, this worthy and important class of the native community, His Excellency will probably give the matter his careful consideration.

THE KOREAN INSURRECTION.

IT will doubtless have been observed by our readers that the Governments of both China and Korea are making every possible effort to minimize the dimensions of the *Togaku-to* insurrection, and to persuade the public that the rebels have been completely subjugated and that all traces of disorder have been removed. The motive of these representations is so obvious that we are bound to receive them with the utmost reserve. It is in China's evident interests to foster the belief that the events of the immediate past in Korea were insignificant; that the normal resources of the Korean Government were amply sufficient to deal with the *Togaku-to* disturbance, and that Japan's action in the matter has been exaggerated and precipitate. But there is strong reason to think that the statements circulated by the Chinese Government, and by the Korean Authorities at their instigation, are emphatically misleading. The captains of the *Togaku-to* of course understood perfectly well that whatever chance of ultimate success they might have against the forces of their own rulers, scarcely better equipped or better disciplined than themselves, they could not hope to hold their ground for a moment against a Chinese army, or to effect an entry to the capital after its occupation by Japanese soldiers. That they should quietly disperse, therefore, when Chinese and Japanese troops appeared upon the field, was a foregone conclusion. Besides, it may be said that they have temporarily attained their purpose, since they have secured from the Government a promise that the abuses goading them to insurrection shall be remedied. But are they really quelled? Is there the smallest assurance that were the troops of China withdrawn, the *Togaku-to* would remain quiescent? Is there, finally, any substantial hope that the promises by which they are said to have been momentarily placated will be fulfilled? To answer this last question in the affirmative, we must assume that the corruption and extortion now disfiguring Korean officialdom will be corrected. But no one surely can be so sanguine as to anticipate such a radical change if Korean officials, wedded as they are by every dictate of self-interest to the present evil system, be left a free hand. Let the Japanese and Chinese troops be once withdrawn, without any thorough re-organization of the Korean Administration, and nothing can be more certain than that the old abuses will be repeated and the old disturbances renewed. The *Togaku-to* leaders have at least learned that they can dictate terms to their Government, and that is a dangerous lesson for turbulently disposed men to be taught. For the rest, the Chinese and Korean Governments show a failure to comprehend the situation when they seek to give so much prominence to

the *Togaku-to*'s supposed defeat. The *Togaku-to* are only a symptom of the situation that Japan has made up her mind to correct. Their rising is only one among the many *emeutes* that have disquieted the country ever since 1881. Even their complete extermination would not indicate any radical cure of the gross misgovernment that must, if left unreformed, cripple the kingdom's capacity to be independent and effectually check the development of its resources. It has taken fourteen years to spur Japan to action, and looking at the nature of her present procedure, there is no reason to suppose that the fate of a solitary insurrection will turn her from her purpose. She means to put an end for all time to a state of affairs that renders the peninsular kingdom a menace to her own national safety. The *Togaku-to* are an inconsiderable element in the problem. Moreover, the *Togaku-to* are not quelled.

ENCOURAGING WAR.

IF it were in the interest of Great Britain that Japan and China should come to blows, we could understand the tone adopted by the leading Shanghai journal in discussing the present complication. But since England has every possible reason to desire that peace should be preserved between the two empires, it is at least least ill-judged on the part of an English journal to use language calculated merely to accentuate the situation. The *North China Daily News*, writing on June 28th, says:—

Those in Japan who watch what is going on have no doubt whatever that only force will now induce the Japanese troops to withdraw from Korea. If China accepts the situation, if she is content to be wiped out of the peninsula, to see the King taken to Tokyo, and Korea administered as a dependency of Japan there will be no war between the two Powers; if China is not prepared to back down entirely, and supports the King of Korea in his demand that the Japanese troops shall withdraw, the breaking out of war between China and Japan is only a question of days, perhaps of hours.

It can not be too emphatically pointed out that Japan has no intention whatever of reducing Korea to a dependency or carrying the King to Tokyo. Such misrepresentations of her purpose are calculated merely to excite China's alarm and place difficulties in the way of an agreement between the two Powers. The information already in its possession ought to have saved our Shanghai contemporary from erring so palpably. It knew that Japan had invited China to coöperate in a scheme for radically reforming the administration of the peninsula, and it should have easily perceived that such an invitation was altogether incompatible with the "wiping out" process of which it professes to consider China the intended victim. Japan is not prepared to regard Korea as a dependency of the Middle Kingdom. Her treaty relations with the peninsula place it distinctly on an independent footing. From time immemorial it has been China's policy to interpose between herself and the outer

world a number of buffer States over which the shadow of her suzerainty is thrown as an impalpable guarantee against foreign aggression. But never in any single instance has that suzerainty served as a practical shield. One by one these petty States have found that her protection could not be relied on, and that confidence placed in it proved merely an injury by preventing them from developing independent resources. Korea's case belongs plainly to the same category. China's system of irresponsible meddling paralyses the country's nationalism without offering any tangible protection. Japan can not afford to see Korea overtaken by the fate hitherto common to so many of China's so-called dependencies or tributories. She can not afford to wait until some Western Power finds, in the misgovernment and disorder of the peninsula, a convenient pretext for aggressive interference. But she does not seek to "oust" China or to deny her neighbour's claim to a voice in the destiny of Korea. On the contrary, she has frankly invited China to coöperate with her for the regeneration of the little Kingdom, and the fact of her having given such an invitation should suffice to establish the integrity of her purpose. Our Shanghai contemporary asserts again and again that Japan's statesmen deliberately seek a war with China, preferring that alternative to a rebellion at home. No choice of the kind has had to be made. It must, of course, be admitted that pressure of public opinion in Japan has contributed to determine the Government's action. But the Korean question had to be settled sooner or later, and if the Japanese Cabinet has found an opportunity to carry the problem to a practical solution at the very moment when the whole nation clamours for a strong foreign policy, that must be counted an evidence of the Japanese Cabinet's good guiding or of its good fortune. There could be no greater mistake than to suppose that Japan desires war with China. She has no wish of the kind. We are persuaded that the issue most pleasing to her would be China's frank and equal coöperation in such a scheme of reform as would deprive foreign Powers of any pretext to interfere in Korea's affairs, and would develop in the little Kingdom a genuine spirit of independence together with resources to give effect to that spirit.

THE "HOCHI SHIMBUN" ON THE AMBASSADOR QUESTION.

THE *Hochi Shimbun*, in its issue of Saturday last, is good enough to read us a lesson on the subject of the proposed Ambassador to China. This exhibition of benevolence on the part of our contemporary is not spontaneous. It has its origin in comments that we ventured to make about Count OKUMA's alleged views

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on the subject. The Progressionist organ writes as follows:—"The *Mail*, one of the semi-official organs, has commented sarcastically upon Count OKUMA'S views concerning the despatch of an Ambassador to China, as if the course proposed by him were extremely ill-advised. If the object of sending 10,000 soldiers to Korea were simply to deal with that country, we should agree with the *Mail* in disapproving the proposed despatch of an Ambassador to China. Our Government's purpose in despatching a large force to the peninsular kingdom being a diplomatic secret, we have no means of knowing it. The fact, however, that no less than ten thousand troops have been sent, whereas, had Korea been the only party to deal with, a single battalion would have sufficed, seems to indicate that the step has been taken against China. China has not only been secretly interfering with the internal affairs of Korea, but has also trampled upon the Tientsin Treaty and even dared to declare the peninsular kingdom, her own 'eastern dependency.' These are certainly facts which Japan cannot and ought not to pass without remonstrance. It may, therefore, be inferred that the large force despatched to Korea by this Government is a means of facilitating the correction of the irregularities above alluded to. We would heartily wish to avoid if possible the sending of an Ambassador to China; but now that the Middle Kingdom has been suffered to act in such an irregular manner, and that, deceived by the hollow threats of the Viceroy Li, this country has thoughtlessly assumed an attitude necessitating the expenditure of a vast amount of money as well as labour, there is no alternative but to bring the affair to a speedy conclusion by sending an Ambassador to the Court of Peking. It seems that our diplomatists despatched a large force without any clear idea as to the enemy to be dealt with, and, consequently, these troops are growing weary, having no foes to encounter. Judging from these circumstances, the object of our Government seems to have been not to fight but merely to make a demonstration, in which case, of course, the Cabinet does not think it necessary to send an Ambassador to China. But in point of fact the despatch of an Ambassador is a measure of absolute necessity. It might be perhaps too severe to accuse the *Mail* of want of insight into the trend of current events, but we cannot help feeling some displeasure at the blind criticism of our contemporary."

We may be blunt of perception, but we fail to discover in the above article so much as a shadow of valid reason for despatching an Ambassador. The *Hochi*'s contention apparently is, first that the Government does not send an Ambassador because it does not want to fight and has no intention of fighting; and secondly, that since China has been interfering unduly in Korean affairs, Japan ought to

negotiate ambassadorially for the cessation of such interference. As to the former point, we are unable to see how the despatch of an Ambassador would be any evidence of a resolve to fight. It would, on the contrary, be evidence of a wish to avoid fighting. As to the latter point, the diplomatic channels ordinarily available having sufficed to convey Japan's purpose and intentions to China, there is no occasion to magnify that empire's position by the very exceptional and signal step of sending an Ambassador. China has always arrogated the right to be approached ambassadorially with reference to the affairs of the small States upon her borders, and has invariably construed the coming of ambassadors for such a purpose as an indirect acknowledgment of her title to be consulted about everything that vitally concerns those States. Such a construction is precisely the thing to be avoided in Korea's case. Japan had nothing to do but to announce her views and invite Chinese co-operation with her programme. Her prime purpose is to radically reform the systems prevailing in Korea and to educate the peninsular kingdom's ability to be independent. She is quite willing to work hand in hand with China for the consummation of those ends, but she does not, as we understand, regard China's consent as essential, and consequently she is not prepared to negotiate for it. We know very well that the Party of which the *Hochi* is an official organ, deems itself under an imperative obligation to denounce and disagree with every step taken by the Government. But the exigencies of an attitude of wholesale opposition become very trying when they require that men habitually clamouring for a "strong foreign policy," and habitually denying China's right to interfere in any way in Korea's domestic affairs, should advocate the sending of an Ambassador to consult China's wishes about reforming the Korean administration. It is a pity that the *Hochi Shimbun* is not in a position to denounce the course it now recommends. That would be a much more congenial and congruous rôle. We can well imagine out contemporary's scathing criticisms of statesmen that stultified their own strong policy by sending an Ambassador to consult with the very Government whose right to be consulted they deny, about the very matter which, they allege, should be settled independently. How the *Kaishin-to* organ would delight to proclaim the weakness of such statesmen. But, unfortunately, the statesmen in power have not furnished any such pleasant opportunity, and so the *Hochi*, enslaved by the necessity of unvarying condemnation, finds itself constrained to advocate the very policy that it would be the first to condemn if adopted by the Government.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

THERE has been a good deal of writing in the vernacular press about the means available for obtaining funds to meet any extraordinary expenditure incurred on account of the Korean affair. The *Keisai Zasshi*—an authority always worthy of attention when financial matters are concerned—discusses the subject in a recent issue, and follows the general lines already indicated in these columns. The surplus lying in the Treasury is 8½ million *yen*, approximately, and this will be increased by about 6 million *yen* at the close of the current fiscal year. A further sum of over 2 million *yen* is available from the Famine Relief Fund. Another source is the Bank of Japan: by increasing its note-issuing power to the extent of 25 million *yen* it may fairly be required to lend 30 millions to the Government at a nominal rate of interest or even without interest. Finally, the State has a good deal of property by disposing of which a considerable sum could be raised. Notable in this category are the railways, which could be sold for fully 60 million *yen*. Thus, without recourse to loans, the Government could easily get together fully 100 million *yen*. It is, of course, impossible to estimate the outlay that may be incurred. The *Keisai Zasshi* refers to the Satsuma Rebellion, when the Government was obliged to keep over 60,000 troops in the field for more than a year. The total expense then incurred was 41 million *yen*. The *Keisai Zasshi* thinks that the country can easily afford to spend twice or even three times that amount on the luxury of a good square fight, and with delightful frankness it urges the Government to declare war, since the sinews are forthcoming. This is not the sort of advice we should expect from a sober journal whose columns are devoted for the most part to financial and commercial topics, but probably our contemporary means nothing more than that, so far as money is concerned, there need be no reluctance to fight. We do not for our own part believe that the Government will have to face any serious financial problem. The indications at present are decidedly in favour of a peaceful issue. It is, of course, possible that Japanese troops will have to remain in Korea for a considerable time, but to keep Japanese troops in Korea is not nearly as costly a business as it would be to keep English or French troops there. The estimate formed by the authorities, we believe, is that if the force now in the peninsula has to remain there until the end of the year, the total expense incurred by Japan will be about 10 million *yen*. It seems absurd to talk of shipping 10,000 troops to a foreign country and maintaining them there for six months for such a paltry outlay as a million pounds sterling, but Japan manages her military affairs with wonderful economy, being

happily saved by the habits of her people from many expenses that would be inevitable were an Occidental people concerned. At all events, it may be accepted as a fact that the financial outcome of the course upon which Japan has now embarked is not nearly so serious for her as some critics would have us suppose. The present Minister of Finance is quoted as saying that he could easily provide 70 million *yen* for military purposes, and he is not a man that talks "off the book."

ROMANES AND THE THEORY OF EVOLUTION.

TO those interested in the progress of science, the news of the sudden death of Mr. G. J. ROMANES, at the early age of forty-six, comes with a sense of personal loss. Few men of his age have ever had so wide and so well-deserved a reputation. In an article published nearly a year ago we alluded to certain aspects of his work. We need not now, therefore, do more than give a brief summary of his achievements.

Mr. G. J. ROMANES was born in Canada. He was the son of a clergyman. In boyhood he was educated in London, Germany, France, and Italy. He then studied at the University of Cambridge, devoting his attention chiefly to biological science. While at this University he made the acquaintance of Mr. CHARLES DARWIN, and began a firm friendship that lasted to the close of the great naturalist's life, and that probably had considerable influence in directing the course of Mr. ROMANES' studies. In 1875, he was appointed Croonian lecturer to the Royal Society. For the next few years he was engaged in researches on the conduction of nervous impulses in some of the simpler organisms, especially of medusæ. These studies, which throw considerable light on the method of evolution of the nervous system, were subsequently incorporated in the volume of the International Scientific series, entitled "Jelly-Fish, Star-Fish, and Sea-Urchins." In 1879, he was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Some years later, he became Rosebery lecturer to the University of Edinburgh, and recently he became connected with the University of Oxford—for this august institution has in some degree awakened from the scholastic slumber that endured for two or three centuries after the rest of the world had opened its eyes, and has begun to become aware of the existence of natural science. Mr. ROMANES also delivered many lectures to popular audiences at the Royal Institution, the London Institution, and elsewhere.

The name ROMANES suggests a gipsy origin, and we have been informed that the personal appearance of the biologist showed evidence of gipsy blood. In WILKIE COLLINS' novel, "Heart and Science," a clever and amusing but ill-natured and

unjust piece of anti-vivisection polemic, the appearance and character of BENJULIA, the blood-thirsty gipsy experimentalist, were, we believe, those of ROMANES as seen through the mists of anti-scientific prejudice. We recommend "Heart and Science" to our readers, not as calculated to give them a true idea of ROMANES, but as undoubtedly the cleverest novel WILKIE COLLINS ever wrote. The other side of the vivisection question may be studied in other works. ROMANES himself was unquestionably free from the scientific arrogance and unscrupulousness that characterise BENJULIA; the tone that pervades all his work is one of humility—"the first step in the education of the judgment and the last;" and his vivisection was of a very mild character, being almost entirely confined to experiments on animals so low in the scale as to have only the very rudiments of a nervous system, and therefore, presumably susceptible only to the very rudiments of pain. In the preface to his work on "Jelly-Fish, Star-Fish, and Sea-Urchins," he says, with legitimate sarcasm, that those who on moral grounds object to his experiments may with equal right complain of the horrible cruelty of skinning a potato and boiling it alive. What the leaders of the anti-vivisection movement fail in most cases to see is that there is vivisection and vivisection, and that we cannot in any reasonable manner class the experiments of a ROMANES or a PASTEUR with those of a MAGENDIE or a MANTEGAZZA. That it is difficult to define the point at which lawful experiment becomes detestable cruelty is true; but the difficulty of such definition is not peculiar to vivisection: it is found in every department of practical ethics. But this by the way. We have said enough to clear the character of ROMANES from the imputations cast on him in the person of BENJULIA, and we will turn to consider the magnificent results he achieved in a few rich years of active work.

We hear much talk in these days of the specializing tendency of the age. We are told that no man can be an expert in a science or an art; he has to confine his energies to a limited branch of the science or the art; and even then he will not excel unless he concentrates his attention on a single point of view. At first sight it might appear as if the work of ROMANES were an exemplification of this principle: as a biologist he devoted his attention chiefly to the elucidation of the evolution theory; as an evolutionist he was occupied mainly in studying the origin of the mental powers of our race. But the "tendency to specialism" is only a half truth—the affiliation of all the sciences is no less characteristic of our age; and it is difficult for a man to be supreme in one department of science without being eminent in two or three others, and tolerably well-informed in almost all. So ROMANES, after the death of DARWIN,

undoubtedly the first of English evolutionists, was profoundly versed in psychology, and an earnest student of all the branches of science that combine to constitute anthropology. To one who tells us that in these days no great work is done except by specialists, we may answer with the paradox, "It is true, and it is equally true that in these days, more than ever before, no great work is done by a man that is nothing more than a specialist."

The work of ROMANES on the subject of mental evolution occupies three volumes, published at considerable intervals. The first, "Animal Intelligence," published in the International Scientific Series, contains the data of investigation. What makes this volume interesting above all other collections of anecdotes about animals is this; the stories are collected without bias, they are subjected to searching criticism, and they are arranged in accordance with a definite plan. The work is however a mere prelude to the volumes on mental evolution; "Mental Evolution in Animals," and "Mental Evolution in Man" (also called "The Origin of Human Faculty"). The conclusions arrived at in these works are at variance with those of certain distinguished English evolutionists, notably WALLACE and MIVERT. These writers, the former of whom has an almost equal claim with DARWIN to the honour of the discovery of the principle of natural selection, while holding the organic continuity of man with lower species to be definitely established, consider that in the mental sphere there is a gap between man and other animals which science cannot bridge over. In plain language, they invoke, to account for human psychogenesis, the supernatural causes that have in general been swept aside by modern science to share the fate of the other cobwebs of the past. This view, as a result of long and careful investigation, ROMANES temperately but firmly rejects. At the conclusion of his work on the Origin of Human Faculty, after considering the latest objections to the theory of mental evolution put forward by MAX MÜLLER from the philological camp, ROMANES writes: "I cannot help feeling that there is actually better evidence of a psychological transition from the brute to the man than there is of a morphological transition from one organic form to another in any of the still numerous instances where the intermediate links do not happen to have been preserved. Thus, for example, in my opinion an evolutionist of to-day who seeks to constitute the human mind a great exception to the otherwise uniform principle of genetic continuity, has an even more hopeless case than he would have were he to argue that a similar exception ought to be made with regard to the structure of the worm-like creature *Balanoglossus*." Again: "If, as Bishop BUTLER says, 'Probability is the guide of life,' as-

surely no less is it the guide of science; and here, I submit, we are in the presence of a probability so irresistible that to withhold from it the embrace of conviction would be no longer indicative of scientific caution, but of scientific incapacity."

ROMANES' other great work, an expository, critical, and historical account of the evolution theory, remains unfinished. The first volume, "The Darwinian Theory," has been already reviewed in these columns. We may hope that the author has at least left behind him sufficient materials for the publication of the second volume, "Darwin and after Darwin," which was to contain ROMANES' own views on the factors of organic evolution. What these views were is, indeed, sufficiently well known; but he has nowhere given full expression to them with all the force he was able to command. The great question that divides evolutionists into two schools, "Is natural selection the sole and sufficient cause of organic evolution?" is answered by one school, that of WALLACE in England, of WEISMANN in Germany, in the affirmative. These men are more Darwinian than DARWIN himself, for the founder of the theory of natural selection never committed himself to the view that organic evolution was independent of all factors other than that which his masterly induction brought to light. The other school of biologists, however, as influential in weight though not in numbers, holds that natural selection is not the sole, perhaps not even the chief, cause of organic evolution. To mention a few names only: in England, SPENCER, one of the founders of the modern theory of evolution; in Germany EIMER, who is the leading continental opponent of Weismannism; we may add SAMUEL BUTLER, the ingenious author of "Erewhon" and "The Fair Haven," who in his later life has, as a scientific amateur, sustained the doctrine of LAMARCK that the evolution of an organ depends on a conscious desire of the organism for its possession, and who complains pathetically that as the author of two satires no one will believe that he is serious in his belief that a chicken could grow hair instead of feathers if it wished to do so. HUXLEY, also, holds that the Weismannites are premature in endeavouring to close the investigation of the causes of organic evolution, and it was with reference to their dogmatism that he said, when unveiling the statue of DARWIN at South Kensington, "Science commits suicide when it adopts a creed." But perhaps the most influential of all the biologists that have opposed the conclusions of WEISMANN was the gifted man whose work has just been prematurely cut short; and we may venture to hope that a posthumous volume will enable us to study his mature views on this interesting biological problem.

SOME ANTHROPOLOGICAL FACTS ABOUT THE JAPANESE.

RESULTS of the medical examination of Japanese adults eligible for conscription are embodied in annual reports issued by the War Department. The figures given throw light on the anthropology of the Japanese people. It is evident, of course, that the bases of these figures are not exhaustive, but for the moment we are not in possession of any investigations equally extended and trustworthy. Life-insurance companies might be able to supplement the War Office's statistics, but they have not as yet published anything of value.

The average figures obtained from five years' examination of recruits enrolled at the age of 20 are as follow:—

Height	5.423 shaku	= 5 ft. 4 1/2 inches.
Weight	15.324 kwanme	= 126.57 lbs.
Chest Measure- ment	3.273 shaku	= 32.99 inches.
Difference of chest circum- ference at res- piration and inspiration ...	2.11 shaku	= 25.1 inches.
Cubic capacity of lungs	3,530.88	centimeters.

These figures show the physique of a healthy Japanese adult qualified to serve with the colours. Some allowance has to be made of course for development after the age of 20. Turning to the record of youths rejected on account of deformity or other physical debility, we find that more than one half suffer from defective vision, hernia, or weak joints. The average rejections per 1,000 are only 41.83, from which we infer that the examination is by no means strict, seeing that the average rejections in the case of recruits for the British army in 1890 amounted to no less than 397.43 per 1,000.

An interesting fact brought out by these statistics is the marked difference that exists in the relative physical development of the people of different localities. The Japanese minimum height for an infantry recruit is 5 shaku, or 59.5 inches, against 64 inches in England, 61.6 inches in Germany, and 60.06 inches in France. The age is 20. Out of every thousand adult males in the empire only 10.46 attain this standard of height. Speaking broadly, there are three regions whose inhabitants are conspicuous for not coming up to the standard. They are, first, the provinces surrounding Tokyo, namely, Musashi, Sagami, Kai, Shimosuke, Shimosa, and Hitachi; secondly, the provinces encircling Osaka Bay, namely, Kawachi, Izumi, Settsu, Harima, Sanuki, and the island of Awaji; and thirdly, the provinces forming the Hokurikudo, with the exception of Wakasa. In the opposite category we find, at the head, Kyushu, with the single exception of Buzen, and a long belt of inland provinces, from Yamato, Yamashiro, Omi, Iga, Hida, and Mino, northward to Mutsu, Ugo alone being excluded. Considered more in detail, the island of Tsushima stands on a much higher level than any

other part of the empire, the province of Ugo and the island of Awaji being at the opposite extreme. Thus the average of youths coming up to the standard in Tsushima is 15.40 per thousand, whereas in Ugo and Awaji it is 7.14 and 7.61 respectively. A classification according to the scale of stature shows even more strikingly in favour of Tsushima, especially when we come to the height of 5.6 shaku (66.64 inches) and upwards. The average number of males attaining that stature throughout the empire is 7.19 per 1,000, whereas in Tsushima the average is 45.30 per 1,000. Next to Tsushima comes Iki, an island not far distant. Iki's ratio, however, is very much inferior, being only 19.54 per 1,000. The provinces of Wakasa, Izu, Sanuki, and so forth lie at the opposite extremity of the scale, their ratio being from 2.55 to a little over 3 per 1,000. It may be briefly stated that the people of Tsushima are about an inch taller than those living in other parts of Japan, for whereas in other districts the ratio of men available for service increases steadily in every 1,000 down to a height of 60.59 inches, it begins to diminish in Tsushima after the height of 61.88 inches is reached in a descending scale.

How to explain the differences of physical development exhibited by these statistics is a problem that must be left to specialists. We know that the people of Japan do not come from the same stock throughout, and thus a factor of perhaps very powerful influence presents itself on the very threshold of our speculations. Possibly in the case of Tsushima an admixture of Korean blood may account for the greater stature of the people, the Koreans being undoubtedly of superior height to the Japanese. We may note in conclusion that although only 20,000 conscripts are enrolled each year for service with the colours, fully 200,000 are physically qualified, so that not more than 1 in every ten is taken. Under such circumstances the army ought to contain the flower of the population. The agricultural districts furnish more than one half of the conscripts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

AN AFTERNOON'S AMUSEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I cannot be sure that what entertained me yesterday afternoon would amuse many readers of the *Mail*—needs and tastes differ so much—but I am confident that all readers of the *Mail* are interested in the source of my entertainment, namely, the weather. Possibly that deeply engrossing fact will make a record of my experience in these columns bearable. I came from Tokyo to this place, Kanazawa, yesterday. Wishing to know a thing or two about Kanazawa weather, I had put a thermometer and an aneroid barometer into my satchel. I had not intended to use either, on my journey. But at Ageo, a station not far north of Akabane, the heat was so oppressive that I took a look at the thermometer to find out what was really the trouble. The mercury registered 89°+, so near 90° that there was no unexplained residuum to bother over concerning my discomfort. I then bethought me it might be diverting to make a meteorological record of the trip. Kanazawa is famous for delightful summer temperature. Let us see how

the transition to it from tropical Tokyo is made. I turned the railway carriage, forthwith, into a meteorological observatory, with this result:—at Ageo, 1.20 p.m. 90° Fahr., Bar. 757.7, fair sky. The records then made, as follows, from Ageo to Karuizawa, might not stand a scientist's tests, but they are good enough for a summer tourist's practical conclusions. The barometer was added to the thermometer to show the extent and rate of the climb from the Musashi plain to the mountain height—for it is a big climb. The figures for the barometer denote millimetres; the thermometer is in Fahrenheit's notation; a "fair" sky is between a "clear" and a "cloudy" sky; the wind during the trip varied from south-east to north. Here is the further record:—

	Time.	Ther.	Bar.	Sky.
Okegawa	1.30 p.m.	88°	757.5	Fair.
Kohsue	1.45 "	88°	757.4	"
Fukaya	2.00 "	86°	757.5	"
Kumagaya	2.10 "	86°	757.3	Cloudy.
Fukaya	2.35 "	86°	756.8	"
Honjo	2.57 "	87°	754.8	"
Shimachi	3.10 "	87°	754.3	"
Kuzugao	3.30 "	87°	752.8	"
Takasaki	3.30 "	87°	752.8	"
Annaka	4.00 "	85°	748.8	"
Isobe	4.15 "	85°	748.5	Raining.
Matsuda	4.35 "	85°	739.8	"
Yokogawa	4.50 "	85°	730.8	Cloudy.
Kumamoto	5.30 "	75°	698.8	"
Karuizawa	6.00 "	69°	678.8	Overcast.

Of course, in this record, which shows a drop in temperature from the neighbourhood of Tokyo to the station at Karuizawa of more than twenty degrees, the change of time from noon to six o'clock in the evening is to be considered; yet this morning the temperature just outside my room was 63°, and is now, at eleven o'clock, only 67°, wind east, and a "Scotch mist" in the air. Of course, too, in the record which shows a reduction in barometric reading from 759 at Tokyo, or 757 at Ageo to 689 (seventy millimetres), no account could be made of whatever meteorologic change in pressure took place in the six hours of travel, but that was probably none of any great importance. The barometer registers now in Karuizawa village 687 millimetres. To such coolness and to such height did the afternoon's ride bring me. Of special interest was the actual mountain climb. Takasaki is not much above Tokyo's level and its heat is about as great as that of the capital city. From Takasaki, however, the railway goes rapidly up hill and the heat down, and from Yokogawa where the real mountain railway starts, in an hour's time, the air pressure went down thirty-one millimetres and the temperature twelve degrees. Probably some of your readers will see no fun whatever in these figures. But, sir, to me it was one of the most entertaining experiences of the year, for each millimetre down on the barometer meant so many feet up into a cooler, purer, more healthful and more invigorating air, and into more welcome surroundings in every way than Tokyo can show on any July day. That is why I have named yesterday's amateur science "an afternoon's amusement."

Yours, &c.,
Karuizawa, July 7th, 1894.

THE MOTOMACHI FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your note containing *yen* 60, being amount of a subscription raised in the *Japan Mail* office for the relief of the sufferers from the disastrous fire at the Motomachi on the 17th ultimo.

In reply, I am directed by the Governor to inform you that the above sum was transmitted to the proper quarter in order to be applied according to the wishes of the donors, and to take this opportunity to express to you, and through you to the benevolent subscribers, the Governor's warmest thanks for this kind and charitable act on the part of Foreign Residents in Yokohama.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

N. MITSUHASHI,
Secretary of Kanagawa Ken.

Kanagawa Kencho, July 7th, 1894.

THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE JAPAN SOCIETY.

We have received the full text of the speech delivered by Sir Edwin Arnold at the last annual dinner of the Japan Society, the M.S.S. of which has been kindly forwarded to us. Sir Edwin said:—

Your Excellency, Ladies, and Gentlemen.—I am charged with the great and responsible honour of proposing to you the Toast of the Evening, "Success to the Japan Society." On many a festive occasion, when similar duties have fallen to me, I have secretly regretted the distinction which so often interfered with digestion, and generally

found me having very little that was useful to say. But to night I rejoice at the happy fortune that enables me to bear my testimony, however humble, to the good and enlightened work which is being performed by the Japan Society; while instead of lacking materials, I must be rather careful not to exceed the limits of your indulgence in expressing even a few of the countless thoughts and hopes which arise within me as I survey this distinguished assembly; and am reminded—especially by the friendly presence of his Excellency, your Chairman,—of my pleasant days in Japan.

It is only from healthy roots that strong trees are developed, and I think the rapid growth of the Japan Society proves that a noble and natural idea inspired your Founder, Mr. Arthur Dioso, when he planted the germ of this Society. The object is defined in its statutes to be "the encouragement of the study of the Japanese language, literature, history, and folk-lore—of Japanese Art, Science, and Industries; of the social life and economic condition of the Japanese people past and present, and of all Japanese matters." That definition has received large interpretation in the proceedings of the Society, as may be plainly seen by a study of the admirable "First Volume of Transactions," published last year—a volume which, by its variety, brilliancy, and solidity would do credit to any old-established learned association, and is nothing less than a marvel of worthy record in one now celebrating only its third year of existence. You will see the interests of the Society lightly and airily ranging, as some one has said, "from Athletics to Artist's signatures, from Chronology to Chrysanthemum-salad; from Demonology to Dwarf trees, from War-Fans to Wedding ceremonies." But neither your large-hearted founder, Mr. Dioso, nor the distinguished members of the Council surrounding him, nor your Excellency, who represents so illustriously to-night the good-will towards us of His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan; nor you, gentlemen of Japan present among us; nor we, some of whom love Japan almost as much as yourselves—none of us would rest satisfied if the Society were merely an Institution for the encouragement, dissemination, and stimulation of research. It has beyond all these a wider and a deeper purpose, which I have found nowhere better alluded to than in certain words of Mr. Dioso himself, running thus: "It helps to bind closer in bonds of amity the millions who inhabit the Islands in which the sun rises, with the millions who dwell in the Empire on which the sun never sets." That also is why I am a faithful friend of the Japan Society, and a firm believer in its progress and usefulness. I am full of hope that year by year it will increase the mutual knowledge between Japan and England; will cherish the flame of friendship which has grown up so bright between them, and will provide here in London an easy gateway by which Japanese visitors and residents can enter into our home-life as some of us have entered into theirs.

In proof of what I have said, that a great and good idea like this is sure to grow, permit me to cite to you a few facts about the recent advance of the Japan Society, founded so lately as September, 1891. It already numbers 545 members, including the most eminent English authorities on Japanese matters, and friends of Japan from all countries of the world. Fourteen meetings have been held, with an average attendance of 220, at which Papers were read covering a wide field of Japanese subjects—and properly illustrated. Special Exhibitions have been organized extending over several days. The handsome volume, already spoken of, has been produced by the indefatigable labours of Mr. Dioso, and his excellent colleague Mr. Daigoro Goh; and in every respect the Society manifests strength, progress, and stability. I liken it in my own mind to a bamboo clump in my garden at Azabu, which grew so fast that my *ayekya*, the gardener, said, if you hang a hat upon it at night, Danna sama, you would need a ladder to get the hat down in the morning.

Nor let it be supposed that we English imagine ourselves to be the teachers only, and you of Japan merely the learners in this happy and increasing friendship of the two Empires. There can be no countrymen of mine present here this evening, knowing that beautiful Land of the Rising Sun, who will not agree with me that Japan can instruct us in much. We admire, without hoping ever to surpass, the secret of that delicate artistic gift which is almost universal in your nation, and which makes you the Greeks of Asia. Our less supple western fingers will never sweep these subtle curves of life and instantaneous lines of motion with a moistened brush like Okyo or Hakusai; nor turn the tiny ivories into exquisite laughing netsukes; nor mould and chisel bronze and copper eagles which will nigh flutter their wings and flash their eyes at the sunlight. But teach us if you can more of those simple and gracious manners which render exist-

ence in Japan for all alike a dignity and a delight. Implant in us some of that noble reverence for age, that gratitude to parents, that honourable respect for the past which make grey hairs in Japan a natural diadem, and which, by accustoming children to render back to their parents the debts of love and duty, have banished from Japanese homes avarice, acquisitiveness, and domestic anxiety. Instruct us in the arts by which, while we here expend 20 millions sterling a year upon our paupers, you have no poor law, no unions, and yet no mendicants in your streets. Tell us how we can cause our population to delight in cleanliness as yours does, so that your commonest *kuruma-ya* keeps a skin like a Lady of the Court, and feet and hands as fair and seemly. Impart not your religions, for we have plenty of our own, but the gentle and glad some spirit of them which in Japan so beautifies piety, and takes away from life its idle worries, and from death its needless terrors. I sadly think that the Japanese people experience more natural joy in one year of their earthly existence than the English or American communities in their entire span.

It is impossible that a splendid future should not lie before the Empire of the Rising Sun. History foresees it in the wonderful adaptiveness with which Japan has passed through the *o-fishin*—the "great earthquake"—of her Revolution; in the homogeneity of her 40 millions of people; in their loyalty, patriotism, courage, simplicity, endurance, artistic and industrial gifts. History foresees it in that happy fortune which gave her, at the crisis of destiny, an Emperor so enlightened, and resolved and wise imperial advisers, of whom you behold in the Chair, a most worthy example, to assist his Councils. As to her Army and Navy, I had the honour to be present at the military manoeuvres near Nagoya two or three years ago, and saw in the field 30,000 troops which for marching and fighting powers thoroughly pleased the eyes of the best military critics on the field. And once, when I asked of Captain Ingles, the chief Naval Adviser of the Imperial Admiralty, what he privately thought of the Japanese blue-jackets, his reply was, "I do not know how to find fault with them, slow or aloft." But, well nigh most of all, I found my hopes of the future greatness and happiness of Japan upon her women. We are honoured by the presence here to-night of Japanese ladies, and I will suffer that gentle presence to encourage me to repeat what I formerly said before an assembly of "The Noble Ladies of Tokyo." I had received a command from them to speak upon Western Education and Science, in regard to women—but I commenced by these words, "Whatever else we of the West may wish to teach you, neither I nor anybody else must pretend to instruct you how to be better daughters, better sisters, better wives, or better mothers than you are here, and to-day."

I give you, then, Ladies and Gentlemen, the toast of "Success to the Japan Society," well convinced that the unworthiness of him who proposes it will not be allowed to diminish the ardour and cordiality with which you will drink the Toast. And I will couple with it the honoured name of Mr. Arthur Dioso—in praise of whose abilities no words of mine could be adequate. The principle which has guided your founder and his self-imposed labour of love has been the greater glory of beautiful Japan, and the desire to foster amity between her people and ours. In pursuing these objects he has considered no detail insignificant, no toil excessive. His work has been incessant, its responsibilities interminable. He has had to sacrifice time, health, and money, but we may salute him to-day as a veritable conqueror, and make up our minds—one and all—henceforward to assist him in every possible way to carry his work to its large and legitimate consummation.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I give you the Toast, "Success to the Japan Society," with health and prosperity to Mr. Arthur Dioso.

THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.

The following is a list of the graduates of the Imperial Japanese University, Tokyo, for this year:—

COLLEGE OF LAW.

Section of English Law:—Okamatsu Santaro, Kumamoto; Kurachi Tetsukichi, Ishikawa; Kajiwara Kishin, Fukuoka; Fujisaki Tomonobu, Kochi; Kobai Guntaro, Hyogo; Ogawa Kizo, Niigata; Kobayashi Genzo, Yamagata; Takata Tomizo, Hyogo; Miyamoto Rikizo, Ibaraki; Yamana Shotaro, Aichi; Tamaji Tamesaburo, Kyoto; Haruki Ichiro, Nara; Usami Keizaburo, Chiba; Shida Katsuo, Tokyo; Haneu Kei, Nagano; Sato Tomogunaru, Kagoshima; Takase Yasutaro,

Saga; Mizutsu Shikoro, Yamaguchi; Hattori Kosaku, Osaka; Nakayama Miyozo, Okayama; Hikida Origoro, Tokushima; Wani Sadakichi, Tokyo; Fujise Yaichi, Saga; Sada Iyetoshi, Miyazaki; Shishido Shozo, Yamaguchi; Ito Suke-tada, Miye; Emura Tadanosuke, Yamagata; Kusakabe Sankuro, Miye.

Section of French Law:—Shimizu Chin, Hokkaido; Matsuda Komao, Tokyo; Nakamura Shojiro, Ishikawa; Abe Tadakichi, Fukuoka.

Section of German Law:—Nakamura Shingo, Niigata; Tatsuno Muneyoshi, Hokkaido; Seta Tadashi, Miye; Matsuda Ren, Okayama; Maruyama Saichiro, Niigata; Shimme Shingoro, Gumma; Soyejima Yoshikazu, Saga; Miyata Shihachi, Okayama.

Section of Political Economy:—Takahashi Sakuyei, Nagano; Iseki Tomochiro, Ehime; Takenouchi Chokusai, Toyama; Tamura Sohei, Niigata; Ura Taro, Wakayama; Iwasa Teizo, Ehime; Matsumura Mosuke, Shizuoka; Umeno Heishiro, Fukui; Ikeda Torao, Tokyo; Fujii Uhei, Shizuoka; Tsutsumi Kiyokichi, Fukuoka; Tajima Kiiji, Tokyo; Nishikawa Jiro, Osaka; Kurisu Seiryō, Kyoto; Nagai Naoyoshi, Tokyo; Yano Ryoichi, Ehime; Shirasaka Eihi, Kumamoto; Inui Chojiro, Osaka; Yoshikawa Koshu, Tokyo; Fukushima Junichi, Ishikawa; Goda Tama, Ehime; Suda Tsunama, Okinawa; Akuzawa Chokusai, Tokyo; Shimozuka Taro, Fukuoka; Kawamura Utao, Nagano; Kobayashi Ushisaburo, Gumma; Yoshida Kin-saku, Niigata; Murashige Shuntetsu, Yamaguchi; Nishinohara Yunosuke, Kagoshima; Yazaka Kan, Tochigi; Matski Shigotoshi, Ehime; Okabe Chin-jiro, Kagawa; Katsura Kentaro, Hyogo.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE.

Section of Medicine:—Morishima Kurata, Gifu; Kihara Iwataro, Yamaguchi; Yekuni Yasutaro, Saga; Adachi Buntaro, Shizuoka; Yonekawa Torakichi, Iwaki; Kimura Tatsusai, Kyoto; Moriya Chikakuni, Nagano; Shishida Toshiharu, Aichi; Kashida Kiichiro, Tokyo; Azuma Katsukata, Tokyo; Kawanishi Kenji, Nagano; Fukuoka Saijiro, Hiroshima; Matsuo Chimei, Saga; Takamura Edjiro, Osaka; Kawai Kiyoshi, Gifu; Goto Motonosuke, Gifu; Nishi Hirokichi, Hyogo; Ito Motoharu, Aichi; Takai Miyagoro, Gifu; Miyoshi Shutarō, Yamaguchi.

Section of Pharmacy:—Otsuki En, Osaka.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

Section of Civil Engineering:—Ofuji Takahiko, Osaka; Tajiro Shokichi, Nagano; Iwata Takijiro, Ehime; Nansai Kokichi, Yamagata; Nakane Kanesaburo, Yamaguchi; Sugura Sozaburo, Tokyo; Aoki Ryozaaburo, Tochigi; Shima Takejiro, Osaka; Mikami Ren, Fukui; Kato Yosakichi, Saitama; Tomita Heichiro, Ehime; Furukawa Taketaro, Shizuoka; Fujii Kumazo, Kochi; Sugeta Usaku, Adachi Tatsutaro, Ishikawa.

Section of Mechanical Engineering:—Matsumura Tsuruzo, Osaka; Shima Yasutaro, Wakayama; Shiba Chiuzaburo, Ishikawa; Kaneko Noboru, Ehime; Hikube Kenzo, Gumma; Tabuchi Seichiro, Hyogo; Kawakami Kunihiko, Yamaguchi.

Section of Naval Architecture:—Fujishima Hampei, Miye; Noguchi Magoichi, Hyogo; Ozawa Sannosuke, Tokyo; Yabashi Kenkichi, Gifu; Endo Oto, Nagano.

Section of Electrical Engineering:—Okamoto Kenjiro, Ishikawa; Shiyo Masujiro, Ishikawa.

Section of Applied Chemistry:—Emori Joki-chiro, Osaka; Kamoi Takechi, Kagawa; Amemiya Wataru, Nagano; Yamanouchi Otokichi, Ishikawa; Yamaoka Shigematsu, Hiroshima; Fujiyoshi Totaro, Kyoto; Ikeo Genkichi, Osaka; Yamao Tomitaro, Yamaguchi.

Section of Mining and Metallurgy:—Noken Aitaro, Hyogo; Yokobori Chisaburo, Chiba; Iijima Junsuke, Yamaguchi; Shimamura Kinjiro, Niigata; Yoneyama Yoshiteru, Ishikawa.

COLLEGE OF LITERATURE.

Section of Philosophy:—Oshima Giiku, Tokyo; Kodani Omosen, Hyogo; Iwamoto Tei, Kagoshima; Kusaba Toshihiko, Saga; Sawamaki Yoshitatsu, Niigata.

Section of Japanese Literature:—Fujioka Sakutarō, Ishikawa; Fujii Otoo, Hyogo; Kusano Kiyotami, Ishikawa.

Section of Chinese Literature:—Miyamoto Seikan, Hiroshima; Nishidani Toraji, Tottori; Nakano Jutarō, Ehime.

Section of Japanese History:—Omori Kingoro, Chiba; Fujita Seichi, Kyoto; Oda Nobunao, Ehime; Kamidani Shiro, Tokyo; Takiguchi Ryo-shin, Hiroshima.

Section of General History:—Yoshikawa Taro-kichi, Yamaguchi; Fuwa Shinichiro, Ehime; Yoshimura Katsuharu, Gifu; Matsuda Sokichi, Ishikawa; Satake Genji, Gifu.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.

Section of Physics:—Kato Yoshijiro, Tokyo; Tanishita Ushinosuke, Kagoshima; Nakamura

Tomokichi, Ishikawa; Kawai Yoshibumi, Toyama; Shinowara Masuzo, Nagano; Amanuma Meiko, Kagoshima; Oshima Eisuke, Yamagata.

Section of Chemistry:—Omori Tozo, Fukuoka; Kondo Mazumi, Kochi.

Section of Zoology:—Takakura Usamaro, Kyoto; Omori Senzo, Fukuoka.

Section of Geology:—Hiki Chiu, Fukui.

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.

Section of Botany:—Inagaki Otsuhei, Nagano; Takashima Yoki, Shizuoka; Ukozaka Kisaburo, Shiga; Konuki Shintaro, Tokyo; Kido Tatsusaburo, Hokkaido; Satowara Iwataro, Shimane; Kishi Hidetsugu, Hokkaido; Kurano Setsuji, Fukuoka; Kageyama Minosuke, Chiba; Yokoyama Kyoshiro, Tokyo; Ofuchi Toraji, Tokyo; Obubo Toshikuma, Tokyo; Kazama Chiujiro, Niigata; Nishigaki Kichizo, Hyogo; Yoshida Hideo, Tokyo; Ishiyama Totaro, Tokyo.

Section of Agricultural Chemistry:—Yabe Ki-koji, Gumma; Okumura Junshiro, Fukui; Yagi Kantaro, Hokkaido; Daikubara Guntaro, Nagano; Yamashita Wakito, Ishikawa; Fukamoto Matsaki, Fukuoka; Ishii Junjiro, Hokkaido; Ishizaka Kitsu-ju, Saitama; Tsuji Chotaro, Kagawa; Mitsushima Guntaro, Ishikawa.

Section of Veterinary Science:—Kaji Iwaki-chi, Gifu; Nemoto Bunya, Chiba; Hosoya Katsuo, Ibaraki; Ota Shintaro, Niigata; Imai Ren, Kochi; Noguchi Jirozo, Aichi; Takao Kakujiro, Shizuoka; Oka Genjiro, Ehime.

VICTORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

On Friday afternoon His Honour Judge Wilkin-son distributed the prizes to the successful scholars of the Victoria Public School, the occasion being the annual Prize Day of that institution. Among those present were Mr. C. D. Moss, Mr. J. P. Mollison, Dr. Ritter, Rev. E. S. Booth, Mr. J. Mendelson, Mr. A. J. Wilkin (hon. sec.), Rev. W. T. Austen, Mr. F. Herb, Capt. Hardy, Mr. H. L. Fardel (Head Master), Miss Aebersold, (Head of the Junior School), and many ladies. The walls of the principal school-room, in which the function took place, were tastefully draped with bunting of various nations, while over the dais at the far end was suspended a portrait of Her gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The CHAIRMAN, who on rising was greeted with a loud outbreak of applause, said—We have now met together at the end of the seventh working year of the Victoria Public School to hear the report of its progress as an educational institution and to distribute the prizes which have been awarded to its most successful scholars. I wish to thank the Committee for the invitation which they have given me to preside on this occasion and to express the pleasure with which I have accepted it. It is a very great pleasure to me, coming back here, to find an institution of this sort in its seventh year carrying on a work of great usefulness, and it is a great pleasure to me also to see old friends and acquaintances here—friends whom I left leading a very pleasant life and who are now renewing the pleasures of that life in their children.

I am glad to know that this institution, although it was British in its inception, has received from and conferred benefits upon those belonging to other nations. It is right, I think, in the case of an institution which had its origin in the Jubilee of Her Majesty's accession to the Throne, to refer to the pleasure with which we have all learnt of what is to Her Majesty a great source of joy in seeing in the birth of a great grandson an heir to the heir to the heir to the Throne. I wish we had nothing but pleasant subjects to refer too, but such is not the way of life. Not long ago this chair was occupied by one of Her Majesty's representatives, whose death we have all to deplore; and I think I am only expressing the sense of this meeting when I say that we are deeply sensible of the loss which has been sustained in Mr. Fraser's death, and that we deeply sympathise with those to whom his death brought especial grief. (Applause.) I will not detain you further by any introductory words, but will call upon Mr. Fardel to read his report.

Mr. FARDEL then spoke as follows:—Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—This is the seventh time that the friends of the School meet here for the distribution of prizes. We are told that in seven years all the molecules that make up a living body are renewed; during the last seven years the Victoria Public School has undergone no less a change. Not one of the members of the original Committee is here; my genial friend and learned former head, Mr. Hinton, has gone where he could find more scope for his talents and is now a Professor in Princeton; better chances of advance-

ment than Yokohama can offer to school-masters have lured him away. A lady has taken his place in whose praise as a teacher it is unnecessary to speak, and of whom I shall only repeat what a friend of the school told me when she joined the staff of the school: "Miss Aebersold is as good as a man." Of the actors in the first distribution of prizes only two are here to-day, myself and one boy, now in the 1st class of the school. Of the old boys the majority are now in offices in Kobe and Yokohama, and people can judge of the school by them; a good many left the school when the French School was started; a few have gone home to complete their studies in higher institutions. I am proud to say the school had no reason to be ashamed of any of these; none of them were found below the level of boys entirely educated at home and several have done their old school great credit. I shall only name one, the first to leave, young Sarda, who crowned five years of steady work by coming out laureate in the Grand Concours of the French Colleges, and is now about to enter the Polytechnic School; and the last that went home, Wheeler mi., who has taken a very good place in a class of boys one year older than he. During these seven years the school has had many ups and downs, mostly downs. Two years after its foundation it lost a very energetic and enthusiastic friend, Mr. Flint Kilby, now about to return, and it had to face an almost fatal competition in the Tokyo School, a competition which would have probably ruined it several years ago, but for the fact that the Tokyo School cannot prepare boys for commercial life in the East. It had several times confidently been announced that the School would close, but still the closing is only a wish of a small part of this community. That with the disadvantages it labours under, the losses it has sustained, and the formidable competition it has had to encounter, the school still exists is abundant proof that its existence is a necessity for Yokohama. In the career of the old boys, and in the boys now in the school, there is a test of the value of the work the School is doing and by that test it is good. Yokohama might make a better school it is true, but it is not by scattering its resources that it will succeed. It is a loyal support of the school, and putting up with necessary imperfections in the working of it until they can be remedied, that will do it. It has often been advanced that boys educated out here do not acquire the same self-respect and sturdy self-reliance as boys acquire in the home schools, self-respect and self-reliance caused by contact with stronger ones and fostered by the public school spirit. These acquainted with the boys in this school know it is not so; boys everywhere are the same, and they become attached to a small school as well as to a big one. Size after all is only a matter of relativity, and an actually small school may be a big one in a small community. There is no lack of spirit in our boys; I could tell stories, but this is not the proper place and time to tell them. Most of you are acquainted with our system of mark books. Miss Aebersold tells me that it has had a very stimulating effect in the lower division. In the 1st division, where the boys are older, and ought, I thought, to be able to do their best without such mercenary incentive, I tried during the latter part of the term to do without inscribing in double the marks in the boys' own books, and to let them put them in themselves. As I had expected the 1st Class and three boys of the 2nd: Moss ma., Moss mi., and Smith worked as well; but with the others there was a gradual falling off. Next term I shall come back to the old system and look after the mark books myself, although it entails a great deal of extra work. The prizes to-day are awarded according to the work done during the term and the examination just ended, at least for the majority. Only one class was left unchanged at Easter, the 1st one. It would be difficult to find a set of more hardworking, hard-playing, and self-reliant boys than Ozawa, Austen, Booth, Mendelson, Pohl, and Kulin, although the latter has not always come up to what I expected of him. Booth was very helpful in the last part of the term, and took charge of a class while I was left alone. I should like to give them all prizes, but they belong only to the best among the best. I regret especially to have to leave out Booth, as he has not come up 1st in any branch, although his marks give him a good average all round. In the 2nd class Moss ma. and Moss mi. have worked well in all branches, Van Smith in Arithmetic and Latin, Charlesworth and Carst in Arithmetic and Grammar. Cleveland made a fine spurt, but did not keep it unfortunately. No class has suffered more severely from the facility with which parents allow boys to keep away from school on the most futile pretexts. Two have been absent half of last term; five of them kept away on the Race days; all but Moss ma. and Moss mi. have been frequently absent. That, coupled with the

fact that most of them had perforce been shifted up from the lower division at the beginning of this term, had greatly hampered them in their work. As to the unnecessary absences, I hope the parents will co-operate with the School in preventing them. The evil is felt all through the School. Miss Aebersold suffered much from it in the Lower Division. It results in negligence and laxity. A boy cannot think much of his School if he be allowed to keep away from it for a feigned headache, a party, or because he has not done his work. A whole class cannot be kept back for absentees and every hour wasted is a link dropped in the examination of a boy, and means a loss in self-respect, and respect for the law, without which a boy cannot become a good citizen. In the Minor Division, Miss Aebersold reports, the pupils seemed throughout to take a great interest in their lessons stimulated by the marks they got regularly for each branch, and by their desire to please their parents and their teachers. All tried very hard to do their best. Only 3 out of 24 showed a lack of earnestness in their work, and gave trouble during school hours by distraction and want of self-restraint. The best behaved boy in and out of school was Thorleif Jensen, at the same time very conscientious in his home-work; good behaviour and diligence naturally go together. Another boy merits to be mentioned for good behaviour and application: Georgie Woodruff. As to the different branches M. Mollison excelled in Arithmetic, Science, History, and Latin; Robbie Roth in Latin, calligraphy, and general neatness. Harry Cook takes a very good standard in grammar and science. Several pupils, especially C. de Jongh and F. Luther are good at Arithmetic. Others know English History and Geography always perfectly; among them are Teddie Moss, F. Herb, W. Graham, etc. For general success in all branches Jack Chope could be noted, I hope, but unfortunately he was away more than half of last term. In Miss Vincent's small class, one pupil distinguished himself especially among the 9 pupils in it by his perfect behaviour and great success in all branches, notably at the oral examinations. Leonard Graham, that is his name, deserves great praise. In the German Course given by Miss Aebersold to the pupils of all three divisions, those that did their work best and were most attentive during school hours are M. Mendelson, A. Austen, F. Booth, and G. Moss. In the 2nd French class, under Miss Aebersold, the best pupils were those mentioned already in the 2nd division, and W. Johnstone and Charlesworth of the 1st division. If some parents take little interest in the progress made by their children, others expect sometimes too much of their boys 9 and 10 years old, forgetting what they know and were able to do at this age; but our boys, I think, have done their best to fulfil expectations.—(Loud Applause.)

The following programme of recitations was then admirably gone through by the boys:—

- 1.—The Teacher and the Sick Scholar.....Ch. Dickens.
- 2.—"Twelve boys of Miss Aebersold's division."
- 3.—"The Pipes at Lucknow".....H. Lee.
- 3.—Scene from Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell."
- 4.—Brutus and Cassius.....M. Mollison and R. Roth.
- 5.—Scene from "The Bourgeois Gentleman".....M. Mendelson and G. Moss.
- 6.—"The Jackdaw".....F. Booth.

At the close of the recitations the CHAIRMAN rose and said—Now a very pleasant duty devolves upon me, to distribute the prizes. I want to express to all you boys the pleasure with which I have heard the statement made by Mr. Fardel that you are all hard workers, hard players, and self-reliant. It shows that you have followed the advice, perhaps the best advice that the best preacher which this world has seen ever gave: "Whatsoever thine hand findeth to do, do it with thy might." I have to congratulate you boys who have won, and would like to say a word to those who have not won. I am glad to think that where such a spirit pervades a school; those who have not won will make it more difficult next time for those who have won this time to again succeed.—(Applause.) I am sure those who have lost hear no grudge to those who have succeeded, and I hope you will all work together in unity, and one and all of you will now and henceforth be able to bear without abuse the grand old name of gentleman.—(Loud Applause.)

The prizes were then distributed as follows:—

1ST DIVISION.

- ARITHMETIC.—1st class—Ozawa, "Cricket," and class—Charlesworth, "Through Magic Glasses."
GRAMMAR.—1st class—Mendelson, "Senses of Animals," and class—Carst, "Glimpses of Europe."
GEOGRAPHY.—1st and 2nd classes—Ozawa, "Beauties of Nature."
HISTORY AND FRENCH.—1st and 2nd classes—Austen, "Half Hours."
SCIENCE.—1st and 2nd classes—Austen, "Historical Sketches."

GERMAN.—Mendelson, "Frondes Agrates."
COMPOSITION AND LATIN.—Moss, m., "English Literature."
DRAWING.—M. Sakamoto, "Studies in Relief."

JUNIOR DIVISION. (MISS AEBERSOLD'S CLASS.)

- HISTORY.—1st prize, Murray Mollison.
LATIN.—1st prize, Murray Mollison.
PUNCTUALITY AND NEATNESS.—Robbie Roth.
GRAMMAR.—1st prize, Harry Cook.
SCIENCE.—1st prize, Harry Cook.
ARITHMETIC.—1st prize, Cornelius de Jongh; and prize, Frankie Luther.
GENERAL APPLICATION.—1st prize, Freddie Woodruff.
COMPOSITION.—1st prize, Franzli Herb.
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.—1st prize, Willie Graham.
ENGLISH HISTORY.—1st prize, Teddie Moss.
GENERAL SUCCESS IN ALL BRANCHES.—1st prize, Jack Chope.
READING.—1st prize, Pen. Moss.

MISS VINCENT'S CLASS.

- ARITHMETIC.—1st prize, J. Callaco.
READING.—1st prize, Arthur Hearne.
GENERAL APPLICATION.—James Hardy.

MISS AEBERSOLD'S SPECIAL PRIZES.

- GOOD CONDUCT.—(2nd Class).—1st prize, Thorleif Jensen; 2nd prize, Georgie Woodruff.
GOOD CONDUCT AND APPLICATION.—(3rd Class).—Willie Graham.

The last three prizes were presented personally by Miss Aebersold, who, in awarding them, said that a long scholastic experience had taught her that a good boy developed into a good man.

The CHAIRMAN—I wish to congratulate every one connected with the school upon its success and the pleasure it has given me to see how well the efforts of Mr. Fardel and Miss Aebersold have succeeded. I hope they will succeed more and more.—(Loud applause.)

Three hearty cheers were then given for Mr. Fardel, the Head-master, and then one more. Upon quiet being restored,

Mr. WILKIN (hon. sec.) rose and proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Wilkinson for presiding that day, and for the able manner in which he had conducted the proceedings.—(Applause.) He thought that the genius boy had gone far along the road of evolution towards better manners and behaviour since that day when an old country squire had given it as his dictum that whenever one met a boy one should give that boy a licking, for if he did not require the licking at that moment, he would be sure to warrant it within a half hour.—(Laughter.) He (the speaker) thought that the opportunity should be taken to record a hearty vote of thanks to their good friend, Mr. Poole, who had so kindly taken certain steps last year to help the school prize fund.—(Applause.)

The boys responded to the call with hearty cheers for Mr. Wilkinson and Mr. Poole.

The CHAIRMAN briefly thanked Mr. Wilkin for his kindness in proposing the vote of thanks, and the boys for according it so heartily, and again expressed the pleasure he had experienced at being present that afternoon.

Three rousing cheers for Miss Aebersold brought the proceedings to a close.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Philadelphia, June 12th.

I am but just returned from a business trip, which carried me out and about in the district affected by the strikes among the miners of soft coal. Idle men abound everywhere. Both the facial appearance and the words one chances to overhear indicate that the miners are, in large part at least, foreigners, Hungarians and Poles principally. All Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Eastern Illinois are affected by the strike. The miners want more money than the operators are willing to pay. Small establishments are not affected by the strike, as they can easily raise sufficient steam by using the anthracite instead of the bituminous coal. But the railroads and the great iron industries are badly affected. The distress from the hard times, which are still upon us, is augmented by this extensive strike. There is a deal of bad blood in the strike, and, as I went about the streets of some of towns in the region, I noticed how carefully every stranger was scrutinized to see if he was a worker seeking employment, a deputy of the sheriff, or a newspaper reporter. Woe betide the man who is suspected of being one of the three! He has short shift. The military has been called out in places, where there has been much destruction of property, but the mobs vanish before their appearance, only to come together somewhere else. At this time of writing, conferences between the leaders of the strike and the operators' committee

have been held, and compromises agreed upon, but both miners and individual operators repudiate the action of their representatives, and things are worse than ever.

My journey also took me through the region flooded a few weeks ago. On the 21st of May and for several weeks thereafter, tremendous floods poured in on Williamsport, up in the heart of Pennsylvania, and all that section. I saw places where the water had lain in the streets ten feet deep or more. Great "booms" of logs were swept away, heavy bridges were demolished. Riding back in the country, off the railroad lines, I was impressed—I went over some fifty miles of country-roads along the mountains—with the fact that the hills are being stripped of timber, and I have no doubt that this occasions the floods. The trees being removed, the heavy rains run instantly, without let, into the streams, and swell too rapidly to be carried off. Besides this, the building of railroad bridges, log "booms," etc., undoubtedly adds to the obstruction of the water's passage.

If all they tell us, who have recently come home from Japan, is true, there is a deal of sympathy among the Japanese Christians with the advanced views held by some of the best thinkers in America. I sat in the gallery looking down on the Presbyterian General Assembly during the trial of the Rev. Henry Preserved Smith, whose appeal was being entertained. He had been suspended from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church for supposed sympathy with the views of Dr. Briggs, and now he sought redress from the highest court of appeal. When I saw that the great majority of the Assembly were men with grey hair or bald heads, I felt instinctively that it must go against Dr. Smith, for he had taken a position antagonistic to conservative theology. Let me say that, during all the debate, Dr. Smith was gentle and courteous, neither posing as a martyr nor yet exhibiting the belligerent spirit of Dr. Briggs. His argument was simply splendid. I have not a doubt that in ten years at longest the General Assembly will revise its findings. It may not accept Dr. Smith's views of inspiration, but it will certainly allow a man of his character and ability and Scriptural views to remain in its ministry. In the meanwhile, every Presbyterian minister or missionary must needs guard his utterances lest he be suspected of heresy.

Dr. C. H. Parkhurst is off on his summer vacation. He has gone, as he has done for six or seven years past, to make the ascent of some of the higher Alps, and so to forget all his vexatious labours of the past year. He can go with an easy mind, however. He has started a ball rolling that will not stay until it has knocked something over. Our Eastern papers are full of details which go to prove that the Lexow Investigating Committee of the New York Legislature will find out, and the public will surely see, that Tammany and the general official body of New York city has been receiving thousands of dollars for protecting vice. Richard Croker, late Tammany chief, is off for Europe very suddenly. Hardly any one doubts that he has gone to get out of the way, lest he be brought before the Committee. So the New York papers boldly assert. All this goes to show what one determined man, be he minister or layman, can bring about, even in a big city like New York, in the way of reforms.

Any one who has not been in the States within a dozen years will find one great change that must surprise him if he were to come among us now. A little while ago, in the Churches and in politics, everything was in the hands of the older people. Now the young people are coming to the front. Perhaps there is a deal of sophomoric freshness about some of their doings, perhaps their conclusions are rather immature, but the enthusiasm of their gatherings, the manner in which they accomplish things, is surprising. Early in July there will gather in the city of Cleveland, Ohio, some 20,000 young people, members of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavour. These societies are of all denominations almost. I have had the privilege of scanning an advance copy of the programme, and a most interesting series of meetings is planned and eminent men are to speak. Then, by and by, the Epworth Leaguers of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet. A little later comes the great Baptist Young People's gathering in Toioto, to which from ten to twelve thousand delegates will go. Special trains are engaged for these Convention parties, and with steamers flying and bands of young people singing, and generally exuberant joy on every hand, they make their way from the different corners of the land. It is a symptom of something new in our American life, and whereunto it shall grow, or whether it may be but a passing enthusiasm, one may not tell, but at present it is a tremendous force.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THIRD DAY.

The Rev. J. Soper, the Presiding Elder of the Hokkaido District, read his report. The work here is improving, advancement has been made at every church. Dr. Soper reported that he had preached and lectured 200 times, and had travelled nearly two thousand five hundred miles in the administration of his district.

The East Tokyo District was reported on by the Rev. S. Ogata. This District contains eight churches and thirteen preaching places. The Ginza Church of Tokyo, under the pastorate of the Rev. K. Miyama, leads the District with forty-four baptisms and thirty-eight accessions. A very interesting work was reported from Kadzusa, where a number of baptisms have occurred. Some advancement has been made in almost every appointment.

The Presiding Elder of the Shinshu District, the Rev. S. F. Draper, being in the United States on leave, his report was read by the Rev. J. G. Cleveland, the acting Presiding Elder, who also made a supplementary report.

The report of the Yokohama District was read by the Rev. J. G. Cleveland.

An interesting letter was read from the Rev. M. C. Harris, a former member of the Japan Conference, now Superintendent of the Japanese Mission on the Pacific Coast of America, which was organized in 1886. After a fraternal greeting to the Conference, he stated that the mission had now been formed into a district, with five churches organized, and nine branches, and nineteen pastors and evangelists. Since that time over eight hundred persons had been baptized and more than fifty preachers sent out to work in Japan and on the Pacific Coast. The conversions for the year 1893, were more than eleven hundred. In the afternoon, at 2.30, the Anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was held. Mrs. C. W. Van Petten, presiding. A general report of the year's work was read, in English, by Miss M. A. Spencer, and in Japanese by Miss Iida.

A new industrial school building has been opened at Aoyama during the year, making seven boarding schools carried on by the society. The society has eleven day schools, two night schools and between thirty-five and forty Sunday-schools. Four missionaries have gone home on furlough during the year. Three new missionaries, Misses Heaton, Singer, and Alling, have come out, and Mrs. Van Petten has returned to the work.

Mrs. Mary C. Nind, of Detroit, one of the secretaries of the society, made the address of the afternoon. She traced the growth of the society from a thought in the mind of a single Christian woman, twenty-five years ago, until it now numbered more than a hundred and fifty thousand members. Twenty-five years ago the society employed but a single Bible woman; now it has more than three hundred, and enrolls twenty-five thousand women and girls in the schools under its care. The total contributions of the society aggregate more than \$3,000,000, gold, and it is hoped that by the end of the present year that they would amount to four millions.

In the evening the Conference Home Missionary Society held its anniversary. The work of this society is in the Riu Kiu Islands and its missionary, the Rev. C. Nagano, presented a very interesting report.

FOURTH DAY.

On Saturday morning, a class of fifteen young men, who had completed the two years of the course of study requisite to admission into full membership in the Conference, was called up, and Bishop Nind gave them an earnest address on the work of the Ministry. After the reports of their examinations, ten of them were elected to receive ordination.

The Secretary of the Japan Scripture Union, in a brief address, presented the work of that society. The Conference by a rising vote expressed their confidence in the work of the Scripture Union and pledged themselves to its support.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

At nine o'clock on Sunday morning an experience meeting was held, in which many took part, after which the Rev. Eber Crumphy, of the Canadian Methodist Mission, led in prayer, and a sermon was delivered by Bishop Nind—the Rev. T. H. Correll of Nagasaki interpreted it into Japanese. The Bishop's text was Romans vi. 22. The following is a brief abstract of the sermon:—

"There is a tone of exhortation in these words, and rightly so, for it is a great thing to be made free from sin and to have fruit unto holiness and in the end everlasting life. The apostle in this

epistle has much to say about sin. Sin is the bane of the universe. No doubt if sin were entirely eliminated there would still evil enough remain to make this a "vale of tears," but were sin removed this would be a very tolerable place. As it is, sin is in the world. To a pure mind it is abominable, to every one it is hurtful. To allude only to the great evils; intemperance wrecks the peace of homes; impurity, perhaps, brings the swiftest destruction to those who indulge it; and war, the scourge of the ages; what scandal it is that in the last part of the nineteenth century nations are keeping up their standing armies and formidable armament, and only waiting for some pretext to fly at each other.

It seems strange that the world does not rise up and put away sin as the giant nuisance of the earth. There are several reasons why we do not.

We are born in sin. The natural man can not enjoy spiritual pleasures. He understands only such as come through the appetites and senses, and he clings to sin for the pleasure he finds in it.

A partial explanation may be found in the habit we have fallen into of making light of sin, in the pet names by which we call it.

A further explanation may be found in false teaching in regard to man's responsibility. Which makes sin a necessity and regards the evil-doer as deserving pity not punishment, and the well-doer as a subject of envy not of praise.

A bad theology is also partly responsible. Any theology is bad that finds a legitimate place for sin in the heart of a believer. It makes the act of dissolution able to do what the grace of Christ cannot accomplish. As long as we live we shall be subject to the assaults of temptation, but we may be able to be triumphant through Christ.

Let me now refer to the instruments of righteousness. The first of these is the conscience. No man is born without one, and no sinful retreat is so hidden that a man will not carry his conscience with him thither. A great deal of the unrest in the world to-day is due to a disturbed and tormenting conscience. God made the soul of man for Himself, and it can find no rest until it rests in Him.

The second of these instruments is the Word of God. It is the friend of righteousness and the stalwart and uncompromising enemy of sin. Good people read the word of God, and the more they read it the better they become. Thieves have no use for the Bible.

The Word of God is powerfully enforced by the Spirit of God. There is a sense in which they are right who say that the Spirit of God is never given to an unregenerate man, as the witness and seal of adoption into the Divine family it is confined to believers, but the enlightening and persuading influence of the spirit are given to all men. Here is the ground of hope for certain who have never heard of Christ. The late Dr. Whedon used to say, "God does not damn men by continents." They who live up to the light they have will be saved by that light.

Fourth, the agencies of the Christian Church are all favourable to righteousness. The chief of these agencies is preaching. Not by a mere liturgical service of prayers but "By the foolishness of preaching it pleased God to save them that believe." It is said that the power of the pulpit is gone, that people do not go to church as they once did. The power of a preacher, however, cannot be estimated by counting his hearers; a hundred hearers may so translate the sermon into Christian living that it may be preached again and multiplied a thousand times. Every preacher has his hearers, people who are especially helped by what he has to say, people to whom he has an especial message. We are not all constituted alike. Some of the people in Corinth did not like the Apostle Paul's style, but there will always be some whom we can benefit. Do not try to be "star" preachers. Preach the simple truths of God's Word with a burning zeal and the motion of the Holy Ghost, and people will be saved and freed from sin by it.

For by these instrumentalities a great multitude has been raised up and been freed from sin. With this freedom comes a difference in the man's relation to God. They become so servants to God. Every man has some service, and there is nothing dishonourable in the service of God. God will require nothing shameful. He is a considerate master, He never overtaxes His servants. He helps them to bear the cross. Indeed, servant is not God's favourite word. "I have called you friends."

The immediate outcome of all this is, we have our fruit unto holiness. The human tree is always a fruit-bearing tree, but if we want fruit unto holiness we must make the heart holy. The graces of character must not be merely pinned on, we must be branches of the true vine.

The fruit of our lips must be a fruit unto holiness. How wonderful is this gift of speech! how responsible we are for its use. Yet the conversa-

tion of some people will lower your whole tone of spirit in five minutes!

In our conduct we can glorify God and exhibit the fruits of holiness. There is a strange notion afloat that the ideal saint is always absorbed in devotion. Prayer should be the preparation for work. The world wants busy feet, tireless hands, and strong shoulders who will help to carry the burdens of life.

Everything that a good man does in the spirit of prayer and faith becomes Christian work.

Lastly, the final outcome. The end is everlasting life. The end is coming, it is coming to all. Only the Christian religion offers any consolation. It offers everlasting life. Mere immortality if that is all. But God has not left us with that. Eternity will be a constant progress, growing in everything. This is a beautiful world, and yet when God shall open the first door into heaven this world seem like an Aztec hovel with its dirt floor and mud walls, and God will go on opening door after door into larger and larger rooms forever and ever.

THE KOREAN ASSASSINATION CASE.

We give herewith the judgment of the Tokyo Local Court in the case brought against Li Ishoku and his associate, Kawakubo Tsunekichi, the charge being non-consummated murder and murderous instigation.

The defendant, Li Ishoku, believed that the existence of Boku Yeiko, Kim Ok-kyun, Ri Keikwan, Tei Ran-kyo, Ryu Kakuo, Ri Gisho, and others, all of whom had taken refuge in Japan after their unsuccessful revolutionary émeute in Korea in 1884, was prejudicial to the public tranquillity of that country. With the intention of encompassing their destruction, in consequence of which he would obtain promotion and rich reward, the defendant came to Japan in April (O.S.) of 1892, pretending certain business transactions in hand. Shortly after this he formed a close intimacy with Boku and Kim, secretly waiting for an opportunity when he might carry his intention into effect. He was convinced that it would be utterly impossible for him to cope single-handed with the task, so he resolved to take some associates in his scheme. In the meanwhile, Hong Tjyong-ou, who had gone to France some years before, reached Japan on his way to Korea. This was in December of 1893. Li Ishoku called on him, and pretending that the destruction of Boku, Kim, and their fellow refugees was the will of the Korean King, finally won him over to his side and obtained his consent to act in harmony. Kwakubo Tsunekichi had been Li's intimate acquaintance while in Korea, and he, too, was persuaded to join the undertaking. Li further won over, in the same manner, two Koreans named Ken Toju and Ken Zaizu. They were about starting from Japan to Korea in consequence of instructions received from their Government, but Li craftily assured them that it would be madness to obey this behest, for the Home Government must, said he, already suspect them of having made common cause with Boku and Kim, so that they might certainly expect capital punishment so soon as their feet landed on Korean soil. In short, Li succeeded in terrifying them and winning them over to his own plans. Li then began to devise measures for the encompassing of the death of Boku and Kim. To murder both while in Japan, he thought quite impracticable. So at last he managed to lure Kim over to Shanghai, there to meet his death at the hands of Hong, while he found means to destroy Boku in Japan. In pursuance of this design, Li got Kim to go to Shanghai, for which place he was made to leave on March 10th of the present year, in company with Hong Tjyong-ou, Gu Hojin, and Wada Yenjiro, the last named being Kim's Japanese attendant. Li accompanied the party to Kobe, but on staying one night at Osaka (the 11th) Li made Hong lodge at his (Li's) mistress's house at Sonezaki-mura, near Osaka, and there arranged with Hong the manner in which his plot was to be carried out and Kim assassinated. It was agreed that the party should put up at the Oriental Hotel in Shanghai, and that if the steamer conveying them to Shanghai should reach that port at night, then Hong should shoot Kim on his way from the landing-place to the hotel; but if the arrival should take place in the day-time, then the deed should be perpetrated in the third story of the hotel, where rooms should be taken, and that in this case also Hong should use a pistol; but finally that if they were compelled to take rooms on the second, or ground floor, Hong should use a dagger to despatch Kim. Li then gave Hong a dagger, a pistol, and a suit of Korean clothes, to which a pouch was attached wherein the weapons were to be kept. The party left Kobe on March 23rd,

reaching their destination at 5 p.m. on the 27th of the same month. They proceeded at once to the Oriental Hotel and took rooms on the second floor. At 3 p.m. on the following day, Hong, dressed in the Korean costume and carrying the weapons given him by Li, stole into Kim's room, and taking advantage of the temporary absence of Kim's Japanese attendant, Wada, who had just gone downstairs, shot at and killed Kim.

The foregoing facts are clearly established, but in order to prove the existence of the offence of murderous instigation, the instigator must be shown to have incited to the commission of an act which, according to the law of Japan, is either a major or minor offence. In the present case, the defendant Li did incite Hong Tjong-ou, a Korean subject, to assassinate Kim Ok-kyun in Shanghai, or on Chinese soil, a territory therefore beyond the pale of Japanese jurisdiction; as such, the action of the assassin cannot be regarded as a criminal offence against the law of Japan. The defendant, Li, therefore instigated the perpetration of a deed not criminal under Japanese law, so he cannot be regarded as guilty of a criminal offence. In the same way of reasoning, we find that Kawakubo Tsunekichi abetted a non-criminal act and cannot therefore be considered legally guilty.

After Li Ishoku had seen Kim and his party off at Kobe, he returned to Osaka and repaired to the house of his mistress in Sonezaki-mura. While there he cut short his hair and donned foreign clothing, in order to facilitate his escape from Japan to Korea after the consummation of his plot to kill Boku Yeiko with the aid of Ken Tojin and Ken Zaiju. He came up to Tokyo again on the 25th of the same month and joined the defendant Kawakubo at the Murai Kan, a hotel in Sakurada, Hongo District, when both had for some time been in the habit of lodging. It was Li's intention to decoy Boku, Tei, and Ri Keikwan to this hotel and there effect his schemes against them; yet repeated efforts to bring them thither proved unsuccessful. In the meantime, the period in which Hong was to assassinate Kim Ok-kyun at Shanghai drew nigh, and Li was greatly troubled with the thought that so soon as the intelligence of Hong's success reached Japan, Boku and his fellow-refugees would immediately be on the alert and all the time and labour spent in the perfection of his schemes would then be of no avail. Just at this juncture Ryu Kakuro called on Li, and told him that Boku had discovered evidences of some evil design on the part of Li against himself and friends; Li was therefore required to go to the Shinrin-gijuku (a sort of school which certain Japanese sympathizers had established for Korean refugees) in Ichibancho, Kojimachi District, on the 28th of that month and explain and clear himself from the doubt which Boku and others entertained against him. Ryu Kakuro strongly urged Li to go to this house on the date fixed, as Boku intended starting on a journey into the interior on the morning of the 29th. A message of similar purport also reached Li from Kim Taigen, whom he had caused to reside in that school. Baffled in this manner, Li determined to have recourse to a desperate measure. He believed that if he should go to the boarding-school Boku and his friends would tie him hand and foot and then, gathering round him in numbers, put urgent questions to him; this moment of excitement he might, so he thought, make use of by getting Ken Toju and Ken Zaiju to rush into the house and then, with pistols and daggers, put an end to his intended victims. So, early next morning, Li told his confederate, Karakubo, to give a brace of pistols and two daggers to the Kens; he was further to tell them to come to the school at the appointed hour and then do as he had ordered them. Li left his hotel at about eight o'clock on the day in question, and reached the Shinrin-gijuku at nearly eleven. Ri Keikwan and Tei Rankyo came out to meet him and then, after putting a few questions to him, bound him hand and foot as he had expected. About half an hour later, Boku himself came in, whereupon all three began to question Li very closely. To all interrogations he replied by falsehoods, secretly longing all the while for the promised sudden onslaught of the two Kens. The latter were, however, not so desperate as their leader, and did not venture to carry out his behest. It is true that they did at first decide to obey Li's injunctions, but their heart failed them at the thought of the extraordinary rashness of the deed required of them. While they were thus hesitating, Tei Rankyo and Boku Heikichi suddenly made their appearance, saying that they had come to fetch Li's trunk, who had told them to do so. This disconcerted the Kens entirely, and as they did not go to the school, Li's desperate plot completely failed.

The foregoing facts have been clearly established, but being acts leading up to, without consummating, murder, they cannot be regarded as con-

stituting a legal offence. The defendants Li Ishoku and Kawakubo Tsunekichi are therefore adjudged not guilty, in accordance with the provisions of Arts. CCXXXVI. and CCXXIV. of the Law of Criminal Procedure.

The judgment passed on Boku Yeiko, Ri Keikwan, Tei Rankyo, Boku Heikichi, Jio Ryojin and Ryo Shomai, charged with forcible confinement, battery, and examination with torture, is as follows:—

The defendants, Ri Keikwan and Tei Rankyo, had obtained a knowledge of the fact that Li Ishoku was engaged in a plot against the lives of Boku, Kim, and others. Ri Keikwan told Boku of this, and upon conferring with other friends, it was determined to summon Li Ishoku to the boarding-school in Bancho and there interrogate him. In spite of repeated invitations, Li did not come, so, after consulting with Boku, Ri Keikwan got Kim Taigen to write a letter to Li, in which the latter was requested to appear at the school by ten o'clock in the morning of the 28th, as Boku had something he wished to tell him before setting out on a county-tour on the following day. When Li came to the boarding-school on the morning in question and ascended to the second floor of the house, he was met by Ri Keikwan and Tei Rankyo, who, after putting a few questions, seized and bound him hand and foot with hempen cords. Ri Keikwan further struck Li in the face with a iron fire-tongs (*hibashi*), inflicting a wound on the nose, the injury however not being so severe as to prevent him from pursuing his business or to confine him to his bed. Tei Rankyo produced a sword-stick with which he endeavoured to intimidate Li and thus cause him to disclose his secret. Boku returned to the school shortly after this and proceeded to examine Li as to the facts in the case; he, moreover, sent for Li's trunk to his lodgings and examined the contents. Between two and three p.m. of the same day, Li was loosened from his bonds, but was kept a prisoner in one of the rooms on the second floor of the house until two o'clock in the afternoon of the next day.

The foregoing facts have been clearly established by the examination of the witnesses Kim Taigen, Ryu Kakuro, Shiba Shinro, Itogawa Kinji, and referee Matsuda Jinjiro; by the affidavits made by Li Ishoku, Kawakubo Tsunekichi, and six other defendants at the preliminary examination; and finally by the producing of the hempen cords and fire-tongs found on the spot where they had been used. We find, therefore, that Li Ishoku, having murderous intentions against Boku Yeiko, Ri Keikwan, and Tei Rankyo, went to the Shinrin-gijuku on the day specified; and that while their lives were not in imminent danger, the defendants, Ri Keikwan and Tei Rankyo, illegally bound Li Ishoku, and subjected him to examination under torture, the former going so far as to commit an assault upon his person and inflict a slight wound. The defendants subsequently released Li from his bonds in accordance with the instructions of Boku Yeiko, yet kept him in custody in a room. Referred to law, the actions of the two defendants correspond with the provisions specified in Arts. CCXXXIII. and CIV. of the Penal Code, while the assault made by Ri Keikwan and the infliction of a wound fall under Art. CCCXXIV. and the last clause of Art. CCCI. of the same Code. There being, however, certain palliative circumstances connected with their case, their punishment shall be lessened by two degrees in accordance with Arts. LXXXIX. and XC. of the same Code.

The charge preferred against Boku Yeiko, Boku Heikichi, and Jio Ryojin, of having bound Li Ishoku and subjected him to examination under torture, as well as the charge preferred against Ryu Shomai of having abetted the illegal detention of Li, are not proven; these three are therefore declared not guilty in accordance with the provision of Arts. CCXXXVI. and CCXXIV. of the Law of Criminal Procedure.

The defendants Ri Keikwan and Tei Rankyo are sentenced to major confinement for the period of one month and ten days, and are further to pay a fine of two yen. The defendants Boku Yeiko, Boku Heikichi, and Jio Ryojin shall be liberated, as being not guilty.

The Public Prosecutor in attendance on this case declared himself dissatisfied with the judgment passed on Li and Kawakubo, and appealed to the Supreme Court on the day on which the decision of the Court was announced. Ri Keikwan and Tei Rankyo were also dissatisfied with their sentences, and immediately appealed to the Tokyo Court of Appeal.

INSULT TO THE BUDDHISTS OF JAPAN.

THE MAHANT OF BUDDHA-GAYA REFUSES TO ALLOW THE IMAGE OF LORD BUDDHA TO BE PLACED IN THE TEMPLE.

We have received the following advanced proofs:—

The following article is reprinted from the *Indian Mirror* (Calcutta) and will, with the correspondence following, fully explain itself; and we trust, with this effect, that all Buddhists will protest against the high-handed action of the Mahant, and not rest until full reparation is accorded to them. We also expect that the British Government will give us that protection which is justly due to us, by enforcing the Mahant to compliance with the wishes and rights of the Buddhists.

THE BUDDHISTS AND THE HINDU MAHANT OF THE MAHA-BODHI TEMPLE AT BUDDHA-GAYA.

Very bad news has reached us from Buddha-Gaya. It appears that Mr. Dharmapala, Secretary to the Maha-Bodhi Society, accompanied by the High Priest of Japan, went recently to Buddha-Gaya for the purpose of setting up a sacred image of Lord Buddha, said to be seven hundred years old, in the historic Maha-Bodhi temple there. Mr. Dharmapala had previously communicated with the Collector of the District, and obtained through him the consent of the Hindu Mahant, who is in possession of the temple, for the enshrining of the image. The ceremony was to have taken place on the 19th instant, a day considered to be very sacred by the Buddhists, but at the eleventh hour, the Mahant changed his mind, and refused permission to have the image set up in the Maha-Bodhi temple. If the Buddhists had insisted upon their rights there would have been a sanguinary riot, for, we are told, several thousand men had been got together by the Mahant to enforce his churlish refusal. A detailed account of the occurrence has been sent to us by Mr. Dharmapala, and we have given it a prominent place in another column, so that Government may know exactly its duty in the matter. Let it be known that the image was the gift of all Japan to the holiest of Buddhist shrines, and that the Buddhist Archbishop of Japan came all the way to India to set it up with befitting pomp and ceremony in the Maha-Bodhi temple at Buddha-Gaya. We can, then, well conceive the magnitude of the insult, given by the Mahant in the name of the Hindu nation to not only the Japanese, but also to all the Buddhist races in the world. The duty of the Hindus is clear, they must repudiate both the Mahant and his utterly unjustifiable attitude towards the Buddhists of late. Several comparatively unimportant images have been set up before now by the Burmese Buddhists in the temple at Buddha-Gaya and the Mahant did not once object. Buddhists have always worshipped in that temple, and brought rich gifts, and the Mahant has thriven fat, and this is the sort of gratitude with which he has repaid them! The present insult to Japan is such that whatever reparation the man may be compelled to make, cannot be considered too much. The Buddhists have hitherto dealt much too indulgently with him, so that there seems to be no limit now to his sauciness. The Maha-Bodhi temple is not a Hindu temple, though it has passed into the possession of a Hindu Mahant. The temple by right belongs to the Buddhists; it is their holiest shrine, and when they are ready and willing to make adequate recompense to the Mahant to forego his possession, why should they not get back their own? Are Hindus so intolerant and rapacious as to encourage the Mahant in his unjust and violent acts? We think not, and we are sure all enlightened Hindus deeply sympathise with the Buddhists in their pious attempt to re-obtain by all lawful means the possession of their holiest shrine. But the armed resistance of the Mahant to the setting up of an image of Buddha in the Maha-Bodhi temple, and that after he had once definitely consented, is an event from which very serious complications are likely to arise. It cannot be that Japan will quietly bear the gross insult offered by this Hindu priest, and not only the Japanese, but every Buddhist, will consider the insult as given to Gautama's entire flock. When the news of the outrage reaches Japan, her indignation will be something which we would not like to picture to ourselves. The insult will be considered as given not only by a Hindu priest or the Hindu people, but also by the British Government of India. If the Government takes no immediate action in the matter it will at once alienate the sympathy of Japan, China, and Siam, and political consequences may ensue for which it is not prepared. After the recent occurrence at Buddha-Gaya, the continued possession of the

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Maha-Bodhi temple by a Hindu Mahant will lead to dreadful results. Let the Mahant have whatever compensation is just under the circumstances, but he must go. The Maha-Bodhi Society was established by Buddhists to get back their temple. We understand that the Government at one time sympathized with the principal object of that Society. But the cow riots have apparently unnerved it, and the Buddhists are left to the mercy of the Mahant. That priest has now taken the law into his own hands. But let the Government of India reflect what it all means. We assure it that the number of Hindus would be very small who would not be glad to see the restoration of the Maha-Bodhi temple to the Buddhists. Let the Government ascertain the fact for itself and it can easily satisfy itself. But the Government must know that this last act of the Mahant is no less a disgrace to itself than it is to him, or to the Hindus on whose behalf he pretends to speak.

THE BUDDHISTS AND THE HINDU MAHANT AT BUDDHA-GAYA.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "INDIAN MIRROR.")

SIR,—Things have come to a crisis. The Mahant did not allow the Buddhists to set up the image in the Maha-Bodhi temple, brought from Japan, as had been previously arranged. Several months' notice was given to the Collector that a holy image would have to be placed there; and a month ago, the Collector, after having consulted with the Mahant, wrote to me to say that the image could be enshrined in the temple on the 10th instant, the full-moon day, being the anniversary of the birth and of enlightenment of Lord Buddha. Every preparation was made, and a lot of expenses incurred to celebrate the festival, as it was the first of the kind after the expulsion of the Buddhists, 700 years ago. Two days previously, the Mahant became aggressive, and refused to let us have the image set up in the temple. His arguments were that the temple is Hindu, and that unless he consulted the Hindus, he could not allow us to set the image up, and that if they consented thereto, then a *pranpratishtha* ceremony should be performed. Nearly a dozen of images have been set up by the Burmese in the temple, but no objection was ever raised; and, for the first time, this aggressiveness is shown by the Mahant. The Mahant, after having organized his people to attack us, came to Gaya, and then went to Patna to see the Commissioner. As the District Magistrate, Mr Macpherson, feared a riot, I had to put off the ceremony of placing the image, sent by the great Japanese nation; an image, 700 years old, full of historic interest, and presented by the nation to be enshrined in the Central Temple of the Buddhists. And when the Buddhists, according to precedent, go to set it up, nearly 5,000 men, armed with *lathis*, &c., are prepared to resist this benevolent action! A great nation is insulted, and the Buddhists who have the right and freedom to perform worship in their own temple, are coerced by an aggressive mob, and yet the British Government takes no action. The image could not be placed in the temple; and I am at a loss to know what to do with it. If I return it to Japan, it will be an insult to the nation, and it is so historic that I cannot keep it here to decay.

On account of the selfishness of one man, several millions of Buddhists are put in pain.

Yours, &c.,
H. DHARMAPALA.

Gaya, the 21st May, 1894.

TENTOKUJI, KWOMYOSAN,
TOKIO, JAPAN.

November 27th, 26th of Meiji (1893).

To Mr. H. DHARMAPALA, Genl. Secy. Maha-Bodhi Society, India.

Most reverently I present herewith the sacred Image of Buddha Amitabha, in sitting attitude, to the great temple in Buddha-Gaya, India. [The old Sanskrit reads "Buddha Amitabha."]

"The True Reality of all beings is great and grand; and those whose positions are in either of the five vehicles do not know how it is so great and grand; and the real nature of all things is great and profound; and those holy men who are in either of the ten degrees, do not know how it is so great and profound. The quality and quantity of the True Reality of all things is not different even from those of the mind of trembling animals (when seen from the spiritual point of view). The real nature of all things is infinite; that infiniteness and quality is, from eternity, in the state of unmovableness and free from all impurities. The state of things is always same and perfect, though there appears (to the spiritually ignorant men) the difference of holy and unholy; pure and impure: It silently comprises all souls and all the virtues of all things and beings. But covered by the temporal veil of impurities, the virtues contained in it are not apparent. Hence, the Buddha has, out of his great and

infinite compassion, appeared upon this planet, and dropped the sweet heavenly dews upon the thirsty lips of living beings; His great light and wisdom illumined or chased the darkness of long, long, weary night: well and completely the Three Secrets were comprised in Himself, and the Four Days of conversion, too. He opened and showed to us the cause of our long, long, sufferings from eternity, and made us ready to enter the Infinite Bliss and Eternal Life."

Deeply and heartily believing in the statement above mentioned, Minamoto Yoritomo (1200 A.D.) highly revered the Buddhist Triple Gem. He had enshrined the Image of Buddha Amitabha, which was made by the famous Buddhist sculptor Sadatomo of Nanto, now Nara, in the province of Yamato. The Court of Kamakura was changed afterwards, and then this sacred Image was removed into a far-away mountain valley, after which event this was again transmitted into the hand of the chief priest of Kwomyogi, in which temple this was enshrined.

In the third year of Meiji, period (1877), this Image was placed in the new-built temple, Kai-ko-ji, Furosan, Miura-gori, in the province of Sagami, and from this time this was made the chief Holy Image of Buddha Amitabha of that temple.

Now, in the twenty-sixth year of Meiji (1893) our Ceylonese Brother, Mr. H. Dharmapala came to this Empire, on his way home from America and addressed us concerning the work of Restoration of the Buddha-Gaya Temple. We have been deeply impressed by our learned and good brother's earnest address, and feel very sorry to learn that there is, at present, no Buddhism in India; much less the perfect Image of our Lord, the Buddha. Hereupon I determined to present this Holy Image of Buddha Amitabha to be enshrined in the second story of the Buddha-Gaya Temple. This was encouraged by those who have heard my determination. Mr. Niemon Asaha, an ardent lay adherent who belongs to this temple, has also assisted me very much. Here we have performed the sacred ceremony of "Presenting the Holy Image of Buddha Amitabha to India." Buddha-Gaya is the holy place where our Lord Buddha Sakyamuni attained the perfect state of Enlightenment, while there is at present, not one Image in perfect form, but mostly debased, for which we Buddhists feel very sorry. Now, the Holy Image of the Buddha which I present here is the good sign of the future prosperity of Buddhism, Northern and Southern, in perfect harmony, and for the success of the Restoration of the Buddha-Gaya temple. Full of respect and reverence, I herewith present the Holy Image of Buddha Amitabha, heartily wishing and praying for eternal prosperity of our great Doctrine of Buddha in India and Japan, and in all other countries in the world.

May the Holy Triple Gem and all the good devas guard this Holy Image, rejecting every evil which come near, and arrive safely to the Holy Place, Buddha-Gaya.

Again, may this Holy Image be reverently enshrined in that Holy place, and diffuse abroad the ray of Infinite compassion and save every being that remember the Amitabha's name from sinfulness.

May blessings abide with us, the Buddhists.

May the seed of the Good Law grow and increase gradually, in the field of worlds, present and coming; and may the Buddha stretch out His all-merciful hands to all living beings, and be born again in the Buddha's Holy Land."

Faternally yours,

BIKSHU SHUKO ASAMI,
High Priest Tentokuji, Tokyo.

JAPANESE HISTORY AND CIVILIZATION.*

No intelligent person can, in these days, afford to be ignorant of the history of Japan, and of the manner in which the unique civilization of that country has been developed. The Japanese are our neighbours across the Pacific, which is not an *Oceanus dissociabilis* to "separate" Japan from America, as it is expressed in geography, but is a connecting link to bind the two peoples in the closest ties. Japan was "opened" by the United States; has been materially, politically, socially, educationally, and morally assisted by American influences in her wonderful career of progress; and appreciates the kindness and friendliness of our people. We, in turn, ought to know more of our rapidly developing *protégé*; and undoubtedly we learned much

* THE STORY OF JAPAN. By David Murray, Ph. D., LL.D. ("The Story of the Nations" Series.) New York G. P. Putnam's Sons.

HISTORY OF THE EMPIRE OF JAPAN (official). Yokohama: Japan Mail Office.

during the World's Columbian Exposition, in which the completeness and the beauty of the Japanese exhibits elicited almost universal surprise and admiration. These object lessons may also have aroused a desire to know still more about Japan and the Japanese.

A book has just been published which satisfies this laudable desire. It comes in clear type from the Knickerbocker Press, and is the thirty-eighth volume in that admirable series, "The Story of the Nations." There has also been issued recently from the press of the *Japan Mail*, of Yokohama, an official history, compiled under the direction of the Department of Education, and translated into English by the scholarly editor (Captain Brinkley) of the *Mail*. It is a good-sized book of more than four hundred pages, in large type; it has a neat Japanese cover, and contains reproductions of pure Japanese illustrations, as well as numerous collotypes. It is a valuable work; but as it is not easily procurable in this country, and is comparatively expensive, its circulation on this side of the Pacific will probably be limited.

True it is, "and pity 'tis 'tis true," with reference to Japan, that "of making many books there is no end"; but "The Story of Japan" clearly has a *raison d'être*. It cannot, of course, take the place of larger and more detailed treatises, like those of Griffiths, Rein, and others, but it fills a long-felt want of an interesting and accurate connected history of Japan, of moderate size and price. The book contains some typographical errors, even slips in sentence-structure, and a few statements of doubtful accuracy; but as the faults are comparatively insignificant and superficial, while the merits are numerous and profound, the work stands as a trustworthy guide for the reader. The author acted for several years as Adviser to the Japanese Minister of Education, and rendered excellent service in remodelling the system of education along modern lines. Very appropriately, he puts this residence in Japan as "most important," among the sources of his material. And it is very evident, not only from the perusal of his own work, but also from comparison with the above-mentioned official history, that he made use of the best native (as well as foreign) authorities. Thirty-five appropriate illustrations, including two maps, add instruction and interest to the fifteen chapters of text; and four appendices are inserted to give such valuable material as the "list of Emperors," "list of year-periods," "list of Shoguns," and "laws of Shōtoku Taishi," a great reformer of the seventh century A.D. The index can be improved; but the titles of the chapters are, in the main, well-chosen, and make a suggestive table of contents. The object of the book is "to trace the story of Japan from its beginnings to the establishment of constitutional government;" and that story is well told.

But the writer of Japanese history is confronted, at the outset, with a serious difficulty. In ancient times the Japanese had no literary script, so that all events had to be handed down from generation to generation by oral tradition. The art of writing was introduced into Japan, from China probably, in the latter part of the third century A.D.; but it was not used for recording events until the beginning of the fifth century. All these early records, moreover, were destroyed by fire; so that the only "reliance for information about . . . antiquity" has to be placed in the *Kojiki*, or "Records of Ancient Matters," and the *Nihongi*, or "Chronicles of Japan." The former, completed in 711 A.D., is written in a purer Japanese style; the latter, finished in 720 A.D., is "much more tinged with Chinese philosophy"; though differing in some details, they are practically concordant, and supply the data upon which the Japanese have constructed their "history." It is thus evident that the accounts of the B.C. period must be largely mythological, and the records of the first four centuries of the Christian era must be a thorough mixture of fact and fiction, which it is difficult carefully to separate. According to Japanese chronology, the Empire of Japan was founded by Jimmu Tenno in 660 B.C.; according to foreign scholars, who have sifted the material at hand, the first absolutely authentic date in Japanese history is 416 A.D. If, therefore, the Japanese are given the benefit of more than a century, there yet remains a millennium which falls under the sacrificial knife of the historical critic. But, while we cannot accept unchallenged the details of about a thousand years, and cannot withhold surprise that even the constitution of New Japan maintains the "exploded religious fiction" of the foundation of the Empire, we must acknowledge that the imperial family of Japan has formed the oldest continuous dynasty in the world, and can probably boast an "unbroken line" of eighteen or twenty centuries.

Dr. Murray, in "The Story of Japan," following

the illustrious example of Arnold in Roman history, treats this mythological period in a reasonable way. He says: "Yet the events of the earlier period . . . are capable, with due care and inspection, of furnishing important lessons and disclosing many facts in regard to the lives and characteristics of the primitive Japanese." These facts concerning "native culture" pertain to the mode of government, which was feudal; to food, clothing, houses, arms, and implements; to plants and domestic and wild animals, to modes of travel; to reading and writing, which were unknown; to various manners and customs; to superstitions; and to "religious notions," which found expression in Shinto, itself not strictly a "religion," but only a cult without a moral code. "Morals were invented by the Chinese because they were an immoral people; but in Japan there was no necessity for any system of morals, as every Japanese acted rightly if he only consulted his own heart"! So asserts a Shinto apologist. And from the fact that so many myths cluster around Izumo, it is a natural inference that one migration of the ancestors of the Japanese from Korea landed in that province, while the legends relating to Izanagi and Izanami, the first male and female deities, since they find local habitation in Kyushu, seem to indicate another migration (Korean or Malay?) to that locality. These different migrations are also supposed to account for the two distinct types of Japanese.

The continental influences form an important factor in the equation of Japan civilization, and are emphasized by Dr. Murray. The Japanese "have been from the beginning of their history a receptive people," and are indebted to Korea and China for the beginnings of language, literature, education, art, mental and moral philosophy (Confucianism), religion (Buddhism), and many social ideas. At first the government of Japan was an absolute monarchy, not only in name, but also in fact; for the authority of the Emperor was recognized and maintained, comparatively unimpaired, throughout the realm. But the decay of the imperial power began quite early in "The Middle Ages of Japan," as Dr. Murray calls the period from about 700 to 1184 A.D. The emperors themselves, wearied with the restrained and dignified life which, as "descendants of the gods," they were obliged by etiquette to endure, preferred to abdicate; and in retirement "often wielded a greater influence and exerted a more active part in the administration of affairs." This practice of abdication frequently brought a youth, or even an infant (of two years, for instance), to the throne, and naturally transferred the real power to the subordinate administrative officers. This was the way in which *gradatim* the "diarchy," as it is sometimes called, was developed, and in which *seriatim* families and even individuals became prominent.

First came the Fujiwara family, which for about 400 years "monopolized nearly all the important offices in the government," but was finally deposed by the so-called "military families." The first of these was the Taira, who, after only a short period of power (1156-1184), were utterly overthrown and practically annihilated. Next came the Minamoto, represented by Yoritomo, whose authority was further enhanced when the Emperor bestowed on him the highest military title, *sei-i-tai-sho-gun* (barbarian-expelling-great-general). And from this time (1191) till 1868 the emperors are practically nonentities, and great generals actually govern the empire. The Japanese Merovingians, however, are never deprived of their titular honour by the "Mayors of the Palace."

But the successors of Yoritomo in the office of Shogun were young and sensual, and gladly relinquished the executive duties to their guardians of the Hojo family, who ruled "with resistless authority" and "unexampled cruelty and rapacity," but yet deserve credit for defeating an invading army of Tartars sent by Kublai Khan. The great patriots, Kusunoki and Nitta, with the aid of Ashikaga, finally overthrew the Hojo domination in 1333; but the Ashikaga rule succeeded and continued till 1573. It was, however, an Ashikaga Shogun who encouraged the quaint tea-ceremonial, called *cha-no-yu*; it was "in almost the worst period of the Ashikaga anarchy" that, in 1542, "the Portuguese made their first appearance in Japan"; and it was only five years later when Francis Xavier arrived there to begin his missionary labours.

The next few decades of Japanese history are crowded with civil strife, and include the three great men, Nobunaga, Hideyoshi, and Iyeyasu, each of whom in turn seized the supreme power. The first named was favourable to Christianity; the other two interdicted it. Hideyoshi, who "rose from obscurity solely by his own talents,"

is regarded by Dr. Murray as "the greatest soldier, if not the greatest man, whom Japan has produced." If this statement can be successfully challenged, the palm will certainly be awarded to Iyeyasu, who became the virtual ruler of the Empire in 1600. He founded a dynasty (Tokugawa) of Shoguns, who, for more than two hundred and fifty years, ruled at Yedo, surrounded by faithful vassals, and who at least gave the empire a long period of peace. His successors destroyed Christianity by means of a fearful persecution; prohibited commercial intercourse, except with the Chinese and the Dutch, and allowed it with these only to a limited extent; and thus crystallized Japanese civilization and institutions. It may be true that "Japan reached the acme of her ancient greatness during the Tokugawa dynasty"; but it is also true that by this policy of insulation and seclusion she was put back two and a half centuries in the matter of progress in civilization.

It was in July, 1853, that Commodore Perry entered Yedo Bay for the purpose of delivering to the Tokugawa Shogun (then supposed to be the Emperor) President Fillmore's letter asking for a few trade privileges; and on the last day of this present month of March it will be just forty years since the first treaty between the United States and Japan was signed at Kanagawa by the representatives of the two nations. This, of course, brought about, in a short time, the utter ruin of the policy of seclusion; for the negotiation of similar treaties with many other nations followed. This was also the occasion of the overthrow of the Shogun ("Tycoon") in 1868, and of the centralization of more of the actual power in the hands of the Emperor. The real causes, however, of the revolution were internal, and consisted partly of jealousy, and partly of a genuine impulse toward imperialism. This impulse had been fostered by a study of Japanese history, which revealed the fact that the Shogun, originally only the *imperator*, had usurped most if not all of the governmental functions. Thus the old Japanese spirit of intense loyalty to their "divinely-descended" ruler once more triumphed in the restoration of the imperial authority.

But the revolution of 1868 did not mean the restoration of the absolute despotism and the oppressive feudalism of the past. The latter institution, and with the consent of almost all the feudal lords themselves, was abolished by an imperial edict in 1869; and twenty years later (February 11, 1889) the Emperor promulgated a constitution by which he voluntarily relinquished to his people many of his hereditary and time-honoured powers. With this gracious act of His Imperial Majesty, Mutsuhito, the 122nd Emperor "in unbroken line" from Jimmu Tenno, not inappropriately closes "The Story of Japan." For with this ends the old Oriental absolute monarchy and begins the new constitutional and representative government. "The King is dead; long live the King!"—ERNEST WILSON CLERMENT in *The Dial*.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, June 30.

Constant conflicts are taking place between French and Italian workmen at Marseilles.

The Indian Government will not re-open the Mints so as to give the measure a fair trial.

London, July 3.

Sir Charles Russell, lately appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary, replaces Lord Coleridge, deceased, as Lord Chief Justice of England.

The strike of railway workmen in the United States is developing aggressive force and the troops are being called out.

London, July 4.

The House of Commons has adopted the increase of duty on spirits, and the Budget has passed the Committee stage by a majority of thirteen.

London, July 5.

Oxford has won the University Cricket Match by 8 wickets.

The Senate of the United States has passed the Tariff Bill by a majority of five. It will come into operation on the 1st August.

China has invoked the mediation of Russia in the Korean imbroglio, and the latter has urged both parties (China and Japan) to evacuate Korea and then to seek a settlement.

London, July 6.

Sir Ed. Grey has announced that the Government has addressed communications to China

and Japan in the interests of peace, and advising them to make every effort to arrive at an amicable settlement.

London, July 10.

The Powers have presented a joint Note to Japan and China, calling upon them to withdraw their troops from Korea. China has assented.

[We doubt the correctness of this telegram.—Ed. 7. M.]

London, July 11.

The Hon. P. Le Poer Trench has been appointed Her Majesty's Minister to Japan.

A severe earthquake has occurred in Turkey, and at Stamboul 150 persons have been killed, but the public buildings in that city were not damaged.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE "JAPAN MAIL" FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS."]

London, June 30.

Mr. Gladstone's retirement from Parliament at the end of the present session is officially announced.

The British and German Press applaud the election of M. Casimir-Périer as President of the French Republic. They say that he is a strong and competent man. The French Radicals denounce the election as being in defiance of Democracy.

July 1.

The remains of M. Carnot are lying in state at the Palace Elysée.

The conversion of the four per cent. rupee loans of 1842-1843 into three and a half per cent. bonds is announced.

During a discussion in the House of Lords having reference to the closing of the Indian Mints, it was stated that statistics proved that the Indian trade was benefited, and that a further experience was required to show its permanent effect.

July 2.

One hundred and fifty Anarchists have been arrested in Rome.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have opened the Tower Bridge in State. The ceremony was of a most brilliant nature. The Lord Mayor of London, the Right Honourable Alderman Tyler, has been made a baronet, while upon the Sheriffs, Alderman J. Voce Moore and Alderman J. C. Dimsdale, has been conferred the honour of knighthood.

July 3.

The remains of M. Carnot, late President of the French Republic, have been interred in the Pantheon, Paris. The ceremony was most imposing.

The Emperor William, upon the occasion of the late President Carnot's funeral, pardoned the two French officers who were arrested at Kiel last August on a charge of espionage and condemned to imprisonment.

July 4.

President Casimir-Périer's Message to the Chambers states that he is not a party man but belongs to France. He intends to follow the late President Carnot's example in regard to his devotion to duty, and is resolved not to seek re-election when his term of office expires. He is penetrated with a full sense of the responsibility attaching to his office and will not allow constitutional rights to be disregarded.

July 6.

The *Britannia* has won the race in the regatta of the Royal Clyde Yacht Club, beating the *Vigilant*. During the race the *Satanita* collided with the *Valkyrie*, which latter vessel sank within five minutes.

The Ottawa Conference has endorsed the project of a British-Pacific cable, and requests the Imperial Government to make a survey of the route at the joint expense of Canada, Great Britain, and Australia.

[FROM TOKYO NEWS AGENCY.]

Washington, July 11.

Prince Krapotkin, the leader of the Russian Nihilists, was arrested here to-day.

* "A general has no [worthy] offspring," says a Japanese proverb.

[FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.]

Hongkong, July 12.

Professor Aoyama is improving rapidly, and Surgeon Ishigami is also making progress towards recovery. Mr. Kinoshita left here for home yesterday.

Shimonoseki, July 12.

The *Totomi Maru* put into this port at 6 p.m. yesterday, and left for Ninsen early this morning. She was loaded with provisions. The *Tsukushi Maru* left for Saseho last night with a cargo of coal.

Sōul, July 12.

The Korean Government will reply to the proposals of the Japanese Minister on the 15th. No further instructions from the Japanese Government have yet been received by the Japanese Minister in connection with final proposals. A conference of the various Powers will take place on the 14th. The party of Japanese workmen, who proceeded to Fusan the other day to conduct a telegraph wire between the capital and that port, have not yet commenced work.

Ninsen, July 11.

Only one Chinese ship is at anchor in this port, but other vessels are appearing in the neighbourhood Ihai-yet and Tairen-wan.

Tientsin, July 11.

According to circumstances the Chinese Government will employ foreigners in time of war with Japan, as in the case of the war with France some years ago. China intends to use Britishers in the Navy and German officers in the Army, and her intention has already been communicated to the Representatives of Germany and England in Peking.

[This message is greatly mistrusted in Tokyo.]

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 129.

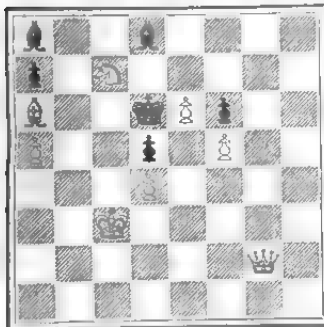
- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1—Q to KR 8 | 1—R x Q |
| 2—R x P | 2—K x R |
| 3—B to Kt 4, mate | if 2—B to B 5 |
| 3—Kt to Kt sq., mate | if 2—Any other move |
| 3—R to K 3, mate | if 1—P x R = Q, or B to B 5 |
| 2—Q to Q R 8 ch. | 2—Interposes Q or interposes R |
| 3—Q x Q (or R), mate | if 1—Kt to K 3 |
| 2—R x P | 2—R to K 3 |
| 3—Q x R (R 4) mate | if 2—R x Q or B x R |
| 3—R to K 3, mate. | |

Correct solutions received from Omega, W.H.S., and J.D.

PROBLEM No. 131.

By G. C. HAYWOOD.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

We are glad to notice that Chess is making headway in the Southern Hemisphere. The *British Chess Magazine* for June contains No. 1 of "Letters from Australia," giving a description of the Sydney Chess Club. Our friend and confrère, Mr. Balk, should by this time have arrived in the capital of New South Wales, and we hope soon to

hear of his prowess there. Our games this week are all from antipodean sources and are interesting examples of what is being done by our cousins in the Greater Britain beyond the line.

MELBOURNE CHESS CLUB.

The following is a game in the championship tourney which Mr. Hodgson won from Mr. Lilly:—

GAME No. 138.

ENGLISH OPENING.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Mr. Lilly. | Mr. Hodgson. |
| 1—P to Q B 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to Q B 3 | 2—Kt to K B 3 |
| 3—P to K 3 | 3—P to Q 4 |
| 4—Kt to K B 3 (a) | 4—P to Q 5 |
| 5—P takes P | 5—P takes P |
| 6—Kt to Q Kt 5 (b) | 6—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 7—Q to K 2 ch. (c) | 7—B to K 2 |
| 8—Kt to K 5 (d) | 8—Castles |
| 9—P to K B 4 | 9—P to Q R 3 |
| 10—Kt to R 3 | 10—H to Q 3 |
| 11—Kt takes Kt | 11—P takes Kt |
| 12—Q to B 3 | 12—R to K sq. ch. |
| 13—K to B 2 | 13—Kt to Kt 5 ch. |
| 14—K to Kt sq. (e) | 14—P to Q 6 (f) |
| 15—P to K Kt 3 (g) | 15—B to B 4 ch. |
| 16—K to Kt 2 | 16—Kt to B 7 (h) |
| 17—P to K R 4 | 17—K takes R |
| 18—K takes Kt | 18—Q to Q 5 |
| 19—Q to Kt 2 | 19—B to R 6 |
| 20—Q to R 2 | 20—R to K 8 |

And Mr. Lilly resigns.

Notes.

- (a) Inferior to 4—P to Q 4.
 (b) Practically compulsory. If instead 6—Kt to K 2, Black wins a piece by 6..... P to Q 6; and if 6—Kt to R 4, White would soon find himself with a very bad game.
 (c) This is not good. It shuts in the player's Bishop, and develops his opponent's game.
 (d) This is premature and only further complicates his game.
 (e) 14—K to Kt 3, then Black wins easily by 14..... P to K Kt 4.
 (f) A very strong move, threatening White either with mate or with the loss of his Queen.
 (g) He has nothing else to do.
 (h) Again threatening White with mate or with the loss of his Queen.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The following is a good specimen of the new South Australian champion's skill:—

GAME No. 139.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE.

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| Mr. Hilton. | Mr. Belcher. |
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to K B 3 | 2—P to Q 3 |
| 3—B to B 4 | 3—B to Kt 5 (a) |
| 4—P to Q 3 | 4—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 5—P to B 3 | 5—B takes Kt |
| 6—Q takes B | 6—Q to B 3 (b) |
| 7—Q to K 2 | 7—Kt to K 2 (c) |
| 8—B to K 3 | 8—Kt to Kt 3 |
| 9—Kt to Q 2 (d) | 9—B to K 2 |
| 10—Kt to K B 3 (e) | 10—Kt to K B 5 |
| 11—Q to B sq. | 11—Kt to Q R 4 (f) |
| 12—B to Kt 5 ch. | 12—P to B 3 |
| 13—B to R 4 | 13—P to Q Kt 4 |
| 14—B to B 2 | 14—Castles K R |
| 15—Kt to Q 2 | 15—P to Q R 3 |
| 16—P to K Kt 3 | 16—Kt to K 3 |
| 17—Q to Kt 2 | 17—Q to Kt 3 |
| 18—Castles (K R) | 18—Kt to Kt 2 (g) |
| 19—Q R to B sq. | 19—Q R to B sq. |
| 20—P to Q 4 (h) | 20—B to Kt 4 |
| 21—Kt to B 3 (i) | 21—B takes ■ |
| 22—P takes B | 22—Q to R 3 |
| 23—Q to B 2 | 23—P to K B 3 |
| 24—Kt to R 4 | 24—P to K Kt 3 |
| 25—B to Kt 3 | 25—Q Kt to Q sq. |
| 26—Q R to Q sq. | 26—K to R sq. |
| 27—Kt to B 3 | 27—R to Q B 2 |
| 28—P takes P | 28—B P takes P |
| 29—R takes P (j) | 29—Kt to Kt 4 |
| 30—Kt takes Kt (k) | 30—R takes Q |
| 31—R takes Kt ch. | 31—K to Kt 2 |
| 32—Kt to K 6 ch. (l) | 32—K to B 3 |
| 33—R takes R ch. | 33—K to K 2 |
| 34—R (Q 8) to K B 8 | 34—K to Q 3 |
| 35—Kt takes R | 35—K takes Kt |
| 36—Q R to B 7 ch. | 36—K to Kt 3 |
| 37—Q R to B 6 | 37—Q takes K P |
| 38—B to Q 5 | 38—P to K R 4 |
| 39—R takes P ch. | |

Black resigns.

(Notes from the Leader.)

- (a) Inferior to B to K 2.
 (b) This ally of the queen is premature.
 (c) Also bad, as it obstructs the development of his game; ■ to Kt R 3 now seems the best course to get his pieces into play.
 (d) Here White could have cramped his opponent's game seriously, and commenced at once a dangerous attack by P to K Kt 3, followed by castling and P to K B 4. Black's pieces are very badly posted.
 (e) Again ■ to Kt 3 would have been even more effective, preventing the advance of the Kt and threatening an irresistible attack.
 (f) This and the subsequent moves are also bad, as the Kt is taken out of play and the adverse bishop is driven to where he wants to go.

(g) It is evident that Black has lost much valuable time by the abortive movements of this Kt.

(h) A good move, which increases the advantage acquired by White.

(i) This enables Black to relieve the pressure somewhat; he would have done better by taking off the bishop, and whether Black retakes with Q or Kt, he must get a very bad game.

(j) White now wins easily.

(k) Finely played, forcing the game.

(l) This wins, but R to Kt 8 is more decisive, e.g. 1—

32—R to Kt 8 ch. 32—K to B 3

33—R takes R ch. 33—K to K 7, best

If K takes Kt, then 34—P to R 4 ch., K to Kt 5; 35—K to K 2, mating next move with bishop.

34—R to B 7 ch. 34—K to Q 3

35—P to K R 4! 35—R to K 7, best

36—R to K R 8, and wins.

Because Black cannot now prevent the loss of his queen by R takes R ch., followed by R takes P ch.

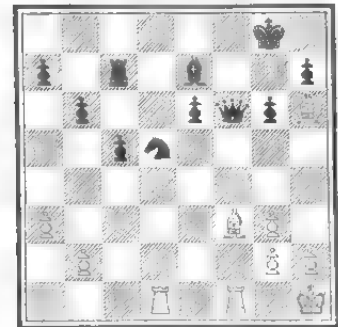
CHESS IN HOBART.

Mr. G. D'Emden, the Hon. Secretary of the Hobart Chess Club, gives the following pretty ending of a game lost by him to Mr. W. Humphries, to whom he had conceded the odds of the exchange and move.

The diagram shows the distribution of the forces, White (Mr. Humphries) having the move:—

END GAME No. 9.

BLACK.—(D'EMDEN).



WHITE.—(HUMPHRIES).

White won as follows:—

- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1—B takes Kt | 1—Q to K 4 (a) |
| 2—B takes P ch. | 2—K to R sq. (b) |
| 3—R to Q 8 ch. | 3—B takes K |
| 4—R to B 8 mate. | |

Notes.

- (a) Quite overlooking the pretty mate which White has in his mind.
 (b) It is immaterial whether Black play 2..... Q takes B, or 2..... K to R sq., as in the actual game.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Kobe, ...	per N. Y. K.	Friday, July 15th.
From America, ...	per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, July 17th.
From Hongkong, ...	per O. & O. Co.	Monday, July 16th.
From Hongkong, ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 16th.
From Europe, via Hongkong, ...	per N. D. Lloyd	Sunday, July 15th.
From Hongkong, ...	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, July 15th.
From America, ...	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, July 17th.
From Hongkong, ...	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, July 19th.
From Europe, via Hongkong, ...	per M. M. Co.	Friday, July 15th.
From Canada, &c., ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 16th.

* Belgic left San Francisco via Honolulu on June 28th. † Galic left Nagasaki on July 13th. ‡ Empress of India left Hongkong on July 14th. † Hamburg left Hongkong on July 14th. † Ancon left Hongkong on July 14th. † Peru left San Francisco on July 14th. † City of Peking left Hongkong on July 14th. † Onus (with French mail) left Hongkong on July 14th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Shang-		
hai, ...	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, July 14th.
For America, ...	per O. & O. Co.	Tuesday, July 17th.
For Canada, &c., ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Tuesday, July 17th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki, ...	per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, July 17th.
For Hongkong, ...	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, July 14th.
For America, ...	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, July 14th.
For Victoria, &c., and Tacoma, Wash., ...	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, July 14th.
For Hongkong, ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 15th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,540, H. Walter, 7th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 7th July.—Yokkaichi 6th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 8th July.—Moji, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.
Sessu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,011, Hayashi, 9th July.—Kobe 7th July, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Glenshiel, British steamer, 2,240, 9th July.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 9th July, Vancouver, B.C., 26th June, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Angers, British steamer, 2,007, Bannister, 10th June, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Strathavon, British steamer, 1,740, 10th July, New York via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Y. Arai, 10th July, Yokkaichi 9th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mogul, British steamer, 1,827, Scotland, 10th July, Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,219, J. Wilson, 10th July, Sakata 7th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 10th July, Yokkaichi 9th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, K. Iwanaga, 11th July, Kobe 10th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hinode Maru, Japanese steamer, 789, G. Sofuye, 12th July, Yokosuka 12th July, Light.—S. Asano & Co.
Kriemhild, German steamer, 1,638, Forck, 12th July, Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,540, H. Walter, 12th July, Kobe 11th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,507, Trenut, 12th July, Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Iksei, 13th July, Kobe 12th July, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,050, J. E. Poole, 13th July, Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,358, Haswell, 13th July, Shanghai and ports, 7th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Y. Arai, 13th July, Yokkaichi 12th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Geo. S. Homer, American bark, 1,267, C. Hemen, 13th July, New York 3rd March, Petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.
William H. Macey, American ship, 2,092, Amesbury, 13th July, New York 20th February, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Flinthire, British steamer, 1,871, Dwyer, 14th July, New York via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 14th July, Yokkaichi 13th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, K. Iwanaga, 7th July, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Meiji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,010, Nakao Masakiyo, 7th July, Yokosuka, Stores.—Light-house Department.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,580, H. Walter, 8th July, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bullmouth, British tank-steamer, 2,040, Scott, 8th July, London and Hamburg, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Tsukuba Kan (11), Japanese corvette, Captain T. Kurooka, 8th July, Yokosuka.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 8th July, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kokura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,567, Tipple, 9th July, Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sessiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,011, Havasli, 9th July, Shioagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, E. S. Bartow, 9th July, Manila via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Rietingold, German steamer, 637, Bahls, 9th July, Takao, Light.—Order.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 9th July, Hongkong, via ports, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Conner, 10th July, Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 638, Y. Arai, 10th July, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sadokuni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,500, Tasaka, 10th July, Otaru, General.—Baitan-gumi & Co.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 11th July, Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Keemun, British steamer, 1,985, Castle, 11th July,

—London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Angers, British steamer, 2,079, Bannister, 11th July, Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 11th July, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glenshiel, British steamer, 2,240, R. D. Jones, 12th July, Hongkong via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,219, J. Wilson, 13th July, Sakata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Iksei, 13th July, Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, K. Iwanaga, 13th July, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,540, H. Walter, 14th July, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,411, J. F. Allen, 14th July, Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hinode Maru, Japanese steamer, 789, G. Sofuye, 14th July, Otaru, Ballast.—S. Asano & Co.
Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,050, J. E. Poole, 14th July, Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Y. Arai, 14th July, Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Frank Adams, Mrs. Anton, Misses Anton, Mr. Anton, Mr. Armond, Mrs. L. C. Case, Master B. Case, Master R. Case, Mr. W. W. Dickinson, Mr. A. W. Hunt, Mr. Milne, Mr. J. W. Thomas, Mr. J. R. Tweed, and Mr. Alfred Shaw in cabin; 7 passengers in second class, and 164 passengers in Asiatic steerage. Disembarked at Yokohama:—Mr. R. Blankenburg, Mr. B. E. Brackenbury, Mrs. J. M. Farrar, Mr. F. Siras, Mr. Greig, Mr. K. Harasawa, Mr. P. S. Keller, Mr. Harry E. Keller, Mr. D. W. Lawrence, Mr. H. Magdeburg, Mr. M. Matsugata, Mr. C. W. Palmie, Mr. R. W. Riddle, Mr. H. Vogel, Chevalier Chas. de Waepemaert, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Winn, and Master Winn in cabin.
 Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. H. Symons, Miss J. D. Lee, Mr. Alex. Price, Mr. A. Burnan, Mrs. A. J. Little, Mr. F. J. Marshall, Mr. J. McKie, Mr. F. Gool, Rev. R. B. Perry, Mrs. Jansen and 3 daughters, Mr. W. C. Eaton, Mr. and Mrs. McDonald, Rev. G. E. Albrecht, Rev. H. B. Newell, Miss M. Woodworth, Rev. and Mrs. W. K. Curtis, Miss Benedict, Mr. H. E. Reynell, Mr. M. Kawakami, Mr. McIver, Mrs. Nunome and child, Mrs. MacKenzie, Mrs. De Ath, Mrs. Fisher, Mr. K. Fukuma, Mr. A. Cabeldu, and Mr. A. Michie in cabin; Messrs. A. B. Lawice, Lefcadino Hearn, A. W. Skoghand, O. A. Sealohm, B. Otatsume, Captain Brownell, and Mr. Y. Ito in second class, and 37 passengers in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Captain Pitt, Mr. Campbell, Lieut. Whitehead, Mr. J. Bodell, Mr. and Mrs. Hillier, Mr. Capell, Lieut. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Hixon, Captain B. F. Day, Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Walker and family, Mr. Toulmin, Mr. Lalacca, Miss Vincent, and Miss Vincent in cabin; Mr. W. D. Greetham, Mr. J. P. Crawford, Mr. M. A. Culpepper, Mr. H. J. Briggs, Mr. G. A. Muirs, and Mr. J. Petersen in second class, and Ah Tung and children in Asiatic steerage.
 Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Delorme, General and Mrs. Solomko, Messrs. Harneus, Thomas, Ko Kai Sang, J. J. Heeling, A. S. Gairist, A. D. Hail, W. Cabeldu, and T. B. Glover, Master Ebdale, Thompson (2), Alton, and Dawn in cabin; Mr. Takaki Yuzuricha in second class, and 102 passengers in steerage.

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Fushiki Maru*, Captain J. Wilson, reports:—Left Sakata the 7th July at 5.18 p.m.; had light variable winds to Tsugara Straits, when rainy and thick weather set in, continuing so till Shiraya-saki was passed; thence to port gentle to moderate S.S.W. winds, with fine and clear weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 10th July at 3.30 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, Captain Haswell, reports:—Left Shanghai the 7th July

at 2.30 p.m. and arrived at Nagasaki the 9th at 4.30 a.m.; experienced fine weather throughout the passage. Left Nagasaki the 9th at 5 p.m. and arrived at Shimonoseki the 10th at 5 a.m. Left the same day at 11 a.m. and arrived at Kobe the 11th at 7 a.m. Left Kobe the 12th at noon and arrived at Yokohama the 13th July at 3.30 p.m. Passed the *Wm. H. Macey*, 8 miles south of Sagami. Signalled, wanted a pilot.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

A poor week. Various retail sales from day to day at about former prices. Shirts and Piece Goods dull and very little life in any department. In fact the market generally is comatose.

COTTON PICKER GOODS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shirts—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches	\$2.40 to 3.00
Grey Shirts—6 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.60 to 3.40
T. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 35 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirts—12 yds. 45 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 2.75
Cotton—Italians and Saltans Black, 39 inches	0.16 to 0.21
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	0.85 to 0.95
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.95 to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.27 1/2 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches best	0.35 to 0.40
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches Medium	0.30 to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches Common	0.25 to 0.30
Mouseline de Laine—Cape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22 1/2
Cloth—Pilot, 54 1/2 36 inches	0.15 to 0.57
Cloth—Prudent, 54 1/2 36 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloth—Union, 54 1/2 36 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarflet and Green, 4 to 5 1/2 lb. per lb.	0.45 to 0.57 1/2

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 10/24, Ordinary	\$3.70 to 38.00
Nos. 10/24, Medium	38.00 to 39.00
Nos. 10/24, Good to Best	39.00 to 40.00
Nos. 10/24, Reverse	40.00 to 41.00
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	41.00 to 42.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	42.00 to 43.00
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	43.00 to 44.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	44.00 to 45.00
No. 32, Two-fold	45.00 to 46.00
No. 42, Two-fold	46.00 to 47.00

No. 202, Bombay	1.60 to 1.65
No. 102, Bombay	1.60 to 1.65

METALS.

Dull and drooping market. The dealers appear supine and complain that a tight money market interferes with business. Prices nominally unchanged and holders fairly strong.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.45 to 3.50
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.55 to 3.60
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.50 to 3.60
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.85
Galvanized iron sheets	9.40 to 9.60
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.80 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KEROSENE.

Fair sales and apparently a good demand for interior disposal. Prices are up something all round, and the market looks healthy both in Tokyo and Osaka.

Chester	\$1.70 to 1.72 1/2
Comet	1.67 1/2 to 1.70
Devoe	1.67 1/2 to 1.70
Russian Anchor	1.67 1/2 to 1.70
Russian Moon	1.65 to 1.67 1/2

SUGAR.

Again we have to record a quiet week. Browns—Manila weaker but Formosa strong. Whites—Inactive at last quotations.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takan	\$4.60 to 4.70
Brown Manila	5.30 to 5.60
Brown Daitong	3.30 to 3.40
Brown Canton	4.00 to 4.30
White Java and Penang	7.40 to 7.50
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 6th instant, with statistics up to the 30th June. Since that date settlements have been 1,098 piculs, divided thus: *Filatures*, 903 piculs; *Re-reels*, 187 piculs; *Kakeda*,

8 piculs. Direct shipments have been 211 bales, making the total business for the season to date 1,300 piculs.

There has been something doing each day and at the beginning of the week business had assumed large proportions. There is not so much doing at the close, for various reasons; in the first place, news from foreign markets is not quite so good; the labour troubles in the States again exercise a deleterious influence, and holders here are too strong in their ideas to allow of shippers operating freely.

The Japanese direct shipping companies seem to be very active this present season and are exporting freely both to America and Europe.

New Crop.—Rumours still come in that the outlook in *Oshu* is not of the best; but it will be two or three weeks yet before we can say whether any or much damage will result. In the meantime, the new crop in *Shinshu* appears to be finishing fairly well, and from all appearances there will be no lack of silk to meet the requirements of exporters during the present season.

Arrivals come in freely as before, but continue to be mostly full sizes, fine descriptions being remarkable for their scarcity.

There have been two shipping opportunities since we last wrote, the *City of Rio de Janeiro*, on the 1st instant, taking 134 bales for the United States, and the *Verona*, 7th instant, 321 bales for Europe. These departures make the present export 473 piculs, against 202 piculs last year, and 716 piculs at the same date in 1892. A few unimportant supplies have come to hand, but there is no business done as yet.

Filatures.—Fine sizes are in demand, both for old and new silk, at previous quotations. In full sizes, considerable purchases have been made at a slight reduction on last quotation, but holders generally are firm at current prices, refusing further concessions. Among the most recent sales are *Shojokan*, *Roku-mon-sen* at \$690; *Choshinsha*, \$685; *Yajima*, \$675; *Kusanagkha*, \$670; *Tokosha* and *Shunmeisha*, \$665.

Re-reels.—These appear to be in good demand and high prices are being paid. *Tengensha*, \$655; *Five Girls*, \$650; *Tortoise*, \$642. These latter are now held for \$650 and it looks as though holders will get what they ask.

Kibiso.—Nothing done for several days. There are no arrivals of new silk at present.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Oshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Oshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	\$685 to 690
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den.	665 to 675
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	640 to 650
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oshu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	650 to 660
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	635 to 645
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	620 to 630
Re-reels—No. 24, 14/18 deniers	—
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Kakodas—Extra	—
Kakodas—No. 1	—
Kakodas—No. 14	—
Kakodas—No. 2	—
Kakodas—No. 24	—
Kakodas—No. 3	—
Kakodas—No. 34	—
Kakodas—No. 4	—
Oshu Senlari—No. 24	—
Hanatsuki—No. 1, 2	—
Hanatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 24	—

Export Raw Silk Tables to 13th July, 1894:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Europe	321	171	350
America	134	31	330
Total	455	202	680
Piculs	473	302	716
Settlements and Direct	1,300	380	900
Export from 1st July	6,000	1,420	2,150
Stock, 13th July	7,300	1,800	3,050

WASTE SILK.

Since the first instant settlements amount to 450 piculs, divided thus:—*Noshi*, 211 piculs; *Kibiso*, 232 piculs; *Neri*, 17 piculs. No direct shipments. Trade is very dull and seems principally con-

fined to operations for price. Medium qualities are most in demand.

None of the steamers during the present month have taken any Waste, so the export figures to date are nil, against 34 piculs last year and 739 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Pierced Cocoons.—No arrivals beyond a few small musters and there is no talk of business so far.

Noshi.—The sales comprise one parcel of new *Foshu*, ordinary quality, at \$65, and rather a large line of old staple at \$58. A fragment of *Mino* has been done at \$90.

Kibiso.—A small business in *Filature*, price ranging from \$85 to \$95, while a long line of refuse has been done at \$6.

Sundries.—Only one transaction, that being in very common *Neri* at about \$5 for the uncleaned stock.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	—
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Fair	—
Kibiso—Oshu, Middling to Common	—
Kibiso—Hachoji, Good	—
Kibiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low	—
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	—
Mawata—Good to Best	—

Export Table Waste Silk to 13th July, 1894:—

	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Waste Silk	—	34	739
Pierced Cocoons	—	—	—
Settlements and Direct	450	25	110
Export from 1st July	12,000	2,575	3,800
Stock, 13th July	12,450	2,600	3,910

Exchange has been remarkably steady all through the week closing firm in sympathy with rates in China and the Straits. LONDON, 4m/s. Credits, 2/1½; Documents, 2/1½; 6m/s. Credits, 2/1½. NEW YORK, 30d/s. U.S. \$51½; 4m/s. U.S. \$52½. PARIS, or LYONS, 4m/s. fcs. 2.68; 6m/s. fcs. 2.69.

Estimated Silk Stock, 13th July, 1894:—

	RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	30	—	Cocoons	80
Filatures	4,450	—	Noshi-ito	5,970
Re-reels	1,040	—	Kibiso	5,420
Kakodas	470	—	Mawata	100
Oshu	—	—	Sundries	430
Tayssam Kinds	20	—		
Total piculs	6,000		Total piculs	12,000

TEA.

Some little business has been done during the week. Holders have been firm and weak by turns, and the market closes fairly steady but without any great amount of trade.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	\$32 to 34
Choice	28 to 29
Finest	25 to 26
Pine	23 to 24
Good Medium	20 to 21
Medium	16 to 18
Good Common	14 to 15
Common	12 to 13

EXCHANGE.

Rates have been unusually steady during the week, and are decidedly firm at the close.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/0½
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	2/0½
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	2/0½
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	2/0½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/0½
On Paris—Bank sight	2.60
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2.68
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/9, prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1/9, dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72½
On Shanghai—Private to days' sight	73½
On India—Bank sight	105
On India—Private 30 days' sight	108
On America—Bank Bills on demand	50½
On America—Private 30 days' sight	51½
On America—Private 4 months' sight	52½
On Germany—Bank sight	2.10
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	2.18
Bar Silver (London)	28½

A DELIGHTFUL MOUNTAIN RESORT.

THE most delightful Mountain Resort in the Hakone District is the KAIKATEI, at KOWAKI-DANI, which is admitted by the Medical Faculty of Tokyo and Yokohama to be the Sunniest, Breeziest, and most healthful spot accessible to Foreigners in the Hakone District, standing alone and delightfully situated upon the mountain side, free from every suspicion of bad drainage and malaria, with a cool and constant breeze in the hot summer weather, and a view not to be equalled in the neighbourhood for variety and extent.

The BATHS are filled with a constant and never-failing supply from the HOT MINERAL SPRINGS just above the Hotel, the medicinal virtues of which are too well-known to need recapitulation. It is sufficient to say that whereas Visitors find many of the hot springs enervating those at Kowaki-dani are distinctly invigorating.

One of the features of the Kaikatei is the detached Suites of Apartments, where perfect quiet and privacy can be secured. This arrangement for invalids and convalescents from the Tropics is a great desideratum, as being entirely removed from the Dining Room; Billiard Room, Bar, and Baths, while all are connected by covered passages.

To a Liberal Table are added an excellent Cuisine and good attendance, supplemented by a large variety of Wines, Spirits, and Malt Liquors of the very best kinds.

For the amusement of Guests, a fine English Billiard Table, by Burroughs and Watts, has been added to the Establishment; as well as Archery, Quoits, and other Games, and Ponies for riding over the hills and a Yacht for sailing on Hakone Lake can be hired.

Visitors to Kowaki-dani who bring a rod with them will be shown the haunts of the speckled Trout, a nice stream of several miles in length being within easy walking distance of the Hotel; Hakone Lake is also well stocked with a variety of fish, including salmon, and the Fishing is ~~xxxx~~; while Entomologists will find rare and valuable specimens in the surrounding hills, and the Flora of the district is extremely interesting to the Botanist.

Apartments may be secured by Letter or Telegram, and Special arrangements made for the conveyance of Visitors and Baggage from the Tramway Terminus at Yumoto, by addressing

Y. HOSHINO,
KAIKATEI, KOWAKI-DANI,
HAKONE.

BOARDING HOUSE FOR MISSIONARIES & OTHERS.

MISS H. G. BRITTAN, 2, Bluff, Yokohama, will be happy to receive and accommodate Missionaries and others during their stay in Yokohama.

TERMS:—One Dollar and a Half per Day Children under Twelve Half Price.

February 18th, 1892.

t.f.



Original Price 18th, 1894.

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SPECIAL BRANDS:-
"Pioneer" Golden Flake Cut.
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"Golden Brown" Fine Cut.
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PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tribes in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies them of their value."

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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. COOPER, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining 'stock'."

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

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YOKOHAMA, JULY 21ST, 1894.

月三年五十二德明
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Vol. XXII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 21ST, 1894.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. YUAN, the Chinese Resident, has left Sōul for home.

THIRTY-FIVE rice brokers were arrested by the police on the 12th inst. at Kōfu.

TWENTY youths graduated this year at the Tokyo Fine Art Academy, Ueyo.

TWO foreign houses on Bluff Lot 103 were totally consumed by fire on Sunday evening.

MRS. HUGH FRASER left Japan on Tuesday per the Oriental and Occidental Company's steamship *Gallic*.

H.B.M.'s COURT for Japan has risen for the summer vacation, which lasts till the 15th September.

THE resignation by Mr. Sekiguchi Yago of his seat in the House of Peers was accepted on the 12th inst.

By a fire which broke out at Hamamatsu on the 12th inst. forty-seven houses and three godowns were destroyed.

A PROMENADE concert was given in the Bluff Gardens on Friday evening, the Town Band being in attendance.

THE heat of the last few days has been somewhat trying, the thermometer registering over 94 degrees in the shade.

A BRITISH sailor feeling slightly indisposed asked the hatoba-police to take care of him.

the night. Upon their refusing, he broke two panes of glass in the police-box and the following morning received two days' imprisonment.

THE *Kokumin Shimbun* was suspended on the 18th inst.

RICE and coal are gradually increasing in price, though the stocks of the latter are still large in the open ports.

THE funeral of the Madame Miko, wife of the ex-Shōgun, took place on Sunday, amid widespread manifestations of regret.

HEAVY rain fell in Saitama Prefecture on the 15th inst., causing the Oyagi-gawa to overflow and do much damage to roads and bridges.

THE French Residents' Fourteenth of July Cup has been won again by *Daisy*, of the II division—this makes the second year in succession.

A STRONG shock of earthquake lasting for nearly three minutes and a half was experienced in Yokohama on Tuesday evening. No damage was done.

DR. KITAZATO may be expected home in the course of next week. Prof. Aoyama and Surgeon Ishigami are both progressing steadily towards recovery.

COSTI DOMTSHOFF, a thirteen-year old Donskoi Cossack, gave a marvellous violin-recital at the Public Hall on Wednesday. His powers are phenomenal.

EARLY on the morning of the 13th instant, a burglar broke into the store of Mr. Takashima at Kanagawa and carried off a large quantity of valuable dress-goods.

COMMANDER DEWA, Surgeon Hara, and a party of naval officers, who have been ordered to proceed to England to bring home the gunboat *Tatsuta*, left Japan on the 13th inst.

THE epidemic of dysentery is far from being stamped out in the South-Western provinces, an average of 30 deaths per week being reported from Ehime, Kochi, Okayama, and Osaka.

A SUBSTANTIAL improvement is to be noticed in the plague returns of Hongkong. The coolies are flocking back to the place again, but trade will require a long time yet ere it recovers.

THE net profits of the Nippon Beer Brewery Co., Tokyo, during the past half-year amounted to yen 16,035, of which yen 9,000 was declared as a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

THE twelve China ponies imported from Shanghai were sold by auction to members of the Nippon Race Club on Tuesday afternoon. They fetched an average of \$230 apiece—they were laid down here at \$145.

THE King of Cambodia has conferred decorations on General Count Oyama, Minister of War, and Colonel Tamura, of the Infantry, through the French Legation in Tokyo. The decorations reached them on the 12th inst.

THE trade of Japan during last month amounted to yen 19,075,052.90, of which yen 8,798,573.40 were exports, and yen 10,276,486.50 imports, showing an excess of yen 1,477,913.10 on the import side. The total amount of Custom duties collected at various ports during the same period was yen 508,597.27.

THE Miye Cotton Spinning Co. received yen

120,727 in round numbers during the past half year, including yen 2,000, a sum brought over from last account. Yen 30,182 was added to the reserve fund, yen 18,109 put aside as a special reserve, and yen 52,220 declared as a dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, yen 10,865 being distributed as rewards to officers and workmen. The remainder was applied to miscellaneous expenses, and a portion carried forward to the next account.

AN incident of a painful nature occurred at a banquet given by a resident of Matsumoto, Nagano Prefecture, on the 11th inst. in honour of the birth of a grandson. All the family, relatives, and friends who had been invited to the entertainment were attacked with sudden pains in the stomach, evidently caused by the food they had taken. A man and two women died in a day or two, and two or three others are in a perilous condition, while more than twenty are under medical treatment.

Telegraphic news from Europe is to the effect that Earl Kimberley has offered to mediate between China and Japan; and that both countries have accepted the offer. The report appears unauthentic. The *Norve Vreyma* publishes a statement that Russia must uphold the autonomy of Korea, and if Japan attempts to assert her supremacy in the Peninsula, Russia must establish a Russo-Chinese protectorate. Shocks of earthquake continue in Turkey; in Stambul the damage done exceeds six millions of Turkish pounds. Cholera is increasing in Russia, and some anxiety is entertained in St. Petersburg, for the deaths in the stricken district average 300 per day. M. Casimir-Perier was elected President of the French Republic by 451 votes, against 195 given for M. Brisson, 97 for M. Dupuy, 59 for General Février, and 27 for M. Arago. A train on the way to San Francisco was derailed by strikers, the fireman shot, and the cars thrown into a river. Troops armed with Gatling guns have arrived at Sacramento. The strikers are now quiescent. At Chicago the trouble is almost over. The British Budget has passed through its third stage by a majority of 20. A republic has been proclaimed in Hawaii.

THE Import trade, which continues small, has been further diminished in volume by the advent of the *Bon* festival, added to which buyers still complain of tight money. Consequently Yarns and Piece-goods have been in but little request, and all kinds of Cottons and Woollens have been very much neglected. Though prices are unchanged in the Metal market, very little has been done, and no revival in this branch can be expected for some time. Kerosene is quiet, and arrivals have far exceeded sales, the interior being apparently fairly well supplied for a time. There has not been much done in Sugar of any kind, and the stocks are large, but prices are steady and without alteration. The Silk trade has not been extensive, the total amounting to only 1,000 piculs, but fully one-third of this quantity has been direct export. Prices have hardened somewhat in face of free arrivals and a large stock on offer. In Waste Silk little has been done, and the market is extremely quiet, though some heavy business is said to be on the verge of settlement. The Tea trade is quiet, the rush being over, and the total settlements to date are slightly under those of the same period last year. The principal demand at present is for Medium grade leaf, but nothing of note has transpired during the week. Rates of exchange have seen another week of steadiness without showing much improvement, but there may be called steady at the close.

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The Korean question engrosses public attention more than ever, scarcely any other subject being discussed by the vernacular press. The news that the Korean Government has consented to effect reforms in accordance with Japan's advice has been received with different sentiments by different sections of the press. To mention a few representative instances:—The *Yiji Shimpō* is highly sceptical about the earnestness of Korea in her profession of readiness to introduce reforms, and believes that the appointment of a Commission is perhaps a mere device to procure a temporary respite from the harassing demands of Japan. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, though to a certain extent still doubting the earnestness of the Korean Government, is disposed to regard the appointment of a Commission in accordance with Japan's demand as a distinct step toward the attainment of this Empire's object. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* and the *Mainichi Shimbun* write in a similar strain, and go further than the *Nichi Nichi* in welcoming the news of Korea's agreement to introduce reforms. The *Hochi Shimbun* supposes that the appointment of a Commission by the Korean Government will probably be utilized by the Japanese Cabinet as a pretext for withdrawing the troops from the peninsula. Various as are the modes in which the news has been received by the Tokyo papers, they are unanimously agreed in thinking that the real task is yet to be commenced, and in advising the Japanese Government never to withdraw the troops from Korea until the work of reform shall have been satisfactorily accomplished, many of them also urging the Government to demand the withdrawal of the Chinese troops, and if the demand is unheeded to drive them out of the peninsula by force. We proceed to notice some of these articles at greater length.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* does not know the particulars of the demands made by Japan, but understands that, for the purpose of reforming Korea's administration and securing her independence, the Japanese Government has gone further than most persons seem to suppose. Under such circumstances, our contemporary thinks that there is reason to congratulate the Empire upon having secured the consent of the Korean Government. The *Yomiuri* also thinks that Minister Otori is entitled to much praise for having brought the matter to the present situation. Our contemporary observes, however, that it is easier to obtain Korea's consent to the Japanese scheme of reforms than to carry out such reforms. Possibly it will be necessary to fight with China, or at least to afford sufficient armed protection to Korea to prevent the pernicious interference of her big neighbour. Such being the case, our contemporary does not place the slightest confidence in the rumour that the Japanese Government will withdraw the troops from Korea. As to the Chinese troops, their presence in the peninsula is no longer necessary, and their withdrawal should be demanded of the Peking Ministry.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* writes in a similar strain. Why is it, asks our contemporary, that the Japanese, notwithstanding their opposition to the Government on political subjects, are now united in giving powerful support to those in power? Because they are determined to settle the Eastern question by taking broad and impartial views, and also because in this instance the Government seems willing to shape its course in accordance with the wishes of the people. No better opportunity could present itself for carrying out the national policy on the Eastern question. Japan invited China's co-operation on the matter out of pure courtesy. China, having foolishly declined to accept the invitation, has forfeited all right to meddle with Korean affairs, Japan being thus left free to help Korea in the reform of her administration and the maintenance of her independence. Our contemporary urges the Government not to

slacken its efforts until the national policy shall have been completely carried out.

A report, since proved to be without foundation, that, at the recommendation of England, Russia, and the United States, the Korean question was to be submitted to an international congress including the above mentioned three Powers, as well as Japan, China, and Korea, caused momentary excitement in Tokyo. Several of our contemporaries there seemed inclined to believe the rumour, and even those that received it with suspicion discussed it in such a manner as to show that they, too, were evidently not quite free from misgivings lest such a proposal, if really made by some of the Western Powers, might be accepted by the Japanese Cabinet. All the papers, with a single exception, were united in declaring strong disapproval of the rumoured course. Some of them claim that the Korean problem is a sort of family feud between Japan and China, and that, consequently, none of the occidental Powers has any right to interfere with its settlement. To consent to an international congress of the kind under consideration, they argue, would be to admit that Western Powers have an equal right with Japan and China to discuss the settlement of Korean affairs. Hence the Government is strongly urged never to consent to any project of the kind.

The exception alluded to above is the *Niroku Shimpō*. It thinks that the shortest and surest road to the goal kept in view by Japan—namely the independence of Korea—is to convene an international congress. Such a congress would afford Japan a unique opportunity to explain to the world at large the disinterested and just views that she entertains on the Korean question, and thus to secure the sympathy of all civilized Powers with the policy she is now carrying out in the peninsular kingdom. Should the Congress refuse to approve Japan's course, she would be at perfect liberty to withdraw, and continue her work without regard to what foreign Powers might say. On the other hand, should her policy be approved by the Powers represented at the Congress, she would have gained an additional right to help Korea in the work of reform and internal development. The *Niroku* maintains, however, that before consenting to take part in an international congress, Japan ought to extort from China a positive promise never to interfere with Korea's internal affairs. Without such a guarantee from the Middle Kingdom, our contemporary thinks that no good could come out of a congress. The *Niroku* only confirms its reputation for impracticality by this failure to perceive the superfluity of demanding any such declaration from the Peking Government.

The *Kokkai* and the *Hochi Shimbun* bitterly comment upon the Viceroy Li's conduct in soliciting the mediation of European Powers. If he had the good of the East in general at heart, he ought, say these papers, to have gladly accepted Japan's invitation to coöperate for the reform of the Korean Administration; and if that course were distasteful to him, he ought at least to have induced his Government to settle by war the question of ascendancy in the peninsular kingdom. He has adopted neither of these alternatives, but seems bent on inviting the interference of European Powers by soliciting their mediation. Should the much dreaded evil of Occidental interference in Korea affairs become an accomplished fact, the blame will be on the Viceroy's head.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* appreciates the public spirit and patriotism displayed by its countrymen at the present juncture in making offers of money and personal service for warlike purposes. Laudable as their efforts and motives are, our contemporary recommends them to devote their energies to their own occupations. The country has little need of aid such as they offer; it can command the services of a large number

of trained soldiers. As to money, the Treasury has enough to meet all the requirements of the case. Consequently, private persons will serve the country best by engaging with redoubled industry in their respective occupations.

During the week under review, not a single paper has written editorially upon the subject of the general elections; so intense is the excitement occasioned by the Korean question. There seems to be now entire accord between the Cabinet and the people with regard to that question.

It now looks as though war is inevitable. China has so far succeeded in her policy of obstruction that she has compelled the Korean Government virtually to reject the proposal of reforms which it had expressed its willingness to adopt and carry out under the guidance of the Japanese Minister. Moreover, China is sending large reinforcements to the peninsula; and little room is left for doubt about her intentions. Such being the case, Japan, it may be expected, will not suffer herself to be forestalled by her antagonist. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* writes as follows on this subject:—"Japan does not love war, but she is forced to fight. In despatching troops to Korea and advising that country to effect administrative reforms, Japan was not actuated by any sinister motives. It was her original object, in concert with China, to place Korea's independence and peaceful progress on a secure footing. Japan's disinterested motive has met with the sympathy of the Powers of the world. But China not only rejected Japan's offer of coöperation but she has attempted to thwart the latter's plans in Korea. All milder efforts having proved inadequate to prevent the Korean Government from expressing its willingness to adopt Japan's suggestions of reform, China has at last taken off the mask, and by means of intimidation has induced the Sōn Government to alter its mind. Korea is helpless, and therefore free from blame. China's high-handed endeavours to impede Japan's generous efforts for the preservation of the general peace in the Orient call forth the just indignation of our people. We do not seek war; it is forced upon us. Japan has thus far patiently borne with China's dilatory and capricious policy now attempting hollow intimidation and then resorting to cunning and artifice; for Japan is profoundly impressed with the importance of maintaining peace in this part of the world. But she cannot endure China's conduct in intimidating the Korean Government by force, for such a line of action on the part of the Middle Kingdom is not only incompatible with Japan's policy of upholding Korean independence, but evinces unmistakable hostility to this Empire. It is but just that such an attitude on China's part should have evoked the wrath of our August Sovereign and his loyal subjects. Now is the time for you, the brave defenders of the country, to go forth and discharge your duties."

The other journals all unite in urging the Government to declare war against China, as they have, indeed, been urging it from the very commencement of the present complication. During the present week, they have devoted much space for the discussion of the advisability, nay, the necessity of demanding the recall of the Chinese Resident, Yuan, and the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Korea. It will be sufficient to reproduce here the articles which have appeared on this subject in the *Yiji Shimpō*. Our contemporary acknowledges the importance of having the Chinese Resident recalled by his Government, for he is understood to be secretly intriguing in opposition to Japan's policy in the peninsula. But our contemporary seems to think that a better course for bringing the matter to a speedy issue is to demand the withdrawal of the Chinese troops at present stationed at A-san. Simultaneously with preferring such a demand to the Government in Peking, the Japanese troops in the neighbourhood of Seoul, says the *Yiji*, ought to be marched to A-san, in order thus to enforce the demand. If the Chinese Government show any disinclination to leave

for home, they are to be driven out of the peninsula at the point of the bayonet. In dealing with a nation like the Chinese, the *Jiji* does not think it at all necessary to observe the formalities prescribed for intercourse between enlightened states. It is customary with the Japanese to make a poor estimate of the fighting capacity of the Chinese soldiers. The journal does not entertain any high opinion of their efficiency, but it warns its countrymen against the danger of underestimating their enemy's strength.

Some of the metropolitan papers seem to feel some anxiety that, even at this late hour, the Japanese Government may accept the mediation of a third Power. The *Hochi Shimbun* is one of the papers. Our contemporary's anxiety seems to have been excited by the report about the entrance of English and American marines into Sôul and the mobilization of Russian troops at Vladivostok. In the *Hochi's* opinion, the object of these Western Powers is perhaps to claim a right to meddle with the Korean question. Were the protection of Legations their real object, they ought not to feel much anxiety on that score, for having undertaken on her sole responsibility the regeneration of Korea, Japan is now bound to afford and capable of affording sufficient protection to all foreigners in the peninsula. The Korean question, says the *Hochi*, is preëminently one that lies between this country and China. That these two Empires possess particular connections with the Korean peninsula, and that this fact is tacitly acknowledged by the other Powers, are evident from the circumstance that the Tientsin treaty, which virtually places Korea under the double protection of China and Japan has not been called in question by any of those Powers. Under such circumstances, the *Hochi* maintains that Japan and China may be said to have the exclusive right to settle the Korean question between them. The Japanese Government is, therefore, advised to suffer no other Power to intervene between it and the Government of Peking.

Whatever good results may be produced in Japan by the present complication in Korea, one of the most important is that the necessity of increasing the strength of the Navy has been vividly brought before the minds of the Japanese people. The question has been occupying the public attention for the past several years, and men of all parties having long since been agreed in advocating a large increase of the Navy. But the Diet has hitherto been disposed to reject the measures proposed by the Government for this purpose, because, though theoretically agreed on the subject, the members of certain political factions have had their party interests more at heart than the general welfare of the country. Moreover, there was a general tendency to think that the danger was remote and uncertain. But since the outbreak of the present complication, the attitude of the public on this subject has completely changed. The *Hochi Shimbun*, one of those papers which under one pretext or another have always opposed the Government's measures for the augmentation of the Navy, now writes as though dissatisfied with the standard of increase hitherto proposed by the authorities. The Yamagata Cabinet once declared, states our contemporary, that the object of the Government was to increase the Navy to 120,000 tons. Is it wise to stick to such a paltry scheme? In an age like the present, when all nations are trying to outstrip each other in their fighting capacity on the sea, it is impossible for Japan, observes the *Hochi*, to fix any limit to the extent of her naval development. What is most necessary is that the diplomatic policy of the Empire should be fixed once for all. Japan, thinks the *Hochi*, ought to decide with whom she will be allied, whether with England and China or with Russia and France. That question once settled, it would be easy enough to make an estimate of the Naval strength necessary for Japan. At the present juncture, it is idle to talk of increasing the Navy. But after defeating the Chinese—the *Hochi* has no doubt that war will break out and that Japan will be the victor—the question

of Naval development should be taken up in earnest; and the nation, says our contemporary, will not grudge any expense necessary for this purpose.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, writing on the same subject, remarks that the Government's policy on the subject of Naval augmentation having long since been fixed, there is no necessity to determine it anew. It is true that Viscount Kabayama, then Minister of the Navy, once declared in the Diet that the Government's purpose was for the present to increase the strength of the Navy to 120,000 tons, that estimate having been obtained by taking into consideration the Chinese Navy and half of the British Fleet on the China Station. But the Viscount stated further that the Government aimed at increasing the strength of the Navy to 200,000 tons ultimately. It must not, of course, be understood that these figures denote fixed limits of development. It is scarcely necessary to say that an increase in the Naval force of possible enemies demands corresponding increase in the Japanese Navy. Subject to this condition, the Japanese Government's scheme of Naval increase has long since been determined, and it is silly to advocate, as the *Hochi* does, that the plan ought to be drawn up anew.

More or less complaint is made by the Tokyo papers against the Government about the delay in fixing the date of the general election. It was at first supposed that the date would be fixed for some time in the middle of August, but no Imperial Order has as yet been issued. (It is now stated that the elections are to be held on August 19th.) The *Kokkai* surmises that the reason why the Government delays the election is that it is afraid of the return in an overwhelming majority of the advocates of a strong foreign policy should the election take place while the people are excited over the Korean question. Turning to the electors themselves, our contemporary complains of their indifference about the election, their attention being engrossed with the Korean question. They are advised to pay more attention to the subject of elections and to take measures for the return of men of proper qualifications.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* advises its contemporaries to be at ease about the question of the election. At the furthest, the date can not be later than the first days of September. There is no hurry about it. The Government is unwilling to have the nation agitated by party passions when an important question is pending abroad. This is the only reason why the date has not yet been fixed. Some people complain that the delay subjects the people to unnecessary expense. The *Nichi Nichi* observes that those who complain thus are politicians anxious to obtain votes by bribery. As to the contention that at a juncture like the present it is the Government's duty to take steps for an early convocation of the new Diet, our contemporary remarks that ample provision having been made in the Constitution for a case like the present, there is no inconvenience in the fact that the Diet is not sitting. Moreover, in questions of war and diplomacy, the counsels of a Diet will be far from conducive to the expeditious conduct of affairs.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE BOYCOTT AFFAIR AT NO. 198, YOKOHAMA.

ON the failure of the contemplated reconciliation between the foreign firm, No. 198, Yokohama, and the native silk merchants who have been boycotting the former for some while, three leading foreign merchants stepped into the breach and tried to bring this disagreeable and disadvantageous affair to an end. The Japanese silk merchants held an extraordinary meeting on the 11th inst. and deliberated about the answer to be made to the three mediators. After having carried on the discussion for some hours, they decided at last that should Messrs. Otto Reimers & Co. consent to give them a definite engagement, they would be ready to

renew business with the firm as before. The engagement says that when it is intended to buy silk a contract shall be made definitely fixing the quantity to be purchased; that after the conclusion of the contract no unreasonable alteration of the price shall be sought, especially in the case of goods having certain fixed names or marks (commercial); that when the goods have been taken into the would-be purchaser's warehouse, their inspection and the conclusion of the transaction shall be speedily effected, all delay being avoided as much as possible; that Mr. Strähler shall be made to radically reform his methods toward native silk merchants, and to be civil and kind in transacting business with them; and lastly, that the head of the firm and the sureties (the three foreign merchants who undertook to bring about the reconciliation) shall hold themselves responsible for the acts of Mr. Strähler. The *Mainichi*, from which we take these particulars, says that should Messrs. Otto Reimers & Co., and the others consent to the terms of the contract, the native merchants may congratulate themselves on having won a complete victory over their antagonists in the present affair, and that it may be said, in such an event, that the evils usually incidental to transactions in silk have been totally removed, and that a long step has been taken toward the recovery of the Japanese merchants' commercial rights.

JAPAN'S FINANCES AND THE KOREAN AFFAIR.

THE *Kokumin Shimbun* gives an elaborate argument to show that now is the best time for Japan to begin hostilities with China. The surplus revenue in the keeping of the Treasury amounts to 8,795,739 yen, to which must be added another sum of 5,023,355 yen accruing in the 27th fiscal year from the surplus for various expenditures. As there is not any pressing urgency for the local disbursement of these sums, they may be utilized as a war-fund, the two together representing the amount of 13,819,094 yen, all of which the Government can employ by issuing a word of command. This would, however, be enough to defray the army expenses for a short time only, so when the war actually begins some measure must be instituted by which the necessary outlay can be raised. According to the *Kokumin*, the plan is to increase the note-issuing power of the Bank of Japan. The *Kokumin* repudiates the idea that it has suggested this measure without due deliberation; it has arrived at its conclusion after thorough study of the subject. A table is given showing the amount of paper money in circulation during the last ten years, which proves that the total number of bank-notes in circulation fell in no year below one hundred and twenty million yen. The Bank of Japan may thus issue notes to that amount without in the least affecting the national currency. We must therefore regard the decision of the Treasury limiting the note-issuing capacity of the Bank of Japan to eighty-five million yen as quite inexplicable. On what basis did the Treasury assume this amount as a limit? It may have been owing to the prudent consideration not to allow the Bank to issue more than two-thirds of the total amount of paper money—120-130 million yen—necessitated by the economy of Japan. If that was the case, the consideration erred rather on this side of caution, for every nation's sum total of paper currency should be proportionate to the nation's actual requirements. But the requirements of Japan have recently greatly increased in consequence of the development of industries and the growth of commercial enterprise: these facts are amply attested by the tightness in the money market and the issue of notes up to the full limit this Spring, when a slight activity in trade became manifest and signs of development in industrial enterprises were seen. If with the present note-issuing power of the Bank of Japan a slight variation in industry and commerce at once is productive of such unusual features in the national money market, how much greater would be the effect in case of an outbreak of war. There are those who may claim that an increase in the bank-notes in circulation would result in the exodus of

specie from this country, the credit of the fiat currency being thereby invalidated, but the *Kokumin* is equally prepared to meet this objection. It falls back on statistics again, and says that the total specie in reserve is an off-set to nearly 120 million *yen* of notes, at the end of June, 1885, when the Bank of Japan was called into existence, was only some 42 million *yen*, or, in other words, the reserve of bullion was in proportion to the notes in circulation as 3.41 to 10. One *yen* in silver was then worth fully 1.152 in paper. The difference grew speedily less and less pronounced, so that at the end of 1885, after the system of convertible notes had already been in force for several months, bank-notes stood at par, and this although the ratio borne by specie to the fiat currency did not exceed 3.66. Suppose now that specie leave the country to an amount exactly equivalent to that resulting from the qualification of the Bank of Japan to issue notes up to 120 million *yen*, i.e., 35 million *yen*; the specie in reserve would even then correspond with the ratio of 3.52. It cannot therefore be justly concluded that the issue of more bank-notes would injuriously affect the credit of the national currency and thereby derange the economy of the Empire. Moreover, as the amount of circulating currency should in every country correspond with its actual economic requirements, and as therefore the currency requisite in one nation would be too much or too little in another, so may the amount sufficient ten years ago be insufficient to-day in one and the same country. That is the present case with Japan. The economic condition of the nation is vastly different from what it was a decade ago, and the amount of the circulating medium should be made to conform with the new order of things. In this connection the rate of interest is the surest indication. When money is abundant the rate invariably decreases, while the contrary is the case when funds are scarce. The *Kokumin* does not state whether ruling rates are any higher now than on ordinary occasions, but says that the rate of interest is sure to rise rapidly when Japan and China come to blows. That is taken as a new argument in favour of increasing the amount of paper currency, in which case, the actual circumstances necessitating an absolute increase, there would be no fear of specie leaving the country. The *Kokumin* concludes by saying that the enlargement of the note-issuing capacity of the Bank of Japan is the best and only easy method of raising the funds required in the coming campaign; that this step should be promptly taken; that the immediate condition of Japanese finances is specially adapted to enable the nation to engage in a foreign war. No such opportunity may ever again occur. With regard to the settlement of financial matters incidental to the war, it will be time enough to talk about that when Japan dictates terms of peace to her enemy, says our exulting contemporary.

AGITATION IN THE TAMA DISTRICT.

CHOFU Division in the Tama District of the Tokyo Municipality was the scene of considerable agitation lately, according to a report published by the *Mainichi Shimbun*. It would appear that ever since 1891 the office of that Division has neglected to report the settled accounts of the local finances. The Division politicians consequently became greatly excited against the Headman, and in April last, when they were asked to deliberate on the budget for the coming fiscal year, more than four hundred of them urged the Headman by letter to report the accounts, even threatening that so long as they were not shown the settled accounts of the past few years, they would not consent to discuss the budget. The Divisional Headman, however, paid no attention to this remonstrance, and the memorialists therefore waited on the Headman of the District and urged him to instruct his subordinate to comply with what they considered their just demand. The District Headman told them that steps had already been taken to write up the settled accounts, and they withdrew satisfied. Observing, how-

ever, that the District Headman showed no alacrity in carrying out his promise, no sign of the settlement of the accounts being visible after two months had elapsed, they grew impatient, and several delegates once more presented themselves in the District office. The Headman being absent, they interviewed the chief clerk. After setting forth their grievance, they declared that they did not like to pay their national or local taxes through the medium of the Divisional office in which they could no longer place any confidence, and that they therefore desired to pay the taxes direct to the District Office. The clerk told them that the District Office was not competent to receive taxes paid in such an irregular manner, and that if they persisted in not transmitting the money through the Divisional Office the District Office could do nothing but declare them defaulters. The people then concluded that no way of getting their grievance redressed was available except to organise demonstrations and to appeal to the public. They called in the aid of an orator from Hachioji, and began a series of demonstrations from the 5th instant. During four days meetings were held, both by day and by night. The meetings were not unobstructed. The opposition party freely employed the aid of *Soshi* and even of gamblers, all of whom endeavoured to prevent the successful holding of the meetings. Collisions, of a more or less resolute character, occurred between the rival partisans on each occasion a meeting was held, and they culminated at the last meeting, when amid much din and confusion a *Soshi* inflicted a deep wound with a sharp knife on the head of one of the divisional agitators. The meeting was then declared closed by the police on duty. That evening the agitators held a friendly meeting at a restaurant in the town of Aoume. But while they were making merry, more than a hundred *Soshi* suddenly rushed into the house and forced their way into the room where the convives were enjoying themselves. A scene of riot ensued, the *Soshi* throwing dishes, plates, and other utensils at the agitators, and some of them even flourishing drawn swords. The police soon arrived and made the intruders take to their heels, but not till the latter had inflicted wounds on several people and considerably damaged the utensils and the house.

THE ILLNESS OF DRs. AOYAMA AND ISHIGAMI.

In a letter which Mr. Okada, a physician attached to the Sanitary Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs, has written from Hongkong to Mr. Takata, Chief of the Sanitary Bureau, the following account is given of the illness of Dr. Aoyama and Ishigami, who, by the way, are gradually progressing toward recovery, according to the bulletin which is daily sent from Hongkong to the Home Office. It appears that Dr. Aoyama began to feel some fever. He took antipyretic remedies, expecting that all would be right by the next morning. This anticipation proved false, for next morning he complained of more pain in the armpits. He made some local application and went as usual to the Hospital. But after he returned to his lodging in the afternoon of that day, he found the fever rising. He went to bed earlier than usual, but woke up worse next morning. Dr. Kitazato was greatly alarmed, and called Dr. Cantlie in during the afternoon of the day, to ask him to come and examine the cases of Drs. Aoyama and Ishigami, for by that time the latter had also begun to develop similar symptoms to those of Dr. Aoyama. Dr. Ishigami complained at first of cold, this was about the 27th, but in the evening of the day the glands in the armpits began to swell and to cause him some pain. Dr. Cantlie examined the two patients very carefully, but he was not yet sure that they were suffering from the plague, and this coincided with the opinion of Dr. Kitazato, who could find no trace of the bacillus in the blood of either patients. Dr. Cantlie has his own hospital at the Peak, and thought it better for the two to enter it. Surgeon Ishigami was thought able to endure the removal, but Dr. Aoyama's case was far worse than his, and the conveyance to the hos-

pital along a hilly and rough road was apprehended to be too trying to his condition. In the afternoon of the 28th instant Drs. Lowson and Hartigan examined Drs. Aoyama and Ishigami, and they concluded that the first was undoubtedly suffering from the plague, and urgently advised his colleagues to send him to the *Hygeia*. It was decided to adopt the advice, it being considered easier to send the patient to that hospital than to the other. Surgeon Ishigami's case was still uncertain, but it was resolved to send him too. So they were carefully placed on board a small steamer, and transported to the floating hospital. This was at half-past four in the afternoon of the 29th. Though the special kindness of Dr. Lowson, two sisters from the hospital were sent to nurse the two patients, male nurses alone being employed on ordinary occasions; while Drs. Miyamoto and Kinoshita, assistants of Dr. Kitazato and Aoyama, stayed in the Hospital. The treatment was left to the care of Dr. Lowson, who, in consultation with other physicians and with Dr. Kitazato, gave all possible attention to the patients. On the first day of the entry into the hospital the symptoms of the two patients changed considerably for the worse, to the great anxiety of their colleagues and of Dr. Lowson. It was apprehended that their cases might prove fatal and so, after communicating with the Japanese Consul in Hongkong, a telegram was despatched by Dr. Kitazato to the Home Office giving the news of this attack and the condition the patients were in at that time. Since then up to the time the letter was written, about the 4th instant, great fluctuation was observed in the condition of the patients, the fever of Dr. Aoyama rising as high as 105° F. in the afternoon of the 3rd. The fever of the other had not risen so high, it fluctuated above and below 101° F. His pulse had become more steady, especially in the morning, and it was thought he was on the road towards recovery. Dr. Aoyama's case is, however, still very serious, and great anxiety is felt about him.

THE MORNING-GLORIES AT IRIYA.

OWING to the long-continued dry weather, the morning-glories are very late in flowering this year; yet it is reported that the annual exhibit at Iriya, one of the Tokyo suburbs, will be unusually fine. Several remarkable varieties will make a first appearance. Among these we hear of one bearing perfect flowers in clusters, each flower being less than half an inch in diameter; another shaped something like the butterfly-orchid; a third bearing flowers of somewhat less than the ordinary size, but with the tiniest leaves, the whole plant standing less than four inches high and the stem thinner than pack-thread. A private gentleman of means, who has devoted nearly thirty years to the culture of strange varieties of the convolvulus, claims to have succeeded in producing a blue-black flower with white markings running parallel to the pistils. Iriya is a sight well worth a pilgrimage, although one should reach the place before six in the morning, better still at five o'clock, in order to see the flowers at their best. The gardens will be most attractive between the 25th of the present month and the 10th of next.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. KAWAZU, ex vice-Minister of State for Communications, died of consumption on the 12th instant, at his residence in Tamachi, Shiba, Tokyo. He was the son of a petty retainer of one of the principal *Halamoto*, or bannerets, under the Tokugawa Shoguns. Even in youth he gave proof of unusual ability, so that at the age of sixteen he was appointed by the Regency assistant instructor of English in the *Kaisei-gakko* (subsequently the Imperial University). Such an appointment was a thing of very rare occurrence in those days, when the rigid system of feudalism did not allow the son of a rear-vassal to hold office directly under the Shogunate. Soon afterwards, he was adopted by another *Halamoto*, who subsequently became Governor of Nagasaki. To this adoption the young Professor owed his family name of Kawazu. Soon after the restoration of the Imperial administration he was appointed a

Professor in the University. In these early days of the *Meiji* era only a few persons understood French, and Mr. Kawazu's knowledge of that language as well as of English won him a reputation second only to that of Mr. Mitsukuri Rinsho, recently Vice-Minister of Justice. Being still very young he was ordered by the Government to proceed to France for further study, still, however holding his appointment as Professor in the University. He remained in Paris for several years, studying law, and when he returned home he was promoted to a high office in the Compilation Bureau of the Department of Education. Shortly afterwards he became a Secretary of the Second Grade in the Department of Justice and Chief of the Compilation Bureau in that Department. When Mr. Boissonade had drafted the Commercial Code and a Committee to revise it was appointed in the Senate, Mr. Kawazu was one of the members. Subsequently he was promoted to be Chief in the Appeal Court of Nagoya, and was transferred thence to be Chief of the Bureau of Criminal Affairs in the Department of Justice, and then to be Chief Public Prosecutor in the Appeal Court of Hakodate. Before proceeding to the last named post, he was promoted to the vice-ministership of the Department of Communications. But he held that office for a short while only. Disease of the lungs, from which he had been suffering for some time, interfered with the discharge of his official functions, and he resigned in March of last year. His career was not limited to Government services. About 1876, in company with the late Mr. Numa Shuichi and others, he organized a political society called the *Omei-sha*, and during the interval between his resignation of judicial functions in Nagoya and his re-entry into the Department of Justice, he practised as a barrister in Osaka and also edited a new political journal started there at that time. He was only forty-six at the time of his death, and his premature decease is widely lamented.

ANOTHER OGAWA ALBUM.

MR. OGAWA has carried into effect another happy idea: he has published an "Illustrated Companion to Murray's Japan Guide-Book." It is a little volume containing collotypes in Mr. Ogawa's best style—which is saying a great deal. The photographs are in many cases old friends, but the use to which Mr. Ogawa has now put them is as novel as it is happy. He has chosen pictures illustrating the well-known "Hand-book" of Chamberlain and Mason and has placed at the bottom of each picture the page of the "Hand-book" to which it refers. Thus the "Illustrated Companion" and the "Hand-book" constitute a compendium of information both textual and visual that ought to be of the greatest service to anyone desiring to know Japan. Messrs. Kelly and Walsh are the Yokohama agents for the "Illustrated Companion." The price is not indicated in the volume.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY AND THE YUSEN KAISHA.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* says that a telegram from Bombay has reached Tokyo to the effect that the Peninsular and Oriental Company has raised the rate of freight between Bombay and Japan almost to the original level. It adds that the competition between the P. and O. Company and the Yusen Kaisha is still very keen with regard to the transport of goods to the East, but at present the discrepancy of rates between the two is not so great as it was at the beginning of the contest. The rates of the P. and O. Company are somewhat higher than those now offered by the Yusen Kaisha. Lately a rumour was circulated to the effect that the P. and O. Company has defeated its rival in the competition, but this, says the Bombay telegram, is entirely unfounded. On the contrary, the Japanese ships are steadily gaining public confidence and the shippers who want to have their cargo conveyed by them are very numerous—so numerous indeed that though five new steamers have been chartered by the Japanese

company, it is impossible to transport all the goods consigned to their care within the stipulated period. It is not the P. and O. Company alone that has raised the rate of freight, the German Lloyds and one other Company have done the same. Commenting on the above, the *Hochi* advises the Yusen Kaisha to fight more boldly now that it has gained an advantage in the competition.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* is of opinion, in connection with this telegram, that the freight of the Yusen Kaisha being at present 12 rupees, the Peninsular and Oriental Company must find it impossible to raise its rates to the former level of 17 rupees. Even if there were no difference in rates between the two Companies, the advantage would be on the side of the Japanese steamers, which are cargo ships, while those of the other company are mail steamers. At any rate, concludes the *Shogyo*, the latter must have found it very hard to keep up the contest.

We do not attach the slightest importance to all this talk. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the Japanese Company is sacrificing large sums to keep up the service. It is to be hoped that it may find its account sooner or later.

A NOVEL DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.

THE Tokyo papers say that the project to get up a play of which the caste shall include the Russian actress now in Tokyo and Ichikawa Danjuro, has matured at last, and that they have decided to represent a comical piece of hybrid character at the Kabukiza for two days from about the 23rd of this month. Messrs. Fukuchi and Nagata, the latter of whom enjoys the reputation of being an accomplished French scholar, are already engaged writing a play. When the manuscript is complete, it will be revised by Prof. Revon, of the Imperial University, who will give it the finishing polish. It is to be published in three languages, Japanese, English, and French; the first by Mr. Fukuchi, the second by Prof. Wadazaki or Mr. Inouye, and the last by Mr. Nagata. Of the Japanese actors who are to take part in this novel play, Danjuro and Fukusuke are to have the leading rôles. They are to speak in Japanese and the Russian actress in French. This is assuredly a novel project. The idea, of course, is to give the Japanese theatre-going public an opportunity of seeing a foreign actress of skill. But was ever so clumsy a method conceived? Had one of the well-known historical dramas of old Japan been chosen for the occasion, so as to show a foreign artist's conception of a character familiar to Japanese play-goers, there might have been some excuse for the hybrid performance. But we are to have a new piece composed by three men, of whom one only has given any evidence of capacity to write plays, and it will of course be a piece modelled on foreign lines and redolent of foreign ideas. Moreover, the leading actor and the leading actress will use different languages, and will be totally unintelligible to one another. The whole thing belongs to the domain of nursery charades, and we are sincerely sorry to see that it commands the co-operation of a really great Japanese actor, a foreign actress of established reputation, and a Frenchman of high literary ability.

A NOVELIST'S ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. YAMADA BIMYOSAI, one of the rising novelists of Japan, has returned to Tokyo from travels in the north-eastern part of the main island. He has brought with him a queer story and told it to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. It is of the kind that would be welcomed by "spiritualists." During his journey he put up one day at an unpretentious inn in a little town remote from the public highway. Tired by his journey, he went to bed somewhat earlier than usual and soon fell asleep. He had a strange dream. He thought that the sliding door of his room was slowly drawn open and that a lean ghastly looking youth stepped in, assuming a deferential posture as he advanced. Bimyosai, thoroughly frightened by the aspect of this uncanny visitor, inquired his name and the cause to which he owed the honour of being thus visited. The

youth answered respectfully in a sorrowful tone of voice that he himself was an author, though of a very humble sort, that he had once conceived the idea of writing a novel but had been obliged to leave it uncompleted, having fallen ill and died before the last pages were transcribed. The idea that he could not complete the work continually haunted him even after death and he had resolved to solicit some famous writer to finish the work. Thus Mr. Yamada had the satisfaction of learning that his fame had already preceded him to the other world, and that he had been singled out from among many authors to undertake the completion of the dead man's task. He consented to do what his visitor required, but when he was about to receive the manuscripts, the morning cock crew, the ghost hurried away in alarm, and the author awoke, filled with astonishment at his curious dream. A few days subsequently he reached the town of Aizu, where he met a local writer of some fame, to whom in the course of conversation, he recounted his strange dream. Then came the striking sequel. As that local author listened to Mr. Yamada's mysterious story he grew more and more moved and finally breaking down altogether, said that that ghost must have been his younger brother, who had been an earnest student and had begun to write a novel, which had been interrupted by his illness and subsequent death. Mr. Yamada then received from the local author the manuscript of the ill-fated youth, and on examining it found it excellent both as to plot and style. He carried the manuscript to Tokyo, and is now engaged in completing it with his own hand. This is a romantic and ingenious fashion of advertisement, quite in character with the business of novel-writing.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

THE Educational Society of Japan held a special general meeting on the afternoon of the 10th instant at its offices in Kanda, Hitotsubashi. More than two hundred and forty members attended the meeting, a number quite in excess of the usual attendance in recent years. The chair was taken by Mr. Nishimura Tei, a manager of the Society. The first purpose of this extraordinary meeting was to hear the report of an answer given by the Minister of State for Education to a delegate of the Society on the question whether or not the Society is justified in discussing the bill introduced in the form of an urgency motion by a small section of the members at the last meeting; the second, to elect a President, that office having been vacated by the resignation of Mr. Tsuji. The meeting having been opened, Mr. Kano Jigoro rose and stated that he had waited on the Minister of State for Education about the business entrusted to him by the Society, and that the Minister had replied that he deemed it *ultra vires* on the part of the Society to deliberate on the matters in question, the teachers and instructors of whom the Society is mainly composed being forbidden by the Department to discuss politics. The small faction irreconcilably opposed to the view embodied in this ruling, proved as disorderly on the present occasion as on the last. One member declared that an oral reply from the Minister was not binding; that, moreover, it was merely a reply given to one individual who happened to be a member of the Society. Several members disputed this contention. Such confusion ensued and so hotly did the partisans of the two opinions debate the issue, that the Chairman had to call the members to order repeatedly. Ultimately the number of those that supported the opinion of the fractious member proved to be so small that when the Chairman asked whether the sense of the meeting should be taken, an overwhelming majority objected, and thus the attempted protest came to naught. However, the obstruction by the little faction did not stop there. For when the Chairman was about to proceed to the next subject on the order of the day, another of the section sprang up, and, following the tactics pursued at the previous meeting, asked leave to introduce an urgency motion. The Chairman, of course, could not

withhold permission. The recalcitrant member then ascended the platform and spoke for about an hour, the substance of his windy oration being that the election of a President should not be proceeded with at a time when the members were divided into rival parties. This argument also was set aside by a great majority, and the election commenced at once, the result being that 169 members voted for Mr. Tsuji the former President, 4 for Mr. Kano, and 3 for Mr. Izawa. When Mr. Tsuji was asked to become once more President of the Society he willingly gave his consent, now that the cause of his resignation had been removed.

SOCIALISTIC COLONIES.

COLONISING on socialistic principles is not half so attractive in reality as it looks on paper. The difficulties in the way of ordinary colonisation, even where great resources and much experience are the command of the promoters, are certainly immense; but where these elements of success are lacking and where the perplexities surrounding enterprises of such a nature are yet increased by the application of new and untried principles in far away corners of the earth, a safe issue can but rarely be predicted. In this connection we chiefly think of the proposed Freeland Colony to be established at the foot of Mount Kenia in Eastern Africa, and of the recently founded "New Australia," a settlement conducted on a kind of socialistic trades-unionism. Last June, in a fertile and salubrious region about 36 miles from Villa Rica in Paraguay, a settlement of several hundred people, mostly from New South Wales and Queensland, holding 230,000 acres and owning 2,500 head of cattle, was formed under the guidance of a Mr. Lane, a labour leader and journalist, who had in this undertaking the hearty support of the enlightened government of Paraguay. Nobody could have dreamed that the first serious question arising among the settlers would be one connected with teetotalism, still less that it would result in rupture and secession. Such, however, according to a Mr. Whelan, a delegate of the colony sent to Sydney to explain matters, was really the case. The unexpected, as is so often the case, had happened once more. The settlers, shortly after their arrival, had passed a teetotal rule, and when some of their number were found drinking intoxicating liquors their leaders were expelled from the colony owing to their attitude towards the authorities, in this case, the president, Mr. Lane, and the board for directing operations in each branch of industry. In consequence of this action 27 men and 51 women and children, a large percentage of the colonists, seceded and decided to petition the government of Paraguay for land on which to establish a settlement of their own where no sumptuary laws were to hold sway. Failing in this, they intended to apply to the British Consul for assistance in leaving the country. According to later advices Sir George Dibbs has authorized the payment of their return passage to all settlers desiring to come back to Sydney, while the government of Paraguay, anxious to retain these people in its own sparsely inhabited country, has given them the colony of Gonzalez. The members of the rival settlements are said to be perfectly satisfied with the results of recent developments and look to the future with confidence and hope.

JOURNALISTIC METHODS.

IN view of the frequent suspensions of the Tokyo dailies in consequence of their Korean items, terrorist paragraphs, and divulgence—real or imaginary—of official secrets, most of the metropolitan papers have come to arrangements by which when one journal comes under the ban of suspension another at once takes its place and is sent to the subscribers of the offending sheet so long as the ban remains in force. Thus when the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* was in trouble, some weeks ago, the *Yomiuri* nobly entered the breach; the *Sho Nippon* and *Nippon* frequently waltz round a common centre, and the subscriber who fails to get his morning dish of "patriotism" in the one rarely misses a *rechauffé* of the other in the evening.

other, except indeed when the cruel powers that be astutely forbid the publication of both at the same time; and finally the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* appears to have come to an understanding with the *Kokkai*, for on the 14th inst., when the *Asahi* was doing penance, the *Kokkai* was sent to the former journal's *clientèle*, the first advertisement in its columns relating to the momentary eclipse of the *Asahi*.

One of the prevalent journalistic fads is the almost daily insertion of often execrable woodcuts, satirical and otherwise. The *Kokumin Shimbun* was, we believe, the first to give these little sketches, all of which were originally landscapes or views of notable places and famous men. The system rapidly degenerated. The *Sho Nippon* regularly publishes cuts of the roughest description, nearly all of them relating to political matters. On the occasion of Mr. Tanaka Shozo's virulent attack on Mr. Mochizuki Unai, member for Kii, in the last session of the Diet, the *Sho Nippon* published a barbarous illustration, representing Mr. Tanaka as tearing the skin off the face of Mr. Mochizuki. It was, besides the wretched execution, a most painful sketch. Yet some of these low-grade cuts are amusing and point a clever idea. In a recent issue of the *Kokkai* we find a double-headed Chinaman, one head having a haughty, bellicose expression, a conch being applied to the lips, as if summoning troops, which are no where to be seen. The other head, faintly resembling Li Hung-chang, wears an abject smile and is bowing with folded palms to a group of four foreigners, in whom it is easy to recognize England, the United States, Germany, and France, all of whom appear to be hugely amused by the attitude assumed by the Chinaman. In the distant background the imperial standard of Japan is to be seen, with horse and foot-soldiers in serried ranks. The engraving needs no comment. We may, however, remark that "to blow the conch" (*hara wo fuku*) means to "boast" or "vaunt" in Japanese idiomatic phrase. The engravers of all these sketches have considerable difficulty in representing a European type of countenance. The eyes and general contour of the face are invariably Japanese, the only landmark, but an infallible one, being a greatly exaggerated and arched nose.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

THE question relating to the reconstruction of the national banks after the expiration of their charters, referred to more than once in these columns, is still unsettled. The Government and the *Nippon Ginko* intend as before to have the banks reorganized as private banks, while the National Banks themselves demand that their charters should be prolonged for another term of ten years. Both parties contemplate the introduction of their respective bills in the next session of the Diet. The state of affairs is regards with great concern by those who are interested in the national economy for, we quote here from the *Jiji Shimpō*, in the eagerness of the rival parties to secure the successful passage of their respective bills, each will naturally be led to offer obstruction to the other, thus bringing about, perhaps, the total discomfiture of both. The most important point to be considered in connection with this not improbable issue of the matter, is what course the Government is likely to pursue in that case. The *Jiji* has learnt that, should the affair take that turn, the Treasury will not permit any national bank, under any circumstances whatever, to continue its business in the new capacity of a private concern, unless it has secured the unanimous consent of its shareholders. It follows therefore that any bank that has failed to secure this unanimous consent of its shareholders to the intended alteration will be obliged to wind up its affairs on the expiration of its term. But unanimous consent on the part of the shareholders will be extremely difficult to obtain, for even where no rational objection to the proposed transformation exists, some few may still block the measure on one pretext or another simply for the mercenary object of forcing those

shareholders eager for the change to buy their shares at a fictitious value. These considerations induce the *Jiji* to take a gloomy view of the situation.

Mr. Taguchi, the editor of the *Keisai Zasshi*, has communicated an article on the subject to all the leading papers of Tokyo. In his opinion both those that desire to transform the present national banks into private banks and those that wish to prolong the existing charters for ten years, misconceive the situation, and exaggerate the importance of the question. They err in their attempt to apply a single rigid scheme to 150 odd banks differing very much in their nature. Nothing is more misleading, according to Mr. Taguchi, than such a way of treating this question. If the rival schemes are applied to individual banks, instead of to the whole class, the right course in each case may be established beyond the possibility of dispute. Suppose there is a bank which started with a capital of a million yen. According to the original mode of redeeming the notes issued by it, there ought to remain at the end of its term a sum of 800,000 yen reserved for the redemption of notes; but owing to the subsequent redemption of bonds at high interest on the part of the Treasury, the reserve laid by for the redemption of notes will amount to only 500,000 yen, 300,000 yen less than the original reserve. This means that the Bank must supply the deficiency in one way or another, and the plans devised by the re-organization party and the prolongation party for raising that amount of the fund, though apparently different, are substantially identical. The only point of difference that really exists between the two programmes is that whereas if the prolongation measure be adopted the Government bonds which the Bank is obliged to keep against the notes issued by it will have to be deposited in the Treasury and a certain amount of specie will also have to be kept by the Bank for a similar purpose at the Bank of Japan; on the other hand, those bonds and that specie will be handed back to the Bank should the re-organization programme come to be adopted. In other words, should the Bank be re-organized in the capacity of a private concern it may enjoy the important advantage of disposing of a large sum of money in any way it deem profitable. To add to this benefit a private bank is required to pay a far smaller amount of taxes than a national bank. Mr. Taguchi considers the withdrawal of diverse kinds of bank-notes now in circulation and the unification of currency as a point of great importance to State finance, and this is indeed the object at which the Authorities have steadily been driving since 1883. Any attempt to thwart the attainment of this project at the eve of its completion must be regarded with great disfavour by all enlightened economists. Thus, according to Mr. Taguchi, the whole thing lies in a nut-shell, and he concludes his article by warning the prolongation party not to be led into a position which is injurious at once to the interests of the State and to the banks themselves.

MURDEROUS POLITICIANS.

ONE of the instinctive traits of the Japanese people is that, while ever grateful for a kindness, they have a tenacious memory for a wrong done them and do not fail to try to wreak vengeance on their supposed foe, be they in the right or not. The Nationalist and Constitutional Reform parties have now become very good friends and are trying, in unison, to do what they can in a humble way to embitter the lives of the Cabinet Ministers. Yet the local adherents of these factions in Nishi-oso gun, Kagoshima Prefecture, still eye each other with the same intense hatred that they had when the Nationalists were lending their efficient support to the Ministry. Mr. Yasuragi Tesshi, of Kokubu-mura, was a partisan of the Reform sectarians, and between him and Higo Kazaemon, a resident of a neighbouring village and a member of the Nationalist League, the old party spirit of feud and hatred burned as fiercely as ever. It was in consequence of this embittered feeling that a bloody scene recently took place, in which Yasuragi was killed and several other people

badly wounded. It appears that the murdered man and his father had been invited to an entertainment given by a relative of the family residing at a little distance. After spending a very enjoyable evening, father and son set out for home, but on their way back they met with Higo and a hot quarrel ensued between the two old antagonists. They were with some difficulty parted by several people who fortunately happened to come along the road, but not until after blows had been freely exchanged. The next day Higo sent a letter to Yasuragi, requesting him to come to his house, as he had something he wished to say to him. Of course it could not be expected that Yasuragi would walk into such a trap, so he replied that if Higo had anything to say to him, he, Higo, had better come to the Yasuragi residence. Shortly after this Higo made his appearance, accompanied by his father and two brothers. Leaving his father and one brother at the gate, Higo entered his enemy's house with the other brother, and was shown into a waiting room, where were Yasuragi, his father, and one other friend, sitting quite calmly. Higo was asked by Yasuragi, with conspicuous coolness, to what he was indebted for the honour of the visit? At this Higo broke out into an angry complaint of the alleged maltreatment of which he had been the victim the previous day, and then, without even waiting for so much as a reply, drew a dirk which he had kept concealed beneath his coat and plunged it into Yasuragi's side. Higo's brother also produced a dagger and made an onslaught on Yasuragi's friend. A scene of the greatest confusion and bloodshed followed, the father of the victim grappling resolutely with the murderer while the other two combatants were locked in a deadly embrace. Though unarmed, the elder Yasuragi at last succeeded in overpowering his antagonist, and in so doing received several wounds. Higo then threw his dagger aside and ran off like a coward. Yasuragi's friend was more successful with his opponent, for he disarmed and then bound him hand and foot with the aid of certain neighbours who, hearing the unusual uproar, had hastened to the rescue. Higo's father and other brother, whom he had left at the gate, did not enter, but contented themselves with inflicting several slight wounds on a younger brother of the murdered man, who, all unconscious of what was taking place, happened to return at that moment. After doing this they also ran off. Yasuragi died almost immediately from the deep stab he had received. The captive was handed over to the police, who subsequently arrested the other three miscreants.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

It appears, according to the information of the *Tokyo Asahi*, that certain ship-owners in Tokyo or those connected with them are dissatisfied with the Government in consequence of what they consider an unusual patronage on the part of the Government toward the Yusen Kaisha. The men who are taking the leading part in this affair are said to be Mr. Asano Soichiro and Mr. Inouye Kakugoro. They think that the Government has advanced out of the Revenue Surplus a sum of about two million yen to the Yusen Kaisha and has enabled the latter to purchase a number of ships, the money to be paid back in thirty annual installments and free from interest. This is regarded by those gentlemen as not quite fair, and they have therefore dispatched a manifesto on the subject to all the principal ship-owners in Japan, and have invited them to a conference in Tokyo at the earliest possible date. With regard to this point the *Asahi* is informed that the Government was obliged to take that measure out of consideration to the Yusen Kaisha, which, in consequence of the requisition of ten of its ships to the Government service, was seriously inconvenienced in the transaction of its shipping business. The Government decided to purchase about ten other steamers and to lend them to the Company; eight have already been purchased by the agents of the Company, thus leaving only two more ships to be bought. For the purchase of these two ships the Govern-

ment granted out of the Treasury a sum of about 2,400,000 yen. The purchase being necessitated by the immediate stress of circumstances, the Government has made an arrangement with the Company that when the present affair is over all the ships bought in that way shall be purchased by the Company at the original cost, and that the price shall be paid by the Company in thirty annual installments free from interest, seeing that the Government was at first obliged to purchase the ships through stress of circumstances. And in allowing the Company to charter all those ships the Government has fixed a certain rate of charges; said to be 4½ yen a month per ton for a ship of above 1,500 tons. The malcontents object to this explanation, and say that should the ships be really owned by the Government but now chartered to the Yusen Kaisha, there was no reason why the Government should pay the Yusen Kaisha for the use of ships that are really its own property, and they maintain that the Government must have advanced a sum of above two million yen to the Company at ridiculously easy terms, and thus enabled the company to purchase many ships for its own advantage. We are somewhat puzzled to know why such shrewd men as Messrs. Asano and Inouye have failed to see the plain point that when a man lends a certain thing to another at a certain rate of hire the ownership temporarily passes to the hands of that other man, and even the proprietor himself is forced to pay the hire when he wishes to use it for his own purposes. Perhaps these are things not dreamt of in the philosophy of the *Asahi*.

THE YUSEN KAISHA'S SERVICE TO TIENTSIN.

The *Fiji's* statement that the Yusen Kaisha has given up its regular service between Kobe and Tientsin is contradicted by the Company. In fact the service is obligatory on the Company in consequence of its enjoying a subsidy from the Government. The Company is incurring a heavy loss in connection with the service, however, according to the *Hochi*, and may therefore at any time ask the Government to release it from fulfilling this part of its charter. The *Genhai Maru* is now on the line, which means about one voyage in three weeks. The ship lately returned to Shimonoseki with virtually no cargo at all, evidently because of the apprehensions existing among the Chinese merchants in connection with the Korean difficulty. It is said that the Chinese in Japan have telegraphed home that until the present difficulty be settled, no cargo should be sent to Japan. Thus the Yusen Kaisha is placed in an irksome position with respect to this service. It may be that the Government will consent to grant a special subsidy as a temporary measure, for, should the service be given up, communication between Japan and Tientsin will be virtually suspended, a conjuncture to be strongly deprecated in view of the fact that a number of Japanese reside in Tientsin.

The Yusen Kaisha, says the vernacular press, has already purchased nine ships, and contracted for two more. The addition of eleven new ships is said to be insufficient to meet the requirements of the coast trade. There are, for instance, no ships regularly laid on the Kobe-Otani line. Still it is expected that the arrival of the two new ships will give substantial satisfaction to merchants and shippers.

H.M.S. "UNDAUNTED."

The new cruiser *Undaunted*, which replaces the *Pallas* on the China Station, was commissioned at Devonport on April 17, her full complement of officers and men being 484; she sailed for the East on May 3, and after passing Malta had to put back with her port engine disabled. By the time she reached the Suez Canal, the recent disturbances among the Arab coolies had broken out at Port Said, and the *Undaunted* had to wait in case of emergency, which, however, did not occur. After leaving Aden (June 9) she encountered a very strong monsoon and heavy sea, with terrific rain squalls. The rest of the voyage was fine throughout. The *Undaunted*

is a splendid-looking vessel, officially described as an armoured cruiser, first-class, twin screw; her tonnage is 5,600, horse-power 8,500, speed 17 knots; she carries twelve 6-in. broadside guns, two 9-in. bow and stern chasers, fifteen machine guns, and four torpedo tubes. Her last commission was in the Mediterranean, under command of Captain Lord Charles Beraford. The following are the present officers of the *Undaunted*:—Captain John S. Hallifax, Commander Thomas H. Fisher, Lieuts. F. W. Loane, C. J. Eyres, Paul Hewet, G. Douglas, R. M. Lambert, Royal Naval Reserve Lieut. Wm. Hazell, Chaplain, Rev. E. Barthwick, B.A., Staff-Surgeon Thos. Pickthorn, Fleet Paymaster Edwin R. Brown, Staff Engineer Alfred Rayner, Sub-Lieut. L. C. Mansergh, Surgeon D. McNabb, Assistant Paymaster H. B. Pearson, Engineer John A. Vaughan, Assistant Engineer C. L. Denkin, Assistant Engineer H. W. Kilching, Torpedo Gunner H. Fitzmaurice, Gunner Wm. Parsons, Boatswain J. Ready, Boatswain F. Beer, Carpenter John S. Broad, Midshipmen—Alfred Pound, Herft Edwards, L. Willan, H. Reinold, H. Sadlier.

JUDICIAL AND POLICE AFFAIRS IN HOKKAIDO.

MR. YOKOTA, Chief of the Bureau of Criminal and Civil Affairs of the Department of Justice, has returned from his inspection tour through the north-eastern part of the main island and Hokkaido. The result of his inspection has convinced him of the relative inferiority in civil administration and criminal procedure of those regions as compared with Chugoku and Kyushu. In Morioka, Aomori, &c., placed under the jurisdiction of the Miyagi Appeal Court, the majority of criminal cases deal with the fraudulent appropriation of money. It is not the native inhabitants of these districts that are guilty of the offence; on the contrary, they are victims of the shrewd knaves that visit those regions from the southern parts of the empire. When Mr. Yokota travelled through Hokkaido, he was specially struck with the comparative inefficiency of the Police. The inhabitants of Hokkaido differ very much in their general disposition from those inhabiting the main island. It is there that ruined men and adventurers resort from the main island, and so quarrels, murders, and such offences are far more frequent in Hokkaido than elsewhere. And yet the number of police is comparatively small, and moreover they are far inferior in ability to those in the main island. This state of affairs is a very serious one to the people of Hokkaido, for they are often harassed by the desperate ruffians and adventurers already described. Many of these men are escaped convicts. Mr. Yokota is of opinion that in Hokkaido a reorganization of the police force must be undertaken first, and that subsequently an improvement in the judicial system should be undertaken. His experience has further attempted him that Hokkaido and the northern part of Hondo require separate attention.

THE NOBLES' FEMALE SCHOOL.

The graduation ceremony of the Nobles' Female School took place on the 18th instant. Precisely at 9 o'clock in the morning, the spacious hall on the second storey was filled by the members of the faculty, the graduates, the students, and spectators. A short time after they were all seated, H.I.H. Princess Komatsu, Junior, was led to the seat of honour by Mr. Hosokawa, the Director of the school. Her Imperial Highness was attended by Baron Takasaki. After those present had made a profound obeisance to the Princess, the students sang verses composed by Her Imperial Majesty the Empress. This was followed by several exercises in music, national as well as foreign. Next came the principal business of the day, namely, the distribution of diplomas and prizes. After this part of the ceremony was over, Mr. Hosokawa addressed a few words of congratulation and advice to the graduates. Valedictory addresses were then delivered by the Hon. Miss Mibu Ito-ko and Miss Nishimura Yoshiye. A few exercises in music completed the programme. Among the

spectators, we noticed Viscount and Viscountess Hijikata, Marquis and Marchioness Nabeshima, Viscount Sugi, Mr. Iwamura Sadatoshi, Mr. Kuki Hynichi, and a large number of other notable ladies and gentlemen.

SUMMER SCHOOLS.

VARIOUS schools of note as well as learned societies have this summer made elaborate preparations for courses of instruction during the months of July and August, particularly the latter month. The Educational Society of Japan has engaged the services of a number of eminent scholars, to hold lectures in the University Hall at Hitotsubashi; the Dai Nippon Chugak'kwai has also arranged for a series of scholarly addresses, to be given in the fine building of the Shibungak'kwai in Nishiki-cho; the Buddhists have sent their most learned men to Mikawa, near Nagoya, where priests of note will lecture on various subjects until the end of August; and finally, not to speak of a large number of other ventures, that well-known book-firm, the Sansendo, opens a summer school at Hakone on August 1st, where a number of the best-reputed professors in the capital are engaged to teach English and Mathematics. But probably in consequence of the condition of affairs in Korea, most of these summer schools have a very bad time in the store for them, as students have so far failed to enroll themselves in the lists. So far not even one student has signified a desire to attend the course of lectures inaugurated by the Educational Society, and the same fate will probably befall the Chugak'kwai (Chatauguan Association). With regard to the Buddhist school at Mikawa, it is expected that some three hundred will attend, one-half being laymen. The Hakone school, where preparations have been made for the reception and accommodation of at least five hundred pupils, will very possibly have less than one-fifth of that number. Until some definite settlement is arrived at in Korea the schools in Tokyo and elsewhere will have to be resigned to empty benches.

HE WOULD BE A SOLDIER.

THE warlike spirit so conspicuous at the present moment is, it would appear, not confined to the *Nippon* and the troops in Korea, for we find in the vernacular press a number of instances of mere boys running away from home to enter on what they fondly believe will be a soldier's career. The metropolitan *Ko-shim-bun* love to cite cases of this kind, which they dwell on with a patriotic pride which is as amusing as it is childish. One of these journals relates that Shokichi, the son of a well-to-do *shisaku* in Ushigome District, Tokyo, "is a very brave boy and remarkable for his presence of mind, though only sixteen years old." It has been his habit to say that every man should die on the field of battle, not nursed by a woman. His natural bravery has greatly increased, we quote *verbatim*, since the misunderstanding arose between China and Japan, and he set about organizing a volunteer corps of boys of his own age. This notable scheme was, however, a failure as he could find no one willing to enter the corps. But—his bravery still increasing, we suppose—he was not to be balked, and secretly set out alone for Korea the other day, incidentally taking with him some fifteen *yen* which he had "found" in the paternal purse, and his father's short sword. He left an explanatory letter in which he stated that he had left for the wars. This was however, deemed an unsatisfactory excuse for having left the parental roof, the police were notified and an active search instituted, but nothing has so far been learned of his whereabouts.

A FALSE REPORT.

ONE of the Tokyo journals of lesser rank caused considerable alarm the other day by stating that the twenty-seven year old daughter of a merchant residing in Koishikawa District, had died of the "Black Death." The report spread at once, carrying consternation with it, until the district police announced that the rumour was without foundation. The following day the

alarmist paper came out with a quaint apology. It was a sin of omission only, claimed the editor, the compositor having neglected to insert the two words "in Hongkong." It was quite true that the young lady had died, but the sad event had taken place in the pest-ridden British colony and not in the metropolis of Japan.

THE OPENING OF THE SUMIDA RIVER.

THE *Kawa-biraki*, or ceremony of opening the Sumida River, which is usually held twice annually is to be observed only once this year, today being selected for the purpose. The display of fire-works is to be on an unusually magnificent scale, and every room in the vicinity of the Ryogoku Bridge has been engaged days in advance, all the tea-houses being hired for the occasion by noblemen and wealthy merchants. The best time to go is about seven in the evening. Pedestrians are warned against pickpockets, for the crowd is always enormous on these occasions and the light-fingered gentry invariably reap a rich harvest.

PRINCE KRAPOTKIN.

THE telegram that Prince Krapotkin had been arrested in Washington is now contradicted. He was apprehended in St. Petersburg. For what reason or under what circumstances he trusted himself into a city where such a fate was almost inevitable, we do not know. Prince Krapotkin is well known to the British public by his writings in the magazines, and of course much sympathy will be felt for him in his misfortunes. But, for our own part, we think that "reformers" of his type deserve little commiseration when they suffer the consequence of their own lawlessness.

THE FRENCH HOLIDAY.

THE French National Fête was observed on Saturday by the French community generally. Flags of various nations were hung out in the Settlement, and the French business houses held holiday throughout the day. The representatives of Count Ito, Counts Yamagata, Saigo and Oyama, Mr. Mutsu and the Representatives of the United States, Italy, and Holland visited the French Legation on the 14th inst., and congratulated the French *Chargé d'Affaires* upon the occasion.

NEWS FROM KOREA.

THE latest and most interesting news from Korea is published by the *New York Herald* of June 14th. It appears that the European Edition of this paper received the following telegram: "Shanghai, June 13, 1894.—Soul, the capital of Korea, has been captured by the rebels. The King is a refugee and foreign troops have been landed." These things happened more than a month ago, and we have only just heard of them! News travels slowly in this part of the world.

SWIMMING RACES.

EIGHT swimming and diving competitions have been arranged to take place off the Bathing Barge on the 25th instant, at 5 p.m. They comprise the following events:—Quarter mile (Handicap); Long Dive; Running Headers off the spring board; Running Headers off the top of the Barge (lengthway); Standing Headers off the top of the Barge; 100 yards for Boy members (Handicap); 100 yards (open); and 100 yards (for non-winners in Japan only).

A NEW DEPARTMENT IN JOURNALISM.

THE *Yiji Shimpō* has commenced to issue a monthly supplement in the form of a chromolithograph from a picture specially painted by some celebrated artist. It is a very pleasing but unfamiliar view of Fuji-yama seen from the west, with a boat full of pilgrims in the foreground. The painter is the well-known Mr. Watanabe Seiei. We congratulate the *Yiji Shimpō* upon this display of enterprise.

THE BRITISH COURT.

H.B.M.'s COURT FOR JAPAN, Kanagawa, rose for the summer vacation on the 16th July. The holidays last till the 15th September, the Court resuming sittings on the 17th of that

month. Summary, police, bankruptcy, and Admiralty cases will be heard as usual, the Registry being opened for that purpose between the hours of 10 and 12.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

THE receipts upon the State Railways showed a considerable increase last year as compared with the preceding. The following figures are given in the *Hochi Shimbum*:—

	Goods and Passengers 1892. Yen.	Goods and Passengers 1893. Yen.
Tokyo-Kobe Line.....	4,239,578.40	4,744,742.28
Yokogawa-Nagayatsu....	495,792.63	601,520.49
Total	4,735,371.03	5,346,262.77

These returns show a total increase of goods and passenger traffic to the extent of nearly 13 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AMITY.

A DISTINGUISHED French botanist having recently been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, one of the most important Parisian daily papers comments on the election in the following pleasant terms:—"Grand succès pour la science française! La Société Royale de Londres, le premier corps savant de l'univers, avait à choisir un membre parmi les botanistes des deux mondes. Elle a élu, à l'unanimité, notre compatriote, le Professeur H. Baillon, de la Faculté de Médecine de Paris. C'est, croyons-nous, le seul botaniste français qui fasse partie de l'illustre Académie de Harvey et de Newton."

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE last train from Takasaki, which was expected to arrive at Utsunomiya on the night of the 13th inst., was derailed at Akabane. Four trains arrived from various directions before the derailed train could be reinstated, and traffic was resumed some five hours later.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

COMMANDER SAKURAI has been appointed Captain of the *Hiyei Kan* and Captain Hidaka to the *Hashidate Kan*. Captain Arai, Commander-in-chief of the Reserve at the Yokosuka Admiralty Station, and Master of Yokosuka Harbour, has been transferred to the *Fuso Kan*.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

A BOILER explosion took place on the 8th inst. at the coal mine in Honami-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture. Two workmen were seriously and eight slightly injured.

JAPAN AND CHINA ON THE KOREAN QUESTION.

The metropolitan papers circulate various rumours concerning the situation between Japan and China. Some state that the Japanese Government has sent an ultimatum to Peking and that war may be expected at any moment. It is also mentioned that the Chinese Government having rejected the joint advice of England, Russia, and the United States, to the effect that she should co-operate with Japan for the regeneration of Korea, the three Powers have decided to suspend all mediatory efforts.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbum* points out that none of these rumours is founded on fact. As to the joint mediation of England, Russia, and the United States, no such thing has taken place. It is true that a certain Power inquired Japan's object in despatching troops to Korea, and immediately received full explanations as to the motives of the step, whereupon that Power expressed its conviction that Japan's anxiety for the independence and improvement of Korea would command the sympathy of the civilised States of Europe and America. It would be nearer the truth to say that the Western Powers declined to mediate between Japan and China at the importunate solicitation of the latter, than that China refused to accept advice tendered by three of those Powers. At all events, so far as Japan is concerned, she has not re-

ceived any joint offer of mediation from Western Powers. Even should such Powers hereafter offer to mediate between the two countries, the Japanese—we still quote the *Nichi Nichi*—will not, under any circumstance, deviate from the course it has decided to pursue.

With regard to the alleged ultimatum, the *Nichi* explains that no necessity exists to adopt any such course toward China. Japan is carrying out her policy in Korea and has nothing to do with China. It is for China, if she be dissatisfied with Japan's procedure in the peninsula, to declare war against her. An opportunity for China to take such a step has already presented itself four times but has been, in each instance, neglected. These opportunities were, first, when the Japanese troops entered Sôul; secondly, when, in consequence of China's refusal to coöperate with her, Japan approached the Korean Government on the subject of internal reform; thirdly, when China's solicitations to the foreign Representatives to mediate between her and Japan proved fruitless; and fourthly, when, bearing of the proposed march of Chinese troops upon Sôul, Mr. Otori, the Japanese Minister in the Korean capital, warned the Chinese commander that his entrance to that city would be resisted by the Japanese army. Even at present China has a sufficient pretext to commence hostile operations against this country, for the latter's negotiations with the Korean Government on the subject of reform are making rapid progress. Thus it may justly be said that, from the very beginning of the complication, Japan has pursued a course tantamount to an ultimatum, and consequently, there is no necessity to address any such communication now to the Chinese Government.

Probably the rumour about an ultimatum originated in the fact that recently the Japanese Cabinet addressed a note to the Chinese Government in reply to the latter's request for an official document stating the reasons why Japan refuses to withdraw her troops from Korea. According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peking received, on the evening of the 12th instant, a note from the Tsung-li Yamén, saying that, although the reasons for Japan's refusal to withdraw her troops had been personally explained by him, the Chinese Government requested a written statement of the facts. On receipt of a telegram from the *Chargé d'Affaires* to that effect, the Japanese Government, though deeming it unnecessary to make the same reply over and over again, agreed out of courtesy to despatch a note as requested by the Peking Cabinet. The note stated that Japan had sent troops to Korea in pursuance of a distinct right to do so, and in accordance with imperative necessity, and that, China having unreasonably rejected an offer of concerted action made by Japan out of courtesy and friendship, the Peking Government must be held responsible for whatever consequences might ensue from its rejection of Japan's friendly proposal. No other diplomatic correspondence has of late passed between the Governments of the two empires.

VIOLIN RECITAL AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

Sweet memories of Sivori, and yet dearer reminiscences of Sarasate, the Spanish wizard of the violin in these latter days, were constantly evoked and steadily refused to be stilled during the recital given by Costi Dornthoff at the Public Hall on Wednesday evening. Yet great as were and are these past and present masters, the thirteen-year old Russian lad is their equal in many respects and their superior in a no less inconsiderable degree. Without indulging in hyperbole or exaggeration it can honestly be said that the boy virtuoso who made his first appearance before a Yokohama audience last evening is one of those rare individuals who are geniuses born, not made. His splendid technique and mastery of the instrument is only surpassed by the knowledge he possesses of all its varying tones and possibili-

ties—as witness his downward *staccato* movements. It was a great pity that Yokohama folk were so ill-acquainted with the sterling merits of the young player, for a large majority of our music-loving community lost an unrivalled treat by not patronizing the entertainment. No doubt full amends will be made on Saturday evening when Costi Dornthoff gives another performance. At any rate it will be Yokohama's loss if that opportunity is not freely availed of. But to go back to Wednesday's performance. The programme comprised eight items in all, and notwithstanding the enthusiastic ovations showered upon the performer, this list was but once supplemented, when the last number was repeated in response to a tremendous encore. Lovers of Sarasate well remember the enthusiasm evoked when the *maestro* gave Hauser's "Les Oiseaux sur l'arbe" some years ago in St. James's Hall. Without trespassing on the bounds of veracity it can be said that last night this memorable performance was surpassed. It was the same with Paganini's world-famous Fantaisie de l'Opera "Moïse," played on the G string. Thousands are the clever violinists, amateur and professional, who have sought to emulate the renowned artist in his mute suggestion of a faint yet distinct harmonic, but none have attained to any appreciable accomplishment of their desire. Costi, however, performed the difficult feat with ease. One of the most pleasing traits in the boy's disposition is his natural unaffectedness; this, combined with his wonderful memory, lends an additional charm to his accurate and deeply sympathetic playing. The programme below gives some slight indication of the violinist's powers. We might add that his accompaniments were admirably rendered by Mrs. Miller.

PART I.	
1.—Concerto No. 1.....	Beriot.
2.—"Berceuse".....	Costi Dornthoff.
3.—Fantaisie de l'Opera "Mozgulla".....	Ascidowa.
4.—"Les Oiseaux sur l'arbe".....	Hauser.
PART II.	
1.—"Le Rossignol".....	Vieuxtemps.
2.—"Obertas".....	Wieniawsky.
3.—Fantaisie de l'Opera "Moïse".....	Paganini.
4.—Bohemian Dance.....	Nachet.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

Just at present intelligence from Korea is very meagre. The *Kokkai's* Sôul correspondent telegraphed as follows on the 13th instant at 9.25 p.m.:—"The King is very anxious to introduce reforms, but the undertaking is attended with serious difficulties as the Government is full of pro-Chinese politicians."

Several papers state that the Korean Government's final answer to Japan about the reforms suggested by the latter was to have been given on Sunday last. This report is incorrect, for the Korean Government has already signified its willingness to do as advised by Japan.

It is also mentioned that one of the most important points contained in the demands preferred to Korea by the Japanese Government relates to the abolition of the annual tributary ambassador sent to China by the Korean Court. Another report states that the Japanese Government has decided to demand the withdrawal of the Chinese troops and the recall of Resident Yuan. We reproduce these rumours but do not endorse them.

The report that the Chinese troops at A-san had been removed to Su-wôn seems to have been premature. According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Sôul correspondent, whose telegram is dated July 13th, 9.05 a.m., although the troops make occasional excursions in the vicinity of A-san, they are still quartered at that place. It thus seems that the Japanese Minister's warning to the Chinese commander had the desired effect of preventing him from moving toward the capital. Another correspondent telegraphs that General Shieh will probably enter Sôul without any armed escort, on the pretext of seeing the King but really for the purpose of inspecting the Japanese troops.

According to trustworthy authority, the Japanese Government has decided to build barracks (wooden) in the neighbourhood of Sôul and In-chhon in view of certain events necessitat-

ing the lengthy stay of Japanese troops in the peninsula.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fukushima and Mr. Motono of the Foreign Office, who recently returned from Korea, left again for that country by the train departing from Shimbashi at 9.50 p.m. on the 13th instant. Eighty coolies of stout physique have been engaged in Tokyo for shipment to Korea.

The *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* received the following telegram on the 15th instant:—"One of the most important points contained in the demand which Minister Otori preferred to the Korean Government simultaneously with the proposal for internal reforms, has been rejected by that Government on the ground that it interferes with the sovereign right of Korea." From this telegram it is impossible to form any idea of the nature of the particular point that has met with such an unexpected rebuff on the part of the Korean Government. It is, however, surmised by many persons that the matter is related to the abolition of the annual tribute to China. But no definite information can be obtained, and after all the *Asahi's* telegram may turn out to be entirely premature.

A report supplied by the Domestic and Foreign News Agency states that, in spite of the vigilant care with which the Chinese troops at A-san prevent all Japanese from entering their military lines, a certain Japanese in the disguise of an itinerant merchant recently succeeded in making his way into the Chinese camp and brought back an important report about the condition of things there.

It is stated that the Chinese troops at A-san brought with them three large field-pieces. Korea being a mountainous country, it is very inconvenient to carry them about. In the event of a march upon Sôul, they will have to be left behind at A-san.

The public presentation of the Imperial gift of wine and tobacco to the soldiers in Korea took place at Sôul on the 6th instant. All the troops in Sôul were assembled at Nam-san, and in the presence of Major-General Oshizawa and Minister Otori, Major Ichinobe addressed a few words to the troops, calling upon them to offer their lives for the maintenance of the prestige of the Imperial family. At the conclusion of the address, the troops sang the national anthem *Kimi-ga-ya*, and gave three cheers for their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress.

General Le Gendre is said to be very influential in the Korean Government. Some time ago Mr. Otori visited the Korean Foreign Minister at the Foreign Office and asked him to transmit to the King a certain document relating to internal reforms. The official at first declined to accept the document, but on the matter's being resolutely pressed by the Japanese Minister, he is said to have at last consented to forward the paper to His Majesty. During this interview the Korean Minister is stated to have repeatedly withdrawn to an adjoining room to consult with General Le Gendre.

The *Nippon's* correspondent on his way home from Korea despatched the following telegram from Nagasaki on the 15th instant:—"On the 8th instant, the Korean King issued an edict on the subject of reforms, the principal topics alluded to by His Majesty being: first, official discipline; secondly, rewards and punishments; thirdly, financial reform; fourthly, the appointment of men of capacity to official positions; and fifthly, the convening of councils of military and civil officials to carry out these reforms. On the same day three Reform Commissioners were appointed."

It is stated that the Korean Government has created a new Bureau of Reform, three officials being appointed members, namely Shin Seiki, Minister of Home Affairs; Kim Sokan, Councilor of the Department of Ceremonies; and another person whose name has not yet transpired. Probably these three persons are identical with the three Reform Commissioners alluded to in a foregoing paragraph.

The names of the three Reform Commissioners have at last been ascertained. They are Shin Seiki, Minister of Home Affairs, Kim

Sokan, and So Ensho, Assistant Ministers of Home Affairs. So far as our scanty knowledge about these persons and their character goes, the selection, we should think, has not been altogether ill-advised, for they seem to belong to a small coterie of politicians who hold a sort of neutral ground between the two factions now contending for ascendancy in the peninsular kingdom. But it is doubtful whether they have ability or influence enough to cope with the immense difficulties of the situation. We, however, reserve any further comment until the receipt of fuller information.

The *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* issued on Monday last an extract containing the following telegram, dated Söul, July 16th, 5 p.m.:—"The Queen, acting in concert with the Ming faction, has applied for Russia's protection in case of an emergency, and her request has received the assent of the Russian Minister." The plain meaning of this message, as it stands, is that, terrified with the turn events are taking in the kingdom and fearing some catastrophe, the Queen and her party have asked the Russian Representative to afford protection for their personal safety in case of danger. But our contemporary is disposed to interpret the telegram in a different way and to understand the term "protection" in a political sense. Viewing the news in that evidently overstrained light, the *Asahi* naturally attaches great importance to it. After all, the telegram itself may prove unfounded.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Söul correspondent states in a telegram received on the 16th instant at 6 p.m., that the British Consul-General and his wife, while taking a walk in the park, had an altercation with some Japanese soldiers, but that it was discovered to have been caused by a misunderstanding. The *Tokyo Asahi's* telegram assigns the cause of the trouble to the British Consul-General's unwitting attempt to cross the military cordon. The matter seems to have been satisfactorily settled.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Fusan correspondent, writing under date of July 11, describes in full the much talked of robbery of powder and dynamite at the Yong-tam mine. "I have," says he, "thus far kept silence on this subject in compliance with the wish of the party sustaining damage. But the affair having already been made public, it is advisable to publish trustworthy information. On the evening of the 30th of June, eleven Japanese attended by two Koreans visited Mr. Maki Tatsujiro and two other Japanese at the gold mine of Yong-tam. One of the visitors, Tanaka Jiro, a discharged Captain of the Japanese Army, was personally known to Mr. Maki, who had made his acquaintance at Söul when he, Mr. Maki, was taking measures to resume mining operations. Tanaka asked for support for himself and his comrades, and his request was willingly granted. After the feast, one of the visitors turned conversation to the subject of the *Togaku-to* disturbance, and stated that he and his party were on their way to the troubled district to aid the Korean authorities to put down the insurrection. But they were sadly in want of the necessary arms and ammunition, and so he begged the host kindly to supply them with the dynamite and powder he was well known to possess. Mr. Maki denied that he had in his possession either dynamite or powder, and even if he had them he would not, he said, comply with his guests' request. The adventurers then seized him and another Japanese, and presenting pistols to their breasts, demanded to be shown to the place where the agents of destruction were stored. This threat availing nothing, the ruffians succeeded in finding the powder store and took away ten pounds of dynamite and a quantity of ammunition. Of the eleven Japanese desperadoes, the names of two are known. They are the above mentioned Tanaka and Suzuki Tsutomu, a talented writer on the staff of the *Nitoku Shimpö*."

Late in the afternoon of the 17th instant, the streets of Tokyo rung with the cries of *Gogai! Gogai!* From these Extras, it seems that late the preceding night very important telegrams

arrived at the General Staff Office from China and Korea. On the morning of the 17th, a War Council was held at the Palace, attended by T.I.H. Prince Arisugawa and Komatsu, General Count Yamagata, General Count Oyama, Vice-Admiral Count Saigo, Vice-Admiral Viscount Kabayama, Vice-Admiral Viscount Enomoto, Lieutenant-General Kawakami, Vice-Admiral Viscount Nakamura, besides Count Ito and Mr. Mutsu. It is also stated that Vice-Admiral Viscount Kabayama, who was on the retired list, has returned to active service and has been appointed Chief of the Command Department in the Navy, that post having become vacant by the transfer of Viscount Nakamura to the Privy Council. It is alleged by the *Kokumin Shimbun* that Viscount Kabayama accepted the post on condition that he would resign if the Cabinet abandoned the present war policy. We reproduce these items for what they may be worth.

The report of the appointment of Vice-Admiral Viscount Kabayama to the post of Chief of the Command Office in the Navy, vacated by the transfer of Vice-Admiral Viscount Nakamura to the Privy Council, has been confirmed by the *Official Gazette*. The rumour that important telegrams were received at the General Staff Office on the night of the 16th has turned out inaccurate. This rumour doubtless originated in the fact that a telegraphic message was received on the same day at the Foreign Office from the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peking. Reference is elsewhere made to this communication and the reply to it.

Concerning the three Reform Commissioners recently appointed by the Korean King, we learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that Mr. Shin Seiki comes of one of the most illustrious families in Korea. He is said to enjoy the reputation of being a man of character and decision. Mr. Kim Sokan, another Commissioner, is stated to be one of the most talented officials in the Korean Government. The third Commissioner, Mr. So Ensho, has hitherto been known principally on account of his skill in penmanship, but is believed to be a man of considerable ability.

According to trustworthy telegrams, it seems that the Korean Government declared on the 10th instant its consent to the programme of reforms submitted by the Japanese Minister. This declaration seems to have been delivered by word of mouth, for a later telegram states that Mr. Otori requested the Korean Government to put the statement in writing.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun's* extra states that a party of British Marines entered Söul on the morning of the 18th instant, for the protection of the Legation.

The same paper also reports that, according to a telegram received by the Japanese Government from In-chön on the evening of the 17th instant, 80 American marines were to be despatched to Söul. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes the following telegram, dated Vladivostok, July 17, 1 p.m.:—"Steps are being taken for the mobilization of three battalions of infantry, and a company of engineers, and for the departure of seven men-of-war. It is not known whether these are destined for Korea."

Telegrams from China state that some vessels belonging to the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company have sailed for Tientsin. Their number is put by some telegrams at nine and by others at four, the latter being more probable.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Söul correspondent states that Hong Tjyong-on, the murderer of Kim Ok-kyün, who was some time ago appointed to the office of *Fuku-shuri* (Official Recorder), has been removed to that of *Kennö*, the nature of which post is not known.

Concerning the movements of the Chinese troops at A-san, it is stated that, notwithstanding the conflicting reports recently circulated, the object of the Chinese Commander is to shift his headquarters to Sü-won. Indeed it is even mentioned that a number of Chinese soldiers are already stationed there. The castle of Sü-won is said to occupy a position of great strategic advantage. The delay in the proposed

removal of the Chinese troops thither is perhaps owing to the fact that considerable repairs have to be done to the road in order to fit it to the passage of the field-pieces which were brought from China.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Extra on the 19th instant published the following telegram, dated Tientsin, July 18, 6.30 p.m.:—"The Chinese Government has decided to send 12,000 troops to Korea in the course of two days, to-morrow and the day after to-morrow. They are to be transported by 8 men-of-war and 8 merchant ships. Preparations for the departure of these troops have already been completed." There seems to be no reason to doubt the truth of this telegram. From this it appears that the Cabinet in Peking has at last made up its mind to settle the matter with Japan at the point of the bayonet. The warlike preparations on China's part have no doubt been keenly watched by the Japanese Government, so that we may safely conclude that all necessary steps have been taken by this country to counterbalance the impending augmentation of the Chinese force in the peninsula.

Vice-Admiral Viscount Kabayama and Lieutenant-General Viscount Takashima are reported to have left Tokyo by the first train on the morning of the 19th instant. It is believed that they have gone to Hiroshima, the former to direct from there the movements of the Japanese fleet in Korean waters and the latter to proceed to the peninsula to assume the command of the land troops there.

The number of British Marines who entered Söul on the 18th instant is put by some telegrams at 20 and by others at 25. It thus appears that their number is exceedingly small.

The entry of 80 American Marines into Söul has already been noticed. The *Tokyo News Agency*, however, has received the following telegram, dated In-chön, July 18, p.m.:—"The entry of 80 American Marines has been stopped on instructions from the American Minister." This is incompatible with telegrams published in papers like the *Nichi Nichi* and others equally reliable, that a party of American Marines had entered the Korean capital.

The negotiations between the Japanese Minister and the Korean Government on the subject of internal reforms are said, by a telegram in the *Nichi Nichi*, to be making steady progress; but no particulars are known. A report has found its way into the columns of some papers that Mr. Kim Koshu, who was but recently appointed to the newly created office of President of Foreign Affairs, has been transferred to a comparatively insignificant post. But this report is evidently false, for no such communication has thus far been received by the Japanese Government.

Another erroneous report published by some journals is to the effect that the Korean Government has appointed fifteen Commissioners to the Bureau of Reforms. It is very well known that three such Commissioners have been appointed, and their names have been published. The Japanese Cabinet, we are informed, has not yet received the notification of the increase of Commissioners.

Concerning the question of the neutrality of In-chön, the *Nichi Nichi's* Söul correspondent wires as follows under date of July 17th, 6 p.m.:—"The report that In-chön has been declared a neutral port in the event of war is erroneous. The first conference of the various foreign Representatives ended without leading to any definite result, and the second meeting, which took place on the 14th instant, was also without issue. The question still remains undecided. Mr. Otori, our Minister, has attended all the meetings so far convened and declared his willingness to consent to the proposal if all the conditions unfavourable to Japan were rejected."

The *Yiji Shimpö* publishes a telegram, dated Tientsin, July 17, which states that the Chinese Government is taking steps to organize volunteer corps in Ho-nam and Am-phi.

According to a telegram dated Söul, July 18, p.m., the Chinese in that city are stated to be fast taking departure for home.

THE GOVERNMENTS OF JAPAN AND CHINA.

On the night of the 16th instant, the Cabinet in Tokyo received a telegraphic message from its *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peking, forwarding a communication from the Chinese Government to the following effect:—"Pending the present affair between the two countries, with a view to the avoidance of possible dangers, the Government of China has instructed its war-vessels not to enter any of the open ports in Japan, and in turn would request the Government of Japan to prohibit its war-vessels from entering the ports of Kiang-Soo, See-kiang, and Foo-chow, or when it be absolutely necessary to approach those ports, to cause its war-vessels to anchor at the outer limits of such."

On the receipt of this telegram, the Japanese Government is reported to have at once directed its *Chargé d'Affaires* to reply to the Tsung-li Yamen to the following effect:—"The Japanese war-vessels, according to the stipulations of the Commercial Treaty of 1881, have the right at any moment to enter any open ports in your country. The Japanese Government sees no reason why the exercise of this right should now be suspended, when the two countries are at peace with each other."

Commenting on this correspondence, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* calls attention to the singular fact that the Chinese Government's request relates only to the ports under the admiralty jurisdiction of the Canton Fleet. From this fact, our contemporary infers that the Chinese Government, though feeling some confidence in the efficiency of the Northern Fleet, seems to be in grave anxiety about the capacity of the Canton Fleet to cope with Japanese men-of-war.

FIRE ON THE BLUFF.

The fire which broke out on Sunday evening, about half-past seven o'clock, originated on the Bluff premises of Capt. W. E. Pyne—a building in foreign style—and resulted in the utter destruction of that house, another European house on Lot No. 103, also owned by Mr. Pyne and occupied by Messrs. Morris, Smith and another, and some Japanese houses. Had any sufficient quantity of water been available the fire might have been stamped out very quickly, but the wells in the immediate neighbourhood were either too deep for the small manuals to work properly, or else had run nearly dry during these last few hot days. For some time it looked as if No. 103 would escape, but upon the fire coolies observing a few sparks under the roof, they at once commenced to remove the tiles and thus created a splendid flue. The sparks were soon fanned into flame and the building was doomed; the roof fell in within twenty minutes and then the side walls. Mr. A. H. Dare's house, in the adjoining compound, was in considerable danger for some time, but the trees near the dividing fence fortunately provided an effective screen, and staved off the advance of the conflagration. The trees on the compound of 103, nearest the outbreak, suffered severely, especially when a large quantity of kerosene exploded, and this morning they present a pitiable appearance. Supt. Morgan brought up a detachment of firemen from the Settlement Brigade, while the Brigade's Bluff men were present in force, as well as the Police Brigades, but they could do little owing to the scarcity of water. The property was insured. We think that the police could have done better service had they stopped the vehicular traffic along the main road sooner; many *jinrikishas* were hauled over the fire-hose to its manifest detriment, before the police stepped in and put a stop to the practice.

"Why did General Washington cross the Delaware on a dark, stormy night?" asked the funny man. "Give it up," answered the crowd. "To get to the other side," retorted the funny man; and then the crowd killed him, gently but firmly.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

The British barque *Contest* was run into at Pagoda Anchorage on Monday, July 9, by a Chinese gunboat. The *Contest* was at anchor at the time and her cargo had to be discharged in order to repair the damage done.

The Chinkiang correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* pens the following encomium at the end of his description of the Fourth of July celebration in that outpost:—"Presently China was on her feet in the person of our all-accomplished Taotai. Imagine a Taotai, who is full of Western notions of sanitation, who is so fond of foreign society that no social gathering seems complete without him, who is assiduous at tennis and five o'clock teas, who can bandy compliment and repartee in half-a-dozen European tongues; who has a hundred good stories about people in Paris, Madrid, London, and Washington, D.C.; finally appears every day in raiment more quaint and splendid than the last, with the most wonderful girdle appendages and bracelets and jade rings and necklaces—what other community does not long to rob us of such a *biblot*?"

Quaint is the language used in the centuries' old *Peking Gazette*, as witness the following:—"Shên Ping-chên, Governor of Anhui, asks us to allow a late general, Wang Hua-ch'eng, to be deified, owing to eminent services during the Taiping Rebellion. It has now turned out from investigation of this officer's official record that he has done nothing very wonderful, but only the duty to be expected from a person of his rank. Hence we command that this petition for deification, etc., be shelved." "13th April.—No news of interest this day." "Yu Lu, Governor-General of Fêng-tien, reports an appeal case from Peking which had been sent down to him. The investigations led to the following evidence by the appellant, a woman named Wang Chang-shih. She claimed that she had been engaged as a servant in the household of one Ch'ang Ch'i, a *bikeshi* or clerk in the White Mongolian Banner at Shing-king. In September, 1893, it so happened that appellant's daughter Siao Huan arrived at the house where appellant was working (she being a native of Chengtê-fu, Chihli), for the purpose of calling appellant to return. Ch'ang Ch'i, her master, however, saw the giri and wished to make her his concubine, although he did not say so; but as a pretence said that he would be the middleman in a match of some pretensions. In this way he inveigled the giri to another place and ravished her. Memorialist had other persons examined before him as witnesses all of whose evidence tallied with each other. He then sent for the Bannerman, Ch'ang Ch'i, but the latter showed considerable craftiness and obstinacy, so that the truth could not be got from him. Memorialist therefore asks that Ch'ang Ch'i be cashiered and reduced to the ranks so that he may take his trial with the others.—*Rescript: Let it be so and let the Board concerned take note.*"

The *N.-C. Daily News* of the 10th inst. has the following:—"Five sailing vessels with oil from New York passed Anjer on the 19th of June, four of them for Shanghai, three leaving New York close together. The *State of Maine* sailed from New York on the 3rd of March, the *Indiana* on the 4th and the *Glenfinlas* on the 5th. The *Glenfinlas* and *State of Maine* arrived on Sunday while the *Roanoke* which arrived here yesterday passed Anjer on the same day as the others and has made the run to Woosung in nineteen days. The fifth vessel is the *John McDonald*, but she is bound to Yokohama. The *Siren*, which left New York on the 6th of December, but put into Cape Town, passed Anjer on the 20th of June for Japan.

Mr. Jungbluth, a once well-known resident of Yokohama, died in the General Hospital on Wednesday, July 11, from heat apoplexy. He had been drinking heavily for some time. His wife, an Anglo-Indian, committed suicide while temporarily insane, by hanging herself, a few days before. The couple leave three children.

HONGKONG NEWS.

Prices of provisions have risen considerably in Haiphong in consequence of the cessation of shipments from Hongkong on account of the plague, and the other day there was a threatened scarcity of flour.

The British sailing vessel *William le Lacheur*, concerning which a report was current in Hongkong on the 19th ult. that she had been lost, was signalled on the 21st ult. by the Russian steamer *Nijni Novgorod*.

The Port Darwin paper of the 8th ult. says:—"In consequence of the presence of plague in Hongkong, the steamer *Tsinan* was not granted pratique on her arrival at this port. The steamer had no communication with the shore except through the Customs boat, and the passengers who booked in her were placed in a boat towing astern and thence hauled up to the ship. The greatest pains were taken by the health authorities to isolate the *Tsinan* while she remained in harbour. Her cargo, consisting of 62 tons general, has been carried over to the next port, much to the disgust of the Chinese, whose stocks are likely to get very low before replenishments can arrive.

Two cholera cases, certified as such by Dr. James, A.M.S., have been discovered among the boat population at Lai-chi-kok. They are considered to be merely sporadic.

The Straits Government and the Pahang authorities are taking prompt measures to suppress the outbreak of the revived 'rebels' on the Tembeling River. Some 250 Sikhs, with European officers, have been sent to assist the Pahang military police; and as the rising is so far purely local, without any indication of becoming infectious, peace is expected to be soon restored.

A piece of land on the Shauiwan Road, near Quarry Bay, Hongkong, was exposed for sale by public auction on July 2nd. The lot contained 39,000 square feet, the upset price was \$1,950 (or 5 cents a foot), and the annual rental is \$90. There was only one bidder, Mr. Mok Chi Wing, who secured the lot for \$1,960.

A batch of nuns are expected to sail from Lisbon in September next *en route* for Macao, where they are to replace the French sisters, who were ordered to leave that city in May last.

The *Bangkok Times* of the 27th ult. says:—"His Majesty the King returned here on Monday and proceeded up to Pakret, whence he is expected to-day. By last advices His Majesty was free of the fever, although weak from its effects.

From Australian papers we notice that steamers from Hongkong were not allowed to hold communication with the shore at Port Darwin or Brisbane and proceeded straight on to Sydney.

The plague returns for the 24 hours to noon on Saturday, July 7th, were as follows:—

	Hygienic.	Kennedy Town.	Alice M. Hospital.	Cattle De-posit.	City.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.
Admissions	—	1	4	7	—	12	9	—
Deaths	—	1	4	4	3	9	—	5
Discharges	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Under treatment	9	37	21	94	—	161	5	—

The total number of deaths from the commencement of the epidemic to noon on Saturday amounted to 2,361.

JULY 6TH.								
Admissions	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	11
Deaths	—	—	1	6	7	14	—	5
Discharges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under treatment	9	38	18	91	—	156	—	4

JULY 8TH.								
Admissions	—	1	—	4	—	5	—	7
Deaths	—	—	—	3	4	7	—	2
Discharges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Under treatment	9	38	21	95	—	163	2	—

JULY 9TH.								
Admissions	—	1	—	8	—	9	4	—
Deaths	—	1	1	2	5	9	2	—
Discharges	—	7	—	—	—	7	7	—
Under treatment	9	31	20	101	—	151	—	12

JULY 10TH.								
Admissions	—	1	—	6	—	7	—	2
Deaths	—	1	2	4	2	9	—	—
Discharges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Under treatment	9	31	18	103	—	161	—	—

Original from

During the last day or two, says the *Daily Press* of the 9th inst., the natives who left the colony have been returning in large numbers, the general opinion amongst them being that the plague is now practically over. Considering that the deaths have fallen from over a hundred in one day to nine the opinion is not without justification, though we cannot yet consider ourselves quite out of the wood. Mr. H. E. Allen, of the Hongkong Dispensary, is progressing very favourably.

The *Singapore Free Press* hears that Ceylon is to send a cricket team to Singapore about the end of January, 1895. It is probable that Hongkong will also be invited to send down a team at the same time, which will suit Singapore and Hongkong admirably as being the time of Chinese New Year. Only three matches would be played:—Straits v. Ceylon; Straits v. Hongkong; Hongkong v. Ceylon. The matter has been discussed informally by the Committee of the Singapore C.C.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The *Times* publishes a long letter from Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson on the condition of affairs in Samoa. According to his charges, the independence of the natives, guaranteed by the Samoan Conference at Berlin in 1889, is a farce, and the two officials, the Chief Justice and the President, provided by the treaty are completely under the control of the three Consuls, English, German, and American, who rule, or rather misrule, the islands as a kind of irresponsible triumvirate. When Mr. Stevenson last wrote to *The Times* he was expecting the arrival of two new treaty officials, and was hoping for better things. He wished, indeed, for the impossible, for the return of the defeated chief Mataafa, who had been deported to a coral reef under the German flag; and he says of Mataafa, "I thought him, on the whole, the most honest man in Samoa, not excepting the white officials." But since Mataafa's return was impossible, Mr. Stevenson was looking forward to the coming of the two new treaty officials, and to the certainty of relief for the Samoans from the Consular misgovernment:—

I told myself that this was the Government of the Consular Triumvirate. When the new officials came it would cease; it would pass away like a dream in the night; and the solid *Fax Romana* of the Berlin General Act would succeed. After all, what was there to complain of? The Consuls had shown themselves no slovens and no sentimentalists. They had shown themselves not very particular, but in one sense very thorough. Rebellion was to be put down swiftly and rigorously, if need were with the hand of Cromwell; at least, it was to be put down. And in those unruly islands I was prepared almost to welcome the face of Rhadamanthine severity.

And now it appears it was all a mistake. The government by the Berlin General Act is no more than a mask, and a very expensive one, for government by the Consular Triumvirate. Samoa pays (or tries to pay) £2,200 a year to a couple of helpers; and they dare not call their souls their own. They take their walks abroad with an anxious eye on the three Consuls, like two well-behaved children with three nurses; and the Consuls, smiling superior, allow them to amuse themselves with the routine of business. But let trouble come, and the farce is suspended. At the whistle of a squall these heaven-born mariners seized the tiller, and the £2,200 amateurs are knocked sprawling on the bilge. At the first beat of the drum, the treaty officials are sent below, gently protesting, like a pair of old ladies, and behold! the indomitable Consuls ready to clear the wreck and make the deadly cutlass shine. And their method, studied under the light of a new example wears another air. They are not so Rhadamanthine as we thought. Something that we can only call a dignified panic presides over their deliberations. They have one idea, to lighten the ship. "Overboard with the ballast, the mainmast, and the chronometer!" is the cry. In the last war they got rid (first) of the honour of their respective countries, and (second) of all idea that Samoa was to be governed in a manner consistent with civilization, or Government troops punished for any conceivable misconduct. In the present war they have sacrificed (first) the prestige of the new Chief

Justice, and (second) the very principle for which they had contended so vigorously and so successfully in the war before—that rebellion was a thing to be punished.

We have not space to show how Mr. Stevenson attempts to substantiate these charges: those that are familiar with his writing will know that he is always both lucid and picturesque. He concludes by saying: "It is to be presumed that Mr. Ide and Herr Schmidt [the Chief Justice and the President] were chosen for their qualities; it is little good we are likely to get by them if, at every wind of rumour, the three Consuls are to intervene. The three Consuls are paid far smaller salaries, they have no right under the treaty to interfere with the government of autonomous Samoa, and they have contrived to make themselves all in all. The King and a majority of the Faipule fear them and look to them alone, while the legitimate adviser occupies a second place, if that. The misconduct of MM. Cedercrantz and Senft von Pilsach was so extreme that the Consuls were obliged to encroach; and now when these are gone the authority acquired in the contest remains with the encroachers. On their side they have no rights, but a tradition of victory, the ear of the Governments at home, and the *vis viva* of the warships. For the poor treaty officials, what have they but rights very obscurely expressed and very weakly defended by their predecessors? Thus it comes about that people who are scarcely mentioned in the text of the treaty are, to all intents and purposes, our only rulers."

If such have been the evil effects of a compromise arrived at from considerations of expediency five years ago, in dealing with a group of small islands with a population of thirty or forty thousand people, what are we to anticipate from a similar piece of opportunistic policy about to be perpetrated in Africa, where far larger interests are involved? We refer of course to Uganda, the region at present attracting most attention in connexion with what is called by some "the partition of," by others "the scramble for," Africa. The intentions of the government in relation to this region were communicated to the two Houses on the first of June. Either of two courses might seem wise to adopt, the annexation of Uganda, a vigorous effort at the development of its commercial resources, at the suppression of the slave-trade, and at the introduction of our own type of civilization; or, on the other hand, the complete abandonment of the country. The first of these courses would satisfy the imperial aggrandisement party and alienate the extreme radical section; the second would appear little short of treasonable to the Jingoos, but would delight the soul of Mr. Henry Labouchere. On the whole, we think the former course would now, not merely on commercial but also on moral grounds, be the best; but the latter course has also the merit of logical consistency. But neither course is to be adopted. Uganda is to be declared a protected state, and is to be governed by a native king, with a white commissioner to advise him (this gives us a singular reminiscence of the Samoan muddle). But we are not to build a railway from the Victoria Nyanza to the sea, though such a railway would be the only effective means of making our protectorate a reality. The *Spectator* publishes the following severe comments on the decision of the Government:

The effect of this absurd arrangement hardly needs explanation. The British Government does no good in East Africa, while it burdens itself with possessions left, as it were, in the air. It is responsible for Uganda and half-a-dozen little States around it, and takes no pains to make itself strong enough to fulfil its responsibilities. It leaves the petty States avowedly to go to the devil their own way—a permission at which they will jump eagerly—and leaves Uganda at the disposal of the black King Mwanga, who, if he sees a chance, will probably dispose of all Europeans by a general massacre. If he does, we have no power to punish him except by an expedition which will occupy five thousand men for many months, for we refuse to make a road to the Lake, and cannot without the road maintain on the Lake an armed flotilla. The decision is positively fatuous. We admit and leave untouched a whole series of heavy obligations, not the

least being the international one—for we are responsible for Mwanga, Kabarega, and the rest of the savages—we plant Europeans in a nest of deadly enemies, Europeans who, if anything happens to them, we must rescue or avenge; and we refuse to make the only road by which we can easily exert the Imperial force necessary to fulfil our obligations and protect our people. We, in fact, render ourselves as powerless as if we had quitted East Africa, yet gain none of the exemptions which we should have enjoyed if we had quitted the territory altogether. We shall have no real power of putting down the slave stealers, or protecting the missionaries, or introducing law, order, and industry among the Waganda, the most hopeful by far of all the African tribes, men who want nothing but security to be as quiet and peaceful cultivators and artisans as our own Hindoos.

It is obvious that such a sitting between two stools as this cannot continue long, and that within a year or two the Government will have to make a definite decision between the annexation and the abandonment of Uganda. Meanwhile, we hardly think the Government is likely to gain strength by this ill-judged attempt to please both parties at once.

One of the minor sensations of the first week in June was the battle of the bullet-proof cuirasses—that of Herr Dowe and that of Mr. Maxim. Mr. Maxim declared he had invented a cuirass much lighter than that of Herr Dowe, and equally bullet-proof; and that he was prepared to sell the secret of his invention for 7s. 6d. A large number of experts were invited to witness a test of Mr. Maxim's cuirass; but when it appeared that the meeting had really been summoned as an advertising venture on the part of Mr. Maxim, and that his bullet-proof cuirass consisted only of a covered plate of steel, the most influential spectators went away in disgust. A long correspondence in *The Times* followed. Mr. Maxim professes to treat the whole affair as "a huge joke;" declares that his intimate knowledge of the physical constitution of this planet makes him certain that there is no cuirass that can stop a bullet except a plate of steel, and further, that an examination of a bullet arrested by Herr Dowe's cuirass convinced him that the cuirass did contain such a plate; asserts that Herr Dowe's cuirass consists merely of a thin steel-plate concealed in layers of felt; and finally says he hopes that within twenty days the British public may know whether they are being fooled by a German tailor or by an American civil engineer. On the other hand, Herr Dowe, who discovered the cuirass, and Captain Martin, who discovered Herr Dowe, write to *The Times* to declare that the cuirass does not contain either iron or steel. Herr Dowe adds that he has never asked any definite sum for his cuirass, but that Mr. Maxim "can buy it for considerably less than the £200,000 mentioned in the newspapers if he will deposit the purchase money in responsible hands. He can then dissect my cuirass to his heart's content in the presence of experts and take a lesson in his profession, I on my side being quite ready to forfeit every farthing of the purchase money if iron or steel is found in the construction of the cuirass. I think Mr. Maxim makes a mistake in claiming to be omniscient in matters of resisting materials so far as this planet is concerned."

After all, when thinking of a bullet-proof cuirass, the most important question that occurs to one is not, "Does the cuirass contain steel," but, "Is the cuirass bullet-proof?" Since Herr Dowe has stood up in the Alhambra Music Hall protected by his own cuirass, and has had shots fired at him from a Lee-Metford rifle loaded with the service cartridge, a ball from the same rifle having penetrated a log of wood 2 feet 4 inches thick, the fact that his cuirass is bullet-proof can hardly be disputed. Mr. Maxim's steel plate, however, will answer similar tests. Its comparative lightness, as compared with Herr Dowe's cuirass, may more than compensate for its want of flexibility. But the important practical point is that neither inventor appears to claim that his cuirass cannot be pierced by a steel bullet. It is the old story of the armour plate and the projectile, in which the projectile always wins.

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JAPAN AND KOREA.

THERE seems to be no longer any doubt that, despite the secret obstructions devised by China, the Korean Government has resolved to rely upon Japan's protection and, at her suggestion and with her assistance, to carry out thorough reforms in all branches of the administration. What reforms have been suggested is, however, a secret not yet divulged. Some of the metropolitan journals vie with each other in publishing what they allege to be the demands preferred to the Sōul Cabinet by Minister OTORI. But, as we stated in a previous issue, none of these reports is trustworthy. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, however, which doubtless knows what it is talking about, alleges that the scheme of reform presented to the Korean Government contains a number of separate headings, and there has not been omitted anything deemed essential for the maintenance of the independence of Korea and the peace of the East. It seems to have been the first demand of the Japanese Minister that the Korean Government should appoint a Commission invested with full powers to consult with him on the question of reforms. Such a Commission has been appointed, but exactly when its appointment took place and of whom it is composed, the public is not yet informed. It is certain, however, that the Commission was nominated within a few days of the 10th instant, if not actually on that day, for, according to the *Nichi Nichi's* Sōul correspondent, wiring on July 12th, at 8 a.m., Mr. OTORI met the three Korean Commissioners on the 10th instant and explained to them in full the details of the proposed reforms.

Another piece of intelligence, showing that the Korean Government is in earnest about the subject of reform, is that a new office, called *Gaimu Sosai* (President of Foreign Affairs), has been created, and that Mr. KIM KOSHU has been appointed to it. The so-called Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs, under the present system, is comparatively a petty official with little or no discretionary powers, and the fact has long been a subject of complaint among the Japanese. The importance of any portfolio in Korea, and consequently the anxiety to obtain it that exists among men of influence, depend upon the pecuniary opportunities arising out of the discharge of its functions. At the Foreign Office there are no such opportunities. A Minister who has to accept the canons of right and wrong as laid down by foreign diplomatists in accordance with Occidental ethics, has no latitude of action saleable to the highest bidder. He is obliged, therefore, to rule bribes out of his career, and a post without such perquisites presents no attraction to Korean statesmen. Moreover, the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs finds no chance of getting *douceurs*, it is not

so with those whose guidance has he has to accept, from the SOVEREIGN downwards. They, being already moved by money, decline to be moved by his reasoning, and simply call upon him to resign if he cannot manage matters in the fashion to which they have pledged themselves "for a consideration." But the resignation of the Foreign Minister means not merely the interruption of any negotiations in which he may have been engaged with a foreign Representative, but also their resumption *ab initio*, if resumed at all. The Japanese of late years have repeatedly suffered from the inevitable inconveniences of such a faulty system. The object of the establishment of the new office is evidently to terminate this flagrant evil, and the fact that a statesman of power and standing, with pro-Japanese tendencies, has been chosen to occupy the post is a clear indication which way the wind now blows in the peninsular Kingdom.

Commenting on the subject, the *Nichi Nichi* cautions its countrymen against supposing that, because the Korean Government has consented to introduce reforms, all danger of war is over. There is no doubt, says our contemporary, that a step has been gained toward the accomplishment of Japan's object, but what has thus far been done is merely a preliminary measure; the real work still remains to be achieved. Under these circumstances, it is altogether premature to suppose, as some papers in Tokyo seem to suppose, that the Japanese troops will be speedily withdrawn from Korea. "Korea having agreed to introduce reforms, Japan should now proceed with promptitude and decision to carry out her task, determined to fight with any Power that may attempt to obstruct her course. Consequently, Korea's consent to the Japanese proposals can not be regarded as a sure indication of peace and tranquillity: everything depends upon the future course of events. Should it become evident that the work of reform is impossible on account of obstructions, Japan will not hesitate to compass her object at the point of the bayonet. China's refusal to act in concert with Japan has compelled the latter to undertake, on her sole responsibility, the work of regenerating Korea. Hence every step on China's part tending to hamper Japan's policy must now be regarded as an act of hostility. . . . As to the question of an international congress, Japan's rights, interests, and honour, alike forbid her either to propose the opening of such a congress or to take part in it if opened. Supposing that certain Powers should address a joint note to Japan recommending the withdrawal of her troops, she would never agree to such a course. Now that she has undertaken the task of reforming the Korean Government, she will not listen to anything that may be said to her by China, much less by a Western Power. Her present concern

is to bring about the better government of Korea, and her troops in that country will hereafter be employed not only for the protection of the Japanese Legation and subjects, but also for the maintenance of peace and good order in the peninsula. They are to be stationed there at least until Korea shall have proved competent to protect herself. Such being the case, barracks may be erected, parade grounds prepared, and manœuvres conducted by the Japanese troops at any place in the peninsula. Moreover, with regard to the Chinese troops, who were despatched at the request of Korea to subdue the insurrection, their withdrawal should be demanded, and in case the demand be not heeded by China, they must be driven out of the peninsula by force. For the past two centuries, Korea's tendency has been to rely more upon China's aid than upon Japan's. Especially of late years repeated complications between this country and Korea have served to push the latter into China's arms. Under these circumstances the best course for Japan will be to fight China and convince the Koreans that the wisest thing for them is to rely implicitly upon Japan's protection."

JAPANESE JINGOISM.

IT has been said that the Japanese are conceited. Very likely. They ought to be complimented by the comment. People without conceit are not worth a row of pins, nationally speaking. The English have made in the history of the world a mark out of all proportion to their apparently small resources and numerical pettiness. To what element of character do they chiefly owe their wonderful success? To their supremely excellent opinion of themselves. In any society and under any circumstances the genuine Briton thinks himself the best man of the time, indeed of all time. From abiding self-content he acquires an unconscious superciliousness of demeanour that renders him horribly obnoxious to other nationals. He does not mind that. Their opinions of him pass by his ear like an idle wind. He is calm because he deems himself too big to be ruffled by any paltry breeze, and his calmness often gives him a marked advantage over persons more nervous and less self-confident. If any one wants to know what Britons think of themselves, he has only to consult a few of their favourite popular songs—"Rule Britannia," the "Nice little, tight little Island," and so forth. We declare unreservedly that our faith in the stability of the British empire could be disturbed by nothing so much as by any diminution of this splendid self-conceit. It is hard to beat a man so long as he believes himself invincible. Circumstances that would crush folks of smaller self-confidence, leave the Englishman unconcerned because he has absolute faith in his mission to master all circum-

stances. If the Japanese show some conceit, then, it does not become us either to denounce or to ridicule them. Your true Briton can give them many points at that game and still retain his front seat. With a kindly fellow-feeling, therefore, we read in the columns of the *Nichi Nichi Shim-bun* a pretty little display of braggadocio. It takes the form of a dialogue between an anonymous foreign diplomat and an anonymous Japanese statesman. "If you fight with China," says the former, "you will certainly beat her at first. But she is too big to be sensitive. A long time must elapse before you can strike a mortal blow, and the protracted effort will exhaust your country also. Take an example from Europe. If Russia and Austria went to war, it is conceivable that the latter might gain some advantage at the outset, but she would be beaten at last by the bulk of her adversary." "That," replied the Japanese statesman, "is reasonable enough from your point of view. But if you read the history of Japan you would know that from time immemorial China and Japan have looked at each other with hostile eyes and that the former has always had a wholesome dread of the latter. Moreover, the military system of Japan enables her at any moment to raise an army of five or six hundred thousand men, and in addition she has four hundred thousand of her old *Samurai* who for years have been wasting their hearts in the hope of a fight. Then there are from five thousand to ten thousand so-called *Soshi*, and these as well as the *Samurai* are skilled in the use of the Japanese sword. So you see we could hurl at China's head a force that would make her shake in her shoes, big as she is. Then you must remember that if we could only land our troops in China, the question of commissariat would be comparatively easy. Finally, China would probably have to face an insurrection at home in addition to this overwhelming inroad of foreign foes. She would have a pretty rough time." With such tall talk embroidered by other comments which we do not reproduce did the Japanese statesman regale the foreign diplomat, until the latter's apprehension on Japan's account was converted into pity for the sufferings that would be inflicted on China. We entertain no doubt that these utterances will be attributed to Japanese conceit and cited as another instance of the bumpiness of an overweeningly self-opiniated people. But for our own part we think that if the Japanese went to war in any different spirit there would be very little hope for them. We think, too, that if it came to fighting they would give some valid reasons for their self-conceit.

MRS. FRASER'S DEPARTURE.

ON Monday afternoon Mrs. HUGH FRASER left Tokyo by the 5.50 train. The whole of the foreign community of all nationalities now present in Tokyo, the members of the Foreign Corps Diplomatique, and a very large number of Japanese, official and private, assembled at Shimbashi to say farewell to a lady whose memory will always be cherished with affection and respect in this country. Ministers of State and their wives, delegates of the EMPEROR and EMPRESS, the Sisters of Mercy, the Heads of the Foreign Missions, the Court Ladies—all the notables of Tokyo, in short, came together at Shimbashi to say adieu, and many of them accompanied Mrs. FRASER to Yokohama, where many friends awaited the arrival of the train or made their farewells on board the steamer.

Universally popular as Mrs. FRASER was with the foreign residents, to whom she endeared herself not less by her sunny disposition and bright sociability than by her unfailing kindness of heart, it is of the place she occupied in the affections of Japanese ladies that we should chiefly speak. For she was one of the very few foreigners that have succeeded in breaking down the impalpable but most substantial something dividing Western Society from Japanese, and standing always, a fatal obstacle, in the path to frank and hearty friendship. Many attempts have been made by observers, of insight more or less profound, to analyse that something; to determine on which side the difficulty lies; to say why it is that up to a certain point our association with the Japanese proceeds in the pleasantest, most successful manner imaginable, but that beyond that point there is no advance. As yet, we think, there has not been any entirely satisfactory analysis. All are agreed, however, as to the existence of some psychological partition, and as to the fact that it can be brushed aside only by very exceptional personalities. Such a personality was Mrs. FRASER. The Japanese ladies, one and all, with whom she came in contact soon learned to regard her as a trusted friend, not less close to them than their own countrywomen in everything that goes to constitute true intimacy. It may seem to our readers that, in speaking thus, we magnify a comparatively small matter. But nothing can ever be small that links nationalities in a common bond of kindly feeling, and it is certain that a Minister's wife such as Mrs. FRASER was in Tokyo, can accomplish not less than her husband in promoting the amicable aspects of Great Britain's policy. The late Mr. FRASER himself did not love society. He never utilized its opportunities for diplomatic purposes, deeming duty too sacred to be imported into any fortuitous domain and, not being able to adapt himself easily to

the trivialities and superficialities that play so large a part in social intercourse. Mrs. FRASER'S rare qualities were, therefore, all the more useful. We may justly say that in winning so many hearts she served her country's best interests, and materially furthered the work of the blameless man whose loss all unite with her in mourning. The cause of charity, too, found in her an unwearied servant. A long record of good deeds, performed with entire absence of ostentation and with the most unselfish zeal, stands to her credit, and sharpens the public's sense of the loss Japan must suffer by her departure. She has the profoundest sympathy of foreigners and Japanese alike in the sad circumstances that remove her from Japan. May we be permitted to express a hope that time will soften her great sorrow, and enable her one day to recall without pain people with whom her too brief presence will always remain a sunny memory, and scenes to which her graceful geniality lent a new charm.

THE RELATIVE ATTITUDES OF ENGLAND AND RUSSIA TOWARD THE ORIENT.

"NOW that the three countries of Japan, China, and Korea, are involved in difficulties," says the *Kokkai*, "the relations existing between England, Russia, and China deserve special consideration. As everybody knows, England as endeavoured for some time to establish special relations with China and in that way to extend her influence, political and commercial, in the Orient. In pursuance of that programme she has proposed one measure or another to China and has repeatedly obtained the Middle Kingdom's consent. But despite her earnest endeavours to compass her aim, she has failed to reach a satisfactory understanding with slow-moving China, to the great disappointment of the English Government. Last year, when things had reached this stage, Mr. FRASER, the late lamented British Representative to Japan, was in London on leave of absence, and among other points submitted by him for the consideration of the Ministry, one was the unwisdom of entering into a special league with China. Instead of such a course, he earnestly advised the desirability of establishing close relations with Japan. He further argued that, as a first step toward that consummation, the Treaty between England and Japan should be revised and satisfaction should be given to the Japanese by recognising their international equality. But as the British Cabinet had many reasons for adhering to its pro-Chinese policy, the opinions of the Ministers were divided with regard to the advice of Mr. FRASER, and he was unable to have his views carried into practice. In the meanwhile the term of his leave expired, and he returned for his post. When he

reached Hongkong he found a telegram from the Foreign Office awaiting him, and he had to turn his face homeward again. On his arrival in London, he found that the Cabinet had repeatedly discussed his scheme, and had decided to adopt it. It was for that reason that the telegram had been sent recalling him so unexpectedly. Nevertheless the programme of the British Cabinet was not to give up all attempt to cultivate China's friendship, but to enter upon a more elastic route so that advances might be made either to China or to Japan according to exigencies. In consequence of this partial departure from the old policy, the relations between England and China became somewhat cooler, while the reverse was the case with Japan. Russia is similarly seeking to extend her influence in the East, and is consequently desirous to obtain an ally. But the policy pursued by Russia in this respect is widely different from that of England. She has become convinced that not to be on especially intimate relations with China would be greatly against her interests, and a similar conviction is said to have grown up in China toward her Central-Asian neighbour. Who knows, therefore, what secret treaty Russia may not have concluded with China for the sake of currying her favour in the sequel of the Pamir affair? Diplomatic matters are full of artifice and craft. Their true aspect cannot be readily discerned. Still one fact, namely, that the attitude of England and Russia toward China and Japan has become materially changed during recent years, cannot be gainsaid."

We have reproduced these comments because they furnish an apt illustration of the extraordinary phantasies conceived by Japanese editors about foreign politics. The *Kokkai* is one of the leading Tokyo dailies. It is under the editorship of a gentleman of considerable reputation in the literary and political world. It is a paper whose opinions about the present crisis, for example, command attention among the Japanese and are supposed to be inspired by an intelligent knowledge of the situation. Yet the article quoted above shows that the *Kokkai* is groping in the crassest darkness when it enters the field of high politics, and moreover has not the most rudimentary knowledge of facts. The idea of England acting as a suppliant for China's friendship and alliance is almost farcical. Undoubtedly England feels that China has a common interest with her in limiting the spread of Russian dominion, and to the extent of that feeling is prepared to act in concert with the Middle Kingdom. But it is on China's side that the effective desire for an alliance with England exists and has existed for years. After the "state of reprisals" in 1885, China gave Great Britain clearly to understand that nothing would please her more than an alliance pointing, on the one hand, to the recovery of the Amur Pro-

vinces for the TSING Sovereigns, and on the other, to such armed menace on Russia's Mid-Asian flank as would effectually hamper her march toward India. England might have had that alliance at any moment if she pleased. But though England has been willing to attain and even to cultivate China's friendship, the notion of a definite alliance with a Power so deficient in the qualities that render an ally eligible has never, we venture to say, been seriously entertained in Downing Street. As for the story about Mr. FRASER recommending Japan as a preferable ally, suggesting Treaty Revision as the price of an alliance, and being recalled from Hongkong when *en route* for Japan—it is fabricated out of whole cloth. The English Government's attitude about Treaty Revision is dictated simply by a sense of justice. It may be taken for granted that the late Mr. FRASER did not oppose any policy resting on such a basis, but he was not recalled from Hongkong to solve the British Cabinet's dilemma. Indeed, he never was recalled from Hongkong at all. That is a pure invention, worthy to stand in its context of misconceptions and ignorance. If our quotation be a fair specimen of the notions entertained about foreign policy by a leading Japanese journal, the EMPEROR'S Ministers may be pardoned should they pay scant attention to the clamours of the vernacular press.

THE CHINESE IN JAPAN.

THERE appears to be no doubt that the Chinese residents both of Yokohama and Kobe are greatly and needlessly alarmed about their personal safety in the event of the Korean complication leading to war between their country and Japan. Several of them have already abandoned their business, presumably at serious inconvenience, and have taken their departure from Japan; others are preparing to following their example. There is no valid reason for such a scare. If the Chinese understood the spirit of Japanese civilization, they would know that their persons and properties are as sacred now as they ever were in the eyes of the law, and that under no circumstances will the full protection of the Authorities be withdrawn from them. But the Chinese evidently do not understand or appreciate Japanese civilization. They probably apply the test of their own instincts to the situation, and forget that Japan is bound, in any and every conjuncture, to protect foreigners within her borders just as jealously as she protects her own subjects. The Japanese Government is under no obligation to take an exceptional step out of consideration for the unreasoning apprehensions of the Chinese settlers. Yet it appears well worth while to reflect whether wisdom and generosity alike do not dictate some effort to save these poor

people from the consequences of their baseless fears. It seems to us that a politic course on the part of the Japanese Government would be to issue through the Chinese Minister a notification that the subjects of the Middle Kingdom, while they remain in Japan with the consent of the EMPEROR, are absolutely secure against all molestation, so far as people can be secure anywhere, and that, in the event of their being obliged to quit Japan, due notice will be given to them, as well as a reasonable interval to settle their affairs. We do not, for our own part, anticipate any such conjuncture, but it would of course be over-sanguine to deny the possibility of a rupture between the two empires, and in case of a rupture the subjects of each state would very probably be ordered to withdraw from the territories of the other, as has generally been the case in European wars. Japan, as a matter of course, will behave consistently with the spirit that has directed her international procedure throughout the *Meiji* era. She will take care that Chinese subjects, who have settled here under a treaty of amity and who are in no wise responsible for the Korean complication, shall not suffer any avoidable detriment to their business or injury to their persons or property. But it is too much, perhaps, to expect that the Chinese should feel and act upon that assurance unless they have some easily understood evidence of it, and the question is whether Japan would not be performing a meritorious act of civilized liberality as well as enhancing her own reputation abroad, did she furnish some such evidence. We think that she would.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

NEVER yet did an Administration adopt and enforce precautions to exclude the advent of a disease but newspaper critics were found to condemn the procedure. It is so in the present case. The Japanese Authorities have considered it necessary to enforce a system of quarantine at Nagasaki in the case of ships coming from places at which the plague is raging. This step has been taken with the advice of the best available medical experts, both foreign and Japanese—men who may be supposed to know a great deal more about the matter than any ordinary journalist can possibly know. Yet the ordinary journalist—the *very* ordinary journalist—glibly criticises the measure, writing of it as though the persons carrying it out and the persons recommending it were tyros like himself, upon whose opinions and doings he was quite competent to pass judgment. There is a great deal to be said against quarantine, and unquestionably it sometimes entails inconvenience in excess of its advantages. But we can not forget what a terrible danger menaces Japan. It is very fine,

and sounds very erudite, to allege that the plague is a local emanation, and that it will not visit places where the conditions suitable to its development have been duly eliminated. But who is sufficiently wise to define those conditions precisely, and what Administration is sufficiently omnipotent to provide for their complete removal? Until the overwhelming bulk of medical testimony decides that the plague can not be propagated from place to place by its victims, and that the period of incubation is invariably shorter than the number of days occupied on the voyage from the nearest infected port to Japan, the Authorities have no choice but to apply quarantine, whatever be the momentary inconveniences involved. Europeans and Americans can afford to treat the question philosophically, because the pest, as it now exists in China, seems to confine its ravages to Orientals, the exceptions being so few as to confirm the rule. But evidence is wanting that the Japanese enjoy a similar immunity, and we can not be in the least degree surprised if they adopt every conceivable precaution, even at the risk of incurring journalistic censure. Great Britain's action is always adduced by the opponents of quarantine. They allege that the much simpler and less vexatious system of medical inspection sufficed to guarantee England against invasion by the last cholera epidemic, and that, consequently, medical inspection and disinfection must be pronounced sufficient everywhere and under all circumstances. But one of the greatest specialists has declared that the spread of cholera depends primarily upon the nature of the water-supply, and that communities drinking pure water may snap their fingers at the dread disease. Who, then, can undertake to decide whether England owed her immunity to medical inspection and disinfection at the ports of entry, or to the steps she had already taken to provide her people with good water? Only irresponsible shallowness ventures to pass a final judgment in these matters. Possibly local conditions are chiefly answerable for the spread of the plague. But may not those local conditions exist in Japan? Their existence in Hongkong was not suspected until the plague came, nor did the plague come until it was imported from Canton, so far as we know. The danger to Japan is not to be exaggerated. She is thoroughly justified in seeking to avert it by every means that her medical advisers recommend, though the efficacy of some of the methods adopted may be open to doubt. The science of preventive sanitation is not yet sufficiently exact to sanction any final judgments as to what must be done and what may be left undone.

THE KOREAN AFFAIR.

THE telegram from Tientsin to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, published in another column, shows that matters have assumed a graver aspect. The Reuter's telegram we published a few days ago, stating that England's mediation had been accepted by Japan, appears, like the other telegrams received from Europe about the Korean Affair, to have been inaccurate.

The renewed activity exhibited by China, in preparing to send immediately 12,000 men to Korea, suggests a final determination to decide the issue by an appeal to arms.

We abstain from further comment pending the receipt of more definite information.

THE MUSIC OF JAPAN.

Nippon Gakufu.—Six Japanese Popular Songs, Collected and Arranged for the Pianoforte by RUDOLPH DITTRICH.

Rakubai.—Japanese Song with Koto, Arranged for the Pianoforte by RUDOLPH DITTRICH.

THE above-named publications are from the house of Messrs. BREITKOPF and HÄRTEL, whose agencies are established in various European and American cities, and who are represented in the Far East by Mr. J. G. DOERING. Neater or more attractive looking specimens of sheet music than these two brochures are rarely seen. The notation is boldly and clearly engraved, the paper is of excellent quality, and the printing a model of neatness. Bright coloured lithographs adorn the covers, one of which, executed by Mr. T. HASEGAWA, of Tokyo, ingeniously combines the scenes associated with the "six popular songs." The other picture is a copy of an appropriate print, faithfully reproduced by the publishers in Leipsic.

Melodies of the kind which Mr. DITTRICH has chosen may always be made interesting by skillful arrangement, and their appearance in harmonized form is sure to revive the familiar questions as to the real value of Japanese compositions and their title to hold a place among the art products of the world. The music of this country has been so often and so exhaustively discussed that the possibility of exhibiting it in any new light may well be doubted, but a comparison of some of its characteristics with those of the primitive songs of other peoples will perhaps serve to indicate the stage of development at which it has arrived, and to assist inquirers in judging whether it is, or is not, susceptible of further advancement under scientific treatment.

The origin of musical ideas, wherever they were first embodied, may safely be attributed to the desire to express human emotions with greater emphasis and intensity than could be conveyed in ordinary speech. Poetic diction of some sort was probably the first step in the endeavour to rise above a bald and common-place delivery of thoughts, and that rhythmic utterances

were of very early growth we may assume from the ability of the lowest grades of civilization to appreciate metrical divisions of sound. There is no race so barbarous that it does not understand the measured beat of a drum, and if anything that passes for music is heard in the wildest parts of the earth, we may be reasonably sure that, even though defective in all other respects, it will show an accurate sense of time. This is one of nature's first lessons, taught by the pulsations of the heart, the regular drawing of the breath, the planting of the feet and the swing of the arms in walking; or by larger processes like those which accompany the rise and fall of tides. Coherent music began, we may believe, with the singing voice, used in alliance with sustained metres, to heighten the effect of impressive declamation. Presently, perhaps almost simultaneously, it was made an adjunct of the dance,—another vehicle for the expression of strong feeling in ancient times. The observance of rhythm was essential from the outset, as it ever since has been, as a means of fixing the succession of sounds in the memory. Even in our age, music would have no hold upon the mind if the regular divisions into eight measures, or fractions of eight, were not adhered to. In this particular we stand precisely where the musicians of the remotest antiquity stood. The oldest Japanese tunes of which we have any knowledge are, as a rule, governed by the same laws of time as those which control the most finished compositions of modern Europe. The masters of the *samisen* or *koto* have as keen an appreciation of lyrical measurements as the leaders of the best trained orchestras in the West.

For the little we can learn of the early progress of music we are dependent upon the records of the Greeks. It does not appear that the melodies they cultivated were of ambitious range. They were made to accommodate themselves to the vocal faculties of humanity, and it was not until a much later era, when instruments of broad compass came into service, that musical statements were expanded to exceed the limitations of the voice. But the Greeks went to considerable lengths in creating modes, or keys, with dissimilar progressions of tones, each one of which possessed a separate individuality, and was believed to be adapted to some peculiar sentiment or moral purpose. They carried these subtleties of distinction to an extent which would now be considered worthless even if the conditions of advancing art had not long ago rendered them impracticable. In our day two strongly contrasting modes are found sufficient for most requirements; the major, into which cheerful and invigorating ideas commonly resolve themselves, and the minor, which is the medium of sadness. As all persons familiar with the pianoforte are aware, a typical major key

is that which runs from C to C on the white notes of the fingerboard, ascending and descending. The minor is produced, in its usual descent, by the white notes running down from A to A. Its irregularities are such that the ascent follows a different course, but for the purpose we have in view it is necessary to speak only of the sounds which the white notes give forth.* The major and minor, then, are represented by C and A, and no key, or mode, which begins on any other white note, and adheres throughout to white notes, can be utilized in modern music, for reasons soon to be explained. But the Greeks had modes beginning on nearly all, if not all, of the white notes. We may imagine the surprise of a pianist who is told that he is expected to play a piece in the key of B, without touching any black notes. Yet that, and other abnormal things, is what he would have to do if he attempted to reproduce the several modes of antiquity.

The Christian era was well advanced before music took any decisive forward movement. Many of the old classical forms were retained by the guardians of learning through the dark ages, and the services of the Church were chanted to perhaps the same strains as those which resounded in the Academic groves to the glory of Olympian deities, or even to the still more ancient MANEROS of the Egyptians, which so profoundly astonished HERODOTUS in his travels. The qualities of the modes were preserved by tradition, though their names underwent so many changes that it became difficult to trace their specific identity. No effort was made to go beyond them until the discovery of a new and mighty element in music compelled the masters of the art to rebuild their system and discard much that had previously been deemed indispensable. From the moment that harmony was studied and applied, nothing that could not be reconciled with harmonic influences was tolerated. Up to that period everything had been played or sung in unison. This could no longer be allowed. For a time it was dimly supposed that all the methods then existing might be controlled by the new force in art, but experience gradually demonstrated that only a few of the once venerated modes could be brought under its yoke. The majority proved wholly unmanageable, and there was no alternative but to abandon them. Except by antiquarians, and by musicians who occasionally explore the past in search of eccentric effects, they are now forgotten. The two modes of major and minor alone remain in general use.

From these historical facts, and the circumstances connected therewith, we are enabled to draw conclusions bearing upon

* It is almost superfluous to remind the reader that common usage has somewhat confused the meaning of the words "note," "key" and "tone," and that a writer must sometimes endeavour to make himself clear at the expense of strict verbal exactitude.

the status of Japanese music and its relations to the art as it stands in modern development. For the music of Japan is virtually what the music of Europe was in the immature epoch preceding the invention of harmony. It certainly has no higher value, and no stronger claim to attention. Its modes may not correspond exactly, note for note, to the Phrygian, the Dorian, or the Ionian, but they are quite as intractable as regards harmonic treatment, and they have the same characteristic of beginning with irregular notes and being based upon scales which science discards. Amateurs sometimes amuse themselves by fitting arbitrary accompaniments to melodies like "Hitotsutoya," and asserting that the combination is just and satisfactory. They choose, let us say, the key of A minor for this particular song, without stopping to ask themselves what authority they have for assuming that it belongs to any key whatever that we are acquainted with. No one has learned enough about Japanese music to warrant him in determining the key of a single tune. Careful musicians are content to leave the question open, and get over the difficulty as lightly as they can,—often without touching it at all. The arrangement of "Kimigayo," as played by Mr. ECKERT'S military band, is extremely effective to foreign ears, and on paper it looks as if it were in C major; but we do not think that Mr. ECKERT would take the responsibility of saying that the Japanese song is actually in our key of C major. One of the best established rules of composition is that a piece of music must end with what is called the chord of the tonic. That is to say, if it is written in C major, the concluding chord must rest upon the note C in the bass. To end with any other chord would be an insufferable strain upon the ear. The chord which usually comes before the last is called that of the dominant. In the key of C major, this would consist of G, B, D, F, and G. If it were made the final sound in a performance, a most disagreeable sensation would follow. It is related that MENDELSSOHN once compelled CLARA SCHUMANN to play a finale of BEETHOVEN, against her wish and resolve, by striking this chord of expectancy, and dwelling upon it till she could no longer resist. Yet the same effect of incompleteness would necessarily be produced at the close of Mr. ECKERT'S adaptation of "Kimigayo," if he had affixed to the concluding notes the chords which belong to them, in the key he chooses for the occasion. As it is, he uses no harmony at all in the last two or three bars, allowing the melody to be played by all the instruments in unison. This is probably the best expedient he could have adopted. The listener is left in some uncertainty, but not in uncomfortable suspense, as he would be if the dominant chord were fully sounded on the terminating note. Yet it is only an expedient, and its employment

leaves the problem of the real key entirely unsettled. All theories of analogy lead us to believe that "Kimigayo" is in a mode nearly akin to the ancient Dorian, and that its key note is D, the scale consisting of only the white notes of the piano. Mr. ECKERT brings it into C, and gives a fine effect to the greater part of it. We can easily see, however, that the passages he leaves in unison might be harmonized on the strict principles of the mediæval school, without departure from the ancient forms, and making D the fundamental note. This would be more in accordance with the laws of scientific construction, but it would, deprive the piece of its genuine Japanese character to a much greater extent than the device Mr. ECKERT has adopted.

Parallels to numerous songs of this country are found in the primitive music of many Western nations; in old French romances and Scotch and Irish ballads, as well as in the chants of the North American Indians. One of the most popular of Caledonian ditties, known and cherished the world over, is ordinarily written and printed in the modern key of D minor,—the B of the scale being necessarily flattened,—and contains a modulation into A minor. But it is, in fact, of great antiquity, and was originally composed in the same mode as that to which "Kimigayo" probably belongs,—that of D without the flattened B. The melody is preserved unchanged, but no modulation was consciously aimed at in the earlier form, which antedates the invention of harmony. If we could call to life a Scotsman of the time in which the song was first sung, and should let him hear it without accompaniment, he would naturally recognise it; but if played with the succession of chords we have now applied to the notes, it would convey no meaning to his ear. Thus it is, also, with Japanese melodies. By supplying harmonies, we give them a new character, and make them more congenial to our alien senses, but we destroy their integrity as national songs. Every true musician understands that when he constructs a harmonic foundation for a Japanese tune he diverts it entirely from its real meaning and purpose. He finds a few strains which may be treated like similar strains of European music, and he forthwith proceeds to convert them into European music. He can never go far without running against snags which no amount of ingenuity can overcome. Then he must drop harmony, and resort to unison,—as Mr. DITTRICH does at one point of the "Workmen's Chorus,"—or perhaps end a piece with an unwarranted chord, such as we discover at the close of his "Wedding Song." These are the inevitable consequences of attempting to develop music which is inherently incapable of development. It may be decorated and enlivened by harmony in a hundred

ways, but it ceases to be what it was, and becomes something radically different. WILLIAM BYRD, the reputed composer of the great "Non nobis Domine" of three hundred years ago, had the fancy to take a commonplace theme called "The Carman's Whistle," and arrange it with half a dozen or more variations, each differing from the other, and all so disguised from the simple strain as known to the vulgar, that no carman of the period could have detected in their learned intricacies the slightest resemblance to the shrill signal of his calling. To go still nearer to first principles, we may conceive a musician fixing in his memory a series of notes warbled by a bird, and reproducing them with harmonization satisfactory to his imagination. The experiment has, indeed, been tried by the Hungarian violinist MISKA HAUSER; but it goes without saying that no feathered songster thus distinguished would be allured by the revised and elaborated version of his artless carol, or persuaded, on any terms, to testify to its accuracy or truthfulness.

The final verdict of experts, as regards Japanese music, will be, we believe, to the following effect. Music in this country came into existence in obedience to a natural inspiration, precisely as it did elsewhere. Its growth, to a certain point, was regulated by the same principles as those under which the melodies of the Greeks were gradually developed. These melodies passed through the early centuries of the Christian era, and prevailed in Europe until many of their forms were found incompatible with the great system of which the Benedictines of Flanders were the first exponents—though probably not the inventors. Then the Greek music was re-created. But the music of Japan has never been re-created. It is of similar grade to that which was, for the most part, rejected by the mediæval harmonists, as having no proper standing in progressive art. It happened, however, that among the modes derived from the Greeks some were found which yielded readily to the new science, and upon these the forms of modern melody were doubtless based. We are not aware that any corresponding forms have been discovered in Japanese music. All the examples that we have had the opportunity of examining appear to represent modes which reached their limit ages ago. It is of no avail to point out "Hitotsutoya," and show that nearly the whole of this song may be supported by harmony. Its last note effectually upsets the argument. Either that note must be arbitrarily changed, or a law of composition must be broken to accommodate it. We can transform "Hitotsutoya" into a piece of foreign music, if we like, as we can a large number of kindred airs, but after the process they are no longer Japanese. In a word, Japanese music, as we have it handed down by tradition, belongs to the past,

and has no affinity with the European music of to-day. There is nothing in it that can be further developed while allowing it to retain its national character. It ought never to be lost sight of, and it may be turned to endless account by composers in the future; but only as an accessory to the new art which, in course of time, will take root and flourish here.

Mr. DITTRICH's arrangements, to which we now return with satisfaction, will be regarded by connoisseurs as purely European compositions suggested by popular Japanese themes. They are thoroughly artistic, and wrought out in quite a poetic vein; and the variety of expression introduced is remarkable, when the unelastic and often monotonous character of the motives is considered. Foreigners who have heard the several airs sung by Japanese, or played on native instruments, will probably find these adaptations much more agreeable than the crude originals. Whether they possess any of the quality which we commonly term local colouring is a question to be decided by each individual for himself. There is really no standard of Japanese colouring in music. A conscientious composer can only seek to convey, in sound, the ideas which impress themselves upon him while listening to the songs of the people under the best conditions. Other influences besides the music may have their effect. The surrounding view, the costumes, the action of the crowd, the general atmosphere, may all demand their share of indirect illustration. In the "Jizuki Uta,"—more generally called "Kigari Uta,"—Mr. DITTRICH probably aims at indicating the whole scene, as it presents itself to his mind's eye, as well as recalling the song and chorus of the group of pile-drivers. The result is a lively little tone-picture which foreigners will cordially appreciate, though few Japanese will discover any significance in the transcription, except in the passages which are narrowed down to unison. But the alien musician has no occasion to be concerned about the native estimate of works like these. If he sets out with the intention to reproduce the melodies in a shape that can be recognized by the people who habitually sing them, he will be hemmed in by the most elementary restrictions, and can accomplish nothing that a foreigner could hear with patience. For the use of students, and for historical purposes, it is eminently desirable that as much Japanese music as can be collected should be carefully noted down and preserved. It will be invaluable for reference hereafter. But there is no getting over the fact that to make it attractive to the ears of strangers, it must be transfigured by adornments which are wholly un-Japanese. It can be invested with interest only by the aid of combinations which carry it entirely beyond the average native comprehension. In the seven pieces prepared by Mr. DITTRICH,

although the airs are given with literal fidelity, they are all more or less idealized by dexterous and delicate treatment. Especially is this apparent in the "Rakubai," the scholarly properties of which invite the most critical examination. Great taste and judgment are shown throughout in uniting genuineness and authenticity with the graces of refined elaboration, and the arrangements will be warmly welcomed as memorials of the spirit in which characteristic and favourite Japanese diversions of song have been interpreted by a sympathetic and intelligent musician who is both a watchful observer and a master in his calling.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

THE LATE BLUFF FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to the recent fire at 103, Bluff, I noticed in some of the papers a statement that the owner of the contents refused to accept aid in saving the property.

This I distinctly deny, as I was not asked by anyone for permission to do so.

When the house below the one occupied by me was on fire and I saw mine was in danger, I hastily packed up all my private effects, and while doing so, the house was invaded by a crowd of coolies, who actually tried to take the things out of my hand; this I naturally resented, as did also a Japanese policeman who was present, and who tried to drive off the mob.

I have lost several packages in this way, which I know were taken away.

When my house caught fire I got out all the things I could and had them removed to 120, close by. A friend of mine, however, I find, was a little too energetic in trying to prevent my things from being stolen, and this is the only cause which could have given rise to the statement.

Trusting you will find space in your paper for this explanation,

I beg to remain, yours respectfully,

WM. G. NORRIS.

Grand Hotel, July 17th, 1894.

POLICE DISCRIMINATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Yesterday evening, whilst riding on the Bluff in a jinrikisha, a policeman suddenly stepped across the road and arrested my progress. I asked for what reason I had been thus inconvenienced, and was told that my *kurumaya* had to button up his jacket. The coolie was dressed in *waraji*, long trousers, a large hat, and a jacket; the weather being very hot the latter happened to be open. Continuing my ride, I saw many ladies, who were to say the least of it, décolleté, and various gentlemen who had no clothing on at all worth mentioning. But no apparent notice was taken of them by the police. Would their scarcity of clothing have been more conspicuous had they been drawing jinrikisha? Can you, sir, explain, this incident, and oblige,

MAPADAKA.

Yokohama, July 19th, 1894.

[We are hardly prepared to answer our correspondent's conundrum. "No clothing at all worth mentioning" is a statement too vague in its exaggeration to enter into the argument. But we may point out that in the West also we should recognize a considerable difference between the degree of decency in clothing exhibited by a lady in a décolleté dress and a gentleman clad in a pair of trousers and an entirely unbuttoned coat, even with the *waraji* and the large hat thrown in. Should a man endeavour to perambulate the streets in such attire he would certainly be arrested by the first policeman he met, as a friend of ours was once when he endeavoured, for a wager, to walk down Fleet-street in the war-paint and feathers of a Red Indian. Presumably the policeman on the Bluff had received instructions to attend to this particular matter in the clothing of jinrikishamen.—Ed. J.M.]

The committee of the Athenæum Club have completed for the present year the election as members of gentlemen distinguished in literature, science, and art, or on account of important public service, the choice having fallen on General Sir Redvers Buller, Mr. Alfred Austin, and Lord Lingen. General Buller has taken part in almost all our wars since he first saw service in China in 1860.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

FIFTH DAY.

The opening devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. T. Kasahara. After the transaction of various items of routine business, a fraternal delegation from the General Assembly of the United Church of Christ in Japan, consisting of the Rev. Y. Ishihara and the Rev. M. Ogimi, was introduced and invited to seats on the platform. Both addressed the Conference, Y. Honda, C. Nagano, and Bishop Ninde replying.

The Rev. G. M. Meacham, pastor of the Union Church, Yokohama, was introduced and invited to a seat on the platform.

Revs. Eber Crumby and Y. Takeda, delegates from the Methodist Church of Japan, were introduced and presented the fraternal greetings of that body. At the request of the Conference, the Rev. J. Soper and the Rev. Y. Aibara responded.

In the evening at 7.30 the Conference Church Extension Society held its anniversary. The Rev. J. G. Cleveland was re-elected President, and the Rev. S. Ogata, Secretary of the Society.

SIXTH DAY.

After the reports of various committees, a series of resolutions on Self-support, offered by the Rev. C. Bishop, were taken up and after slight amendment were adopted by the unanimous vote of the Conference.

A series of resolutions offered by the Rev. J. Soper were also adopted. These resolutions requested that in fixing the appointments special attention be paid to those churches doing the most in the way of self-support, and that each regularly organized church be requested to send a delegate to sit as a Corresponding Member of the Annual Conference. And that during the session of the next Annual Conference there be held a meeting in which such subjects as self-support, evangelistic work, &c., shall be considered.

The Report of the Educational Committee was presented and after considerable discussion the report was adopted. The Conference voted that Cobeigh Seminary at Nagasaki should be moved to Kumamoto.

Aoyama, Tokyo, was selected as the place of holding the next session of the Conference.

SEVENTH DAY.

The opening exercises were lead by the Rev. S. Ogata. The Rev. K. Miyama presented a report recommending the holding of a Camp Meeting at Dzushi, Kamakura. The report was received, but the sense of the Conference was that such a step would be somewhat premature.

Bishop Ninde presented several constitutional changes, relating to the equal representation of ministers and laymen in the General Conference, and also to the ratio of ministerial representation, which were both rejected by the Conference.

EIGHTH DAY.

On the motion of the Rev. J. W. Wadman, the Conference requested the Board of Bishops to fix the first Thursday after the first Sunday of July as the time of holding this Conference.

The Committee on Conference programme was instructed to provide for two days for examinations before the time of holding the Conference.

The Rev. J. Wier, as the Treasurer of the Conference Claimant's Fund presented his report.

The Rev. Y. Honda presented the plan of organization for the Conference Missionary Society, which was taken up and discussed item by item. In view of certain difficulties in the case, the report was referred to a committee of three who were ordered to submit the plan to the General Missionary Committee and to report at the next session of the Conference. Rev. I. H. Correll, Y. Honda, and J. Soper were appointed on the committee.

The Revs. Y. Aibara and K. Miyama were re-elected on the Board of Managers of the Tokyo Ei-wa Gakko.

The Rev. J. C. Davidson presented a report on behalf of the Committee on the Revision of the Hymn-book. He stated that the Hymns in the present collection had been carefully revised and corrected, and about a hundred and thirty new hymns prepared. The report was adopted and the committee continued.

NINTH DAY.

The Prayer-meeting on Friday morning was led by the Rev. C. Nagano. The Rev. U. Sasamori reported for the Committee on the Epworth League. There are now four chapters of this Young People's Society organized in the Conference, and there were reported as doing good work. The Rev. Henry B. Schwartz, was elected Conference Secretary of the League, and Y. Aibara, Y. Takasugi, and S. Ogata were appointed a Committee on

League Literature. Rev. J. C. Davidson and Y. Honda were selected to represent the Methodist Episcopal Church in the management of the *Gyokyo*, the Methodist paper.

Y. Honda, for the committee on the Conference Library, presented his report, which was which accepted and the committee continued.

The committee on the Conference Home Missionary Society reported that yen 557 had been collected during the year. This amount will be sufficient not only to carry on the work of the society in the Riuiki Islands as last year, but will also enable it to open new work in the Kurile Islands.

A committee of five consisting of Revs. Y. Honda, Y. Aibara, H. Yamaka, J. G. Cleveland, and I. H. Correll were appointed to consider the special needs of the Japan Conference and prepare memorials to the next General Conference relating to them.

Rev. J. Soper moved that we request the presiding Bishop to appoint C. Bishop and H. W. Swartz, agents of the Publishing House, and the motion was carried.

The following Publishing Committee was appointed: Y. Honda, C. Bishop, H. W. Swartz, J. C. Davidson, K. Miyama, J. O. Spencer, and J. Shimizu.

Rev. S. Soper was appointed to edit and publish parts of the discipline.

Mr. D. S. Spencer, the Statistical Secretary, presented his report, which showed a total membership of 3,278 full members, and 728 probationers, a gain of 85 full members; 86 children and 424 adults have received baptism during the year, a total gain of 77.

The Conference Treasurer, Mr. B. Chappell, reported a total of 713 yen raised for benevolent purposes.

The Conference adjourned to meet at 7.30, but at the time appointed the committee on distribution of mission funds not being able to report, the Conference adjourned until the next morning at nine o'clock.

TENTH DAY.

The Conference devotional exercises were conducted by U. Sasamori.

On the motion of Rev. T. Ikeda, the week beginning with the first Sunday in October was designated as a week of special prayer for a general revival of religion.

The Committee on Distribution of Evangelistic Funds presented their report, which had occupied the attention of a large committee for two days and is generally regarded as a long step in advance toward self-support.

Bishop Ninde called on Rev. H. W. Swartz, and K. Miyama to lead in prayer, after which he made a touching address and read the appointments for the ensuing year. The foreign members of the conference received the following appointments:—

Aomori District, Henry B. Schwartz, Presiding Elder; Hakodate District, J. Soper, Presiding Elder; Nagasaki District, I. H. Correll, Presiding Elder; Nagoya District, D. S. Spencer, Presiding Elder; Sendai, H. W. Swartz.

Publishing Agents.—C. Bishop and J. W. Wadman, Tokyo.

Tokyo, West District, J. C. Davidson, Presiding Elder; John Wier, Dean; B. Chappell, Professor in Philander Smith Biblical Institute; N. B. Johnson, Dean; J. O. Spencer, R. P. Alexander, and Pennie S. Vail, Professors in College and Preparatory Department; J. O. Spencer Supt. of Industrial Department.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, June 23rd.

Bunki Matsuki and his American bride, who were married at Salem, Mass., last Thursday, are to reside in the Japanese villa which Mr. Matsuki has recently erected in South Salem, and will receive their friends in September. Mr. Matsuki is a graduate of the Salem high school of the class of 1891.

Prof. T. C. Mendenhall, Ph.D., LL.D., for three years (1878-1881) professor of experimental physics in the University of Tokyo, has resigned his position as Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. He is to deliver the address July 2 at the next Convocation of the University of Chicago.

"Probably the most artistically tattooed man in the world is William Furness, a son of Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the noted Shakespearean scholar. Mr. Furness spent a long term in Japan, and it was there that the figures that adorn his body were excuted. A splendid reproduction of the

Goddess of Love covers his chest, and the God of Thunder illuminates his back. Snakes and birds by the dozen mark his arms and thighs. A pagoda is designed on one shoulder and a fearful and wonderful collection of geometrical designs covers the other shoulder. A Chinese boat is tattooed on one leg and a dragon looks up from the other. The artist who executed these designs was paid \$12 an hour for his services, an appalling fee in that country, where 25 cents per diem is a princely salary."—*Philadelphia Record*.

The January-March issue of the *Journal of American Folk Lore*, contains "Items of Ainu Folk Lore," by Rev. John Batchelor.

J. B. Lippincott and Company have published "Society in China," by Robert K. Douglas, Keeper of the Oriental Books and Manuscripts in the British Museum; and G. P. Putnam's Sons have brought out, as Vol. I. of the "Incognito Library," a story called "The Shen's Pigtail" by Mr. M.

The Chicago Chinese Club was instituted the other evening with appropriate ceremonies. It is composed of 150 merchants of this city, and accepts as members only men "of good moral character."

Another U.S. cruiser, named the *Cincinnati*, was launched on the 16th inst. at New York.

The Bryant Relief Party has left New York on its expedition to bring the Peary party from Greenland.

The tariff bill is still in the Senate. Free coal and free woollen clothing could command only a few votes; but free wool received the support of all the Democrats and the Populists.

The Hatch anti-option bill has passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 149 to 87.

The Republicans of California have nominated M. M. Estee for Governor; the Republicans of Vermont have nominated S. A. Woodbury for Governor; and the Populists of Texas have put up Judge Nugent for Governor.

President Cleveland has again been compelled, on account of poor health, to take a trip on the salt water.

Three well-known ex-Congressmen have recently passed away:—ex-Representative Thomas M. Bayne, of Pennsylvania (who committed suicide); ex-Representative and ex-Senator B. W. Perkins, of Kansas; and Hon. W. W. Phelps, of New Jersey. The last-mentioned had also won fame in diplomacy as U.S. Minister to Austria and afterwards to Germany, and as an American member of the Samoan Commission in Berlin.

The casualty list this time includes a big fire in Jersey City and severe wind storms in Nebraska with loss, not only of property, but also of life.

"General" Kelly and his army have reached Louisville, Ky. The general and his lieutenant were arrested there as "vagrabonds" but afterwards set free. At Leavenworth, Kansas, Judge Thomas sentenced Sanders' army to fines and imprisonment in different jails in the State; and at Sidney, Nebraska, Judge Dundy is trying another body of "commonwealers" for the same crime of stealing a train. A Montana division, under "Jumbo" Cantwell, is expected here to-day or to-morrow from Racine, Wis.

This is "Derby Day" at Washington Park in this city, and, though very hot, is drawing an immense crowd to see the races. On the 21st inst., at Corington, Ky., one race was won by a colt with the æsthetic name of "Satsuma." On the same day at New York "Ramapo" gained the Surburban Handicap in 2.06½ which is ½ faster than the record of last year.

The jury by which Ikrastus Wiman was tried found him guilty of forgery in the second degree; and the judge has since sentenced him to imprisonment in Sing Sing for five years and six months.

The Prendergast case is at last up again before Judge Payne in this city. Twelve jurors have already been secured, so that the trial will begin next Monday. The accused continues to do his best to make the public think that he is insane.

"American Flag Day" does not exactly correspond to the Japanese "Feast of Flags;" but it is a new holiday for the children. It is celebrated on the 16th inst. in the different parks of the city. The soldiers of Chicago united with the school children in various exercises appropriately glorifying the American flag.

The school census, just completed, gives the population of Chicago at 1,562,796 as against 1,438,010 in 1892.

The equatorial dome and the transit room which belonged to the exhibit of the naval observatory at the World's Fair have been given to the astronomical department of the University of Chicago, and have been removed to the University grounds. Secretary Goodspeed is hopeful that the \$1,000,000 fund for general equipment will all be raised by July 1st. The department of philosophy at the

University has been strengthened by the addition of Geo. H. Mead, A.B., and James R. Angell A.M. from the University of Michigan.

President Harper, Hon. C. C. Bonney, Rev. S. Gilbert, Miss Jane Addams, Wm. J. Onahan, and others, representing "all shades of religious belief," have sent to Mayor Hopkins an important memorial with reference to "the introduction of distinctively moral education in the public Schools." They refer to the "Parliament of Religions," in which all participants united each morning in "the universal prayer" to "Our Father who art in Heaven;" and they also propose the following:—That the question of proper instruction in such fundamentals of religion and morality be entirely separated from all other questions relating to the systems of public schools, and that Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Gentiles—in a word, all good citizens—unite in recommending that the reading book consisting of selections from the sacred scriptures in use in the schools of Toronto, Canada, with the approval of both the Catholic and the Protestant churches, or similar selections, be put in use in the public schools of this country without delay.

The City Council lately passed a Sunday-closing ordinance by a large majority, but the Mayor vetoed it on the ground that it was "class legislation."

The miners' strike is not yet entirely over. In many localities the compromise terms have been accepted, and work will soon be resumed; in other localities the terms have been rejected. The Ohio miners have generally acquiesced; while the Indian miners are still dissatisfied; and the Illinois men are divided. Troops have had to be called out in some places to restrain riots. There is a new strike on the Gogewic range in Northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

The American Railway Union has made an attempt, but in vain, to get the Pullman Company to submit the differences with the strikers to arbitration. It has also passed a resolution, notifying the Pullman Company that, unless they change their decision before next Tuesday noon a general boycott on all Pullman sleeping and dining cars in the country will be ordered. This step would make matters most serious and complicated; the effect of it can not be prognosticated. And now word comes that the supplies for the strikers at Pullman are almost exhausted.

R. G. Dun & Co. announces to-day:—The week has been rich in promise but poor in performance. It was confidently promised that exports of gold would cease, but they have not. It was promised that the end of the coal strike would bring immediate recovery of industries, but partial resumption of work discloses comparative scantiness of demand for products.

The evening papers, just at hand, contain a sensational item of news from Colorado Springs. About one o'clock this morning Adjutant-General Tarsney was taken forcibly from the Alamo Hotel by a gang of masked men, placed in a hack, and driven several miles from town, where he was beaten, tarred and feathered, and left lying unconscious on the prairie. The missing man was finally found at Palmer Lake, 25 miles away. Governor Waite has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest and conviction of any of the participants, who are generally believed to be enemies of the State administration. The victim was obnoxious to Cripple Creek mine owners and to deputy sheriffs, and was friendly to the striking miners.

Another ex-Congressman, S. H. Boyd, of Mo., has died. He also served one year as U.S. Minister to Siam.

THE INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

The *Statist* gives the following epitome of the proceedings of the International Bimetallic Conference:—

The CHAIRMAN (Alderman and Sheriff Sir DAVID EVANS), said:—Gentlemen, in the unavoidable absence of the Lord Mayor, who is officiating elsewhere under the presidency of the Prince of Wales, it falls to me to occupy this responsible and distinguished position. In the name of the Lord Mayor, I desire to accord you all a hearty welcome, and more especially the visitors from foreign countries and our Colonies:—(hear, hear.)—Some of the most distinguished men in the field of academic thought, of industry, of finance, and of literature. I would remind this distinguished company that the first meeting of the Bimetallic Conference was held at the Mansion House twelve years ago, under the presidency of the then Lord Mayor, and we have a vivid recollection of the meeting held here last year in furtherance of this same object. The fact of our meeting here to-day

needs no apology. The importance of the question to be discussed is confessed by the present Prime Minister, Lord Rosebery, who wrote that it was one of the most important questions of the day.—(Hear, hear.) No one with any knowledge of business can be blind to the calamities resulting from the depreciation of silver, or, in other words, the appreciation of gold.—(Hear, hear.) In commerce, in industry, in agriculture, its detrimental effects are equally manifest, and any measures which would lead to a solution of the difficulty would be cordially welcomed by all who have the interest of the community at heart.—(Applause.) I desire to read the following cablegram from America, addressed to the Lord Mayor, to be read to this meeting this morning:—"We desire to express our cordial sympathy with the movement to promote the restoration of silver by international agreement, in aid of which we understand a meeting is to be held to-morrow, under your Lordship's presidency. We believe that the free coinage of both gold and silver by international agreement at a fixed ratio would secure to mankind the blessing of a sufficient volume of metallic money, and, what is hardly less important, would secure to the world of trade immunity from violent exchange fluctuations." This cablegram is signed by John Sherman, William B. Allison, D. W. Voorhees, Cabot Lodge, G. F. Hoar, N. W. Aldrich, D. B. Hill, E. Murphy, C. Brice, C. H. Platt, A. D. Gosman, W. P. Fry, C. K. Davis, S. M. Cullum, J. M. Carey.—(Applause.) Having to discharge magisterial duties for the Lord Mayor, I will ask my esteemed friend, Mr. Hicks Gibbs, to take the chair in my place.—(Loud applause.)

Mr. HENRY HUCKS GIBBS then took the Chair. Mr. HENRY GIBBS—The Secretary will read certain letters of apology, but before he does so I will mention that the significance of that cablegram which has just been read to you is much enhanced by the fact that the names appended to it include those of the leading "gold men," as they are called, of the Senate, and the leading advocates of the repeal of the Sherman Act.—(Hear, hear.)

The SECRETARY read several letters of apology, including the following from Mons. J. Magnin, Vice-President of the Senate, and Governor of the Bank of France:—

(TRANSLATION.)

"I applaud with both hands your resolution of getting together in London an International Bimetallic Conference. The Silver question impresses itself more and more every day on the attention of the financiers of the whole world; it requires a solution in the general interest; it is intimately bound up with the commercial and industrial prosperity of all nations.

"I had the honour of presiding in 1881 at the International Monetary Conference which met in Paris, and in 1889 at the Monetary Conference of the Universal Exhibition. I am, therefore, a resolute partisan of the rehabilitation of silver, and actual facts can only confirm me in my settled conviction. Hence it is with great sincerity that I wish your Conference all success; its deliberations will have a large circulation; they will contribute I feel sure, to the advancement of a solution ardently desired by all who understand that the monetary question is one of those which, in the present day, must be dealt with, if the present condition, so fatal to business, is to cease."

From Mr. H. W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, New York:—

I regret that business engagements prevent my accepting the kind invitation of your Council to participate in the Demonstration and Conference on International Bimetalism, to be held at the Mansion House, London, on the second proximo.

The proceedings of your meeting will excite great interest throughout the civilised world. It is, I believe, now generally conceded that the responsibility for the solution of the silver problem rests upon the people of Great Britain, and the other nations look to your Government to settle the status of silver as a money metal, and to decide whether or not the mints of the various nations shall again be opened to its coinage, or whether the demonetisation of the white metal shall be complete and continuous.

From our standpoint, the interest of Great Britain in the re-establishment of a ratio between gold and silver is identical with that of the United States, only greater in degree, for if gold is to be the sole money of the civilised world, and if silver is to be abandoned as a money metal, what will be the value of the immense stock of silver in India and the East, and silver coins in circulation and held by the great banks of Europe as a basis for the redemption of outstanding notes? How can a stable rate of exchange be fixed and maintained between gold and silver under existing conditions? It would seem that the citizens of Great Britain

have a greater and more vital interest in the stability of such exchange than any other nation in the world by reason of her complex and extended commercial relations. If the Government of Great Britain is willing to suggest a practical plan, looking to the use of both gold and silver as money on some ratio to be fixed by international agreement, the Government of the United States will coöperate and assist in every possible way in carrying out such a plan, and the result would undoubtedly be of incalculable benefit to all mankind.

From Prof. R. Benj. Andrews, President of Brown University, Providence, U.S.A.:—

I am greatly your debtor for the interesting information conveyed in yours of March 31st. It is a delight to all of us here to know that interest in bimetalism is so encouraging in the City of London.

Now, as to your important meeting with delegates present from different nations. That is precisely the scheme I have been thinking of for months, and I sincerely hope and pray that it will be a great success. You gentlemen in England occupy the central point in this great fight.

I have conferred with General Walker, and much to my sorrow I find that neither he nor myself can possibly be with you on that occasion, but we will try to send you someone else. Our cause is making rapid progress. A committee parallel with ours has been started in Chicago, led by the very ablest business men in that city. We are certain to succeed.

The SECRETARY also read the following telegrams:—From Prof. Mavor, University of Toronto, Canada: "Cordial wishes for success of Conference." From Victorian Bimetallic League: "Wish success Mansion House Conference."

Prof. J. SHIELD NICHOLSON, M.A., D.Sc., read a Paper on "The Fall in the General Level of Prices in relation to the Appreciation of Gold and the Divergence in the relative Value of Gold and Silver," in the course of which he said, with reference to the quantity theory of money:

Can we find a principle that will stand the test of verification, not only through six centuries of English prices, but through the whole range of history, and over the whole field of the industrial world?

The answer is unquestionably in the affirmative, and the principle may be stated in these terms:—*The general level of prices depends on the quantity of money compared with the work of circulation to be done by it.* All the causes affecting the general level of prices may be brought under one or other of these comprehensive terms—the quantity of money and the work of circulation. If we take into account only one of these causes at a time, we must insert the qualifying phrase, "other things remaining the same," because it is plain that its effect may be neutralised by some other cause. Thus discoveries of the precious metals may, to some extent, be neutralised by the rapid growth of wealth and population. On the other hand, in spite of an increased volume of trade and commerce, the extension of credit, the use of substitutes for metallic money, in a word, the increase in representative money may keep up and even raise the level of prices. If the trade of the world had to be carried on with the rudimentary credit institutions of the mediæval period, it would be impossible to realise the extent in the fall of prices that must occur.

In conclusion, Prof. Nicholson summarised his paper as follows:—

- (1) There are certain causes affecting the general level of prices, apart from the special causes affecting particular prices.
- (2) Since 1873 there has been a fall in the general level of prices in gold using countries—in other words, an appreciation of gold.
- (3) This general appreciation of gold has, on the whole, coincided with the fall in the gold price of silver or the specific depreciation of silver.
- (4) The fall in silver is rather a cause than a consequence of the fall in gold prices, although the special events (chiefly political) which have caused the fall in silver have also tended to cause pressure on gold.—(Applause.)

Mr. G. M. BOISSEVAIN, of Amsterdam, having spoken,

Mr. MONTAGU SAMUEL, M.P. said—I need not argue with regard to the practicability of bimetalism, because that has been proved over and over again before the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, of which I had the honour to be a member. There is no doubt that bimetalism has spread fast in the country. There is, however, one danger ahead which I trust its promoters will carefully avoid, and that is the danger of making bimetalism a party question.—(Hear, hear.) If its adoption would steady agriculture and other industries, it would also greatly benefit our traders in cotton manufactures in Lancashire, and other of our manufacturing districts. What we want is another

Conference of nations, and I should not be very much surprised if, now this movement is so popular, our Government were compelled to join with other great Powers in bringing about a settlement of this great question in a business-like fashion, not going to the Conference to discuss a variety of possibly worse projects brought up by one member or the other, but going at once on the basis of bimetalism. Then we should find this vast question settled for our time, and perhaps for many centuries, for the benefit of trade, which is the chief thing which actuates me in supporting bimetalism, and the commerce of this country would be conducted on an enlarged and safer basis.

Dr. OTTO ARNDT, Member of the Prussian Diet, Berlin, spoke of the progress of the bimetallic movement in Germany, and expressed a conviction that at the next International Conference Germany will heartily support bimetalism.

Mr. S. SMITH, M.P., said—The kernel of this question is the appreciation of gold, and if we examine the price levels of this century some startling facts are revealed. The first price level was from 1800 to 1815, when the country was suffering under an inconvertible paper currency, and when we had a very high scale of prices. Then came the contraction after the great French war, with the establishment of the single gold standard and a fall in prices; and during the period between 1815 and 1850 we had a fall in prices equal to about 50 per cent. That was the period, perhaps, of greatest danger that this country ever passed through—(Hear, hear)—and practically the effect was to double the weight of the National Debt. The National Debt of £900,000,000, bequeathed to us by the great war, became as heavy as if it had been increased to £1,800,000,000, because the interest on this debt was paid by the sale of commodities, and it required just twice as many commodities to meet the interest on the debt after the fall of prices than before.—(Hear, hear.) That accounted for the intolerable misery that existed in this country during that period. Then came the third period of the Australian and Californian gold discoveries, which started with a rise in prices, and went on till 1873 or 1874, which rise amounted to 40 per cent. That lightened the burden of debt enormously, and gave life to all the industrial enterprises of the country, and was the most brilliant period of trade that this country has ever enjoyed.—(Hear, hear.) Now comes the fourth period. The fourth period began with 1873-1874, and has gone on till now—that is, 20 years. The feature of that period has been a constant fall in prices, broken now and then by small reactions. According to Mr. Sauerbeck's excellent figures, based upon 45 commodities, I see that in the month of March this year we are just 42 per cent. below the prices of 1873. Therefore, we have now reached a much lower level than was attained during the depreciation of the period between 1840 and 1850. We are at the lowest level within the present century; indeed, a good deal lower than we have been at any point in this century. Now the effect of this immense fall of prices is that all the debts, burdens, and obligations of the country have been directly increased in value.

Mr. W. E. DORRINGTON, of Manchester, said—Can it be doubted that it is the function of Governments to determine the monetary use of the precious metals, or can it be doubted that it is the duty of governments to base that determination upon such a system as offers the greatest point of stability within the standard itself? But, beyond this, governments have not to deal with the ideal or primitive state of society. They have to deal with the world of hard facts, and one of these facts is, that however much the idea of a single gold standard may command theoretical admiration, more than half the world uses silver money, and either will not or cannot consent to abandon it in favour of gold.—(Applause.) The development of international intercourse by means of steamers, railways, and telegraphs, which have brought New York as near to London, perhaps, as Edinburgh was to London fifty years ago, the tendency towards the annihilation of time and space, have made currency an international instrument in a wider sense than ever before, and it is difficult to believe that a currency system which isolates the silver-using portion of the globe from the gold-using portion can claim superiority over a system which would tend to unite the metallic currencies of the world under one international exchange.—(Applause.)

Mr. CHARLES HOARE—I must apologise because I have not prepared a Paper with such care as the Papers that you have heard read to-day have been prepared, but perhaps a few remarks by me may not be out of place. I should like to say a few words on the difficulty of fixing the value of silver, and on why bankers should be interested in arresting the appreciation of gold, and how the question of prices is really a question

between producers and people with fixed incomes. The most important question of all, perhaps, is the fixing of the ratio between gold and silver, and I understand that is to be dealt with by Mr. Hicks Gibbs. With regard to the action of the bankers on this question: it has generally been considered that bankers are opposed to any bimetallic alteration of the currency because they are supposed to gain by the appreciation of gold. As far as I can understand the question, bankers are mixed up most intimately with the prosperity of the country, and we do not gain by any large proportion of customers carrying on their business at a loss. We gain by the general state of our customers' businesses being prosperous—(hear, hear)—so it is quite a mistake to suppose that bankers gain by the appreciation of gold, which means the constant fall in prices, which means a constant carrying on, by our most important customers, of their business at a loss. Many with fixed incomes may be hostile or indifferent to bimetalism, but a time will come, if nothing is done to arrest the appreciation of gold, when these people with their fixed incomes will not get them.—(Applause.)

(The proceedings were adjourned, and resumed at 2.30 p.m.)

The LORD MAYOR, who occupied the chair, said: This morning I was prevented from attending here at the opening of this Conference, but I have great pleasure in doing so now, and I give you all a hearty welcome.

The Right Hon. A. J. BALFOUR, M.P., in the course of a lengthy address, said—It appears to me that there are three questions, and three questions only, which we have got to decide in connection with this great controversy; and the first question is this: Is bimetalism—is a double standard—possible? The second question is, Supposing a double standard to be possible, is it just, and is it equitable? And the third question is, Whether, supposing it to be both possible and equitable, it is expedient that we should adopt it. On the first of those questions, namely, whether a bimetallic or double standard be possible, I think I see signs of a great change of public opinion.—(Applause.) There was a period, and a period not so long ago, when any man who had the courage, or, as it was then termed, the audacity, to express an opinion in favour of the double standard, was supposed to be guilty of some economical heresy, which, if we still sent people to the stake for heresy, would certainly deserve the utmost rigour of treatment that either the secular or the ecclesiastical law could impose. I think those days have long gone by. The general consensus of scientific economic opinion has now for many years been thrown with an overwhelming balance of opinion into the scale of the double standard.—(Loud applause.) I am not offering an opinion now as to whether the double standard is just or is expedient, I am only discussing whether it is possible, and I say that on the question there is practically now a consensus of the whole economic scientific opinion which has devoted itself to the elucidation of this problem, and any man who, in the face of that opinion, now quotes any of the old tags about demand and supply making it impossible to fix a ratio between the two metals, or such doctrines as that the interference of the State fixing prices must necessarily fail—any man who now relies upon arguments of that kind to show that the double standard is an impossible expedient, does nothing else than write himself down as an individual ignorant of the latest scientific development of political economy.—(Applause.) Of course, the percolation of scientific opinion through the general body of the community is slow in this case, as it is in every other case; but, as in every other case, you may be quite certain that what scientific and detached and disinterested speculation decides to be true will ultimately come to be the conviction of the great mass of the educated population of the country, so you may be sure that in this case many years will not elapse before a man who should say that a double standard is beyond the power of international agreement will show himself to be entirely outside the general balance and body of educated opinion, and will make it clear to all who care to form an opinion upon his authority upon such matters that he is still helplessly and hopelessly groping among ancient and forgotten fallacies.—(Loud applause.) I quite grant that it is almost impossible, perhaps it is quite impossible, to pass any legislation with regard to the monetary standard which shall not have some effect or other upon the relations between debtor and creditor, public or private; but who on that account has ever thought it wrong for a State to rectify a debased currency, or for a State to substitute hard coin (I think that is the American expression) for an inconvertible paper currency? Such operations, of course, have some effect upon the relations between debtor and creditor, but so far from thinking them blame-

worthy, the conscience of civilised mankind has always been of opinion, has always thought that there is no object more worthy of the efforts of a great financier than the placing of the currency of his country upon a permanent and stable basis, and the regulating it as far as he could for all time, so that these monetary obligations shall be governed by a fixed and stable measure of exchange.—(Loud applause.) I think I am not wrong in saying that there are indications of an important change in feeling amongst those who lead financial opinion in the great commercial community, before some of the leading members of which I have the honour of speaking at the present moment. It does not require much argument upon the platform from which I am addressing you to convince you that many persons who looked with either active dislike or with suspicion or doubt upon these schemes have now come to the double conclusion that we are menaced at the present time by a grave public danger, and that the way to meet that public danger is again to rehabilitate silver as one of the great instruments of monetary transaction in the world.—(Hear, hear.) I believe I am not wrong in saying that there is no name which commands greater respect in the City than that of Mr. Lidderdale—(loud applause)—the ex-governor of the Bank of England, who did so much to steer us through one of the most fearful crises which has ever occurred within the memory of living man—(hear, hear)—and I believe I am not wrong—he is present, and he will contradict me if I am wrong—in expressing it as his opinion that it is absolutely necessary that the function of silver should be restored if the commerce of the world is to be carried on under healthy conditions and a permanent basis.—(Applause.) What Mr. Lidderdale thinks, I am convinced many others think in the City of London, and I do not believe that I am taking part in an impossible, or even a difficult propaganda, in desiring to spread further opinions, with the success of which, in my judgment, the prosperity of the City of London is so intimately bound up.—(Applause.) Having dealt with the three questions which he propounded, the right hon. gentleman concluded by saying: I, therefore, gentlemen, think that for the reason I have given there is a plain answer to be made to each of the three questions which I put to you at the beginning of my address. I think that bimetalism or the double standard is a possible system, because that joint standard, perhaps I ought to call it, is a possible system. I think, in the second place, that we are morally justified as a nation in adopting it.—(Hear, hear.) And I think, in the third place, that every reason of expediency ought to urge us to come into international agreement with the other great commercial peoples of the world, in order to upon what is the most stable basis that we can possibly attain for the measure which is to decide fix upon all commercial international relations, not now but for all future times.—(Loud applause.) Holding these opinions, and feeling as I do how great has been the loss to the world at large, and to this great nation in particular, of having deferred so long coming to a decision on this question; feeling as I do that the solution of the problem was incomparably easier ten years ago than it was five years ago, five years ago than it is now, and now than it will be five years hence—(loud applause)—holding, I say, those opinions, great is the responsibility which rests on those who keep England, the country which, of all others, should take the lead in this matter, in a selfish and I will add a stupid isolation with regard to the movement by which the settlement of this great international question may finally be determined.—(Loud applause.)

The Right Hon. LEONARD COURTNEY, M.P., in the course of a paper upon "The Practicability of Maintaining a Ratio between Gold and Silver under an International Bimetallic Agreement," said—To persons of candid mind who are approaching this question, I would suggest that it is a somewhat staggering fact that twelve men (the members of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver) having been selected presumably because of some special qualifications for the work, and having given two years, more or less, to its consideration, came in the end unanimously to the conclusion that a stable ratio between gold and silver might, by agreement, be maintained in any condition of the future that could fairly be contemplated. Two, indeed, subscribed to the conclusion with hesitation, doubting about the permanency of the ratio, though it might be maintained for a considerable time; but this hesitancy scarcely abates from the significance of the consensus. Here are the words of the twelve:—"We think that in any conditions fairly to be contemplated in the future, so far as we can forecast them from the experience of the past, a stable ratio might be maintained if the nations we have alluded to (the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States, and the Latin Union) were to

accept and strictly adhere to bimetalism at the suggested ratio. We think that if in all these countries gold and silver could be freely coined, and thus become exchangeable against commodities at the fixed ratio, the market value of silver as measured by gold would conform to that ratio, and not vary to any material extent."

I would here refer to another body of opinion—that of the professors. Now professors do not rule the world, therefore I would not lay too much stress on the practical consequences that should flow from unanimity of professorial opinion, but I may still put upon record upon high authority what I believe is true—that all the professors of the United Kingdom have recently had it under their consideration whether they should not sign a declaration of opinion in favour, not only of the possibility of establishing an international ratio, but of the desirability of doing it.—(Applause.) They have not, I understand, finally agreed upon action; they have differed as men do yet differ as to whether there should be any indication of the kind of ratio to be established, and they differed also as to the character and reasons upon which stress should be laid for adopting international action, but the fact remains—and the fact is significant and important—that they were all agreed, not only on the possibility of an international ratio being stable, but on the desirability of arriving at an international ratio.—(Applause.) The practical evidence that an international agreement, though partially limited, was still powerful enough to be maintained under a severe trial—a trial the like of which it is improbable will soon again be met with—is what I believe told with the mass of the Royal Commissioners in coming to the conclusion at which they arrived.

Whether gold grew on silver, or silver on gold, the price of silver measured in gold remained steady at and about 60 pence an ounce, until something happened in 1873 having no direct relation to the supply of either metal. Germany demonetised silver, and the mints of France and the Latin Union, which had been freely open to the coinage of it and of gold, under a law which allowed every debtor the option of paying his debt in silver or gold at the ratio of 15½ to 1, were closed to silver; and the price of 60 pence per ounce—the price corresponding to this ratio—which had remained steady under all vicissitudes of production of silver and of gold, began at once to waver, and decline has proceeded to this day. With experiences such as these before them, it is not surprising that the Royal Commissioners who shrank from bimetalism were encouraged to express an opinion that a bimetallic ratio might be agreed upon with promise of permanence. There appeared to be no reason to apprehend greater changes in the conditions of production of the precious metals in the future than had occurred in the past, and the changes that have been realised have, in fact, not approached those that accompanied the gold discoveries; and if one agreement of limited range had weathered the severest trials, another and wider agreement might weather the future. It is too late to deny the possibility of that happening again which has happened up to 1873.

There is one critic—one critic of the highest authority—who shakes his head very sadly at the miscarriage of the judgment of those twelve men. The demonstration of the movement of the heavens was resisted long after it was made patent by Newton's discoveries, and it was resisted until the conviction of the accuracy of his reasoning permeated the public or instructed mind when his explanation came to be adopted.

I therefore only desire in conclusion to say that I have limited my speech and address to the point of the practicability of the ratio. I have myself gone farther. I have attempted to argue—and I do not shrink from it—that it is desirable that a ratio should be effected by international agreement.—(Loud cheers.) The evils of its absence press upon me more and more heavily. I think it is desirable, but my Paper here is only directed to the question of the practicability of a ratio. To that only it is addressed—not to the desirability of it, though I am in favour of it. Nothing whatever has been said—and I desire to safeguard myself in conclusion from being supposed to utter any opinion—as to what the ratio should be if the ratio is to be adopted. I have only endeavoured to dispel, as far as I can, the prejudice of the common man—the unthinking prejudice—the vulgar prejudice—the primary prejudice of the primary human being—that this thing is impossible because he has not appreciated that it has been done, and because he has not been able to follow out the argument which demonstrates the reason why it has been accomplished.—(Loud cheers.)

Mons. H. CERNUSCHI (Paris) argued in favour of the restoration of silver to its former status as a monetary metal.

Mr. ROBERT BARCLAY said—I think we are to-day witnessing here a resurrection of the valuable report—the Gold and Silver Commission—and in the masterly speech of Mr. Courtney we have come to see to-day the underground foundation which this Commission laid—a strong and stable underground foundation, not only in the report of the Bimetallic members as they came to be called (they were not such when they began their labours, you must remember), but in the report of the whole twelve has laid a foundation upon which we can build up and go forward in this glorious cause. You have given an impetus to-day to it by this Conference, and by these noble words which we have heard from Mr. Balfour, as well as from Mr. Courtney. You have made an impression which cannot be gainsaid, and I believe we have to-day made a step in the march which will carry us on to victory. The question reaches to all quarters, and is so many-sided because it touches the whole life of man, of the whole of his relations, both in business and in social life.—(Applause.)

Mons. ALPHONSE ALLARD (of Brussels) then addressed the meeting.

Mr. WM. SMART, M.A., LL.D. (Lecturer on Political Economy, University of Glasgow), said—If we find that, for the first 70 years of the present century, one nation, almost single-handed, maintained a fixed ratio between gold and silver, and so affected their relative values in the other countries that the greatest variation from that ratio was insignificant, I think we may say that an international agreement to maintain the ratio does not deserve to be called an "experiment"—(Applause.)

The Conference met again on Thursday, May 3, 1894, at 11 a.m., Mr. Henry Hicks Gibbs in the chair.

Sir WILLIAM H. HOULDSWORTH, Bart., M.P., read a Paper on "The Effects of the Fall in the General Level of Prices."

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| a. The Agriculturists. | d. The Merchants. |
| b. The Manufacturers. | e. The Bankers. |
| c. The Wage-Earners. | f. The Investors. |

He said the main reason why a continuous or prolonged fall in prices causes depression in trade and industry is that it discourages enterprise on the part of capitalists, whether large or small; and by increasing the burden of their obligations gradually deprives them of the power to extend or even to carry on productive industries. This state of things sooner or later must rob an increasing population of wage-earners of the opportunities of labour. This, in its turn, must react prejudicially on the army of distributors (sometimes called middlemen,) whether merchants, brokers, or shop keepers, and on the auxiliary businesses of bankers, stock-brokers, and others.—(Applause.) The process by which the wave of depression, caused by the failure and inability of capitalists to keep the wheels of industry going, reaches these latter classes, may be a slow one. But it will reach them at last; as, indeed, is proved by the fact that the 20 years of depression, through which we have been passing since 1873, is now making its effect felt upon many departments of business in this City which, till lately, it was supposed, would remain exempted under all circumstances from the difficulties and losses which agricultural and manufacturing industries have for a long time been struggling under.

It will be admitted, I suppose, that it is productive industry alone which creates wealth; and that it is increased wealth which tends to diffuse prosperity. It will also be admitted that the first requisite for the development of industries is capital. Now, if it can be shown that a fall of prices discourages capitalists from embarking fresh capital in fresh undertakings or in new extensions, then it is obvious that falling prices must have the effect of retarding industrial development, thus diminishing the demand for labour, decreasing the calls upon the auxiliary forces of commerce, such as bankers, financiers, stockbrokers, contractors, engineers, lawyers, and others, and in the end producing what is called depression of trade.—(Applause.) The question therefore is, do falling prices discourage capitalists from investing capital in trade? And if so, why? As an abstract proposition I imagine few will dispute that falling prices do tend to discourage the investment of capital in industrial undertakings. But the disastrous consequences of such discouragement seem to be very imperfectly realised. Francis Walker, the eminent American economist, whose book on Political Economy is the text-book at Oxford, speaking of the appreciation of gold, says, "An appreciation of gold constitutes a truly fearful addition to debts, mortgages, and fixed charges of every description. But even this is hardly the worst feature of the situation. Nothing is so discouraging to the merchant and manufacturer as to bring forward goods for a falling market. Declining prices cut into normal profits

of business, check enterprise, and retard the productive investment of capital."

With regard to the merchants' position, the policy of "masterly inactivity," which they are often forced to adopt in times of falling prices tends still further to lower prices, thus injuring the manufacturer and producer, while at the time they suffer loss themselves by the stoppage of their trade.—(Hear, hear.) If, therefore, during any period, a sudden disturbance in price, or abnormal variations in the exchange between gold and silver countries alarms the merchant and arrests his operations, it is not his individual loss which is the most serious feature in the situation (though that is not to be lost sight of), but it is the reflex action of the stoppage of distribution, upon all the industries of the nation which is most disastrous.—(Applause.) There is scarcely a single trade which does not exhibit marked symptoms of retrogression during the last five years.—(Applause.) In the Iron and Steel industries the production of pig iron has gradually diminished from 8½ million tons in 1889 to 6½ million tons in 1892 and in 1893. The exports of iron and steel have fallen in the same period from 4 million tons in 1889 to 2½ million tons in 1892 and in 1893. In December, 1892, there were 91 furnaces in blast in Scotland, while in December, 1893, there were only 84. Shipbuilding has dwindled from 1,209,000 tons in 1889 down to 836,000 tons in 1893—a decrease of not less than 30 per cent. in four years. In the Cotton trade the raw cotton consumed has fallen from 1,656,000,000 lb. in the year 1890 to 1,482,000,000 lb. in the year 1893. The exports of cotton yarn have fallen off from 258,000,000 lb. to 189 to 206,000,000 lb. in 1893, and the exports of cotton piece goods from 5,124,000,000 yards in 1890 to 4,653,000,000 yards in 1893. As to cotton weaving, "Worrall's Directory" states that in four counties of England alone, viz., Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire (no account being taken of Scotland, or other parts of England), "there has been a diminution within the last twelve months of over 13,000 looms" on a total of 600,000.

It is the Currency Question that lies at the root of those social disturbances and those difficult labour questions which are so prominent a feature for the present time, and for which no real solution can be found so long as this deepening trade depression continues to paralyse the energies of the nation. The "deadening and benumbing effects" of a continuous fall in prices must, in the long run (slowly, insidiously, and silently it may be, yet certainly), reach every class in the community, from the highest to the lowest. It is perfectly idle to expect prosperity so long as honest, industrious effort is weighted by ever-increasing burdens, and so long as capital is driven away from industrial enterprise.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. R. LACEY EVERETT, M.P.—In agriculture everywhere you find depression, sinking of values, and agricultural ruin steadily progressing and a constantly appreciating standard, and, therefore, a constantly depreciating value of agricultural produce. This dogs the heels of the agriculturist in every gold standard country, and curses him in his occupation all the world over.—(Loud applause.) [A Voice: "Free trade."] Not free trade. After we had free trade in England for thirty years we looked back upon the longest period of continual agricultural prosperity that we had ever known in this country.—(Loud and prolonged applause.) It is not free trade that has ruined us; it is not the open ports that are ruining us; it is the closing of the mints. With free trade in produce, we ought also to have free trade in the precious metals, and I unhesitatingly affirm, in the presence of this meeting, that given to us along with open ports open mints, the farmer in England can hold his own against the whole world.—(Loud applause.)

Mr. VESSEY KNOX, M.P., spoke as to the evil effects of the appreciation of gold on Irish industries.

Mons. RENÉ LAVOLLÉE (Paris) also addressed the meeting.

Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Blackburn—What is the main cause of all the disturbance in the cotton trade, with which I am connected, and in other different trades? It is the want of a stable rate of exchange between gold and silver-using countries. With a stable ratio secured, as it can be secured, the industries of this country need fear no competition.—(Applause.)

Sir ALFRED HICKMAN, M.P.—All history teaches us that prosperity in the iron trade has been absolutely coincident with an expanding currency, and the contrary when currency has been contracted. As an ironmaster, I must cordially support the proposal to rehabilitate silver.—(Applause.)

Mr. JAMES MANNING (Secretary of the United Textile Factory Workers' member of the Trade

Union Congress Parliamentary Committee, and member of the Royal Commission of Labour) said—The fall in the gold prices of silver has induced, and is inducing, tremendous development to cotton spinning in Japan and China on what is practically an artificial basis. I will only mention one fact in this connection. Already freight has been engaged for the shipment this year of 40,000 tons of cotton-spinning machinery to Japan, and it is estimated that the number of spindles at the end of this year will be more than double what they were when the Indian mints were closed. We do not object to this competition so long as it is fair and above board. If in the race or in the battle we in the textile districts of this country are beaten fairly and squarely man to man, we shall have to accept our fate as people have had to do before us, but we do object to our own Government, by its policy, being a party to the artificial bolstering up of a competitive industry, either in foreign countries or in any other part of the British Empire. The textile workers of the North intended to make bimetalism a test question at Parliamentary elections.—(Applause.)

Monsieur THÉRY, of Paris, also addressed the meeting.

Mr. THOMAS HANBURY said—After an absence of 22 years from Shanghai, where I formerly lived, I found that the market prices of all the chief necessities of life showed no material variation, but that bar gold, on the contrary, has risen from 165 to 324. In view of this, I confess I am at a loss to understand how there can be found thinking men in this City of London who will continue to assert that gold has not appreciated.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. DAVID MURRAY, of Adelaide, South Australia (President of the South Australian Branch of the Bimetallic League; late President of the Adelaide Chamber of Commerce), after speaking of the serious effects on Colonial industries of the appreciation of gold, said—There is reason to fear that unless counteracted by legislative action, the continued strain on our producing capabilities may precipitate a catastrophe involving not merely the Australian Colonies, but, under the universal influence of a reduced or inflated currency, the entire industrial world.—(Applause.)

Mr. E. R. PEARCE-RODGER and Mr. STEPHEN WILLIAMSON, M.P., having spoken, the morning sitting terminated.

At the afternoon sitting Mr. Henry Hicks Gibbs occupied the chair.

The SECRETARY announced that Sir Henry Meysey-Thompson, Bart., M.P., offered a prize of a silver cup, value £25, and £25 in sovereigns, for the best essay on certain points of the currency question, and that full particulars were to be obtained at any of the offices of the Bimetallic League.

Sir DAVID BARBOUR, K.C.S.I., then read a Paper on "The Finances of India," in the course of which he said—Up to 1893 amongst the effects of the divergence in the value of gold and silver on the finances of India might be mentioned—
"The expenditure on exchange had largely increased, so that the amount entered in the Estimates of 1893-94 came to Rs. 9,935,000, almost wholly due to the divergence." Also further expenditure, which could not be put at less than Rs. 1,000,000, and which would probably exceed that sum, must be incurred in order to improve the position of the European officers of Government.

Since the Mints were closed in June last, we have seen (1) disturbance in the trade between India and silver-standard countries; (2) a failure to draw in 1893-94 the full amount of Council Bills, and a consequent increase in the sterling debt of India; (3) a further fall in exchange; (4) an increase in the expenditure under exchange in the Indian estimates for the current year to Rs. 10,309,000; (5) a further increase of the rupee cost of the British troops serving in India, and an additional charge, estimated at Rs. 1,113,000 for the current year (but which will exceed that estimate) for compensation to European officers; (6) the absorption of the available portion of the famine grant; (7) the imposition of further taxation in the objectionable form of import duties; (8) the exaction of a contribution from Local Governments; (9) reductions in public works expenditure; (10) a deficit of Rs. 302,000 in the Estimates for 1894-95.—(Applause.) The catalogue of evils which I have given is not exhaustive. The speculative element which has been introduced into Indian finance is not favourable to good or economical administration. The contentment and (as a consequence) the efficiency of the European services has been affected by their losses, while considerable political agitation has been caused in India.—(Applause.)

Mr. HERMANN SCHMIDT said India may be the object lesson to this country of what the danger

of exchanges bring about all over the world. It is not only that the commerce is disturbed; it is that the whole system of their finances is brought to the verge of ruin, and in some countries to the verge of bankruptcy. The expedient now being tried in India does not afford even a temporary relief from the evils of the present situation. We shall have to come back to the remedy which the Indian Government and the Indian officials originally proposed, the remedy of a fixed international relation between gold and silver.—(Loud applause.)

Mr. R. BARCLAY CHAPMAN, C.S.I., said—I look upon the Indian exchanges as a most instructive object lesson to this country. This desperate condition, for it is desperate, of the Indian exchanges, is not only an evil itself, it is a symptom of evils, which affect not the gold-using countries only, but all countries in the world.—(Hear, hear.) Be very sure—I have not time to establish it now—that no country is more adversely affected by the present critical state of affairs than this country of ours—Great Britain. India is unable to pay her gold obligations, which are not less part of her obligations than any other obligations that she has. Last year she took power to borrow £10,000,000, and before very long it seems to me inevitable that the Government of India will again have to come to the Government of Great Britain, and say, "We cannot pay our way; we cannot meet our current obligations; we must again borrow £10,000,000." The real difficulty of the position is that we have not got to any end, there is no bottom to this thing. Monometallists have nothing to suggest. Our remedy holds the field. It is founded upon actual experience, and not upon any fancy theories which everybody can reject or split up. It constitutes the aggressive party, the aggressive force, and it has great progress. Let us be prepared with it, so that when then moment of extreme crisis comes to the Government, if they have not discovered it for themselves, may have from us the true remedy to fall back upon.—(Loud cheers.)

Mr. N. P. VAN DEN BERG, President of the Bank of the Netherlands, Amsterdam, then addressed the meeting on the monetary system of Holland and Java—As regards the currency matters to which I beg more particularly to draw your attention, I need not remind you that Holland has often been blamed for adopting the single silver standard in 1847, a couple of years before the gold discoveries in California and Australia became known, and before the alarm was raised about the fall in the value of gold, which even impelled Richard Cobden to advocate the general demotion of the yellow metal, the value of silver being, according to his views, much more stable, and the white metal therefore much more suitable to fulfil the functions of a measure of value than gold. Whether Cobden may have been right or wrong, Holland at all events did extremely well under the silver standard during the 25 years of its working. Never has the country been so prosperous as during the period 1850 to 1870. Agriculture and industry were in a most flourishing condition; trade was growing and extending, and the credit of the State stood almost unrivalled amongst all the nations of the Continent. Our experience thus goes to prove that certainly the commercial prosperity of a nation does not lie in a gold standard, as seems to be the common belief here in England, notwithstanding that great statesman Lord Beaconsfield already told you 20 years ago that there scarcely could be a greater fallacy than this belief.

Well, he said on November, 10th, 1873, when he was installed as Rector of the University of Glasgow, "I think that any country which has a gold standard of value should think once, twice, and thrice before it gives it up. But it is the greatest delusion in the world to attribute the commercial preponderance and prosperity of England to our having a gold standard. Our gold standard is not the cause of our commercial prosperity, but the consequence of our commercial prosperity." In many respects Holland may be taken as a most eloquent proof of the soundness of his views, and thoroughly satisfied as we were with our silver standard, and the monetary system based thereon, which for years has been considered as one of the most perfect systems of Europe, we certainly should not even have thought of altering our system, if Germany had only left things alone. The relative stability of its value is one of the essential conditions of a good money, and a gradual appreciation of the standard used to measure all values and effect all exchanges cannot fail to be disastrous to all mankind as it benefits only those who own money and aggravates the position of the others, the workers—in a word, the immense majority of the population.—(Applause.)

The more I have studied the subject, and it is

now already over twenty years that it is occupying almost daily my attention, the more I feel convinced that the only remedy for the present evil lies in international bimetalism, and that the universal adoption of a fixed ratio between gold and silver would be of incalculable benefit to all the world.—(Applause.)

Prof. MILLEWSKI, Professor of Political Economy, University of Cracow, also addressed the meeting, contending, as a Member of the Austro-Hungarian Monetary Commission that the necessity of introducing a gold standard in Austria-Hungary was not a victory, but a defeat for the theory and parity of gold monometallism.

Mr. A. COTTERILL TUPP gave detailed figures showing the increased burden of National Debts owing to the appreciation of gold.

Mr. W. H. GRANFELL—No great movement of this sort can progress without adequate funds, and I should like to bring before those who have not yet been appealed to, the fact that even were they to subscribe somewhat largely to this movement, it would still bear but a small proportion to the interests which we all have at stake.—(Applause.) The League has drawn up a certain number of questions which it is proposed and intended to submit to every candidate in every constituency throughout the kingdom, and for that purpose I should be very much obliged to any gentleman here present who would volunteer to help me by undertaking different constituencies, and seeing that deputations waited on each candidate with these questions.

Mr. HENRY HICKS GIBBS read a Paper on "The Principles upon which an International Ratio should be fixed." He said—The real root of the matter is—not the ratio, but the admission of the principle that the two money-metals, that is, the two metals now serving as money in the several states of the civilised world—some using one metal as their chief or standard money, and some using the other, with no link between them—should be for the future, as they were in the past, so linked together as to be, both of them practically money throughout the world.—(Applause.)

I desire to give the strongest possible expression to the opinion, that the *precise figure* of the ratio is not the point of the greatest importance, any ratio being better than none. What the Bimetallic League urges is, that there should be a ratio—a link between the moneys of the two halves of the world. We are ready to assent to that ratio which can be adopted with the least international friction, and with the least national inconvenience.—(Applause.)

Whatever ratio is adopted as the ultimate goal, and whatever the point of commencement, care will no doubt be taken, in the interest of international commerce, that the speed of the movement be, as far as possible, so regulated as to cause the minimum of inconvenience to traders.—(Applause.)

At the conclusion of the reading of his Paper, Mr. Hicks Gibbs said—Now I think we may congratulate ourselves on the successful issue of these two days' conference, and we all desire to acknowledge the kindness of the Lord Mayor of London.

Sir WM. HOULDSWORTH moved, and Mr. G. M. BOISSEVAIN (Amsterdam) seconded, a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor, and it was passed amidst loud cheers.

On Wednesday evening, May 2nd, the members of the Conference dined together at the Albion, Aldersgate, E.C., Sir David Evans, K.C.M.G., in the chair, the toast of the evening, "Success to International Bimetalism," being proposed by the Right Hon. Henry Chaplin, M.P.

REPORT ON THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN KOREA.

Mr. O'CONOR to the Earl of ROSEBURY.

Pekin, August 3rd, 1893.

My LORD,—I have the honour to enclose herewith to your Lordship a copy of a despatch from Mr. Hillier covering a Report on the Cultivation of Cotton in Korea.

I have, &c., (Signed) N. R. O'CONOR.

Mr. HILLIER to Mr. O'CONOR.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose some Notes on the Cultivation of Cotton in Korea, which have been kindly furnished to me by Mr. J. Hunt, Commissioner of Korean Customs at Fusan.

I have, &c., (Signed) WALTER C. HILLIER.

Mr. HUNT to Mr. HILLIER.

My dear Mr. HILLIER,—In reply to your request for information as to the Production of Cotton in Korea, I have done my best to procure you the data you require, and have embodied the results of my investigations below.

(This, as you know, next to impossible to obtain reliable information from the natives, and most of

my figures are based to a certain extent upon conjecture. As you will see in my Notes, I estimate the yearly consumption of cleaned or raw cotton in Korea at 300,000,000 lbs., and I base this estimate upon a population of, say, 12,000,000, with a consumption of 25 lbs. per head. I consider this a low estimate, for I find from statistics in the Cyclopaedia of India that the East Indian people are supposed to consume 20 lbs. annually per head of the population, and I think we should be quite justified in doubling this estimate for Korea, where the winters are long and rigorous; but in order to err on the safe side, I base my calculations at the low estimate of 25 lbs.

I have, &c., (Signed) J. H. HUNT.

NOTES ON THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN KOREA.

The total area under cultivation throughout Korea is roughly computed to be 872,000 acres, and the aggregate quantity of seed cotton (i.e., uncleaned cotton) produced per annum is set down as 1,200,000,000 lbs., at an average cost of 4 c. Mexican (1½¢) per lb. The bulk of this comes from the provinces of Whanghai, Cholla, and Kyengsang, where the climate and soil are most suitable to the growth of the plant. The yearly consumption of "cleaned" or raw cotton is roughly estimated at 300,000,000 lbs., and considering that the majority of Koreans use cotton almost exclusively, whereas Japanese and Chinese use furs, silk, and silk-waste considerably, I judge that this estimate is rather under than over-stated.

Taking the population at 12,000,000, it would give 25 lbs. of cotton a head, by no means an excessive amount where cotton enters so largely into every-day use as in Korea. The greater portion of the cotton is made into piece-goods for garments, and padding for winter clothing. Much of the cotton is also used for the padded socks worn both in summer and winter by the nobility and well-to-do classes—a custom peculiar to Korea. The Korean fibre is reported to be superior in durability and in warmth-giving qualities to that produced in Japan. A piece of the cloth as manufactured in this province (Kyengsang) usually measures 60 feet by 14 inches wide, weighs from 3 lbs. to 4 lbs., and varies in price from 80 c. to 1 dol. (about 2s. 1½¢ to 2s. 8½¢). The quantity of raw or cleaned cotton raised in this and the Cholla province is said to average 85 lbs. per acre, and of seed cotton 345 lbs. per acre.

The following table gives the quantity and prices of seed cotton and cotton cloth exported to foreign countries (Japan) from the three Korean open ports (Jenchuan, Fusan, and Yuensan) during the years 1888-92:—

Year.	Seed Cotton.		Cotton Cloth.	
	Quantity.	Price per	Quantity.	Price per
	Lbs.	Cents.	Lbs.	Cents.
1888	45,200	2	5,425	26
1889	58,400	3	4,032	24
1890	90,500	3	763	25
1891	673,700	3	1,106	27
1892	157,800	2	35	29

No cotton thread was exported during these years, and no cleaned cotton (i.e., cotton divested of its seed) was shipped abroad either then or previous to 1888.

The cloth sent to Japan is there made chiefly into bags used in the manufacture of soy, and for hospital mattress coverings.

Of the three Korean ports, Yuensan consumes most of the native cotton piece-goods made in this and the Cholla province. An abnormally large crop of cotton is said to have been gathered in 1890, which statement the appended tables of import and export for that year serve to corroborate. The following table shows the import of raw cotton piece-goods, and cotton thread from foreign countries for the years 1888-92:—

Year.	Raw (Cleaned) Cotton.		Cotton Cloth, chiefly European.		Cotton Thread.	
	Quantity in Lbs.	Price per Lb. in Dollars.	Quantity in Pieces.	Price per Piece in Dollars.	Quantity in Pieces.	Price per Piece in Dollars.
1888.....	241,600	1.245,791	181	216,000	0.32	
1889.....	191,500	1.27,947	179	120,000	0.37	
1890.....	230,000	1.477,742	183	192,000	0.32	
1891.....	511,600	1.506,328	183	277,000	0.32	
1892.....	295,700	1.266,302	190	380,000	0.38	

Grass and hemp cloth to some extent take the place of cotton during the summer months, and during periods of mourning, but as these fabrics are more expensive to produce than cotton cloth, their use is restricted to the above-mentioned occasions. As far as I have been able to learn, there is no tendency to mix cotton with other fibres. A fabric consisting of half silk and half cotton is manufactured in some parts of this province, but not in large quantities.

One may, I think, reasonably expect an increase in the production of cotton. Ground suitable for its growth is practically plentiful, and it needs but a steady market at remunerative prices to stimulate an extended cultivation.

At present only a small percentage of the area available is utilised.

The plant, properly speaking, is not an annual, but it is found to be more profitable to uproot it after the crop is gathered, and sow new seed each year. The dead stalk is used for fuel, and its ashes finally for manure. The method of cultivation in Korea is much the same as in China. The ground is usually ploughed up during the early winter and allowed to remain in this condition until the frost is well out of it, when it is broken up with a hoe and manure composed of human excrement, mixed with wood ashes, spread over it. The fields are now ready for the reception of the seed, which is generally sown about April to May. The seed, of which, I am told, there is but one kind, is not placed in drills, as is done in Japan, but is sown broad cast, and then trodden in and covered up with the feet, sesame seed being very often sown in the same field along with it. The young shoot shows above ground about the tenth day, and at maturity attains a height of from 2 feet to 2½ feet. The plant blossoms in August, and on an average bears 40 pods, each containing 4 cells, as a rule, within a double capsule. The gathering of the crop, which begins about October, continues until frost sets in, some time in November. The plant flourishes best in a sandy loam soil on the low hillsides, or in the valleys, in weather slightly moist from the sowing of the seed until it appears above ground and blossoms. After this dry weather is essential, rain checking the proper maturing of the fibre. No attention is paid or skill displayed in the cultivation once the seed is in the ground; everything is then left to nature. No further manure is added, nor are they ever thinned out or given water in times of drought. The crops are gathered by women principally, who also are largely employed afterwards in separating the seed. The instrument used by the natives in this process is the primitive roller-gin, but the Japanese in this settlement have recently introduced machines of the modern saw-gin type, and obtain 35 lbs. of clean from 140 lbs. of seed cotton a day. A native woman can with the roller-gin turn out per day about 3 lbs. of clean cotton from 12 lbs. of seed cotton, the generally estimated proportion in weight being 1 to 4. The spinning-wheel in common use all over Korea, unlike the western "Jenny," makes but one thread at a time. Before spinning, the cotton is prepared in a similar manner to that in China, with the elastic bow, the string of which, being struck after it is passed under a quantity of cotton laid on a table, tosses the cotton into the air by its rebound, and so separates the staple without injury.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, July 13.

The Earl of Kimberley has offered to mediate between China and Japan, and the latter has accepted.

The Chicago trouble is practically over.

London, July 15.

China has accepted the proposition of Earl Kimberley for mediation in the Korean Affair.

Shocks of earthquake continue in Turkey. Cholera is increasing in Russia and alarm is felt at St. Petersburg. There were 300 deaths in that city last week.

London, July 18.

As a result of the recent earthquakes in Turkey, the damage sustained in Stamboul is estimated at six millions of Turkish pounds. Over two hundred persons were killed in Stamboul alone.

Later.

The Budget has been brought up a third time and passed by a majority of twenty.

A Republic has been proclaimed in Hawaii.

[FROM TONGKING PAPERS.]

Paris, June 29.

Many Italians are leaving France.

Paris, July 2.

It is stated that seven anarchists tried to assassinate M. Carnot at Cette to avenge Vaillant and Henry.

The obsequies of M. Carnot were magnificent. There was an enormous crowd, visibly affected. The heat was terrific and several hundred persons suffered sunstroke.

Two hundred anarchists were arrested in the morning at their homes.

[FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.]

Tientsin, July 17.

The Peking Government has resolved to send all the *Seiji* troops to Korea, and soldiers from six barracks belonging to the *Seiji* division have just embarked. General Shu Kei will also proceed to Korea with a detachment of the *Kiji* troops. The General, it is said, will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Army in the peninsula.

Soul, July 19.

Mr. Yuan, Chinese Resident in Korea, has been recalled to Tientsin.

It is stated that the negotiations between the Japanese Minister and the Korean Government, which have been making steady progress, underwent a sudden change about the 15th, and the Peninsular Government is said to have informed the Japanese Minister that although the Korean Government is most willing to effect various internal reforms, its subjects are much disturbed by the long stay in the peninsula of such a large number of Japanese soldiers, and it is feared that if the troops continue in occupation it may lead to a breach of the peace. The Korean Government can, therefore, only effect the contemplated reforms after the withdrawal of the Japanese troops.

Shimonoseki, July 19.

A Soul correspondent states that a Russian naval officer has been attacked by cholera, and is receiving medical treatment at Getsubi-Shima.

Three Koreans having cut the military telegraph wires, have been arrested by the Japanese guards.

Soul, July 19.

The Chinese Resident, Mr. Yuan, left here for home yesterday.

The Korean Government is said to have requested the Japanese Minister to withdraw the Japanese troops from the country and also the proposals made by the Japanese Government to the Korean Government, on the ground that if Korea adopts Japan's proposals other Powers will dispatch forces to the Kingdom and make similar demands, thereby embarrassing as well as forcing the Korean Government to do their bidding. Korea will make the various internal reforms only after the departure of the Japanese soldiers from Korea. Korea is undoubtedly instigated by China in this course.

Soul, July 19.

Lieut.-Colonel Fukushima and Mr. Motono arrived here to-day.

Ninsen, July 19.

Mr. Yuan, Chinese Resident, left here for home in the Chinese man-of-war *Foi* to-day. The Chinese female residents of Soul have retired to this port, and things have assumed a critical complexion.

Soul, July 19.

Mr. Yuan, Chinese Resident in Soul, is expected to return here in a distant date.

Shanghai, July 20.

The Peking Government has chartered three British ships as military transports.

Tientsin, July 20.

The Chinese Northern Squadron are expected to leave here for Ninsen to-day.

Soul, July 20.

The work of conducting telegraph wires between Soul and Fusan was commenced yesterday. The workmen set out at both ends at the same time.

Kobe, July 20.

Twenty Chinese residents have left here for home by the *Kobe Maru*.

Nagasaki, July 20.

The Nagasaki Coal Co. has exported 1,800 tons of Karatsu and Hirado coals to Shanghai by the British steamer *Malta*. Another British steamer has taken coal to Shanghai from Kuchinotsu.

Matsuyama, July 20.

Several hundred farmers attacked the lead refinery of Mr. Sumitomo, at Niihama, yesterday, and there are signs of an outbreak of serious disturbances. Many constables of the Matsuyama Police Office proceeded to the spot to-day to render assistance to the local police. The poisons discharged in the rivers and streams of the country have given rise to the dispute.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 130.

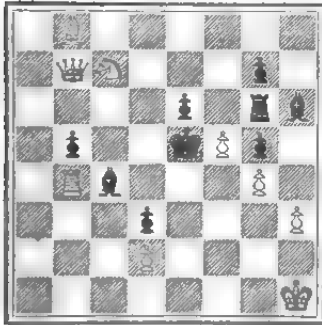
WHITE. BLACK.
1—R to K R 4 1—Any
2—Mates accordingly.

Correct solutions received from Omega, W.H.S., Digamma, J.D., and E.D.

PROBLEM No. 132.

By PH. KLETT.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in two moves.

PAUL MORPHY.

The following from *La Stratégie*, is the score of the second of the two games mentioned in a recent note as having been discovered by Senor A. C. Vasquez. It was played by Morphy *sans voir*, his opponent being a young negro, who bore the name of his master, the champion of Cuba:—

THE FRENCH DEFENCE.

Published for the first time in *El Figaro*, Havana, of October 26th, 1892.

GAME No. 140.

WHITE. Paul Morphy.	BLACK. J. M. Sere.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 3
2—P to Q 4	2—P to Q 4
3—P takes P	3—P takes P
4—Kt to K B 3	4—B to Q 3
5—B to Q 3	5—Kt to K 3
6—Castles	6—Castles
7—Kt to Q B 3	7—P to Q B 3
8—B to K Kt 5	8—B to K Kt 5
9—P to K R 3	9—B takes Kt
10—Q takes B	10—Q Kt to Q 2
11—K R to K sq.	11—Q to Q B 2
12—P to K Kt 4	12—K R to K sq.
13—B to K 3	13—K to R sq.
14—P to K Kt 5	14—Kt to K Kt sq.
15—Q takes B P	15—R to K 2
16—Q to K R 5	16—Kt to K B sq.
17—Q to K Kt 4	17—Kt to K 3
18—B takes K	18—Kt to K B 3 (a)
19—P takes Kt	19—P takes P
20—B to K Kt 5	20—R to K Kt 2
21—Q to K R 5 ch.	21—K to Kt sq.
22—K to R sq.	22—Kt to K Kt sq.
23—B to K B 5	23—B to K B 5
24—R to K Kt sq.	24—B takes K
25—P takes B	25—R to K Kt 4
26—P to K R 4	26—Kt to K R 2
27—P takes R	27—Kt takes K
28—R takes Kt ch.	28—P takes R
29—R to K Kt sq.	

And the young negro resigns.

Note.

(a) It would not have been any better to capture the Bishop. For if 28..... K takes B, then 19—P to K Kt 5 ch., K to R sq.; 20—Q to R 4 ch., Kt to K R 3; 21—B takes Kt, B takes B; 22—Q to K B 6 ch., followed by R takes Kt.

It were superfluous, says the *Saturday Review*, to set down in detail for any cultured mind the advantages which the art of chess has over most other delectable occupations. In the words of a Teutonic enthusiast, it excels as a *Lustgefecht* and as a *Kriegspiel*: "it is good for rivalry and strategy, for the expulsion of humours and the assuagement of domestic jars. These and other virtues proceed largely from its infinite variety of combination and resource. Every move of each of the thirty-two pieces affects every succeeding move of all the rest; and when only a dozen or twenty pieces remain on the board, the possible variations of a single move and reply may generally be numbered by the thousand. In such a maze of moves, the good player threads his way by a sort of cultivated instinct, not so much as

heeding a title of the turnings which lie open to him, and not seriously studying, in the most difficult situations, more than the two or three alternatives which jump to his eyes. It is when a player has reached this stage in his development that the problem begins to attract and interest him."

CHESS BRILLIANT.

Played between M. Jasnogrodsky (Black) against an amateur (White).

GAME No. 141.—SCOTCH GAMBIT.

WHITE. Amateur.	BLACK. Jasnogrodsky.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to Q 4	3—P takes P
4—B to Q B 4	4—B to Q B 4
5—P to Q B 3	5—Kt to K B 3
6—P to K 5	6—P to Q 4
7—B to Q Kt 5	7—Kt to K 5
8—B takes Kt ch.	8—P takes K
9—K takes P	9—B to Q R 3
10—B to K 3	10—Castles
11—Kt takes P (a)	11—B takes B
12—Q to B 3	12—B takes P ch.
13—Q takes B	13—Q to K Kt 4
14—Resigns.	

(a) Leading to an exquisite combination on the part of the second player. The conception is not strictly original, but its application in the present game is singularly beautiful.

GAMELETS.

(FROM THE "BRITISH CHESS MAGAZINE.")

GAME No. 142.—PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE.

WHITE. Blake.	BLACK. Hooker.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—P to Q 3
3—B to B 4	3—P to R B 4
4—P to Q 4	4—Kt to K B 3
5—Kt to B 3	5—P takes Q P
6—Q takes P	6—B to Q 2
7—K to K Kt 5	7—Kt to B 3
8—White mates in five moves.	

GAME No. 143.—STAUNTON'S OPENING.

WHITE. Grundy.	BLACK. Ranken.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to B 3	3—Kt to B 3
4—P to Q 4	4—P to Q 4
5—B to Q Kt 5	5—Kt takes K P
6—Kt takes P	6—B to Q 2
7—Q to Kt 3	7—Q to K 2
8—Q takes P	8—Kt takes Kt
9—Q takes Kt P	9—Kt to B 6 ch.
10—K to B sq.	

Black mates in two moves.

GAME No. 144.—KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE. Taubenhaus.	BLACK. Colchester.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4	2—P to Q 3
3—Kt to K B 3	3—B to K Kt 5
4—B to B 4	4—Kt to K B 3
5—P takes P	5—Kt takes P
6—Kt to Q B 3	6—Kt takes Kt
7—Q P takes Kt	7—Kt to Q B 3
8—Castles	8—Kt takes P
9—Kt takes Kt	9—B takes Q
10—B takes P ch.	10—K to K 2
11—B to Kt 5 mate.	

GAME No. 145.—THREE KNIGHTS GAME.

WHITE. Pollock.	BLACK. Hall.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—Kt to B 3	3—B to Kt 5
4—B to B 4	4—Kt to B 3
5—Castles	5—P to Q 3
6—Kt to Q 5	6—B to Kt 5
7—P to B 3	7—B to Q B 4
8—P to Q 3	8—Kt to K 2
9—Kt takes K P	9—B takes Q
10—Kt takes K Kt ch.	10—P takes Kt
11—B takes P ch.	11—K to B sq.
12—B to R 6 mate.	

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Chusan, German steamer, 780, Wenni, 13th July, —Takao, Sugar.—Chinese.
Torresdale, British ship, 2,170, Buchanan, 14th July,—Cardiff, via Nagasaki 4th July, Coal.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 860, J. Jones, 15th July,—Newchwang via Moji, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Emma and Louise, American schooner, 78, Mockler, 15th July,—North Pacific, 1,100 Seals.—G. B. Barber.

Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 15th July,—Hongkong 6th July, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nacht.
Saint James, American bark, 1,488, Clifford, 15th July,—Shanghai, Ballast.—Order.
Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 16th July,—Hongkong via ports, 6th July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, W. G. Pearne, 16th July,—Hongkong via ports, 3rd July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, D. P. Marshall, 16th July,—Hongkong via ports, 14th July, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Cormack, 16th July,—Kobe 15th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 18th July,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 3rd July, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Belgic, British steamer, 2,695, W. H. Walker, 18th July,—San Francisco, via Honolulu, 28th June, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Ismaïlia, British steamer, 2,340, McCalpin, 18th July,—Antwerp via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Lennox, British steamer, 1,350, W. Ward, 18th July,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Port Adelaide, British steamer, 1,783, Morgan, 19th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Ozus, French steamer, 2,500, Dupont, 20th July,—Marseilles 10th June, Hongkong 11th July, Shanghai 14th, and Kobe 19th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Cormack, 20th July,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Bayard (24), French flag ship, Captain Chouneur, 20th July,—Nagasaki via Kobe.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Swain, 20th July,—Shanghai and ports, 14th July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Sakura Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,827, C. Young, 14th July,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Calédonien, French steamer, 2,500, Flandin, 14th July,—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 860, J. Jones, 16th July,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, D. P. Marshall, 12th July,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, W. G. Pearne, 17th July,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Kriemhild, German steamer, 1,638, Foerck, 17th July,—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 17th July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nacht.
Chusan, German steamer, 780, Wenni, 17th July,—Takao via ports, Ballast.—Order.
Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,358, Haswell, 17th July,—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 18th July,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Belgic, British steamer, 2,695, Wm. H. Walker, 19th July,—Hongkong, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Henriette, German ship, 1,705, M. Seemann, 19th July,—Vancouver, B.C., 2,169 tons, Tea.—Frazar & Co.
Ping Suey, British steamer, 1,988, J. C. Jacques, 19th July,—New York via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Saint James, American bark, 1,488, F. B. Clifford, 20th July,—New York via Hakodate, Ballast.—American Trading Co.
Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 21st July,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, from Hongkong:—Mr. Pertile in cabin; Mr. Herm. Altona in second class, and Mr. Thallant in steerage.
Per British steamer *Ancona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Miss Orth and servant in cabin. The following passengers were looked to Kobe:—Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Mr. W. Moraes, Mr. Tamenari, and Miss Okuyi in cabin.
Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Captain W. R. Bridgeman, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Sale, infant, and servant, Mr.

S. M. Joseph, Mr. S. M. Joseph, Mr. Percy Mathias, and Mr. H. W. Saucht in cabin, and 2 Europeans in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Rev. W. Bushell, Captain Thomas, Dr. Burton, Mr. K. F. Carreg, Hon. J. J. Keswick, Mr. F. M. de Cunha, Dr. and Mrs. Colborne, Mr. George, Mr. F. Pamplona, Mr. C. A. Richardson, Dr. Rennie, Rev. Wm. McGregor, Miss McGregor, Rev. D. L. and Mrs. McNab and child, Mr. H. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Saw, Mrs. Ritchie, Mrs. D. W. Nicholls and family, Mrs. Page, Mr. A. Elbert, H.E. Senor Don Delabat and servant, Madame Delabat and servant, Mr. E. H. Grimani, Mr. E. W. George, Captain Shaw, Lieut. Fox, U.S.N., Mrs. Stafford, Mrs. Denig and 2 children, Mrs. Flint, Captain Brumie, Mr. A. H. Groom, Miss Jenkins, Miss Chaston, Mr. A. S. Garfit, Mr. T. W. Hallyer, Mr. M. Brown, Mr. G. W. Brockhurst, and Mr. E. A. Tasseville in cabin; Mr. E. L. Tindall in second class.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, from San Francisco:—Miss Nellie M. Hill, Mrs. J. C. Hill, Master Caryl Hill, Master Paul Hill, Mr. A. Schatzmann, Mrs. M. Allison, Miss Fanny Liddiard, Mr. Daniel Kelly, Miss Bessie Kelly, Mr. H. B. Robinson, Mr. J. Cadematory, Mr. H. Curra, Mr. Alfred James, Major Waugh, Mr. James Boyer, Mr. Walter B. Vanderlip, Miss Elsie Adair, Mr. Lewis H. Abel, Mrs. Abel, Mr. H. Snell, Mr. James Kelly, and Mr. Thomas Anderson in cabin. From Hongkong:—Mrs. Geo. B. Clark in cabin. From Honolulu to Yokohama:—Mr. W. B. Crocker, Mr. R. C. Roby, Mr. E. W. Panfield, and Mr. S. Matsumura in cabin. From Honolulu to Hongkong:—Mr. W. G. Smith in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Admiral and Mrs. Skerrett, the Misses Skerrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Doering, Mrs. and Master Lowder, Miss Howell, Miss L. Cabeldin, Miss Evans, Messrs. S. Hashimoto, B. Kobayashi, W. Cabeldin, Omori, P. S. Cabeldin, Howell, T. Fukuroi, G. Kililia, T. J. Thornbury, L. J. Sa, and Mitchell in cabin; Mr. Sagara, Mr. Otsuka, Mr. and Mrs. Nara, and Mr. Nakashima in second class, and 40 passengers in steerage. For Otaru:—Mrs. Danforth, Misses Irvin and Malvin in cabin. DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. Barney, Rev. Mr. Belknap and child, Miss Blackmore, Miss Brown, Mr. Burman, Rev. W. Bushell, Mr. Charlton, Miss Clayton, Mr. Cowan, Mr. S. Dawson, M. le Comte de Durlot, H.E. Senor and Madame Delavat, Miss Edington, Mr. Ellert, Mr. Fox, Mr. George, Mr. Frank Gove, Mr. Graham, Mr. E. H. Grimani, Mr. Hart, Miss Hart, Mr. Ignishoff, Dr. Jackson, Mr. James, Mr. Jeffries, Mr. C. E. Jennings, Miss Jenkins, Mr. Charles Jung, Miss Lee, Miss McDonald, Mr. Jas. McKie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. McNabb and child, Miss Macphail, Mr. W. Munzie, Mrs. D. W. Nichols and 3 children, Mr. Niclussen, Mr. Page, Mr. Edgar Poyser, Dr. Rennie, Mr. C. B. Rickett, Mr. Ring, Mr. Ritchie, Captain Saillard, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Saw, Miss Scriven, Mr. Seel, Mr. Thos. Shaw, Dr. Stimson, Miss Stimson, Colonel H. H. Tabb, Mr. Morhea, Mr. Claridge, Count Terashima, Mr. and Mrs. Theodor, Hon. S. Tollemache, Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Wagen, Mrs. Walker and infant, Lady Maud Warrender and maid, Mr. F. C. Van der Byl and servant, and Mr. P. B. Van der Byl in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—Mr. E. M. Byers, Mr. S. A. Boyd, Dr. Bodkin, Mr. W. J. Bonnin, Captain William R. Bridgman, U.S.N., Mr. C. A. Carlisle, Mr. C. S. Coningham, Mr. and Mrs. A. Easton, Mr. W. C. Eaton, P. S. Engineer, U.S.N., Mr. J. Eyseric, Mrs. Fraser and maid, Mr. F. E. Fernald, Mr. G. Guerin, Mr. W. S. Hale, Mrs. M. Henderson, Mr. W. J. Hogg, Dr. W. Van der Heyden, Mr. T. Van der Heyden, Mr. K. Kagami, Mr. A. J. Lamontin, Mr. W. Lamontin, Mrs. F. Mercer, Mr. Shio Nemoto, Mr. Timothy O'Leary, Mr. C. E. Hamilton Paine, Miss Von Rabr, Mr. D. P. Stubbs, Mr. W. D. Stubbs, Mr. Thomas H. Williams, and Mr. G. W. Wunnie in cabin.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. O. Voigt, Mr. C. M. Benedict, Mr. A. M. Benedict, Captain D. S. Bailey, Captain A. Scotland, Mr. A. Laurie, Mr. J. Day, Mr. T. Alwen, Mr. R. Berger, Mr. M. Mackeller, Mr. P. Goodal, Mr. F. Woollich, Captain Connelson, Mr. P. M. Stangard, and Mr. Dannenberg in cabin; and 4 Europeans, 54 Chinese, and 54 Lascars in steerage.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for Hongkong:—Mr. Kohn and Mrs. Alford, two children, and maid in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. L. C. Berger, Mr. and Mrs.

Eaton, Mr. C. Mattie, Mr. Ch. V. Gelderman, Mr. L. G. Pardo, Rev. H. B. Johnson, Mr. C. R. Clow, Mr. J. W. Welten, Mr. A. G. Smart, Mr. J. Kirkwood, Mr. Van Chung, Mr. Lo Sui Cho, Mr. Ng Hog, Mr. T. F. Shimidzu, and Mr. T. Snail in cabin; 4 Chinese and 1 Indian in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Caledonia*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Raw Silk for Europe, 408 bales. Treasure for Singapore, \$264,000.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.				TOTAL.
	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	AND	
	CANADA	WEST.	EAST.	COAST.	
Hongkong.....	72	—	12	94	178
Amoy.....	—	1,600	12,052	30	13,682
Poochow.....	4,796	—	397	98	5,191
Shanghai.....	703	1,803	—	—	2,506
Hankow.....	1,238	—	—	281	1,519
Hyogo.....	1,742	538	874	—	3,154
Yokohama.....	4,783	704	1,154	840	7,541
Total.....	13,334	4,795	14,489	1,343	33,871

	SILK.				TOTAL.
	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	PAUL.	CITIES.	
Hongkong & Canton.....	61	—	—	—	61
Shanghai.....	12	—	—	—	12
Yokohama.....	461	—	—	—	461
Total.....	534	—	—	—	534

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.				TOTAL.
	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	AND	
	CANADA	WEST.	EAST.	COAST.	
Shanghai.....	384	2,396	3,301	459	6,540
Hankow.....	964	348	—	—	1,312
Hyogo.....	543	857	512	—	2,472
Yokohama.....	5,243	872	557	—	7,509
Hongkong.....	305	—	—	—	305
Poochow.....	—	—	1,133	—	1,133
Total.....	7,439	4,453	5,503	459	19,053

	SILK.				TOTAL.
	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	PAUL.	CITIES.	
Shanghai.....	—	75	—	—	75
Hongkong.....	—	362	—	—	362
Yokohama.....	5	396	67	—	468
Total.....	5	834	67	—	906

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 337 bales.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Kobe.....	per N. Y. K.	Friday, July 27th.
From America.....	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, July 24th.
From Hongkong.....	per P. M. Co.	Wednesday, July 25th.
From America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Aug. 3rd.
From Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, July 29th.
From Canada, etc.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 30th.
From Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Aug. 2nd.
From Europe, via Hongkong.....	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Aug. 3rd.

* Peru left San Francisco on July 17th. † City of Peking left Nagasaki on July 21st. ‡ German left San Francisco on July 21st. § Arena left Hongkong on July 21st.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For America.....	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, July 24th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki.....	per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, July 24th.
For Europe, via Shanghai.....	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, July 28th.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.....	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, July 28th.
For Hongkong.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 30th.
For Canada, etc.....	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Aug. 3rd.
For Hongkong.....	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 4th.
For America.....	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 12th.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The week opened with the *Bon* festival, which is a general excuse for holiday-making with all classes of traders. Dealers appear to be in no hurry to return to work, and the markets for Yarn and Piece Goods hang in suspense awaiting the good pleasure of buyers generally.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shirts—2 1/2 yds. 3 1/2 inches.....	\$2.40 to 3.00
Grey Shirts—2 1/2 yds. 4 1/2 inches.....	2.60 to 3.40
P. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 3 1/2 inches.....	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirts—12 yds. 4 1/2 inches.....	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 2 1/2 yds. 3 1/2 inches.....	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 3 1/2 inches.....	0.15 to 0.21
Velvets—Black, 35 yds. 3 1/2 inches.....	0.85 to 0.95
Victoria Lanes, 12 yds. 4 1/2 inches.....	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds. 2 1/2 yds. 30 inches.....	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2 yds. 2 1/2 yds. 30 inches.....	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2 yds. 2 1/2 yds. 30 inches.....	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2 yds. 2 1/2 yds. 30 inches.....	2.95 to 3.15

WOOLLENES.

	PER YARD.
Flannel.....	\$0.27 1/2 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches heat.....	0.35 to 0.40
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches.....	0.30 to 0.35
Medium.....	0.25 to 0.30
Common.....	0.15 to 0.21
Mouseline de laine—Cape, 24 yards, 31 inches.....	0.15 to 0.21
Cloths—Pilots, 31 @ 36 inches.....	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Presidents, 31 @ 36 inches.....	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 34 @ 36 inches.....	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 3 1/2 yds. per lb.....	0.45 to 1.50

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
No. 16/24, Ordinary.....	\$37.00 to 38.00
No. 16/24, Medium.....	38.00 to 39.00
No. 16/24, Good to Best.....	39.00 to 40.00
No. 16/24, Reverse.....	—
No. 28/32, Ordinary.....	30.00
No. 28/32, Medium.....	30.50 to 40.00
No. 28/32, Good to Best.....	40.00 to 41.00
No. 38/42, Medium to Best.....	43.00 to 45.00
No. 328, Two-fold.....	42.00 to 44.00
No. 428, Two-fold.....	49.00 to 52.00

METALS.

Poor market all round, with quotations unchanged. Dealers make all sorts of excuses for the absence of trade. *Bon*, "Hot weather," "tight money," being among them.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 4 inch.....	\$3.45 to 3.50
Flat Bars, 4 inch.....	3.55 to 3.60
Round and square up to 4 inch.....	3.50 to 3.60
Iron Plates, assorted.....	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron.....	4.70 to 4.85
Galvanized Iron sheets.....	9.40 to 9.60
Wire Nails, assorted.....	6.00 to 6.50
Iron Plates, per box.....	5.80 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3.....	1.60 to 1.65

KEROSENE.

Not much done this week. Further arrivals of Cheater and Comet from New York have filled up stocks, and buyers are well supplied at present by their recent purchases.

Chester.....	\$1.70 to 1.72 1/2
Comet.....	1.67 1/2 to 1.70
Deuce.....	—
Russian Anchor.....	1.67 1/2 to 1.70
Russian Moon.....	1.65 to 1.67 1/2

SUGAR.

Browns—Plenty of stock with small demand. Prices nominally unchanged, but importers are looking for godown-room. White—Market quiet, but steady at quotations.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao.....	\$4.60 to 4.70
Brown Manila.....	5.20 to 5.60
Brown Datong.....	3.30 to 3.40
Brown Canton.....	4.00 to 4.30
White Java and Penang.....	7.10 to 7.25
White Refined.....	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 13th instant, since which date settlements on this market are 605 piculs, divided thus: *Filatures*, 538 piculs; *Re-reels*, 67 piculs; Direct shipments have been 380 bales, making the total business for the week 1,000 piculs.

The market has been steady since we last wrote, and at the close-holders have succeeded in obtaining a slight advance upon some things in spite of the large arrivals and the increasing stock. We do not quite see the reason for this and merely state the fact.

New Crop.—Some advices report that in the Kakeda districts the yield of cocoons is not good and that there will be a shortage there to a greater or less extent; but we must wait yet a little while before we can tell how much damage has been done.

Arrivals come in freely every day and genuine Shinshu silks will soon be on the market.

There have been four shipping opportunities since we last wrote, the French, German, American, and Canadian mails all taking silk. The *Caledonia*, 14th instant, had 408 bales for Europe; the *Nuerberg*, 17th instant, 348 bales for the same destination; the *Gaelic*, 17th instant, 468 bales for the New York trade, and the *Empress of India*, same date, had 461 bales for the same destination. These departures make the present export figures 2,237 piculs, against 479 piculs last year, and 1,618 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Hanks.—A few more bales have come to hand, but no business has been done so far.

Filatures.—There seems to be a fair demand from day to day, all classes participating, and for Europe \$710 has been freely paid for some decent quality reeling 10/12 deniers.

In silks for New York some advance has been obtained, and among the latest sales are noted *Shojikan* and *Kobun-sen* at \$700; *Chashin*

sha, \$690; Tokosha and Shunmeisha have again brought \$665 but are now held for an advance. Second grade *Filatures* suitable for tram have also been done at \$645.

Re-reels.—There has not been much done but high prices have been paid, and the silks look relatively dearer than *Filatures*. The parcel of *Tortoise* mentioned in our last was eventually settled at \$650, with *Horaisha* at \$625. A small parcel of *Oshu* brought \$660, but during the last day or two a further advance of \$5 has been paid.

Kakeda.—No business this week. Nothing is down save a few sample boxes which have so far led to no trade.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 3 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 4 (Shinshu)	—
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Hanks—No. 97 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 98 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 99 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 100 (Shinshu)	—

Export Raw Silk Tables to 20th July, 1894:—

Season	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Exports	1,077	377	850
America	1,063	96	707
Total	2,140	473	1,558
Settlements and Direct	2,300	700	3,000
Export from 1st July	2,300	700	3,000
Stock, 20th July	6,600	2,300	2,300
Available supplies to date	8,900	3,000	4,300

WASTE SILK.

Since our last, settlements amount to 207 piculs, divided thus: *Noshi*, 184 piculs; *Kibiso*, 16 piculs; *Neri*, 7 piculs. No direct shipments.

Trade remains very dull, with a quiet market. A large transaction in *Boseki-wata* is said to be pending, but details have not yet come to hand.

There have been two shipping opportunities since we last wrote, the *Glenahedil*, 12th instant, taking 39 bales, and the *Nuernberg*, 17th instant, 269 bales, all for Europe. These departures make the present export figures 1,058 piculs against 55 piculs last year and 847 piculs at the same date in 1893.

Pierced Cocoons.—A few bales continue to come in, but there is nothing done so far and values are nominal.

Noshi.—Some few parcels of ordinary *Fosha* have been taken at \$55, while in old fibre a nice parcel of *Tomoko* *Filature* was bought at \$128. Further purchases of *Oshu* (old), have also been made at \$125.

Kibiso.—Nothing done beyond sample purchases of *Filature* at prices ranging from \$90 to \$100.

Sundries.—A small purchase of *Neri* at \$8 completes the list.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	—
Noshi—No. 1 (Shinshu)	—
Noshi—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Noshi—No. 3 (Shinshu)	—
Noshi—No. 4 (Shinshu)	—
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Noshi—No. 98 (Shinshu)	—
Noshi—No. 99 (Shinshu)	—
Noshi—No. 100 (Shinshu)	—

Kibiso—Hachioji, Good — |

Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low — |

Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common — |

Mawata—Good to Best — |

Export Table Waste Silk to 20th July, 1894:—

Season	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Waste Silk	1,058	55	847
Pierced Cocoons	1,058	55	847
Settlements and Direct	650	170	300
Export from 1st July	12,250	3,700	4,300
Stock, 20th July	12,250	3,700	4,300
Available supplies to date	12,900	3,870	4,500

Exchange has been remarkably steady all through the week closing firm in sympathy with rates in China and the Straits. LONDON, 4m/s. Credits, 2/1½; Documents, 2/1½; 6m/s. Credits, 2/1½. NEW YORK, 30d/s. U.S. \$52; 4m/s. U.S. \$52½. PARIS, or LYONS, 4m/s. fcs. 2.69; 6m/s. fcs. 2.70.

Estimated Silk Stock, 20th July, 1894:—

Raw.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	30	Cocoons	140
Filatures	4,820	Noshi-to	6,050
Re-reels	1,860	Kibiso	5,550
Kakeda	475	Mawata	100
Oshu	5	Sundries	430
Tayssam Kinds	10		
Total piculs	6,600	Total piculs	12,250

TEA.

The season, which commenced with a rush, has slowed down considerably and the settlements to date are a few thousand piculs less than same time last year. There is a fair demand for the medium grades at quotations; but not much enthusiasm in the trade just at present.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	30 to 33
Choice	27 to 29
Finest	24 to 26
Fine	21 to 23
Good Medium	17 to 19
Medium	15 to 16
Good Common	13 to 14
Common	11 to 12

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has again been steady during the week, and rates close firm.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/0½
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	2/1
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	2/1½
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	2/1½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/1½
On Paris—Bank sight	5.62
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2.69
On Hongkong—Bank sight	17.10
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	Par.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	74
On India—Bank sight	106
On India—Private 30 days' sight	109
On America—Bank Bills on demand	50½
On America—Private 30 days' sight	51
On America—Private 4 months' sight	52½
On Germany—Bank sight	2.12
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	2.10
Bar Silver (London)	58½

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March 17th, 1894.

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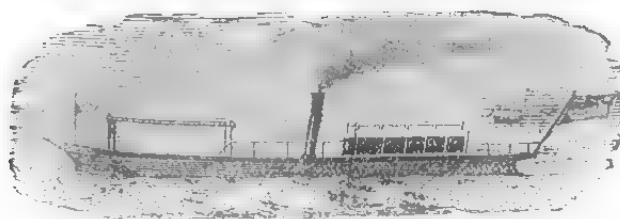
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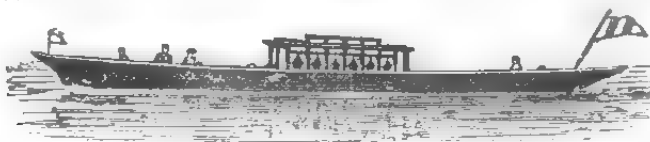
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No. 4.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, JULY 28TH, 1894.

月三年五十二拾明
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Vol. XXII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, JULY 28TH, 1894.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE 17-rater *Daisy* has won the Daimyo Cup for the year.

DR. TAKENOUCHI, a Court Physician, died in the capital on the 26th inst.

THE Tai Won-kun, father of the King of Korea, has been appointed Regent of the kingdom.

THE resolution reducing the capital of Messrs. Deakin Bros. to \$30,000 has been confirmed.

H.M.S. *Undaunted* has arrived in Japanese waters, putting into Nagasaki on Wednesday.

THE newly appointed French Minister to this Court paid his first official visits during the week.

DR. KITAZATO and party arrived in Nagasaki by the P. & O. steamer *Verona* on Wednesday.

A STORM which swept over Okinawa at the end of last month did great damage on the islands.

ONE hundred and seven places in the vicinity of Nagoya were struck by lightning on the 24th inst.

THE Vanderlip American Novelty Company have been playing at the Public Hall during the week.

THE statement that the First Artillery Reserve of the Imperial Guard was to be called out was incorrect. The Artillerymen summoned were those on active service who had been allowed to

return home, or account of good conduct, prior to the expiration of their terms of service.

A MAN and a boy were run over and killed by a train at Shinsenzu crossing, Shiba, on Wednesday night.

THE Grand Hotel, Yokohama, declare a dividend for the half-year of 6 per cent., carrying forward \$10,000.

THE N.Y.K. steamer *Mtiki Maru* arrived in Yokohama on the 23rd inst. with 257 Japanese from Hawaii.

OVER three hundred officials of various Departments received Imperial Silver Wedding medals on the 23rd inst.

A FIRE in China-town, Yokohama, on Sunday night, destroyed a two-storied brick building and its contents.

An incendiary fire took place in Nagasaki, among the Chinese houses, on Monday, and much damage was done.

PRESENTS of money and in kind for the Japanese soldiers in Korea are pouring in freely at the Central Office, Tokyo.

A SEVERE gale raged over Hiroshima, Nagasaki, and Kumamoto on the 23rd and 24th inst. Much damage was done.

MANY deaths of men, women, and animals caused by lightning were reported in various Prefectures during the week.

A SCHEME is on foot in Yokohama to give the proceeds of some public property, now in dispute, to the War Chest in Korea.

A MOST successful series of swimming and diving competitions took place off the Bathing Barge on Thursday evening.

DANJURO and Madame Theo. de Bolsheim, a Russian actress, are appearing in a hybrid Franco-Japanese play at the Kabukiza.

THE total number of public subscriptions received at the War Department up to the 24th inst. was 91, amounting to yen 13,360.

THE Chinese in Yokohama are at last taking alarm, and preparations are being made for a hasty exodus should occasion demand.

OVER one hundred pupils of the Nobles' School for Boys proceeded on the 20th inst. to Katase, near Enoshima, where they intend to stay for three weeks.

THE Chief of Police of Kanagawa Prefecture has presented the Empress, who is staying at Hayama, with some convolvuli (morning-glory, *asagao*) in pots.

Some stone-throwing was indulged in on Sunday evening between the Japanese mob and some Chinese who foregathered at the fire in China-town. Several arrests were made.

A SLIGHT skirmish is reported to have taken place in the Palace at Sōni, between Korean and Japanese soldiers. The latter were escorting the Tai Won-kun to the Palace.

THE *City of Peking* ran aground near Nagaura Quarantine Station on Monday midnight, but was floated the following evening. Having sustained no damage, the vessel was despatched for San Francisco on Thursday.

COAL has risen in value owing to the Korean trouble, and buyers experience great difficulty in filling orders under ten yen per ton. If the trouble is not settled peacefully and soon, many small factories will have to stop work.

RUTER telegraphs that the Queen's Prize of the Bisley meeting has been won by Rennie of the 3rd Lanarkshire. The Sultan of Morocco has formally entered Fez at the head of an army and has been loyally acclaimed. The tribes are said to be submissive. The Italian Chamber has adopted a stringent anti-Anarchist Law in spite of the determined opposition of the Radicals and Socialists. A fresh shock of earthquake was experienced in Constantinople on Thursday, and further damage was done. There has been a renewal of the panic. The extradition of Jabez Balfour from Argentina has been refused. After conferring with the leaders of the strike, President Cleveland has appointed a commission to enquire into the Chicago troubles. An anarchist plot has been discovered in Toulon. The plotters intended to destroy the Arsenal and to burn the ironclad *Carnot*, now in course of construction. The national fêtes in Paris were on a small scale this year owing to the untimely fate of the late M. Carnot. Messrs. Ernsthausen, an Indian firm, have failed. The bankruptcy is attributed to jute failures in Dundee and the low prices prevailing for indigo. Dr. Williams, the accoucheur of the Duchess of York, has been made a baronet. The son of the Duke and Duchess of York was baptized by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the presence of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other royalties. The Royal infant received the names of Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David. The Government has withdrawn the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, the Registration Bill, and the Local Veio Bill. It proposes to pass the Evicted Tenants' Bill, and the Miners' Eight Hours Bill. *The Times* says that the American Treasury is expected to soon order the resumption of coinage to a limited amount in silver dollars. President Cleveland reminds the Democrats that they are bound to fulfil their promise to free raw materials.

No change of importance can be noted in the Import trade, and buyers of Yarns holding aloof from the market another dull week has to be recorded. In Shirts and certain other Piece-goods there is generally a fair demand during this month, but its close is upon us and no revival has taken place. There has been a small enquiry for T.-Cloths and Twills, lower prices being offered, but it has resulted in more talk than business, and Fancy goods are neglected, while Woollens are hardly mentioned. The Metal trade continues dull, and there are no signs of a revival. The Kerosene market remains quiet, and with fresh arrivals upon an already large stock, the prospect of an increase in values does not present itself. There is no change in the value of Sugar, and very little has been sold, the stock remaining heavy with no immediate sign of its reduction. There has been a small daily business in Silk, and the total, which is not large, has again been assisted by direct shipments. There have been no changes in quotations, which have been steady throughout, but at the end of the week there is a tendency to a hardening of present rates. For Waste Silk there has been little enquiry, the somewhat large figures denoting the settlements of the week being caused by the pending transactions referred to last week in low grade cheap fibre. The Tea season has advanced to the point of dullness in so far as transactions in leaf are concerned, and parcels have only been taken to the extent of making quotations, consequently the stock is on the increase, and if arrivals continue lower prices may be looked for. Exchange has been steady and firm, with a slight improvement during the interval, rates closing strong.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The papers write as through war has already commenced. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* even goes so far as to say that hostilities must have commenced on the 25th instant somewhere in the Yellow Sea or in the Korean peninsula, or perhaps at both points. Other papers are not bold enough to hazard such an opinion, but all the while they use language which leaves little doubt in the minds of their readers about their views of the situation. A glance at the articles in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is sufficient to convince anybody that even that cautious journal takes it for granted that war is inevitable, if it has not already begun. Our contemporary, for instance, in one of its latest articles advises its countrymen not to attach undue importance to the reports of either victory or defeat. "To be betrayed into transports of ecstasy by the news of victory, or to be easily disappointed on account of defeat, will ill become us as a great nation. It is equally improper to publish exaggerated accounts of a victory and to conceal the news of a defeat. The *Nichi Nichi* consequently promises to be guided by the dictates of truth in its reports about the future fortunes of war. In another article, our contemporary advises the Japanese Military and Naval authorities to avoid petty skirmishes, as far as possible, and to devote the national forces to decisive engagements with the enemy. "Before entering the gulf of Pe-chili and marching troops to Peking, it may be necessary for the Japanese war-vessels to fight with the Chinese men-of-war in Korean waters, if an opportunity presents itself in that quarter; or if it be possible to deal a crushing blow at the Chinese Navy in any other place, such opportunity must be fully utilized. At all events war must be commenced not by a petty and unimportant affair, but by an engagement of sufficient magnitude seriously to affect the ultimate fortunes of the struggle." In yet another article, the same journal warns its countrymen against suffering themselves to be so much engrossed in watching the fortunes of war as to slacken their energies in the fields of peaceful commerce and industry. The Government is also advised as far as possible to avoid impeding the course of trade and industry. Our contemporary's meaning is that the emporiums of international commerce should not be blockaded unless such a measure be deemed absolutely necessary for reducing the enemy; and that as little inconvenience as possible should be given to the citizens and subjects of the neutral powers in Japan. Even to the Chinese residents, the *Nichi Nichi* observes, full protection should be afforded and they should be subjected to no inconvenience except as a necessary measure of retaliation.

All the papers advise the Government to prevent any further Chinese reinforcements from landing in Korea, by intercepting them on the sea. The *Hochi Shimbun* thinks it certain that before long news of a brilliant naval victory in Korean water will be received. The papers also advise the government to deal leniently with the Koreans, whatever blunders they may commit at the present juncture, for as soon as China shall have been humbled, Korea will be meek and docile enough.

The question what demands to make from China after defeating her, is engaging the attention of the Japanese public. This subject has indeed been exercising the public mind from the very beginning of the present complication. The *Kokumin Shimbun*, we noticed some time ago, advocates the demand of the payment by China of 50 million yen in gold as indemnity, our contemporary's object being to employ the money thus obtained for the adoption of a gold standard. The *Chu-o Shimbun* now suggests that peace should be concluded on two conditions, namely, first, that China should pledge herself never to interfere with Korea's internal affairs; and secondly, that the island of Formosa should be ceded to Japan.

The acquisition of the island, in the *Chu-o's* opinion, is essential for securing the safety of the southern extremity of the Empire and as a convenient stepping-stone for the further extension of Japanese influence. Its defence may entail upon the country a considerable amount of money, but in view of the enormous advantages above alluded to such an outlay need not be grudged. Moreover, under proper management the island, says the Tokyo paper, is capable of adding to the wealth of the country.

The accession of the Tai Won-kun to political power, as we have already noticed, has been favourably received by the Japanese press. Writing on this subject, the *Fiji Shimpō* remarks, the direction of public affairs having assumed by the Tai Won-kun there is now no longer any doubt that the reforms recommended by Japan will be effectively carried out. Our contemporary then proceeds to consider the question about the fate of the officials of the Ming faction. From past experience in Korea, the *Fiji* fears that extreme measures might be adopted against them, even going to the length of their wholesale extermination. From a Korean point of view, such measures may be thought but natural, especially when it is remembered that severe measures were meted out by the Ming faction to its antagonists. But the *Fiji* strongly advises the new Regent of Korea to inaugurate a more humane and enlightened method of dealing with political opponents. The officers in charge of the troops that fired upon the escort of the Tai Won-kun, and their instigators, says the *Fiji*, should be sentenced to rigorous punishments. But the rest of the fallen party ought to be simply turned out of office. Our contemporary entertains especial anxiety about the safety of the Queen. She is regarded, with reason, as the leader of the Ming faction, and it is not unlikely that the new rulers of the Kingdom may attempt to subject her to some indignities. The *Fiji* earnestly hopes that no such steps will be taken by the new government. She is, says the *Fiji*, after all a woman, and the part she has played in politics is the fault as much of the political system as of her personal character. The mischief can be easily avoided by erecting an insurmountable barrier between the Royal Households and the political departments. In conclusion, the *Fiji* calls the attention of the Japanese Government to the importance of the seeing that no unnecessary cruelties shall be committed by the new Korean Cabinet upon the unfortunate members of the fallen party.

The better class vernacular journals are advising the Chinese residents in this country not to be in any way anxious about their personal safety in the event of war. It will be sufficient to reproduce here an article from the *Fiji Shimpō*. Our contemporary observes with much concern the tendency among the Chinese residents to be alarmed on account of their personal safety. They perhaps think that, when war breaks out, they will be exposed to the unbridled violence and cruelty of the Japanese, and that the Japanese Government will not afford them efficient protection. The day has long since passed away when Powers at war regarded non-combatants as enemies. The present practice—continues our contemporary—is to order the subjects of the enemy to leave the country within a reasonable length of time, and in some cases even to permit them to remain in the country so long as they behave themselves in an orderly manner. The *Fiji* tells the Chinese in this country that Japan will not fail to adopt the most liberal customs in the treatment of the non-combatant subjects of her enemy. The Chinese residents are therefore advised to make no haste to go home. In conclusion, our contemporary reminds both the Government and the people of the importance of affording protection and facilities to the Chinese residents.

The *Kokkai* advises the Japanese Government to declare a protectorate over Korea. Japan's object being to place Korean independence on a secure footing, she ought to

be prepared to afford effective protection to the peninsular kingdom until the latter shall have developed sufficient strength to take care of itself. It will take at least ten years to accomplish the task, and in order to carry out her object, Japan will have to lend her officers to Korea to organize an army there. To do these things in an effective manner, would require that the peninsula be placed formally under Japanese protection, and Japanese troops in sufficient numbers must be stationed in Korea so long as the protectorate continues in force. We (*Japan Mail*) are disposed to think that our contemporary is a little behind the times. That Korea would have to be placed under Japanese protection, was evident from the moment when Japan declared her intention to undertake the regeneration of Korea. Indeed, Japan's subsequent conduct in Korea is tantamount to the declaration of a protectorate over the peninsula. The *Kokkai* ought to be sagacious enough to perceive such an evident fact. Our contemporary states that there are some Japanese who advocate the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Korea as soon as Korea shall have proved herself in earnest to carry out the reforms recommended by Japan. We, however, are inclined to think that such an opinion—if it really exist—is not entertained in any influential quarters. At all events, such a course, as far as we know, has not been advocated by any of the newspapers in the country.

The dissolution of the Journalistic League by the Metropolitan Police Inspector-General has evoked hostile comment from the Opposition press. These papers contend that the League ought to be governed by the Newspaper Regulations, and not by the Political Association Law. Moreover, the League having given strong support to the Cabinet on the Korean question, the exigencies of good policy ought, say these papers, to have counselled a different course to those in power. These journals seem to forget or wittingly ignore the plain fact that the League has been behaving itself in every respect as a political association. The question of policy apart, there is no doubt that the step taken by the Government is proper and legal.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY AND THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE *Tokyo Asahi* is responsible for the statement that the Peninsular and Oriental Company has decided to make a new departure in its competition with the Yusen Kaisha and that hereafter the Company will chiefly devote itself toward disorganizing the Spinner's Union, which the Company regards as the main bulwark that gives strength to the Yusen Kaisha. The *Asahi* further says that the Company, in consultation with the N.D. Lloyd and the Italian Company, has decided to spend some fifty or sixty thousand yen for this given purpose. In fact this more desperate way of carrying on competition appears to have already been started in Kobe. The new programme of the Company is to sell yarns and raw cotton extraordinarily cheap in Japan, the freight being restored to the former rates. A contract has been entered into with a certain foreign firm in Kobe, and the underselling of cotton has commenced. It is true the Spinner's League has devised a provision against any such emergency and a member of the League found guilty of getting a supply of cotton through the agency of the rival Company is obliged to pay a penalty of 3 yen per bale of cotton; but the P. and O. Company is equally prepared to cope with the difficulty. It has sold cotton 3.70 yen cheaper per bale, so that even when a member offends against this mutual agreement he will be the gainer of some 70 sen per bale. This is found too tempting an offer even to those who had at first agreed to observe the covenant, so that the penalty which the League has imposed upon the offenders since May is said to have amounted to 2,000 yen, which means that the cotton of the rival Company has already been purchased to the extent of

above 600 bales. The League is alarmed and, as the result of an extraordinary meeting lately held it has decided to raise the rate of the penalty to 5 *yen* instead of 3 *yen*. Whether the P. & O. Company is going to reduce the price of its cotton in a similar proportion we are not yet told, but it is not improbable that it will do so. The *Bellona*, has arrived at Kobe laden with more than four thousand and a half bales, of which about a third is said to have being brought on contact. No. 50, Yokohama, appears to be the office of the Company for Tokyo and Yokohama and, through the medium of this third party, an agent has already sold about 43 bales to the Nozawa Cotton Shop at Hisamatacho, Tokyo. The proprietor of the shop being the President of the Shimotsuke Spinning Factory, and one of the League, the rest of the combination are said to have accused him of a breach of the contract.

"RECORD-BREAKING."

An enthusiastic desire to do something that no one else has ever done before, to ride faster, to swim farther, to go up higher in a balloon, than any one has previously succeeded in doing—in short, "to break the record"—is the ruling passion with many young men of our time. This spirit is not, of course, peculiar to our own age, a similar ambition was the moving principle of such men as Alexander and Napoleon; and competition was the key-note of those wonderful games that played so great a part in the life of ancient Greece. But prolonged tests of physical endurance "against time" are, we believe, a peculiar feature of modern athleticism.

The latest of these foolish performances has been a ride on a bicycle from Land's End to John o' Groat's, in the almost incredibly short period of eighty-six hours and fifteen minutes. The effort was continuous, with the exception of short dismounts for hurried meals, and the rider took no sleep throughout the whole ride. It is said that he rode the last part of his journey at the rate of sixteen miles an hour, that he experienced little fatigue, and that to all appearance he was not in any way injured by his success.

From the physiological point of view this is an interesting experiment. That the human machine can thus run at full speed for more than three days without stopping to take rest, makes us think more highly of it, as a machine, than previously. But the human organism differs from other machines in being self-regulating and self-repairing: one of the most clearly established physiological principles is that every organ needs a just measure alike of rest and exercise; and there can be no question but that a continuous effort like that on which we are commenting demands from the various organs work far in excess of that which they are fitted by nature to perform. The man seemed well when it was over—true, but Nature's revenge is sure, though often long-deferred: it may even spare the individual, whose physiological sins may be visited upon his children and his children's children. In such cases as this, however, revenge is swifter: there is already sufficient evidence that those who take part in these prolonged "record-breaking" contests are liable to premature decay of the organism they have so woefully overtasked. We think the time is not far distant when it will be generally admitted that the craving for notoriety that manifests itself in the "record-breaking" ambition is opposed to the true interests alike of sport and of physical culture.

THE YOKOHAMA HARBOUR WORKS.

SINCE the Diet refused to provide the money needed for the completion of the Yokohama harbour works, the public has been left in the dark as to the measures the Government intend to take in the matter. It appears that the Government appropriated from the Second Reserve a sum of about 108,000 *yen*, a portion of which was used to defray the current expenses of the works from April to June of this year. The Minister for Home Affairs has now issued an order to Mr. Nakano, the chief of the Construction Office, to the effect that the remainder

of this sum shall be applied to the maintenance of the works for the six months from June to December, the active work of construction being suspended during this period as before. It is said that the Minister for Home Affairs intends to introduce the matter once more at the regular session of the Diet to be held in the ensuing autumn, and to ask the Diet to grant the sum necessary for the completion of the works.

RETRIBUTION.

TOWARDS the end of June, 1887, some children were playing in a field in one of the outlying suburbs of Tokyo, when one of them was attracted by the cry as of a very young child, apparently proceeding from the ground beneath their feet. Noticing that some earth had been freshly heaped up on the spot, they began to dig and soon unearthed the body of a female infant. Help was speedily summoned and it was found that the little unfortunate, though bleeding from several wounds, was still alive. Carefully nursed, the little one slowly recovered. The police made strict inquiries, but nothing concerning its parentage could be elicited, and the matter was finally shelved as one of the many unsolved problems of crime. The little girl was sent to a charitable institution and thrived wonderfully, being described at present as a child of unusual precocity. In the course of time, the chief police official of the suburb in question was promoted to a higher post in the Yotsuya District Police, Tokyo. Here he formed the acquaintance of a well-to-do merchant who had married a woman coming from a village near the suburb where the crime had been committed. He learned that the merchant's wife, Kiku, had had a child before being married, and that she was in the habit of saying that "if her little girl had only lived, she would now be seven years old." This reminded the police-official of the attempted infanticide, and he very quietly set to work to learn more about the woman. In a word, he found that she was the probable culprit, and on taxing her suddenly with the crime, she made a clean breast of the whole matter—being of course ignorant that the little one had lived—and gave as the reason of her unnatural act the fact that if she had failed to conceal the birth of the child she would not have been married by her present husband. She was arrested and is now in jail, and so justice is satisfied. In narrating this story, the *Kaishin Shimbun* is moved to take a high, moral tone, and concludes by saying *Keshite warui koto wa dekimasenu so*, "we must never do anything bad, you know," in which sentiment all will doubtless agree.

POLICE CORRUPTION IN NEW YORK.

ACCORDING to the latest issue of *Bradstreet's*, "Some remarkable developments which have followed the investigation by a legislative committee of the police department of New York city have attracted public attention to that municipality, particularly during the last week or two. Testimony has been adduced before the committee which goes to show that money to secure police "protection" has been paid either directly or indirectly to persons connected in one way or another with the department by persons engaged in illegal and vicious occupations. Of course much of the evidence laid before the committee has come from a class of individuals whose credibility is ordinarily regarded as more or less open to question, but, as a whole, it has been given with sufficient circumstantiality to at least put the department upon the defensive. The disclosures are not yet at an end, and they have grown in interest as the investigation has proceeded."

A NEW OFFICE IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

IN view of the earnest solicitation of the patriotic public for permission to contribute money or goods for the use of the troops despatched to Korea, the War Department has decided to establish a special office to deal with the matter. The details relating to this new office have been published in the columns of the *Official Gazette*, with a list of the articles which would be accepted. Lieutenant-Colonel Okura has been

appointed Superintendent of the Office. Thus far the applications for the contribution of money are 25, and those of goods 21. An applicant whose contribution is duly accepted is now made to send it to the place specified by the Office, the cost of transportation being borne by the applicant. But this is considered as somewhat open to criticism, and the War Department will, it is expected, effect some amendment in this point. In passing, we may note that Mr. Otani Kahei, the big tea merchant of Yokohama, applied for permission to contribute 6,000 *yen* toward the military expenditure. Another gentleman of the same city has offered a contribution of 10 *yen*, while two citizens of Tokyo have similarly asked for permission to contribute certain articles for use of the troops.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

A REMARKABLE case of wholesale poisoning is reported from the town of Matsumoto, in Shinshu. On the 11th instant, a local wealthy merchant gave a feast in honour of the birth of his first grandson. Over thirty guests were invited, the viands being specially prepared for the occasion at one of the largest restaurants in Matsumoto. Shortly after partaking of the food, every one present exhibited symptoms of poisoning, with convulsions and profuse vomiting. In spite of medical help being immediately summoned, four persons died in less than two hours, including the father of the child, the grandmother, one of the guests, and a maid-servant. Three others are not expected to recover, while twenty are still under treatment with every hope of convalescence. The *Miyako Shimbun* gives a list of the viands eaten, among which we note two kinds of fish that may possibly belong to the genus *Tetrodon*. There is, it is said, no reason to expect foul play.

SPURIOUS MENDICANT PRIESTS.

AMONG the many curious sights in Japan are the mendicant priests, or *Iakuhatsu-so*. It is not every sect that permits its professors to beg for alms at the doors of the faithful, the Jodo sect in particular being much opposed to the custom, though sanctioned by no less a person than Buddha himself. The majority of these begging friars belong to the Shingon and Tendai sects, and some temples are in the habit of making every one of their acolytes accustom himself to this species of self-humiliation, from which only full-fledged priests are exempt. Pleasant or not as a devotional exercise, it is immensely popular with the public, who ascribe peculiar power to the unintelligible litanies of these priests, and the faithful are always ready to give according to their means. For these reasons, a number of vagabonds and incurable idlers have recently seen fit, according to police investigations, to disguise themselves in priestly garb and perambulate the streets in quest of alms, greatly preferring this kind of occupation to actual work. It is reported that over eighty of these pseudo-mendicants are to be found in Asakusa District alone. They have organised a regular guild for the purpose. For their outfit they must pay twelve *sen* the first day, ten *sen* the next, and eight *sen* for the third and each subsequent day. Of their earnings, two per cent. must go to the head of the "guild"; ten per cent. to the guild itself for license to beg; and another ten per cent. to some temple of note, as a sort of "sop to Cerberus." With all this, the spurious priests manage to make between eighty *sen* and one *yen* daily: an income of very respectable proportions as things go. The only visible or audible difference between them and the regular begging priests in their unfamiliarity with the litanies actually employed. But then their prayers are presumably less efficacious.

MRS. W. A. WOOLLEY.

MRS. W. A. WOOLLEY, formerly a resident of Yokohama, wore one of the handsomest white satin costumes at Her Majesty's last Drawing Room of the season. The skirt had a deep band of white roses and shamrocks embroidered with Indian silver sequins, and a waterfall of real variegated grass. On the corsage was a plait of beautifully embroidered shamrocks.

and there were ostrich plumes on the shoulders. The train was elegantly festooned with groups of white roses, shamrocks, and ostrich plumes; she carried a Victorian shower bouquet of choice white flowers, the trails of which reached the hem of the skirt. Beautiful diamond stars and Indian ornaments completed the entrancing costume. The *Court Journal* says that Mrs. Woolley looked exceedingly youthful and pretty in her Court toilette.

A COMMENDABLE PROJECT.

THE Women's Society for the Suppression of Vice is engaged in the commendable project of founding a charitable establishment where girls of the lower classes will be afforded certain honest means of earning their bread. The Society has appointed a committee entrusted with the task of finding a suitable site where such an establishment can be built, and to carrying out inquiries into the actual state of fallen women. The Committee was fortunate enough to find a piece of ground of about one acre in extent in Okubo, Tokyo, with three buildings serviceable for habitation standing upon it. The scheme of the Society seems to be to employ the girls in silk-culture and agricultural pursuits, for both of which the land is said to be excellently suited. For the purchase of the land and buildings a sum of yen 1,800 is wanted, a sum which the Society can not itself supply. The Committee has therefore decided to appeal to the charitable public at large, and the *Mainichi*, from which we quote these particulars, will gladly receive on behalf of the Society subscriptions from any philanthropist desirous of forwarding the scheme.

THE SUBMARINE CABLE BETWEEN HIZEN AND TSUSHIMA.

THE *Nichi Nichi* is surprised to see that so much ignorance should prevail among its Tokyo contemporaries about the ownership of the submarine cable starting from Yokohama, Nagasaki Prefecture, to the island of Tsushima. Many of the papers with an unpardonable ignorance strongly urge the Government that this cable should be purchased from the Great Northern Telegraph Company, whereas more than three years ago the ownership was formally transferred to the Japanese Government. It was previously owned by the Great Northern Company, but the Department of Communications, thinking that the foreign ownership of this cable was opposed to the commercial and political interests of Japan, entered into negotiations with the Company for the purchase of the cable in December, 1890, declaring at the same time that, should the Company decline to sell, the Government would be obliged to construct a cable of its own in the same place. The Company was unwilling to sell, but, under the circumstances, it had no choice, and the cable became State property in April, 1891. Apart from military and patriotic considerations, the possession of this cable has been a great convenience to Japan, for the means of communication throughout the Empire are now national property, and further the charge for telegrams transmitted between Fusan and Japan has been reduced to one half of what it was before. It is said that the Government is negotiating for the purchase from the Northern Telegraph Company, of the cable between Tsushima and Fusan, it being deemed of great importance for the country to get the complete control of this line.

"WRESTLERS AND WRESTLING IN JAPAN."

MR. K. OGAWA, the well-known artist-photographer, has published a most interesting volume on the above subject, the book being based on a series of photographs taken by Professor W. K. Burton, with a "historical and descriptive account" of the art compiled by the Mr. Jukichi Inouye. Like all the colotype albums brought out by Mr. Ogawa, this work is attractive externally as well between the covers, the whole redounding greatly to the credit of the gentlemen therein concerned. Of course the photographs are the most important part, and of these we have twelve fine plates, representing some of the most famous of living wrestlers, the wrestling actually in progress,

falls, and various postures. Where all is so well done, it is difficult to criticize: still one can not help wishing that the *gyōji* or umpire had kept his eyes on the wrestlers and not looked, as he evidently has done, at the camera. This careless attitude does away with much of the effect. Moreover, while we are told that "the interior of the Ekoin is not favourable to photography of any kind," and that all the photographs were taken in Prof. Burton's own garden, it certainly destroys the illusion to have the corner of a foreign-built house take up so large a portion of the plates. Plates VII. and VIII. are described as depicting various falls. Plate VII. does so indeed, giving a very spirited portrayal of the fall known as *kan-no-meshi*; but Plate VIII. is not a fall, the wrestlers are merely skylarking after one has been thrown. In Plate II. we find Gigon-san doing the "leg-stretching" (*sic*) prior to a bout, but the leg is lifted unnaturally high. This is far better represented in Plate IX. where the same wrestler is doing the *yumi-furi* posturing; at the same time Nishinomi (Plate X.) tricked out with all the bravery of *donku* and *yokosuna* is an excellent figure; but unquestionably best is the last Plate (XII.), representing Ozutsu, one of the largest of living wrestlers, standing at ease. The great figure is magnificent in repose, and the contrast between him and the European figure is shown with a keen sense of humour. The coloured wood-engraving that introduces the book, gives an excellent idea of the Ekoin, the *shi-kon-bashira*, or wrestling-ring, and the actual appearance of the arena on a gala-day.

With regard to Mr. Inouye's text, one could wish that it had received careful revision at the hands of a good writer. The subject matter is interesting and well treated, so that the flatness of the style is all the more apparent. Yet considered as being written by a Japanese, without correction, it is a very creditable performance. We should, in so thorough an essay on the subject, like to hear somewhat more about the strange *mawashi* or apron worn by wrestlers, why it is that the war-fan, or *gumbai*, used by umpires, is modelled after a form once used only by the upper classes in China; what the *yumi-furi* means; nor do we find any mention of the fact that the costly aprons are generally the gifts of patrons, and are embroidered with the crests of the givers. But all this is of minor importance. The book is a welcome addition to the literature of a subject about which little or nothing is known by Europeans. Nothing is said as to the price of the volume.

MESSRS. DEAKIN BROS., LIMITED.

THE adjourned extraordinary general meeting of Messrs. Deakin Bros., Limited, was held at the Company's offices, Water-Street, on Tuesday afternoon. There were present Messrs. J. Rickett (Chairman), A. B. Walford, J. R. Parsons, C. K. Marshall Martin, and C. D. Fearon (Secretary). The Chairman announced that the meeting was held in consequence of a quorum not being present that day week, and convened in order to confirm a resolution passed at a previous meeting upon the subject of reducing their capital. He would now ask someone to formally move that the resolution of the 25th June be confirmed. Mr. Walford proposed and Mr. Parsons seconded a proposal that the proposition of the 25th July—"That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$150,000 to \$30,000 by cancelling paid up capital to the extent of \$40 per share in respect of each of the 2,984 Ordinary Shares of \$50 each, and to the extent of \$4 per share in respect of each of the 160 Founders' Shares of \$5 each, and reducing the nominal amount of such shares respectively *pro tanto*,"—be herewith confirmed. The Chairman thought that all present were fully agreed upon the point, and declared the resolution confirmed. The meeting then dispersed.

THE LATE PRINCESS TOKUGAWA.

THE late Princess Tokugawa, whose obsequies were performed on the 15th instant, appears to have been thoroughly respected and beloved

by all who knew her. This showed itself in the ceremonies, in the course of which many ladies were overcome by their feelings. Among the instances of loyalty shown by the former retainers of the House toward the remains of the wife of the last of the Shoguns, that of Count Katsuo was most touching and moved all who saw him. Though now a peer he was formerly a retainer of the Tokugawa family and a sense of gratitude toward the family of his quondam lord never leaves him. On the occasion of the last ceremony the Count walked bare-footed beside the bier as a last mark of his respect to the Princess. As he is not quite convalescent from his last illness, and there was reason to fear that such an exertion might do him harm, for the distance from the residence of Prince Tokugawa to Uyeno must be five or six miles, many of his friends advised him to take a carriage. This the staunch old gentleman declined to do and, supported by the stick which Prince Tokugawa gave him during the progress of the procession, he reached Uyeno by the side of the bier. It is said that more than ten thousand sympathizers followed the remains to Uyeno.

THE BOMBAY LINE.

THE following telegram has been received from Bombay by the *Shogyo Shimpō*. The P. & O. Company has suddenly reduced the freight of Cotton Yarn by 2 rupees, thus making it the same as the rate now offered by Mr. Tata's firm. The actual freight to Shanghai has therefore become 6 rupees and that to Hongkong 4½ rupees. The Company thus appears to intend to prosecute the competition with vigour.

At this juncture, what strikes the *Shogyo* with wonder is the proceeding of the Yusen Kaisha, which has raised the freight to Shanghai to 4 yen, while it was only 2.40 yen before. Is it the intention of the Kaisha to give up the competition and to declare itself defeated? asks the *Shogyo Shimpō* sarcastically. This latest news given in the *Shogyo* entirely reverses the situation reported by the *Hochi*. We averred, when we transcribed the article from the latter paper, that we did not attach importance to it, and our presumption is corroborated by the news received by the *Shogyo*.

TOKYO KO SHIMBUNSHI AND KOREAN AFFAIRS.

AS might be expected, the Tokyo *Ko Shimbun*, never remarkable for either veracity or accuracy of statement, are now-a-days given to revelling in stories sent them from real or fictitious correspondents in Korea. No one, we assume, is expected to believe these tales, or if any one does so it is at his personal risk. We are told, for instance, that General Legendre is pocketing large sums and making quite a pretty fortune out of the situation; that Mr. Great-house is not slow in following his example, and both are heartily disliked for these reasons by everyone from the King down. Yet the correspondents of the dailies of note have shown that at least General Legendre's opinions were never so highly prized as at present and that he fills with admirable skill the rôle of *deus ex machina*.

But what the loquacious *Ko Shimbun* love most to dwell on is the intrepidity displayed by the Japanese troops and the pusillanimity of the Chinese and Koreans, particularly the former. We are quite willing to credit a good deal that is favourable to the well-trained and well-equipped soldiers of this Empire, but we fail to see where the intrepidity comes in when we hear of a Korean official being unceremoniously "bonneted" by a sentinel because of the former's neglect to return a salute. And listen to the following: "One of the sentinels stationed at Kubeki-zan arrested a Korean officer and his servant who had endeavoured to pass without saluting. They were greatly surprised and cowed by the demeanour of the Japanese soldiers. Upon being asked why they had not saluted, they apologized as courteously and profoundly as possible, and it is said that their manner when apologizing was so queer that the bystanders could not refrain

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from laughing." It goes without saying that we do not credit the above instructive tale, but, if true, our sympathies are entirely with him of the horse-hair hat. Then we are told by another correspondent that on seeing some Japanese soldiers engaged in digging a well, all the Koreans in the vicinity made haste to decamp, going even so far as to forget to take their household belongings in their eagerness to get away. When questioned as to the reason of their apprehension, they replied that they believed the Japanese were making a dynamite mine, calculated to send them and their houses into the air without loss of time.

The *Miyako Shimbun's* Sōul correspondent relates the following story with evident gusto. Some days ago the Korean Minister for Foreign Affairs, with a retinue numbering more than one hundred, attempted to pass by the Deikenko, at the entrance of the Foreign Settlement, to pass which everybody in required to have a written permit. Two Japanese soldiers were on guard at this place, and as the Minister had no permit, refused to let him and his followers go by. This neither the Minister nor his attendants would hear and they began to hustle the guards, who, without the slightest discomposure at once charged the mob at the point of the bayonet. "The cowardly Koreans were thoroughly intimidated and did not dare to go on until, a few minutes later, a proper permit was secured for the Minister and his retinue."

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE *Yiji Shimpō* tries to undeceive those who are labouring under the misconception that the Yusen Kaisha is deriving a large profit by lending its ships to the Government. The *Yiji* says that this is far from the case. Nor should it be otherwise. The Kaisha is under obligation to Government to offer its ships to the latter's service in virtue of the subsidy of 880,000 yen which the Company has been enjoying for years. The terms of hire were fixed several years ago, and should rather be considered, observes the *Yiji*, very low, relatively speaking. The figure is said to be at the rate of some 9,000 yen per mensem for a ship of 2,000 tons. This is far lower than the rate at which the Company has chartered foreign ships, it being 13,000 yen for a ship of the same capacity. In other words, the Company is losing out of the present transactions a sum of 4,000 yen per mensem for each ship. No other Company, besides the Yusen Kaisha, would consent to offer its ships at such low terms. It is quite proper, therefore, adds the *Yiji*, for the Company to enjoy certain special advantages in getting its new ships. The rates which the other Companies are obtaining from the Government are far higher, that of the Osaka Steamship Company, which is enjoying a certain amount of subsidy, being 60 per cent. higher than that of the Yusen Kaisha. But the greatest profit falls to the lot of other Companies which are not under any such obligation to the Government. Thus the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha has succeeded in securing terms as high as 45,000 yen per month for three ships whose tonnage varies from 800 to 4,100 tons. The transaction must prove highly profitable to the Company; but it is said that at this juncture, when the scarcity of ships is greatly felt, shipowners are not anxious to offer their ships for Government service even at such rates.

The same paper states that any ship which has been requisitioned for Government use is obliged to exclude all foreigners from its crew, and to substitute Japanese. This is found very embarrassing in the cases of foreigners who have been engaged for certain number of years, for in that case the employer can do nothing but let them remain idle, paying their salaries the while.

THE KABUKIZA PERFORMANCE.

THE hybrid play of Danjuro and the Russian actress will be performed at the Kabukiza for three days of the 28th, 29th, and 30th of this month. Two pieces will be performed, one

entitled *Shusse Kagekiyo* (Kagekiyo Promoted) by Danjuro, and the other a play adapted for the foreign lady. This last is entitled "Mutual Suspicion," and its plot is said to be as follows, according to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*. A gentleman named Asai Chishiki (Danjuro) remained for some years in Paris, where he met with a daughter of a certain family (Madame de Bolsheim), who falls in love with him. The love was reciprocated and the two became greatly attached to each other. Asai, however, was obliged to return home a short time after, which he did, to the great grief of the young girl. What caused the girl to feel greater anxiety about him was his failure to write to her, despite the solemn vow which he made that he would do so, and though the girl, faithful to her promise, had written several times to him. The girl concluded that Asai must have got a wife at home and must have become weary of her in consequence. The idea caused her such vexation and jealousy that she determined to come over to Tokyo alone. This she did, and, accompanied by a guide (Shinzo), she begins to search about the streets where he is supposed to live. His house is discovered at last, and the girl meets her lover. True to her supposition she finds a beautiful Japanese lady (Fukusuke) in Asai's house, and refusing any explanation of Asai's, she out of jealousy, strongly rebukes him for the supposed faithlessness, and even quarrels with him in the presence of the astonished inmates of the house. The lady, however, was not his wife, as she hastily supposed, but a younger sister of Asai's. This point made clear, the lady begs her lover's pardon for her hasty charge, and the two celebrate their marriage. This sets an example to the guide and the sister of Asai who also marry. The guide (Shinzo) then performs a congratulatory dance and the curtain falls.

The performance finished, Messrs. Fukuchi and Osada will make short addresses to the audience, after which Danjuro will introduce his foreign partner to the spectators. That closes the play. It is said that the present entertainment originated through Viscount Enomoto, and that Madame de Bolsheim has had no literary connexion with it. The proceeds of the undertaking will be applied toward purchasing various articles to be sent to the soldiers stationed in Korea.

A "FOUL BALL."

SHORTLY before four o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday last, a large stone, impelled by an evidently strong arm, came flying in through the window of the Greek Cathedral at Surugadai, Tokyo. A rush was made in the direction whence the stone had come, but without finding anybody. After a prolonged search in the neighbourhood, the police discovered a coat and umbrella, evidently thrown away, at a little distance back of the Cathedral. In one of the sleeves was a card with the owner's name, the possessor living in Surugaku-cho, not far from Surugadai. Constables speedily repaired to the house in question and arrested the owner of the articles. On being taken to the Police Station he at once confessed that he was the thrower of the stone that had caused all the trouble, and ingeniously proceeded to explain—according to the *Asahi Shimbun*—that the roof had looked so high and so tempting that he had been led to see if he could throw a stone clean over it. The throw was however, a poor one, as the stone had fallen short of its goal and had gone in through the window instead. This ingenious statement had the desired effect, and the thrower was dismissed with a reprimand and a fine of one yen.

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF YOKOHAMA.

MR. BABA, of the Central Meteorological Observatory, has given very important advice to the people of Yokohama. It is to urge them to establish a meteorological signal in the harbour. Mr. Baba justly observes that the knowledge of the atmospheric condition of distant places is of the utmost importance to navigators, for by this alone can any certain weather forecast be

obtained. It is true that every ship has a barometer of its own, but this records local variations only. To give trustworthy weather forecasts a signal is established in many harbours, showing a red ball when a storm is apprehended, and so forth, the forecast depending on news received from the Central Observatory. Already there are in Japan one hundred and five signals of this description, as many as nine in Wakayama Prefecture and eight both in Ishikawa and Osaka. The expense, which is trifling, is either defrayed out of local expenditures, or out of the contributions of those who are interested in the matter. What Mr. Baba regards with wonder is that, while so many signals are established in such remote places, and in the other treaty ports, such a signal is not yet established in Yokohama, the most important and most prosperous place in Japan. Mr. Baba hears that masters of foreign vessels complain bitterly of this unpardonable negligence on the part of the people in providing for the safety of ships, and that they are frequently obliged to obtain weather forecasts by telegram from the Central Observatory. Such a signal was established in Yokohama about 1887, and was kept up for about five years, when it was discontinued, for unknown reasons. Mr. Baba advises the people of the harbour again to erect a weather warning, and this promptly, as the stormy season is approaching. The cost is only about a hundred yen.

YOKOHAMA NEWS.

As more than once referred to in these columns the citizens of Yokohama are still dissatisfied with the plan suggested by Mr. Kawata, President of the Bank of Japan for the disposal of the municipal property. It is not, however, the whole community that is dissatisfied with the suggestion of Mr. Kawata; it is only a body of some five hundred merchants engaged in foreign trade that objects to it, the others being ready to adopt Mr. Kawata's plan. Mr. Hara Zenzaburo and twenty-five others who are entrusted with the task of conciliating the malcontents do not know what to do with them; they persist in their old programme; and the mediators have at last thought that it may perhaps be better to ask the help of Mr. Iijima, chief of the guild of those merchants, and to have them persuaded by him. In compliance with the request of Mr. Hara and others, Mr. Iijima called together several of the leading members of the guild and asked their opinion about this long-standing difficulty. He found them as constant as before in their opposition to the programme suggested by the President of the Bank of Japan, and discovered not the least sign that they would consent to any compromise. Mr. Iijima then proposed, in his private capacity, a very novel as well as romantic scheme, which was to sell off the municipal property, and to contribute the money thus accruing, about 300,000 yen, to the war fund. This was hailed with the unanimous approbation of all those present, and Mr. Iijima now intends to ask the opinion of all the members of his guild.

A BIMETALLIC CONFERENCE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Keisai Zasshi* proposes a romantic scheme for the consideration of the public. It is to hold an international bimetallic conference in Tokyo. He thinks that conferences of the kind thus far held in Europe have failed to result in any satisfactory manner, chiefly because the situation of the conferences were rather secluded from the rest of the world and thus failed to bring together all the important materials useful for the successful deliberation of this grave problem. His opinion is that the place most suited for the conference is Japan which he regards, with pardonable exaggeration, as the centre of Occidental and Oriental commerce and as the leader among silver-using countries. He is poetical also, for he suggests that next year at the season when the cherry-blossoms would be at its height at Arashiyama, and the view of the sea from Shinagawa would be at its best, should be availed of as the time to hold the conference. And then the Fourth Domestic Exhibition will be held at Kyoto, and so the representa-

tives coming from foreign countries would be enabled at the same time to witness how far Japan is advancing in its manufactures and industries, and how charming its scenes are. To the objection that other countries could not accept the proposal, the correspondent replies with something of anger, saying that though in point of extent of area Japan can not boast as occupying the first place, still with respect to the progress of her economy Japan is entitled to regard herself as the leader among silver-using countries. Therefore, continues the correspondent, she may, with perfect reason, consider herself as taking a lead in the world's commerce, and may offer herself as the centre of the conferences. The correspondent disavows any idea of being pompous and grandiloquent, but says that he is obliged to make such a suggestion, being impressed by the present state of the problem.

ALMOST A RIOT.

A SURGING and excited mob filled Rynzenjima, Shitaya District, Tokyo, on the afternoon of the 20th instant. Fighting was going on all over the place and quiet was not restored until a large body of police had made more than twenty arrests. The origin of the fracas was very simple. It appears that one of the dwellers in that street happened to return to his home a little the worse for drink. His condition was resented by his wife and a quarrel ensued, to the keen delight of a crowd that stood outside the house and cheered the combatants on. Irritated at the comments on himself, the husband suddenly sprang out into the crowd and began hitting right and left. Some took his part while others hit back and soon a pitched battle was going on, the whole street being full of riot and disorder. Scores of people took part in a hand-to-hand combat, and it was not until some time had passed that a reinforcement of constables was able to quell the disturbance. Several people received slight injuries, no serious wounds being inflicted.

'AGITATION FOR THE AMENDMENT OF THE SEA-OTTER AND SEAL HUNTING LAW.

SEEMING that in consequence of the prohibition of seal hunting in Behring Straits by agreement of England, America, and Russia, the sealers of various countries are coming to the Japanese coasts in far larger numbers than before, the Authorities are said to be considering how to cope with the situation. The necessity of taking active measures is also felt by the inhabitants of Hakodate, and they have now despatched a representative to Tokyo to lay their written views on the subject before the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the Chief of the Hokkaido Administration Board. The documents set forth the defects of the law now in force and contain suggestions as to the improvements to be effected. The present law was enacted in 1884, when, for the purpose of protecting otters and seals during the breeding-season the hunting of these marine quadrupeds was forbidden in Hokkaido, but at the same time it was provided that those who are specially licensed by the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce shall be permitted to pursue hunting within certain limits of time and place, to be determined by the Chief of the Hokkaido Board. Moreover, the fresh skins of the animals have to undergo inspection at the branch offices of the Board before they are sold. At the time of the framing of that law the resorts of otters and seals were not well known and so the jurisdiction of the law was simply confined to Hokkaido. This was soon found to be insufficient, and, with a view of supplementing this defect, it was provided two years later that for the hunting pursued in the Japanese waters outside Hokkaido the license of the Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce should also be secured, while those who have pursued their hunting in American and Russian waters by permission of the respective Governments should be allowed to sell the skins they had obtained only after securing a permit from certain special officers of those countries or from the consuls of the countries who are stationed in Japan. These

supplementary provisions, however, were subsequently discovered to be abortive, as there was no control established over places beyond the control of the Hokkaido Board, such as Miyagi, Aomori, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Niigata, Ishikawa, and so forth, nor any provision in virtue of which the fresh skins of the animals caught in such places might be inspected. The hunting conducted in the other Japanese waters not under the control of the Hokkaido Board has therefore fallen into a state of anarchy. In fact, this enterprise is now virtually monopolised by the foreign sealers, for while in Japan the only license for sealing granted by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is to the Imperial Marine Company, numerous foreign ships are engaged in it in that wide extent of waters stretching for more than 800 miles from off the cape of Shimosa to the island of Suisho, some distance away from Nemuro. The protection of otters and seals is, in short, only nominal and the animals are at the mercy of the foreign hunters. The document next suggests the improvements to be made, and states, among other things, that while asserting rigidly the rights of Japan to prohibit foreign sealers from hunting in its territorial waters, the same waters should be left open to the ships of the country; that further, without regarding the covenants of the triple Powers, England, America, and Russia, Japan should insist on the right of pelagic sealing and, lastly, that the process of granting license should be made as simple as possible. The subscribers of the representation suggest that should it be impossible to effect the improvements indicated above, then at least the Regulations now enforced by the Hokkaido Board should be simplified, and that some effective control of sealing should be maintained in the north-eastern prefectures of the main island. The document gives in the appendix the names of fifty-three foreign sealers that have put into Hakodate from March to July of this year, together with the number of the seals caught by each ship. The number of skins obtained differs considerably in different ships, the most successful having brought more than 2,400, and the least successful only 48. The total amounts to 47,037 skins, an average of more than 800 skins per ship.

THE TREASURY AND THE BANKERS.

MR. WATANABE, Minister of Finance, summoned Messrs. Shibusawa, President of the 1st National Bank, and Yamamoto, a manager of the 15th (Peers') National Bank, to the Treasury on the 23rd instant, and, in the presence of Messrs. Tajiri, Vice-Minister of the Department, Soyeda, Chief of the 3rd Section, and others, spoke as follows concerning the reorganization of the national banks on the expiration of their charters. Desirous that the national banks should wind up their business satisfactorily on the expiration of their charters and that no grave change should agitate the economical world, the Government, after mature consideration brought before the 6th session of the Diet a bill bearing on the matter. It was carried unanimously through the House of Representatives, but while in the hands of a Committee in the House of Peers the Diet was dissolved and the bill had not become law. Since then the bankers, among whom the two gentlemen present take a leading position, have conceived the idea of prolonging the charters of the national banks, and have stated their views on the matter to the Treasury. Mr. Watanabe moreover, learns, that, according to the rumours now widely circulated, the bankers have determined to make the prolongation programme a test question in the general election now pending, thus intending to nullify the unanimous decision of the Lower House. Such a line of conduct being an improper one on the part of the bankers, who should stand aloof with rigid impartiality from politics, it is difficult, if not impossible, to believe, observed the Minister of Finance, that among the bankers there can be any that have conceived so extraordinary a project and that would dare to resort to any measure of the kind. The Government being desirous on the one hand to satisfy the existing economic needs

without infringing the privileges enjoyed by the banks for many years and without throwing the money market into disorder, and on the other to carry out the policy of the unification of the currency, steadily kept in view for many years past, there is no better measure, so the Government was and is still convinced, than the re-organization of the banks. The Government is resolved to oppose firmly any scheme not consistent with the reorganization of the banks. Such being the case any agitation for the prolongation is not only a waste of labour, but will be highly pernicious in its result, for it will do nothing more or less than plunge the monetary mechanism of the country into the vortex of politics. Wishing to intimate distinctly the intentions of the Government in the matter, the Minister, as the representative of the Government, had asked the two bankers to attend. The Government is desirous, concluded the Minister, that the two bankers present should communicate what he had said to the other bankers, so as to keep the banks from going astray in the discharge of their functions. This speech of the Minister ended, Mr. Shibusawa observed that he had earnestly hoped for the successful passage of the Re-organization Bill brought forward by the Government, and for the abandonment of various contrary measures which the bankers had projected. The failure of the Bill to become law had obliged him, he said, to side with the prolongation programme, though in his individual capacity he still remained faithful to the original idea. He admitted the force of the Minister's arguments, and agreed that the intermeddling of the bankers in the elections would be a most improper proceeding. Promising that what he and Mr. Yamamoto had heard from the Minister should be promptly conveyed to the bankers, the gentlemen withdrew.

MRS. AOYAMA.

WHEN Dr. Kitazato's first telegram relating to Dr. Aoyama's seizure by the plague arrived in Tokyo, it became an unpleasant duty to break the news, as gently as might be, to the scientist's wife. Several friends were, one after the other, requested to act as bearer of the ill-tidings, and, when all refused, a certain gentleman only slightly acquainted with the family, volunteered to undertake the mission. With no little trepidation he announced to Mrs. Aoyama that her husband was ill, and finally, seeing her keep her composure in a very remarkable manner, managed to blurt out the whole truth. The lady received the news with a smile and a calm "Is it possible?" Unable to understand her apparent indifference, the gentleman asked for an explanation. "My husband," replied she, "is gone upon a Government mission of high importance. If while engaged in the discharge of his duty he dies at his post, such a death can only redound to his fame. There is nothing to grieve over in such tidings." The Tokyo journals, several of which report this conversation, wax enthusiastic over Mrs. Aoyama's spirited speech. This, they exclaim, is the true *samurai* spirit, which has made Japan the great nation she is. *E ben trovato*, at all events.

OBSEQUIES OF MAJOR MORI.

THE *Official Gazette* gives the following note on the obsequies of Major Mori (of the Artillery), who has met with an untimely death while staying in Italy on official business. Major Mori died in Elba on the 21st of May last. Deeply regretting his untimely death during his official mission, the Government and people of Italy accorded him a funeral with military honours. The remains of the Major were interred in the cemetery of the island, and at the ceremony officials of the various Government Departments and the distinguished personages of the island were present, also two companies of soldiers as escort, with gendarmes, and military bands. Though the honours paid to the remains of the Major may be attributed to the cordial friendship which the Government and people of Italy entertain towards Japan, and to the deep sympathy which they feel at the death of the Major, still, it must also be in part ascribed to the kind intercession of Major

Braccellini, an Italian artillery officer who was once engaged in this country but was obliged to return home on account of illness before the expiration of his term of service. This gentleman was a warm friend of the late Major Mori.

A DISTURBANCE IN EHIME.

A DISTURBANCE of an alarming character is reported by the *Fiji* as having happened at Niihama, Ehime Prefecture, between some eight hundred of the inhabitants and a number of Police. The cause of the discontent was the smelting establishment of Mr. Sumitomo, which stands in that district. They complain that the smoke from the chimneys of the workshop causes considerable damage to the crops of the adjoining farms, and, failing to obtain any other remedy for their supposed grievance, they determined to demolish the factory by force. The leader of the malcontents is said to be an ex-private-soldier and under his direction the farmers marched toward the workshop on the afternoon of the 19th instant. The news coming to the ears of the village Police, they met the motley battalion on the march and sternly ordered them to abandon their illegal intention. They were obliged to march back that time, but only to arrange another hour to accomplish their original design. The Police Office therefore thought it prudent to provide against the emergency and asked the neighbouring office to despatch a band of Police as reinforcements. A detachment of constables was sent at once and the Police, more than fifty in all, were set to guard the place in case of an assault by the farmers. In the evening of the same day, under cover of darkness, the farmers stealthily approached the work-shop, and a scuffle ensued between them and the Police guarding the place. The farmers were all armed with various weapons and also carried many stones, and, at the command of the ex-private, they hurled the missiles against the Police, causing thereby more or less injury to about a dozen. The Police stood their ground in spite of the missiles that came against them as thick as hailstones, and at last succeeded in repelling the invaders, and, moreover, in capturing six of them. When the skirmish was ended it was found that there was not a policeman but had his sabre, cap, and clothes stained with blood, and it is therefore supposed that not a few of the farmers must have been wounded. The perverse farmers are far from being cowed at the determined treatment they have sustained at the hands of the Police, but are still secretly holding conferences how to renew their assault and to compass their object. They are being backed by the villagers who are supplying them with daily rations at the rate of 400 of rice and 500 of *sake* per head. The Police and the people of the workshop are making proper preparations on their part, Mr. Sumitomo, having summoned about one thousand sturdy miners from the mine which he owns not far away from the place. It is apprehended that more serious disturbances may occur between the two parties.

THE CHARITY PERFORMANCES AT THE KABUKIZA.

THE plots of the charity performances to be held on the 28th, 29th, and 30th instant at the Kabukiza require some addition and rectification. The argument of the first piece, Kagekiyo is as follows:—Kagekiyo, a chieftain of the Taira clan, was in prison, his plot to assassinate Yoritomo, who had destroyed the Taira clan, having failed. The scene opens with the suggestion of Kajiwara to put the assassin to death. Yoritomo, however, is inclined to be generous to the brave warrior of the vanquished party, and, causing him to be led out from prison by Hatakeyama Shigetada, advises him to become his own follower. Kagekiyo feigns to agree, and dressing himself in a proper suit of clothes waits on Yoritomo. The latter orders his servants to bring in *sake* cups and something to eat, and giving one filled with wine to the new retainer, orders him to narrate the incidents of the battle of Dannoura, the last decisive battle between the two clans, in which the Heike (Taira) was entirely destroyed.

tion Kagekiyo, taking advantage of an unguarded moment, catches hold of the sleeve of Yoritomo's clothing and endeavours to stab him. Yoritomo frees himself by tearing off the sleeve, but is still in imminent danger. Shigetada then seizes a little waiting-girl, believed to be the daughter of Kagekiyo, but really that of Shigemori, Kagekiyo's dead master, and prepares to kill her should Kagekiyo still pursue his murderous design. Convinced that his effort would be fruitless, Kagekiyo merely gives vent to his wrath by stabbing the torn sleeve of Yoritomo's garment through and through. He then pierces his own eyes, saying that his vindictive design can only be put a stop to by precluding himself from witnessing the prosperity of the Genji. He then rushes out of the Palace leaving the girl behind him. The persons in the piece are as follows:—Yoritomo,—Yaozo; Kagekiyo,—Danjuro; Shigetada,—[Shinzo; Kagekiyo,—Ichizo; the Waitress—Merota.

The next piece is a French Comedy specially translated by Mr. Osada for the occasion. A doctor of law is mistaken for a doctor of medicine by a lady who needed medical advice. The lady discovers her comical mistake and blushing takes leave of the learned lawyer. This piece is for the Russian actress.

The last piece called "Mutual Suspicion" is specially composed by Mr. Fukuchi. The scene is laid in the house of Asai Tomonori, where his friend Toyama Hajuru is visiting and is reading out of a French paper. A student, Asai, comes in and hands a telegram from Yokohama to his master. The telegram has been sent by a French lady whom he has promised to marry, who has just arrived, escorted by a gentleman, in Japan. The lady then appears, and after they have exchanged greetings, she gives Asai several curios as presents, while Asai, on his part gives her a suit of clothing worn by a Japanese lady of the olden time. The lady puts this on, and, through the interpretation of Toyama, a pleasant conversation ensues between the two. At this juncture a younger sister of Asai returns from outside, whom the French woman misconceives to be Asai's wife, and in consequence gives vent to some expressions of rage and jealousy. Asai, on his part, suspects the gentleman with whom she has come Japan to be her lover, and return the charge of unfaithfulness. The interpreter disappears at this critical moment leaving the two to carry on their quarrel in jargon unintelligible to each other. After a time, Toyama reappears on the scene and explains the misconception under which the two were labouring. The marriage ceremony of the two is then celebrated, and also that of the interpreter and the sister, between whom a secret engagement already existed. The persons of the piece are Asai,—(not Fukusuke, as previously announced) Danjuro; the Student—Saruzo; Kaneko (sister)—Matora; Toyama,—Shinzo; the French lady—Madame Theo. de Bolsheim. The price for a box to hold five persons varies, according to position, from two *yen* to six *yen*. The theatre will open at 7 o'clock in the evening. It is said that the actors have all offered to perform without any emolument, and that the proceeds are to provide various comforts for the troops in Korea.

FOR THE TROOPS IN KOREA.

THERE is no question that the nation at large feels a thrill of pride at the thought of Japanese troops being stationed in a foreign land, ready to do battle for Japan's cause. This patriotic sentiment is causing scores of people to subscribe, or ask permission to subscribe, sums of no inconsiderable magnitude towards the "war expenses." His Majesty the Emperor has also shown the same deep interest in the welfare of the soldiery, the recent Imperial gift of cigarettes and *sake* bearing ample testimony of the fact. Private individuals are never slow to follow the Imperial example, and many are the petitions to be allowed to do something for the comfort of the army now in Korea. Above all, the War Department is taking every measure to insure the well-being of the troops. Ten

days or so ago the Fugetsudo received an order from the Department in question for one hundred thousand *catties* (*kin*) of biscuit, weighing about twenty to the pound and slightly sweetened. This order was promptly and satisfactorily filled. On Friday last a second order for a like quantity was given to the same firm, the biscuits to be ready by the end of the month. Second grade American flour is used, as this keeps much better and sweeter than flour made in Japan.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

THE excellence of the Tokyo police force is such that the city is one of the safest in the world, there being few parts of the metropolis where one can not walk with perfect impunity at night. Yet, as mistakes will happen even in the best regulated families, so are some very bold crimes occasionally committed in the very heart of the City. About a week ago, a wealthy merchant in Nihombashi sent his maidservant to cash a cheque at the Hundredth National Bank. On her way back, directly in front of the Central Post Office, she received a severe blow from behind and the money was snatched from her girdle. The highway man managed to make off in the crowded thoroughfare without being recognized. A somewhat similar instance occurred in Kanda District a little while ago. In this case a shop-boy or *kozo* was waylaid and murdered, just at nightfall. He was carrying a comparatively large sum of money, which was the object of the crime. Here, however, the malefactor was speedily discovered and has since expiated his offence on the scaffold.

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S TROUBLES IN KOREA.

A TOKYO photographer of a certain degree of fame is now in Korea, where he is engaged in taking views of many places of note. In a humorous letter sent by him to one of the vernacular journals he gives a graphic description of the difficulties he has to meet with. Photographers, it appears, are rare in the Peninsular Kingdom, and his movement are being watched with undisguised suspicion. At first it was no easy task to persuade the people that the camera was not some sort of new-fangled cannon, calculated to kill at a short range only; but grown familiar with the tripod, the curiosity of the Koreans knew no bounds. They lift up the black curtain, stand in front of the lens, and inspect each part of the machinery with eager and most unpleasant inquisitiveness. The only way to get rid of the spectators is to throw handfuls of small coins to a distance and then take a hasty negative during the lull. Despite all these drawbacks, however, the enterprising photographer writes that he has succeeded in getting a large number of interesting views.

THE JAPANESE IN SŌUL.

THE *Asahi Shimbun* and other Tokyo journals state that there are now only twenty-eight Japanese men and one Japanese woman in the foreign settlement at SŌul,—figures that are doubtful in our opinion. At all events these twenty-nine residents recently drew up a petition which they presented to Minister Otori. The petitioners urged the advisability of war and dwelt at considerable length on the advantages derivable from a Japanese occupation of Korean territory. Unanimity would appear to exist on both sides of the Sea of Japan, but surely the ultimate object of this Empire is the pacification and reform of the Kingdom, not its forcible annexation.

DISTRESS IN THE INTERIOR.

PRIVATE letters recently received confirm the report of wide-spread distress in the interior, especially in Enshu, in the vicinity of Hamamatsu. Rice is just twenty-five per cent. dearer than it was at the same time last year, and with the prospect of a great failure in the crops the condition of petty agriculturists in particular is described as being simply deplorable. Scores of farmers' sons and daughters are seeking for employment in the larger towns, being well content if they can only get food enough to eat in return for the most assiduous and menial labour. Wages are in most cases out of the question.

In Tokyo at present a good maid-servant can be had for eighty *sen* a month and her food, while young girls under fifteen are glad to go out into service for a monthly wage of less than fifty *sen*. From the neighbouring provinces hundreds of penniless wanderers reach the metropolis day after day, foot-sore and without a home or a friend to go to.

BIG MEN FOR KOREA.

It is said that the wrestlers now in Tokyo have, as already noted two or three times, in the history of the present era, offered their services *en bloc* to the authorities, being ready to act as weight-carriers, coolies, or what not. It is quite on the cards that their services will be required, and, speculating on the possibility, a certain *Ko Shimbun* informs us that Nishinomiya, the present champion, would be a match for nine and two-thirds Chinamen. It would be instructive to learn on what data this calculation is based.

DR. KITAZATO'S HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Dr. Kitazato's treatment of consumptives in his Shiba Hospital has been attended with marked success, the daily clinics being visited often by as many as five or six hundred patients. It is calculated that the daily profits of the hospital—by no means a spacious one—amount to over one hundred and fifty *yen*. The charges are, nevertheless, extremely moderate, each patient paying only twenty-five *sen* for a hypodermic injection of Koch's anti-tuberculosis lymph. It is understood that after Dr. Kitazato's return the Hospital will be rebuilt on a very large scale.

CORRESPONDENTS IN KOREA.

The vernacular press has shown no want of enterprise in connection with the Korean embargo. No less than twenty-five reporters have been despatched by the various newspapers to the peninsula. If these gentlemen were qualified to report after the manner of European war-correspondents, we ought to be in constant possession of full and interesting news. But unfortunately they do not appear to be superior to the ordinary Japanese *tamposha* who collects items of intelligence by quantity rather than by quality and whose statements the public have learned to regard with more distrust than curiosity.

"THE MINER'S HANDBOOK."

We clip from *Nature* the following brief notice of Professor Milne's recently published work:—"During his long stay in Japan, Prof. Milne seems to have acquired the deftness of a native in packing, for it is difficult to conceive how more information could have been crammed into a book no bigger than a cigar case, and weighing only six and a half ounces. It is a veritable miniature compendium of mining, which is likely to find a place not only on the shelves, but also in the luggage of most mining engineers."

THE N.Y.K. MAIL SERVICE TO SHANGHAI.

We are informed by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha that, until further notice, the weekly Shanghai mail service will be effected beyond Nagasaki by a chartered steamer, therefore transshipment of passengers, mails, and cargo will be effected at Nagasaki, both ways. The service as far as Nagasaki will be maintained by the steamers *Saikio Maru* and *Kobe Maru*. The chartered steamer on the Nagasaki and Shanghai portion of the route is the *Angers*.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* states that shortly before ten o'clock last night the crossing-keeper at Shinsenzu, Shiba, Tokyo, and a boy (15) were run over by a train from Shimbashi. Both died almost immediately.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence received in the capital on the 23rd inst. announces that Prince Bismarck is again very ill, and his proposed visit to Baden-Baden to take the waters has been abandoned. Digitized by Google

THE "HACHIDATE MARU" IN COLLISION.

Messrs. W. M. Strachan & Co., the Agents of the steamer *Hachidate Maru*, from Glasgow and Liverpool, inform us that the steamer was in collision after leaving Shanghai, on the morning of the 21st inst., which necessitated her returning to that port, where she will very likely be detained for some time.

THE "CITY OF PEKING."

The P.M. steamer *City of Peking* ran aground on Monday midnight as she was approaching the Quarantine station at Nagaura. The *Peru* was sent to the assistance of the stranded vessel on Tuesday morning, but finding that her services were scarcely required returned to harbour about noon. The *Peking's* forward cargo was then discharged into lighters, and hawsers were run out astern. With the aid of these and assistance rendered by a Government tug from Yokosuka, the big mail packet gradually slid back into deep water, anchoring in a safe place about eight o'clock. Lloyds' Agent in Yokohama having reported that the *Peking* has sustained no damage, she was dispatched for San Francisco at noon on Thursday. We understand that the *City of Peking* was in charge of a Government pilot at the time of her stranding. He is said to have mistaken the lights on the headlands which landlock Nagaura Bay.

FIRE IN CHINA TOWN.

A fire broke out about 8.20 o'clock on Sunday night in one of the most congested blocks in China Town, originating in a small two-storied brick building on No. 146. Superintendent Morgan and his men were quickly on the spot with three hose-reels and three stand-pipes. Owing to the house being so completely sandwiched in great difficulty was experienced at getting to the seat of the fire, but this was surmounted by the firemen climbing to the roofs of the adjoining houses and playing on the flames from their elevated positions. The police did good work with their hose too, and as there was a plentiful supply of water, the steamer working from a well on the compound of No. 76, all danger was at an end within an hour. The house in which the fire began was the only one destroyed; its occupants were Chinese. Much ill-feeling between the Chinese and the Japanese mob developed at the close of the conflagration, and at one time a fight was imminent. The police, however, gave ready protection to the Chinese and forced the opposing parties asunder. As it was stonies flew about freely for a minute or so, but no injuries were sustained on either side.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

The *Fiji Shimpō's* second extra on Monday contained the following telegram, dated Sōul July 27, 7 p.m.:—"Things having come to extremes, our troops at You-san will march tomorrow morning to Su-wōn." The latter place is about midway between Sōul and A-san, and is reputed to be a point of great strategical importance. If the troops left You-san on the morning of the 23rd, as stated in the telegram, they will arrive at Su-wōn in the course of today, 24th, for the distance is about 18 miles. From Su-wōn to A-san the distance is about 27 miles, so that it will take 3 days more to bring the Japanese army in sight of the Chinese. That is without allowing any lengthened stoppage at Su-wōn. According to this calculation, collision between the two armies cannot take place earlier than the 27th instant, unless, indeed, the Chinese come out to seek a battle, which is more than improbable.

The same sheet also had the following telegram, dated Shanghai July 22:—"Six battalions collected in the neighbourhood of Taku have already left for Korea."

The *Chu-shi Shimbun* extra has the following telegram said to have been received in Tokyo on the 22nd instant from Tientsin:—"Four thousand soldiers belonging to the Viceroy Li have left for Korea on board eight vessels, four of which are English merchant ships. The troops are accompanied by two German military instructors, Major Enekel (?) and Major Ritter (?)." Our contemporary is confident of the truth of this telegram, especially the latter part relating to the German officers.

The *Fiji Shimpō* to-day states that the Chinese Minister to this Court will leave the capital in a day or two. A similar step will be taken by the Korean *Chargé d'Affaires*.

Subsequent intelligence from China agrees in confirming the news about the despatch of troops to Korea. Reports vary as to the exact number of soldiers, some putting it at 4,000 others at 3,000, and still others at 2,080. From past experience, we are inclined to think that the smallest number is nearer the truth. The date of departure of the troops is stated by some papers to have been the 21st instant and by others the 22nd. As to the point where the troops are to be landed in Korea, various conjectures are made, some saying that it will be at A-san and others at some place on the banks of the Tai-dong-yang.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Shanghai correspondent sends the following telegram, under date of July 23rd, 9.12 a.m.:—"The Southern Fleet has left this morning but its destination is not known."

The report that among the transports by which the Chinese reinforcements have been sent to Korea are four English merchant vessels, seems to be doubtful. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* assures us that the statement is unfounded. On the other hand, the statement that two German military officers have accompanied the Chinese troops in the capacity of advisers has been received by the Japanese journals with a considerable degree of confidence. They remember that a similar step was taken by China at the time of the Franco-Chinese war, and so there is no reason, think they, to wonder at the present news. These Germans are believed to be naturalized Chinamen.

As to the ultimatum addressed to the Korean Government by the Japanese Minister, we have already noticed that an answer to it was requested in three days. There seems to be some doubt about the exact date when the above mentioned period expires. Even the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is uncertain on the point; but it thinks that the period must have expired either on the 22nd or the 23rd instant. What answer the Korean Government has made or, indeed, whether any answer has been made during the specified time, is not yet known. It is, however, almost certain that the Korean Government is not disposed to comply with the demands made by Japan. War is now regarded by the Japanese papers as inevitable and imminent.

It is reported that the members of the Chinese Legation in Tokyo are packing up in preparation for departure home at any moment. It is even said that the Minister has applied to the Foreign Office for a passport. This, however, lacks confirmation.

Even at this late hour some papers in Tokyo express some alarm at the rumour that the British *Chargé d'Affaires* has proposed to the Japanese Government to mediate between this country and China, and that the proposal has been accepted by the Japanese Government. Some people are inclined to think that this rumour owes its origin to emissaries from China.

Seventy-one Chinese residents in Yokohama left for home on Wednesday by the *Peru*.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Yokosuka Admiralty Station on Wednesday ordered the men of the 1st and 2nd Reserves to report immediately at head-quarters.

The *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun's* Sōul correspondent has stated that the construction of the Sōul-Fusan telegraph line has been suspended. But that report has been found to be incorrect. It appears that serious inconvenience was experienced by the Japanese Engineer Corps

charged with the construction of the line on account of the proclamation issued by the Korean Government strictly prohibiting the Korean people from working for the Japanese. Several hundreds of Korean coolies had been engaged by the Japanese Engineer Corps, and were working on the line, when the above mentioned proclamation was issued. The Koreans at once left their work and would on no account continue in Japanese service, so a temporary suspension of the work was of course unavoidable; but, according to the *Nichi Nichi*'s Fusan correspondent, the Japanese authorities are said to have obtained a number of labourers from among the Japanese residents, so that they were able to resume the work without any serious loss of time.

The *Fuji Shimpō* has published in full the programme of the reforms presented to the Korean Government by the Japanese Minister. Our contemporary has obtained the document from a Korean source. It is very lengthy and contains a large number of topics arranged under five principal headings, namely, first the reform of the central and provincial government, and the appointment of men of talent to office; secondly, financial reform and the development of the resources of the country; thirdly, the compilation of laws and the establishment of a system of judiciary; fourthly the organization of the army and the navy, and the establishment of a police system; and fifthly, a thorough reorganization of the educational system. These headings are each subdivided into a number of items in which the details of the reforms are minutely explained.

The proposal which has been engaging the attention of the foreign Representatives in Seoul, relating to the declaration of In-chhōn as a neutral port, is reported by the *Kokkai*'s correspondent to have fallen through at the conference held on the 16th instant.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*'s extra of Tuesday last contain the following telegram, dated Seoul July 23, 10 a.m.:—"At 8 o'clock this morning our Minister Otori visited the Royal palace attended by a party of Japanese troops. On the way he was attacked by the Korean soldiers, and after a fight of twenty minutes, the Japanese force put the Koreans to flight and captured about eighty stands of arms. The Japanese troops then entered the palace and are stationed there as guards. Minister Otori is safe. A number of Koreans were killed and wounded." From this telegram, it is to be gathered that, the Korean Government having refused to comply with the Japanese demands, Minister Otori was on his way to the King's Palace to carry out the threat contained in his ultimatum when the collision took place. Things having come to this pass there remains for Japan no other course than to undertake the reform of the Korean Government herself. Nothing at present is known about the progress of the Japanese troops marched in the direction of A-San, but it is believed that a collision between the two armies will take place in a few days, unless, indeed, the Chinese troops consent at once to withdraw without any further ado.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*'s extra also contain the following telegram, dated Fusan July 24, 6 a.m.:—"The construction of the Seoul-Fusan telegraph line has been interrupted by thunder-storms."

Later.

The *Fuji Shimpō*'s extra contains the following telegram, dated Seoul, July 23rd, 11.15 a.m.:—"The last demands of Minister Otori having been rejected by the Korean Government in an extremely insolent manner, Mr. Otori was about to leave the Legation this morning to seek a personal interview with the King, when a messenger arrived from the palace requesting the despatch of Japanese troops to escort the Tai Won-kun to the palace, for there was danger of his being intercepted by the Ming faction. Accordingly, Mr. Otori escorted the Tai Won-kun to the palace at 8 o'clock this morning. When the party was about to enter the palace they were fired at by Korean troops who had doubtless received their orders from the Ming faction. The Japanese troops succeeded in

about twenty minutes, in silencing the Korean soldiers. The Tai Won-kun and the Japanese Minister then entered the palace and had an audience with the King, who expressed sincere thanks for the efforts which Minister Otori had thus far taken for the benefit of Korea and declared that the rejection of the Japanese demands had not received his (the King's) approval. The King then and there appointed the Tai Won-kun as Regent. The Tai Won-kun is for the present to occupy apartments in the palace."

The *Kokumin Shimbun*'s extra had the following telegram dated Seoul, July 23, 3 p.m.:—"Our troops have just now commenced fighting with Korean troops in the vicinity of Seoul." This report lacks confirmation, and we are disposed to doubt its accuracy.

It is supposed in Tokyo that the Korean troops who fired at the Japanese escort of the Tai Won-kun and Minister Otori, were probably Chinese soldiers in disguise. Had they been really Koreans, they would not—so think the Tokyo papers—have dared to do anything that might put the person of the Tai Won-kun in serious danger. Be this as it may, it seems very doubtful that Korean soldiers would have had the courage to offer open resistance to the Japanese troops when it must have been obvious that such resistance would prove entirely fruitless. One newspaper mentions that, previous to the collision of the 23rd instant, an emissary had arrived in Seoul from China bearing an important message from Mr. Yuan Shaikai to the leaders of the Ming faction. The purport of the message is said to have been to induce the Ming faction to entice the King out of the Capital on pretence of a summer excursion. This news seems doubtful. It will be remembered that Mr. Yuan only left In-chhōn on the 19th inst.

There is a strange rumour in Tokyo that a collision took place between some Japanese and Chinese war-vessels about 100 miles off In-chhōn on the morning of the 23rd instant. But no definite report has yet been published about the affair.

The news that the Tai Won-kun has been appointed Regent of the Korean Kingdom has been received with joy by the Japanese press. The King has always been supposed to be favourably disposed towards Japan, and sincerely devoted to the cause of progress and improvement. As to the new Regent, he was formerly regarded as the leader of the conservative element in the Kingdom. Of late years, however, he is said to have considerably changed his opinion, so much so that he is now universally considered to be the head of the progressive section of the Korean nation. A man of undoubted capacity and of ripe experience, he possesses an unbounded influence in the country, not only on account of his commanding personal character but also as the father of the present King. Now that such a man has, under the special protection of Japan, been placed at the helm of the State, it is justly considered certain that the Japanese scheme of regenerating Korea will have a fair chance of success.

The Chinese Resident, Mr. Yuan, who left In-chhōn on the 19th instant, is said to have reached Tientsin on the 22nd. The cause of his journey is still unknown. Some persons believe that, foreseeing an emergency in Seoul, he fled in fear of personal danger. Others say that he went home on account of illness. Yet another story is that, the Chinese Government believing his continued stay in Seoul to be prejudicial to a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, he was recalled. The last mentioned explanation seems to be nearest the truth.

The report that the Chinese Government has asked the Government of the United States of America to protect the Chinese residents in Japan in the event of war, seems to be true. The United States Government is said to have complied with China's application.

Considerable attention has been excited by frequent interviews between the Ministers of Russia and China in Tokyo. Some people are credulous enough to imagine that the exchange of visits between these two diplomats has a

grave political significance. At the commencement of the present complication, a section of the metropolitan press was inclined to think that a secret understanding existed between Russia and China about the Korean question. By and by it came to be rumoured that Russia, with her ally France, was particularly friendly towards this country in connection with the present complication. And now these irresponsible journals are again reverting to their original belief about a Russo-Chinese alliance. These papers, it must be observed, belong to the less important portion of the press.

As to the destination of the Chinese Southern Fleet which recently left Shanghai for the north, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that it must have gone either to Wai-Hai-Wai or to Chefoo.

It is stated in the *Nichi Nichi* that a number of prominent capitalists in Tokyo have effected an arrangement for the construction of a railway line between Seoul and Fusan, as soon as the situation in Korea admits of such an undertaking.

By an order dated Tokyo, July 24th, 5 p.m., posted to-day at every police-box in the capital, all the members of the First Class Reserve of the Artillery of the Imperial Guard (1,800 men in all) are required to report immediately at headquarters.

We are also informed that the staff of the Red Cross Society of Japan is ready to start for Korea at any moment on receipt of instructions from the War Office.

No news has been received from Korea about the state of affairs subsequent to the incident of the 23rd instant. Much anxiety is felt on this account. Some persons believe that the delay in the arrival of mail steamers from In-chhōn is perhaps owing to collisions between the Japanese and the Chinese fleets in Korean waters. But we hope that, whatever may have happened, it will not be long before definite intelligence is received in Tokyo. Two mail steamers, which had left In-chhōn on the 22nd instant, put in at Fusan on the night of the 25th. They, however, brought no important news. They report an extremely rough voyage, and the fog is said to have been so dense that they sighted no other vessels all the way.

The last mail from Korea brought letters up to the 20th instant. From these letters we shall reproduce accounts of the more important events previous to the change of the situation on the 23rd instant. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*'s correspondent, writing under date of the 17th instant, describes in full what took place between the acting British Consul-General and Japanese troops at A-Yōn. On the 15th instant at about half-past six, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, attended by Messrs. Brown and Fox, attempted to cross the military cordon of the troops stationed at A-Yōn. The sentinel stopped them and reported the matter to the officer in command who sent to the place one of his subordinates. When this officer arrived there the British Consul and his party had already advanced about 50 or 60 metres inside the cordon. The Japanese officer presented his card to the British Consul, and asked for that of the latter. Until this time the name and status of the intruders had not been known. But Military discipline does not make any allowance on account of rank or quality, and the Japanese officer told Mr. Gardner that nobody could be permitted to cross the military cordon without a pass from the officer in command. Mr. Gardner, however, replied that he and his party were on a public road, and that, therefore, no one had the right to hinder their movements. So saying he and his party attempted to advance still further, but the dispute having attracted to the spot a crowd of officers and subordinates, the British Consul suddenly retraced his steps and left the place. On his return to Seoul he at once addressed a complaint to the Japanese Minister. He is also said to have stated to outsiders that, while walking along a public road at A-Yōn, he and his party were unreasonably stopped by Japanese soldiers, that he was struck on the head, that his wife was insulted, and that her palanquin was

carried away and thrown over by the roadside. These statements are said by the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent to be entirely without foundation. The camp at A-Yön is about a *cho* from the public way, and no sentinel is posted on the public road. Moreover, no insult was offered to any of the party. The Japanese Minister is reported to have asked the British Consul to forward him a more definite account of the place, time, and other particulars. No answer had been received from Mr. Gardner before the correspondent closed his letter.

The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent recently made a trip to A-san, leaving Söul on the 11th instant and returning there on the morning of the 15th. No particularly interesting incident is recorded by him; but his personal observations have established the fact that the rumour about the repair of the road between A-san and Su-Wön, preparatory to the march of the Chinese troops to the latter place, has no foundation at all. He states that the road between the two places is very bad, in some places it being so narrow that foot soldiers can hardly march abreast. He went as far as Tun-Pho on the southern shores of the bay of A-San. He did not proceed further, for to do so would have been to fall into Chinese hands. From him we also hear that Japanese scouts are found as far as Chin-Wi, some distance south of Su-Wön, which latter place was occupied by a small party of Japanese cavalry.

On the night of the 17th instant, Söul is stated to have been thrown into great excitement by a report, afterward discovered to have been without foundation, that several thousands of Chinese troops were on their way to the capital from the direction of Wön-San. It was also rumoured in Söul that the small party of Japanese *soshi* under the leadership of Tanaka Jiro and Sujuku Tsutomu, who had been wandering about in the province of Kyöng-sang-do, had been arrested by the Korean authorities. But this rumour also seems to have been without foundation, for the *Niroku Shimpö's* correspondent, who ought to be well informed about the doings of these *soshi*, entirely denies its trustworthiness.

Concerning the conference of the foreign Representatives in Söul held on the 16th instant, to consider the proposal for declaring In-Chön a neutral port, the letters just received by the Tokyo papers agree in stating that the proposal fell through on account of the opposition of the Japanese and the Russian Ministers. It is also stated that the Russian Minister and the British Consul-General are on bad terms.

The Japanese correspondents mention that, according to the report of a member of the Japanese Consulate in Söul, who had been dispatched to Chöl-la-do, the *Togaku-to* disturbance had revived in the southern parts of that province.

Kim-ka-Chin, An-kei-Ju, Yukitsu-Ei, and other prominent members of the so-called Japanese party are said to have fallen under the suspicion of the Korean Government. Their houses were guarded by Korean soldiers for the purpose of preventing them from seeing any of their Japanese friends. But these things must have completely changed since the appointment of the Tai Won-kun as Regent.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that a party of gendarmes is about to be sent to Wön San for permanent stay there.

The same paper informs us that the Japanese residents in China will be placed under the protection of the United States Minister in the event of war.

Telegrams from China continue to report increasing war-like preparations there. As to the eight vessels which left Taku on the 21st inst., with 4,000 troops in all on board, no report has yet been received about their subsequent movements. That they left Taku on the above mentioned date, is regarded by the Japanese papers as a fact admitting little about. Were they destined for the Korean coast, they must have been sighted by some of the Japanese war vessels which are now coasting the shores of the peninsula facing the China Sea. But nothing has been reported about these Chinese vessels

by the Japanese Naval authorities in Korea; at least the public has no knowledge of such report. This circumstance has consequently given rise to various rumours. It is surmised by a few papers that they must have been sunk by Japanese men-of-war while some others opine that they have been wrecked during a storm. The latest theory is that these vessels must have gone to some place along the southern coast of China, from thence to proceed to the islands of Okinawa as soon as war should break out.

The following telegram, dated Tientsin, July 23, 9 p.m., is said to have been received by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Tokyo:—"About seven vessels belonging to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, with 3,000 troops on board, heaved anchor the day before yesterday. It is not known whether their destination is Korea or Newchwang."

The Tokyo News Agency informs us that, according to a Shanghai telegram, the efforts of the Chinese Government to raise volunteer troops have not been attended with much success, only about 2,000 men having answered the call.

The Chinese residents in Japan seem to have been seized with great alarm. They may, however, rest assured that, under all circumstances, their safety will be cared for by the Japanese authorities. Indeed, the Ministers of Home and of Foreign Affairs have issued joint instructions to the Local Governors throughout the Empire to see that no violence is done to Chinese subjects by any hot-blooded people in their districts.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has received the following telegram from Tientsin, under date of July 25, 5 p.m.:—"The number of troops, for the departure of which preparations have been effected, is 12,000. Further, the Chinese Government is taking steps for the enlistment of volunteers in the An-ki district."

The *Kokkai's* extra on Friday contains a telegram from its correspondent at Shimonoseki, with the substance of a letter received by him from Korea. From this telegram it appears that the fighting on the 23rd instant between the Japanese and the Korean troops in Söul lasted only about 10 minutes, instead of 20 as originally reported. On the Japanese side, there were one killed and two wounded, while among the Koreans the number of casualties is said to have been more than 10. Shortly after the appointment of the Tai Won-kun as Regent, the various foreign Representatives are said to have repaired to the palace to pay respects to the king. The Queen is reported to have fallen sick immediately after the fighting. Min Ei-shun and other members of the Ming faction have all fled from Söul. The palace is stated to be strictly guarded by Japanese troops.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* extra on the same day has the following telegram dated Shanghai July 28th, 8.25 a.m.:—"There is said to be a rumour at Tientsin that there was fighting between Japanese and Chinese war-vessels off the coast of A-San on the 23rd instant." Our contemporary seems to attach some importance to this telegram.

THE TAI WON-KUN.

The new Regent of Korea is one of the few Eastern statesmen outside Japan who are as well-known among the Japanese as any of their own statesmen. For the past few years not a single Japanese of any pretension to public consideration has gone to Korea who has not paid a visit to the Tai Won-kun. No correspondence from Söul has been thought complete without some reference to the father of the Korean king. But just at present he is a particularly prominent figure in the columns of the vernacular press, and portraits and biographical sketches of him occupy prominent places in the papers. From these sketches we shall reproduce a few salient facts in the life history of the distinguished Korean. He was born in January, 1821, in one of the most powerful branches of the Royal family. At the demise of the last King, the Queen-dowager, who appears to have been

a woman of character and ability, took the responsibility upon herself of calling to the throne the second son of the Tai Won-kun, or, as he was called, the Li-sei-wo (Japanese pronunciation). The title Tai Won-kun, it must be remembered, was assumed by him only after the coronation of his son as King, it being an honorary designation of the father of the King of Korea. His son being then very young, the Tai Won-kun directed the affairs of State as Regent of the realm. His Regency extended over a period of about twelve years (1865-1876). His administration was stained by a cruel persecution of the Christians, thousands of whom suffered horrible deaths, and by the blood of nearly ten thousand unfortunate people who were butchered simply for the purpose of counteracting a prophecy that the Tai Won-kun was doomed to be vanquished by ten thousand enemies. But in spite of these great blemishes, the Tai Won-kun's Government was on the whole beneficial to the country. Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of his administration was the steadiness and energy with which the independent rights of the kingdom were asserted. His administration was also distinguished on the whole by the absence of corruption and other vices, which have been the curses of the Ming Government. Especially in the appointment of officials, the Tai Won-kun showed a remarkable disinterestedness, for he paid no attention to the birth and family connections of candidates for official posts. In 1876 he resigned the Regency and lived a private life for six years, when in 1881 he again became the head of the government. But the Ming faction being now overwhelmingly powerful, his tenure of office was not long. He was decoyed under false pretences to China, where he was kept a close prisoner for a few years. Since his return to Söul he has led a strictly secluded life, and seemed to have abandoned all idea of taking part in political affairs. It was during this period of inactivity that he showed a particular delight in conversing with numerous Japanese visitors. This circumstance made him the object of intense suspicion and hatred of the Ming politicians, who did not allow him even to see the king. But now the tables have been turned and he is once more at the head of the State, the last hope of all the friends of Korean independence and progress.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

A fatal accident occurred on Friday, July 16, at about 7 o'clock in the evening at Wönsung. It appears that a sailor belonging to the *Indiana* went for a swim, going with the tide, and got too far away from his ship. In endeavouring to return he appears to have become exhausted, and sank before help, which was being sent from several ships, could reach him.

Of three letters addressed to London from Shanghai on the 5th of May last, one sent *via* Canada arrived on the 6th, one *via* San Francisco on the 8th, and the third *via* Suez, by English mail, on the 9th of June.

Writing from Shantung a correspondent of the Shanghai morning journal says:—"An unofficial report has just come from Ching-chou to the effect that the recent trouble between the Roman Catholic constituency and populace at Tsou-hsien has been adjusted by the payment of an indemnity of Tls. 2,000 to the Mission, and Tls. 200 to the family of each man slain in the riot, with promise of damage-money to such as were injured. This riot was entirely among the natives, and grew out of a complication of events as between the converts and people. One prominent grievance seems to have been a broken marriage contract. The occasion of the outbreak was a quarrel over the fee for a market-stand, which soon embroiled the whole street, and resulted in a pitched battle between the whilom foes."

The *China Gazette* is responsible for the following story:—"At the dinner given to H.E. Li Hung-chang by Admiral Fremantle during the Naval Review, the Viceroy remarked:—"I am told by my adviser, Mr. Detring, that all Englishmen are of small stature and that you

have no big men in England." "Is that really so?" said the Admiral, at the same time beckoning to one of his Lieutenants, a gentleman of six foot six inches and proportionately well built. "This your Excellency is a specimen of an Englishman. We have whole regiments of men this size." It was afterwards explained to the Viceroy that big men as a rule did not enter the Navy, but the finest specimens that the British Isles produce join the Army. The statement pleased the Great Man of the North, and he subjected the big lieutenant to a close and amusing scrutiny.

Captain Wallace, of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Fungshung*, has been presented by H.E. Li Hung-chang with a button in recognition of the services rendered by the *Fungshung* while engaged by the Viceroy in the late naval review. The *China Gazette* learns that H.E. gave a month's extra pay to all on board the *Fungshung*.

The Jungbluth Orphans are being well-cared for by the generous Shanghai community. The two younger children are to remain at the French Convent, while the eldest of the three, a boy of eight, is to be placed in the Hanbury School. A sum of \$2,400 is required to keep them for 12 years, and of this \$574 is already announced.

The new Central Police Station at Shanghai was officially opened by Mr. Scott, the Chairman of the Municipal Council, on July 17th, when he said:—"Gentlemen, we are met here this afternoon formally to open the new Central Police Station, which I am sure you will agree with me is the best in Shanghai, if not in the whole East. It is a building which reflects the highest credit on its designer and on those who erected it, and I think the men will appreciate the accommodation provided for them. The entire force is housed now in a very satisfactory manner, which I think may be taken as showing the solicitude of the community for their comfort. I hope they will remember this, and that it will serve to make them do their best to maintain their present high standard of efficiency on which the good order of the Settlement so much depends. I now declare this building open, and I wish to express my gratification at such a duty falling to me. The erection of this building is an event in the history of the Municipality. It also marks the extension of our Municipal government, regarding which I say long may it prosper and flourish, and may its success in the future be as great as in the past."—(Applause.)

The breaches in the railway line, says the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, are nearly repaired, and the trains will run through to and from Shan-hai-kuan as usual in a day or two. The traffic between Tientsin and T'angshan over the older part of the line has not been seriously interrupted, it is the newly made Imperial line that has suffered most. This is now nearly restored to its normal condition. It is something to say that in spite of an almost unprecedented rainfall of 24.63 inches in 48 hours and streams flowing with extraordinary breadth and violence, the works have without exception escaped any important injury.

HONGKONG NEWS.

Singapore, alarmed by what has befallen Hongkong, is putting its house in order. At the Police Court the other day some eighty natives and Chinese were summoned for having failed to comply with Municipal notices calling upon them to white-wash their premises, the majority being fined \$1 each and costs.

The following, from a home paper, says the *Daily Press*, is not a bad skit:—

BRITISH INDIA IN LIQUIDATION: CHEAP WEEKLY AUCTION SALES OF BANKRUPT STOCK.

The Secretary of State for India (Managing Director of the Bankrupt Company) has much pleasure in intimating to the public that, in consequence of 36 years of gross incompetency, mismanagement, and persistent Neglect of Duty by his illustrious predecessors, colleagues, assistants, and himself he has at length succeeded in making the said Company BANKRUPT, and its moveable assets will be realised for behoof of the creditors by cheap weekly Auction Sales.

Next week there will be exposed at Public Auction, for sale absolutely without reserve, 50 LAKHS OF BRITISH INDIAN RUPEES.

Further amounts can be obtained on private application at exceedingly lower rates.

The Secretary of State trusts that the public will duly value

clate his earnest endeavours to place at their disposal an UNLIMITED supply of depreciated rupees, and assures his patrons that there is no necessity for undue haste in purchasing as he has an unlimited STOCK, which he intends to dispose of at HALF PRICE.

Latest plague returns are as follows:—

JULY 11TH.									
	Hygia.	Kennedy Town.	Alice Memorial Hospital.	Cattle Depot.	City.	Total.	Increase.	Decrease.	
Admissions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Discharges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under treatment	10	30	18	108	—	166	5	—	—

* A. Genaburger, of Uhlmann & Co.

JULY 12TH.									
Admissions	—	—	1	6	—	7	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	1	6	4	12	6	—	—
Discharges	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Under treatment	10	29	16	108	—	163	—	3	—

JULY 13TH.									
Admissions	—	—	1	2	—	3	—	—	—
Deaths	—	—	2	1	5	2	10	—	—
Discharges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under treatment	10	26	16	105	—	157	—	6	—

JULY 15TH.									
Admissions	—	—	3	—	2	—	5	—	—
Deaths	—	—	2	1	—	1	4	—	—
Discharges	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under treatment	10	28	15	96	—	149	2	—	—

JULY 16TH.									
Admissions	—	—	1	—	6	—	7	2	—
Deaths	—	—	1	—	3	2	6	2	—
Discharges	—	—	—	1	3	—	4	4	—
Under treatment	10	28	14	96	—	148	—	1	—

The Alice Memorial Branch Hospital at Kennedy Town will be closed shortly there being now fortunately no necessity for it.

The Governor of Hongkong is having a "bad time" just at present owing to his methods of dealing with the plague. The Chairman of the Special Sanitary Committee has been teaching him law, the daily papers and their correspondents have done their best to point out to him "the way that he should go," and now the *China Mail*, a one-time staunch supporter of his Excellency, publishes the following unkind allegory, which has special reference to his policy in regard to the Chinese hospital on the borders of Kowloon:—

A HONGKONG KING CANUTH.

(Note.—This title is copyrighted as a cure for intemperance.)

Once upon a time there was a great King, of comely appearance, wonderfully good-hearted, and wise in a way; that is, he went to a great deal of trouble to let people see what a good thing it would have been if he could have kept his mouth shut. Thus he sacrificed their esteem for the sake of teaching a valuable lesson at his own expense; and to warn them against the evils of folly he made foolish exhibitions of himself.

Now, to further open his people's eyes, he made a show of intense ignorance about what concerned his country, and one day, discovering a particularly nasty hole, he put his foot in it. Then some of his courtiers at once cried out that it would be undignified for him to withdraw from that position; having got into the mud, he must in consistency stop there and pretend it was nice. So the King following the example of Canute (who implicitly believed his foolish courtiers, and tried to stop the tide from rising, and then when he failed pretended he had only done it to rebuke them) tried to maintain his absurd attitude and put down his foot harder than ever, and got deeper into the mire.

Then all the people who loved their King were indignant; and all who loved their country were afraid; and all who loved a joke laughed till they burst a button off, and there was a boom in the market price of thread.

But still the courtiers were unconvinced; they got a great number of hirelings to go to the place and applaud; others they got to fix up a lot of artificial surroundings on a beautiful scale—"stage properties," and carefully learnt their parts, and held dress rehearsals. Then when all was ready they got two sheep, and led them to the place, and went through the performance. And the sheep bleated, and the courtiers crowded, and the performers went home marvelling at succeeding with such an easy and cheap show.

But the King, seeing that the object lesson had not yet struck home, and that it takes a delicate surgical operation with a meat-axe to let sense into some people, decided to let the courtiers still have their own way, and let them shove him into

the hole worse and worse, for the sake of the terrible example.

The trouble is, however, that the evil consequences fall on his subjects. Meantime, he stays in his position, with every appearance of being perfectly comfortable. If the appearances do become realities, if the 'stage props' do become genuine articles, if the leopard changes his spots and the Ethiopian his skin, and the Mongolian his complexion, then it will be time to look out for the end of the world and the *début* of the Millennium.

The *Chung Ngai San Po* says:—We are glad to be able to state that the plague in Canton is now nearly finished the admissions of plague patients in the hospitals in the South Gate district being only one or two daily during the past few days, and in those in the West Gate district between fifteen and twenty.

ENGLISH NEWS.

It is a curious coincidence that in England and in the United States legislative measures, described by those opposed to them as a "robbery of the rich," should at the same moment be under discussion. We refer, of course, to the Finance Bill on the one hand and to the Income Tax scheme of the Tariff Bill on the other.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer is sturdy in his resistance to any modifications of the Finance Bill; and he is probably wise in his generation, for the only modification that would satisfy his opponents would be a complete abandonment of the essential part of the scheme, the graduated death duty on a gross assessment of all real and personal property. But the application of the scheme to British capital invested in the colonies is arousing protests from that quarter; and it undoubtedly seems unjust that under any circumstances a man should be taxed twice over. But while a British subject owning property in the colonies would be subject, of course, to the local duty, whatever it might be, he would also become liable, under the new Budget scheme, to the Imperial estate duty, which on a large property might fall very heavily. Suppose, for instance, a British-born colonist who had made by hard work and well-directed enterprise a fortune valued at one million, in Victoria, and who had retired to spend the evening of his days—surely not an undesirable thing from any point of view—in his native land. He would have to pay 10 per cent. to the colonial Government and 8 per cent. in addition to the Imperial Government, all on the same estate. It may be said that the colonies have already submitted to the imposition of existing duties, which touch them very lightly, but the situation has been practically altered by the proposal to enact the graduated charge which, it is believed, will have a restrictive effect on the investment of British capital in colonial enterprises. The colonists assert that the duties to which Sir William Harcourt appeals as a precedent were inherited from the time when there were no self-governing colonies, and that they have recorded protests against the recent extensions of the practice. Past experience should make the British Government shy about having any difference of opinion with its colonies concerning the question of taxation.

In a speech delivered at St. James's Hall, Lord Salisbury thus summed up his objections to the scheme:—

I do not know if any of you understand the death duties. I confess myself to have been seriously puzzled. I only understand one thing from the truculent defiance occasionally launched by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he imagines that he is taxing heavily the richer classes. To that I have no objection to offer. The richer classes are the natural prey of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But it does not always follow that he always catches them when he thinks he has got them. But still, nobody can object to his trying. I do, however, object to this desire to rample the classes under foot being treated as if it were like charity, that covers a multitude of sins. Whenever any objection is offered to his Budget, from the point of view of logic or finance or any other consideration, his sole answer is that

he is taxing the richer classes and that therefore we ought to be content. Well, if he is taxing the richer classes, at least let him devise a machinery which will do what he intends, and not tax the poorer classes instead. And not only the poorer classes, for among the other ingenuities of this strange Budget he is contriving to furnish a rock of offence to our brethren across the water in the colonies. . . . What will be the general result of the new method of taxation? Every country house in the country, great and small, down to the smallest, supports a large number of people. There are a large number of people who work for the owner in various capacities—some capacities of pleasure, some capacities of usefulness. They work for him as cultivators of the land, as gardeners, as game keepers, as bricklayers and carpenters who keep up the houses on the estate; but if you take away from a man four years of his income he is obliged to drop all that expense; and the measure, which merely at first sight inconvenienced a man who is more or less rich will in its ultimate effect dislocate the industry of a whole district, and condemn a great many humble people—who never heard of death duties, and are only trying to live on their daily wage as best they can—to starvation or the workhouse. Now, I maintain that it is not necessary to produce all this inconvenience in order to attain this one object of taxing rich men, and I condemn most heartily this Budget, not on account of its object, but on account of the extreme and phenomenal clumsiness with which it has been constructed. It is the worst piece of work—the most hasty, superficial piece of work—ever presented to Parliament.

We should say that the argument in the latter part of our extract was one of the most superficial pieces of rhetorical claptrap ever presented by an ex-prime minister to an educated audience. It is obvious that the same argument applies to all taxes whatever; if the money had not been demanded by the State, it would have spent by the owner in some other way. The avowed object of the bill is to apply a tax in such a manner that expenditure by the rich in luxuries will be especially curtailed and if the bill should lead, for instance, to a diminished expenditure in game-preserving we should think this a notable point in its favour.

It is extremely interesting to compare a political map of Africa in the present year with one drawn fourteen of fifteen years ago, and to note how, what was then a thin line of colour round the margin of the continent has now spread inwards till there is hardly any white space left. Such a comparison helps us to understand the increasing importance of African questions in European politics. It is a little difficult to obtain from the home papers a perfectly clear idea of the latest question of this kind—the Anglo-Belgian Convention, or, as it is more correct to call it, the Convention between England and the Congo Free State.

Along the Eastern border of the Congo Free State lie, from south to north, the following: a portion of British Central Africa, Lake Tanganyika, a portion of German East Africa, Uganda, and British East Africa. The Convention arranges for the cession by the Congo Free State to England of a narrow strip of territory lying along the boundary of German East Africa, thus connecting British Central Africa with Uganda, British East Africa, and the head waters of the Nile. A glance at the map of Africa will show that, with our predominant influence in Egypt, this means an English line across Africa from north to south. The publication of the terms of this convention has raised a storm of indignation both in France and in Germany—a storm quite unexpected if we may credit the English Foreign Office, which in this matter must certainly have been sadly wanting either in sincerity or in foresight.

The German protest came first. Germany contends that it is not competent for England and the Congo Free State to enter into any arrangement of this kind upon the German frontier without the consent of Germany; and there is further a great deal of irritation aroused by what is regarded as the unfriendly manner in which the arrangement was carried out without intimation to Germany.

When we consider the circumstances under which the Congo Free State came into being we can fully sympathise with Germany's im-

tation at such a negotiation being undertaken without consulting her in the matter; and we are glad to hope that the anger she exhibited was rather at this breach of international etiquette than that she considers us as likely to be unpleasant neighbours in Central Africa.

The attitude taken by the French in the matter is less easy to justify, but quite easy to understand. We do not, by the Congo agreement, become neighbours to France, but we open up a way from our South African possessions to the head-waters of the Nile. The French, who have from first to last distrusted our good faith in the matter of Egypt, probably regard this as a renewed proof of perfidious Albion's intention to maintain in her own hands the Nile from the source to the Delta.

The French newspapers, however, have seldom said anything more ill-natured of England than is said of France in a recent number of the *Saturday Review*—always a truculent journal whether in dealing with foreign politics or with domestic affairs. "By general consent of third parties, the French, though much pleasanter companions than ourselves, are not nearly as good neighbours; and in their colonies more particularly they are apt to be possessed by a hot and restless spirit of encroachment and quarrel-seeking. They really do believe (what no Englishman with a little brains ever quite brings himself to believe) that the bestowal of their presence and rule upon the world at large is a sacred mission for themselves and an unquestioned blessing for the others. Added to which the ignorance of Frenchmen is colossal, and their docility to whoso speaks with an air of authority enormous."

"Oh wad some power the giftie gie us; . . . Why, that very claim on the part of us Englishmen, 'that the bestowal of our presence on the world at large is a sacred mission for ourselves and an unquestionable blessing for the others,' is one heard throughout the land in connection with every fresh effort after territorial aggrandisement. *Ergo*, if the *Saturday's* contention be true, either Englishmen with a little brains are few and far between, or, and this is what our neighbours think, the claim that it is England's mission to civilize the world is merely a canting trick to excuse an unwarranted act of aggression. It is certain that nations are not helped to understand one another by such newspapers as the *Saturday Review*."

The *Pall Mall* takes a less insular view of the situation:—

"Africa is a big place. But it is not big enough to contain England, France, Germany, Portugal, and Italy. And when England starts with a 'Cape Town to Cairo' idea, while France sets herself to expand across the continent the other way, it is obvious that there is a point somewhere in the middle at which the two must meet. And that point has now been reached. Of course we are bound to maintain that England is in the right. We have acquired a notion, not without some show of reason, that England is the residuary legatee of the inheritance of the earth. A country may be unexplored and valueless, but we experience a sense of personal wrong if another nation goes and sticks up a flag upon it. 'Omne ignotum pro-Britannico' is the motto upon which the British Empire has been built. I do not know that either Great Britain or France has any particular right to slices of Africa, except that they want those slices. And the one that wants the most will probably get them."

To return to the Congo Free State Convention. With regard to France the Government has agreed to review all African questions pending between it and the French Government. How the difficulty with Germany is to be settled has not yet been made manifest. The death of the Sultan of Morocco turned attention for a time to another quarter of Africa, and will perhaps bring about a better feeling between England and her continental neighbours. For happily nobody suspects England of designs on Morocco; and France, Germany, and England seem inclined to join hands to preserve the *status quo*, and to prevent any aggressive thoughts from entering the mind of Spain

or Italy. The *Cologne Gazette*, however, was unable to refer even to the Morocco question without displaying a certain amount of irritation:—"After our recent experiences of English diplomacy in connexion with the Congo agreement and of Spanish diplomacy in connexion with our commercial treaty, neither of those countries can rely so implicitly upon our friendly co-operation and goodwill as they might confidently have looked for in other circumstances. It is time for Germany to show that, apart from what she owes to her position in Europe, she is quite determined not to be treated as a *quantité négligeable* in African questions."

It is said that the members of the European Happy Family should continue to eye one another with so much distrust.

Before we quit the subject of Africa we should like to give an interesting extract from Sir Gerald Portal's posthumous work on "The Mission to Uganda," which has just been published. After pointing out the necessity for a railway to that region, and saying that in his opinion the zebra is the most suitable beast of burden for Central Africa, he goes on to criticise the animal commonly employed in this capacity:—"As an animal of burden, man is out and out the worst. He eats more, carries less, is more liable to sickness, gets over less ground, is more expensive, more troublesome, and in every way less satisfactory than the meanest four-footed creature that can be trained, induced, or forced to carry a load." Sir Gerald's opinion is that nothing but a combination of the advantages of slave dealing with the necessities of transport could have brought about the general employment of so costly and unsatisfactory a means of carrying goods.

The following amusing story is from the Paris correspondent of *The Times*:—

I learnt one day that a newly-appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs had been conversing with an Ambassador. The latter having urged a particular argument, the Minister shrugged his shoulders and exclaimed, "Allons donc." The Ambassador had a moment of surprise. "Excuse me," he said, "but if you had been in the presence of my Sovereign would you have answered him, 'Allons donc'?" "Certainly not," rejoined the Minister. "Then pray do not forget," added the Ambassador, "that I represent him."

A Reuter's telegram to *The Times* from Norfolk, Virginia, U.S.A., dated June 9th, runs as follows:—

According to intelligence from Newport News a band of men, disguised as negroes, stripped, tarred, and feathered Dr. Stone, a medical man in the town, on account of a pamphlet which he wrote denouncing the recent shooting affair.

The mob warned him that he would be lynched if he was caught in Newport News after six days. Dr. Stone is a British subject, and has applied to Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, for protection and indemnity for the insult offered to him.

We saw an account of this disgraceful assault in an American paper, but in this it was not stated that Dr. Stone was a British subject.

The French anarchist Meunier, who was recently committed by Sir John Bridge for extradition on two charges of murder and attempted murder in Paris, made an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* to discharge him on several grounds, the chief of which was the want of proof of identity. The case was argued before Mr. Justice Cave and Mr. Justice Collins. The application for a *habeas corpus* was refused. The most interesting point in the case occurred at the close of Mr. Justice Cave's judgment:—

"Then as to the point that the offence of the explosion at the barracks was 'political,' to constitute a political offence it must appear that there were two parties or factions struggling for power and each seeking to impose its rule upon the other, and here there was no such conflict. The persons with whom the prisoner was connected were rather the enemies of all Governments, and their crimes were rather directed against the people generally than the Government; and he was very clearly of opinion that this was not a political offence but a crime against citizens, and he came to the conclusion, therefore, that there were no grounds for discharging the prisoner, and that the application for a *habeas corpus* must be refused."

Mr. Justice Collins concurred.

FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND THE KOREAN AFFAIR.

SOME of the vernacular journals, notably the *Fiji Shimpō*, express concern about the statements and views circulated by the foreign press with regard to the Korean affair. Attention is drawn specially to a telegram sent to the London *Times* from Tientsin representing China in the light of a patient peace-keeper, and Japan in that of a resolute peace-breaker. China, according to this statement, is said to have despatched troops to Korea primarily at the request of the Korean Government in order to quell an insurrection, and secondarily in pursuance of her suzerain rights in the peninsula. It is added that, having quelled the insurrection, she would have withdrawn her troops, and indeed signified her readiness to do so had not Japan, who had despatched troops for purely aggressive purposes, refused to retire simultaneously. From these premises it is inferred that Japan is deliberately bent upon disturbing the tranquillity of the Orient, interrupting the course of trade, and inflicting all the horrors of war upon herself and her neighbour. The *Fiji Shimpō* repeats a warning uttered by it at the outset of the trouble, namely, that the Government should take pains to prevent the circulation of these false rumours or to correct them if circulated. The *Fiji* speaks wisely, but on the whole we do not think that the Japanese need be much troubled about these misrepresentations. Every public event presents an occasion to a certain class of newsmongers and sensation-makers to air their own perspicacity. Some, indeed, obey more sinister proclivities. Even here in Yokohama, for example, we have a newspaper which from the very beginning of the Korean complication has put the worst possible construction on Japan's actions and devoted its columns to creating an unjust prejudice against her. The Japanese must be prepared for this sort of thing. There is a section in the foreign community that entertains feelings by no means friendly to Japan, regarding her as a power with unjustifiable pretensions and believing that they discover in her people conceit so dangerous as to need a sound drubbing in the interests of the world at large. These folks may be honest in their convictions or they may be merely malevolent, but in either case they find journalists to echo their sentiments. The trouble is not to be averted so long as men are what they are, and so long as newspapers reflect all sorts and conditions of opinion. But Japan may be sure of getting justice in the end. Truth always prevails, and the great journals of the West manage to reach the truth in the long run in however deep a well of falsehood or ignorance it may be sunk for the moment. Japan's procedure in Korea finds a parallel in England's action in Egypt, and is just-

fiable by considerations at least as powerful and logical as those that dictated the bombardment of Alexandria. The force of Great Britain's example will certainly be recognized. For the rest we can be sure that this page of Japan's history will be scrutinized with as much interest as any part of her remarkable modern annals has excited. An Oriental power, she is undertaking the propagandism of Occidental civilization in a neighbouring Oriental State, and is prepared to enforce her creed by the aid of arms, if necessary. That is a spectacle wholly new in the story of human progress, and its novelty, no less than its importance, will secure for it the attention of publicists incapable of being misled by petty slanders or selfish falsehoods.

A GREAT JAPANESE MERCHANT.

PEOPLE are accustomed to say that trade has always been a despised profession in Japan, and that its votaries have stood at the bottom of the social scale. But though that is true generally, there are exceptions. Japan has had her merchant princes, as we are forcibly reminded by the issue of a book entitled "Miike." The Miike coal-mines are the property of the Mitsui Company. Nearly 300 years have now elapsed since a feudal noble, YECHIGO-NO-KAMI, of Ise Province, finding his means somewhat straitened, had recourse to the expedient of *saké*-brewing. He opened a store in Kyoto and another in Yedo, but he does not appear to have been remarkably successful in business. He did succeed in one thing, however, namely, in reconciling his family to the idea of trade. His fourth son seems to have been a born merchant. We have no record whether he abandoned the *saké* business, but if he continued it he did so in subordination to a trade that soon developed much larger dimensions, namely, that of piece-goods, which has ever since remained the principal business of the Mitsui family. Who is there that does not know the huge store, "Yechigo-ya," in Tokyo, crowded with customers from year's end to year's end, and peopled by an army of shopmen and clerks that move about with an air of assured prosperity in the dignified obscurity of the vast building? Probably the general public have forgotten that the monster shop derives its name from the title of its noble founder, but history preserves the record. How were the foundations of this great business laid? It has been said by a wise man that there are as good fish in the sea as ever came out of it; an aphorism which, when applied to trade, means that the present offers just as many opportunities of growing rich as ever the past did, could we only detect and utilize them. It is sometimes difficult to believe the doctrine, especially when we examine such a story as that now before us, and find what large areas of the field of modern

trade still remained fallow three hundred years ago in Japan, when HACHIROYEMON, the aforesaid fourth son of YECHIGO-NO-KAMI, set his land to the plough of commerce. The transmission of money was one of the prominent difficulties of the time. The feudal chiefs, who kept great establishments in the capital cities as well as in the provinces, were obliged to transmit large sums in gold and silver hither and thither, and a similar necessity devolved upon the Tokugawa Regency in collecting its revenues or making local disbursements. HACHIROYEMON'S shrewdness detected the chance that such an absence of facilities presented. He inaugurated a system of bills of exchange. Thus he would receive money at his branch stores throughout the provinces and pay it in Yedo, Osaka, or Kyoto, or *vice versa*. For such service he made no charge, or at any rate, a charge so small as to be inconsiderable. His plan was to invest the money in goods at the producing centres, and transport his purchases for sale in the city where the money had to be repaid. By this process he soon obtained the command of large sums of capital. Meanwhile he introduced another great reform. It had never been the general custom in Japan to pay ready money for goods. Time was always given to suit a purchaser's convenience. This system is said to have worked excellently in early eras before men fully understood the possibilities of dishonesty. But by and by they discovered the advantages of not discharging a debt, and then tradesmen, in self-protection, began to make an additional charge of twenty, thirty, or forty per cent. for goods sold on credit. Out of this grew the abuses of two prices, bargaining and cutting, habits that were in full vogue when HACHIROYEMON opened his stores. He quickly grasped the situation, and attached to all his goods fixed prices—ready-money prices—from which he never abated a cash and which were conspicuously lower than the charges of other merchants. Such popularity did his business acquire by these methods that, after a time, the volume of his trade in piece-goods alone aggregated from 30 to 40 million *riyo* annually, a sum that must be quintupled or sextupled for purposes of comparison with the money of the present period. It was thus that the great business of Mitsui developed. The piece-goods department has undergone little change in all these years, but the exchange operations became, from the early days of the *Meiji era*, a regular banking business, so that the Mitsui Ginko is now one of the solidest and most flourishing institutions of the kind in Japan. Ever since HACHIROYEMON'S time a rigid code of house law has been observed. He had 13 sons and 5 daughters, and at his death the family was represented by the head house and seven branches, all working together in the business, and sharing its responsibilities,

all making its success their unique object, and all strictly subject to the family law, one article of which provided that if the head of any section of the MITSUI failed to observe that law, or from any cause whatever showed incapacity for business, he was at once obliged to go into retirement, his place being taken by the next in order of blood relationship. There are now eleven MITSUI families, forming one Company, and engaged in four classes of business; namely, the *Mitsui Ginko* (Bank), of which the heads are Messrs. MITSUI HACHIROEMON, MOTONOSUKE, TAKAYASU, HACHIROJIRO, and MORINOSUKE; the *Gofukuten* (Yechigo-ya), of which the heads are Messrs. MITSUI TAKUYEMON and FUKUTARO; the *Bussan Kaisha* (Products Company), of which the heads are Messrs. MITSUI TAKENOSUKE and YONOSUKE; and the *Kwanan Kaisha* (Mining Company), of which the heads are Messrs. MITSUI SABUROSUKE and GENYEMON. It is by the last that the book mentioned above has been issued. We have not left ourselves space to refer to it here at any length, so well worthy of prefatory comment did the annals of the Miike House appear, for certainly few countries can boast a commercial house of such antiquity which, from the first, has retained such large dimensions. It is difficult to arrive at any accurate estimate of the capital now possessed by the family. Being for the most part invested in various kinds of securities, its value as an available asset is not easily determined. But the best informed Japanese place it at not less than twenty millions of *yen*.

THE PARNELLITES AND THE INVINCIBLES.

WHEN BURKE and CAVENDISH were stabbed to death in Phoenix Park, Dublin, the chain of evidence that would have effectually bound the criminals lacked one link—a mysterious personage known at the time as "No. 1" and afterwards vaguely identified as P. J. P. TYNAN. The brutal deed strongly stirred England's heart and seemed not unlikely to raise an overwhelming storm of indignation against Irish nationalism. Whether to avoid that untoward result or in obedience to honest conviction, PARNELL and his friends issued a manifesto denouncing the assassination and denying any shadow of responsibility for it. There were those who ascribed this proclamation to political strategy, insisting that the "Invincibles" who planned and performed the deed of blood, were hand and glove with PARNELL and the other Nationalist leaders, and that the latter's disavowal was a necessity which they would gladly have avoided. That was the view taken by *The Times*—a view which the great journal ventilated and elaborated with all the vast resources and large ability at its command, the upshot being the celebrated Judicial Inquiry which cost *The Times* £100,000 and left the

public uncertain what to believe and what to reject. The Inquiry came to an end nearly five years ago, and there has now been published a book by no less a personage than "No. 1" himself; a book that vindicates the soundness of *The Times'* judgment and seems to fix indelibly upon PARNELL and his associates the indirect guilt of the Phoenix Park murder. It is true that PATRICK TYNAN can not be called an unimpeachable witness. But there is no apparent reason to doubt his veracity in this instance. He does not write for the purpose of making any exposures. His revelations are merely incidental to the general purpose of his book, which is to urge the final abandonment of constitutional agitation in Ireland, and the inauguration of a policy of dynamite and terror. He is mad enough to imagine that by such methods England could be compelled to surrender her claims on the island, and he professes to believe that the object of the British Government is to crush the life out of any movement toward Irish independence by fostering the Home-Rule fable. Hence the side light that he throws upon the connection between the Parnellites and the Invincibles is not discredited by the appearance of any direct motive. He asserts emphatically that all but two members of the Invincibles' executive were high officials in the Parnellite Irish Government; that the "Invincibles" were, in fact, the Land-leaguers under a new name; that in every province of Ireland the Invincible propaganda was spread by leading Parnellites; that before the Phoenix Park murder the Parnellite Government, which was also the executive of the Invincibles, decided that there was no alternative but to meet the "assassin rule" of Briton by force, and that a word from the Parnellite headquarters would have at once stopped the murder plot. TYNAN denies that he himself had any direct connection with the murder, though he admits that he was a party to the policy of which it was a result. He claims, also, that the vengeance of the Invincibles was directed, not against BURKE and CAVENDISH as individuals, but against the Chief and Under Secretary as officials, the "two bureaucrats" of Dublin Castle. The three men charged with the actual commission of the crime purchased the knives through a recruit and had them carried to Dublin by a lady. The immediate cause of the murder—which is euphemistically termed a "removal"—was a conflict between the police and the people of Ballina, in Mayo, on which occasion some children were killed by the fire of the police. TYNAN describes the foul deed thus:—

"The new chief of the British murder society had scarcely more than arrived in Dublin Castle to attend the mummeries attached to the installation of a new usurping Governor-General of Ireland to represent his sovereign, when he was made aware that he should be guarded as his predecessor was. The person who conveyed this information to him was the permanent official, the under-

secretary of the bureau of assassination. This official was stained with many crimes committed against Ireland, he was a rebel and a renegade in the employ of her foes, and yet his black offences were venal compared to those of this newcomer, his chief.

"The Invincible chief never for a moment lost sight of the probability, amounting almost to a certainty, of an alarm being given which would arouse the garrison and change the whole complexion of the attack. But this in all human probability could not occur before the chiefs of the British murder gang were destroyed. They knew the closing of the Park gates would more than probably follow any noisy commotion, which would also be the signal for the constabulary barracks, which were near by, to pour forth re-enforcements of armed men.

"Every precaution that human ingenuity could devise was taken so that there could be no blunder. That these chiefs of the murder bureau should be slain was of paramount importance, even if the sacred band perished and every man should be left bleeding on the greensward or roadway, near the Phoenix monument. This could not be accomplished, their leader knew well, without numbers of foes biting the dust. The Invincibles were prepared to sell their lives dearly. The sacred band went into the park that afternoon with the impression, which was more strongly shared by the leaders, that they could not possibly hope to expect such swift and rapid success to reward their efforts as came to pass; they went there expecting the 'suppression' of the Secretaries would almost certainly bring on a combat to the death.

"The newly arrived chief of the British assassination bureau in Ireland met his confederate, the Under Secretary, in Phoenix Park, by appointment, and not by accident, as was supposed. The subject of their conference was Forster's dangerous position, which the new invader received with incredulity. The Under Secretary spoke of increasing the vigilance and the number of official guards. Some of these guards were careless and, not expecting any attack, were to be seen loitering about. The two confederates were discussing the subject of Forster's danger when the Invincibles came up. The hearts of those present stood still for a moment as if their pulsation had ceased, and fingers were mechanically pressed upon the concealed weapons each man bore on his person.

"Every ear is strained for the shout of rage from the scattered foe, or a signal gun, sure to be re-echoed by the rattle of small arms. But it passed away; no alarms are sounded. The Secretaries are stretched upon the ground. Ireland has struck her assailant and invader back again. In the persons of the chieftains the foe is slain. The four Invincibles mount the car and are driving off, when the Irish paladin who struck the first blow leaves the side of his more youthful yet gallant comrade and steps again upon the ground. As if in protest against remaining concealed, his revolver has sprung on the sod. The young man coolly stepped down and picked up his weapon, and, resuming his place on the car, the vehicle quickly disappears."

TYNAN'S book proves, in fact—if we may accept its evidence—that the assertions of *The Times* about "Parnellism and Crime" were not only absolutely true as far as they went, but that they might have gone a great deal farther without transgressing the limits of truth. PIGOTT, it says, was deceived in one matter, but was correct in the main points of his allegations.

Of course these very damaging revelations have evoked a counterblast. Certain Irishmen declare that TYNAN'S book was written to assist the campaign of Lord SALISBURY and the Tories, and that, before its publication, copious extracts from it had been embodied in circulars of which millions are kept ready for distribution on the dissolution of Parliament. That is simply laughable, of course. But we can well imagine that this work of TYNAN'S will add materially to the discredit into which the Irish party has fallen.

Original from

THE VICEROY LI & THE "JIYU."

IT is a pity that the organ of a great political party should descend to such shallow slanders as that circulated by the *Jiyu* with reference to the Viceroy Li. Our contemporary represents the great Chinese statesman as having received from Korea 150,000 taels in consideration of his agreeing that the little kingdom, in reply to a categorical question from China, should declare itself independent. The story is too silly to be even laughable. One of the things that chiefly trouble thinking men in connection with the present crisis is its possible effect upon the reputation of the Viceroy. He is preëminently the Chinaman to whose initiative, always exercised with admirable prudence, the world attributes whatever progressive steps China has taken during the past twenty years. That he should retain his influence unimpaired and continue to apply it in the right direction are consummations to be devoutly desired in the interests of civilization. Now, unfortunately, it is to the Viceroy Li that the management of China's relations with Korea has been entrusted ever since they included any elements of international complication. So autocratic has the Viceroy's power been in this respect that in China he is not uncommonly spoken of as the ruling king of Korea. To his account, therefore, will be placed the entire responsibility of any serious trouble in the peninsula. In China statesmen are judged, uniquely by results. If they fail, they fall. No allowance is made for the circumstances with which they may have had to deal. Inability to shape circumstances to their own ends is accounted incapacity to govern. The Viceroy's management of Korean affairs invites strong criticism from a Western point of view. But when we remember what a huge mass of prejudice and conservatism the Viceroy has to move in order to admit a ray of really progressive civilization into any sphere of his administration, we find a thousand extenuations of the apparently invertebrate and shuffling policy pursued by him in the peninsula. At any rate he is the main-spring of Chinese progress, and were his influence eliminated the slowly-moving machine would be brought altogether to rest. Yet this is precisely the man whom the irony of fate condemns to stand in apparent opposition to Japan's progressive programme in Korea. Of the Viceroy's conduct toward her, Japan has certainly no reason to complain. He has always been friendly, always appreciative, and always liberal. Could he follow his own inclinations, we may be sure that he would coöperate frankly with this empire in the task of educating Korea's capacity to be independent. With the Viceroy Li the Japanese ought to sympathize heartily in this crisis. Its issue may involve his downfall; that it may involve the

downfall of the one Chinese statesman honestly desirous of promoting in his own country the very reforms that Japan has now undertaken to promote in Korea. We are surprised that a newspaper like the *Jiyu* does not appreciate this phase of the situation, and that instead of attributing miserably sordid motives and mean actions to the great Viceroy it does not take pains to make clear to its readers the cruel dilemma in which he is placed and the disastrous consequence to the general progress of the Orient that would be involved in his downfall.

"THESE BE THY GODS O ISRAEL."

(COMMUNICATED).

A CONTEMPORARY publishes, without comment, the following epigram: *Out of ten men nine are born to work for the tenth. Resolve to be the tenth.* This appears to express the sincere opinion of the management of the paper, for in a leading article published in the same column we find this passage: "The labourers in the United States have been so pampered by high wages and frequent concessions that they have become most despotic. A revolution was inevitable. Labour has to find its level in every country, and it is the process of finding it to which so much objection is taken. But the labourers will find in the long run that they must succumb, or the whole fabric of society as at present constituted will be overturned." In truth this is the alternative. We ourselves do not think that the labourers will succumb, and as for the prospect that the whole fabric of society as at present constituted will be overturned, we regard it with considerable equanimity. We hope indeed, and believe, that before long society will bow before the inevitable, and that then, while the process of change that began almost imperceptibly a few decades back will be rendered swifter and more efficacious, we may no longer be troubled by that disastrous industrial war which was an inevitable factor in the early days of the social revolution.

A substitution of a nobler ideal than that expressed by our contemporary's epigram will be at once the most potent factor, the clearest measure, and the most important result of the change. On the other hand, the gospel of idleness, the gospel of robbery, the gospel of parasitism, is at once the mainstay of the present system, and the most poisonous of its fruits. We call it the gospel of idleness because its ideal is not that steady labour for social ends which is man's chief good, but a full measure of the ignoble cunning that enables a man to shirk his share of the common duty. We call it the gospel of robbery because of the fruit of each man's labour part belongs to himself and part to the social organism, and the "tenth man" steals from the

labourer and from society. We call it the gospel of parasitism because the idle rich, to enter whose ranks is the aim of most educated men of our time, are parasites on the social organism.

The ideal that is to replace this gospel of unrighteousness, and to be the basis of a social organization founded upon justice instead of upon spoliation, is not a new ideal. Though not a peculiar product of Christianity, though far from being associated with historic Christianity, though likely in the future to be influential not so much because it is an embodiment of the best and most practical portion of Christian teaching as because it is one of the clearest principles of economic science, yet this ideal was never better expressed than by the greatest of CHRIST'S apostles.

Neither did we eat any man's bread for nought; but wrought with labour and travail night and day, that we might not be chargeable to any of you: not because we have not power, but to make ourselves an ensample unto you to follow us. For even when we were with you, this we commanded you, that if any would not work, neither should he eat.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

UNE RECTIFICATION.

MONSIEUR LE DIRECTEUR.—J'apprends par votre estimable journal que j'ai été représenté à mon insu, dans la presse japonaise, comme ayant accepté de "mettre au point" en français une pièce qui doit être prochainement jouée à Kabukiza. Je tiens à déclarer qu'au point de vue littéraire, je n'ai rien de commun avec cette pièce, et que par conséquent j'en dégage absolument ma responsabilité.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Directeur, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée,

MICHEL REVON.

Nikko, le 19 juillet, 1894.

(TRANSLATION).

A DISCLAIMER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I learn from your valuable paper that I have been unwittingly represented, in the Japanese press, as having undertaken to put the finishing touches to the French version of a piece shortly to be played at the Kabuki Theatre. I beg to state that from the literary point of view I have nothing whatever to do with this piece, and that consequently I am entirely free from responsibility in the matter.

Believe me, Sir, yours most truly,

MICHEL REVON.

Nikko, July 19th, 1894.

[We have great pleasure in publishing M. Revon's disclaimer and we regret that we are responsible for the dissemination of the misstatement of the Japanese press concerning his connection with the play about to be performed at the Kabuki Theatre.—ED., J.W.M.]

THE JIZENKAI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you permit me to say a few words in regard to the Jizenkai Hospital, the one charity in Yokohama, so far as I know, for the Japanese and under their control.

Having been interested in the Jizenkai during its early struggle with great needs, small means, and indifference on the part of all but a few, it is a special pleasure to note the success it has won which is doubtless due to the fact that it meets a felt want in the community. The hospital is an outgrowth of the Fujin Jizenkai (Japanese Ladies' Benevolent Society) by which organization it was planned and built. Both have grown so large

now, though, that they must, of necessity, be under the management of separate committees, though each still contributes to the success of the other. To show how much such an institution is needed, it is only necessary to refer to the recent earthquake when many poor victims must have died had there been no place to receive them without pay, as they had no money. This being the only place, its supporters must feel compensated for their efforts, by that one opportunity to save life and spare suffering.

The hospital records show that of the twenty-five sufferers carried there on that dreadful day, all but the four, who died almost at once, have recovered and been dismissed, except three, and they are convalescent. Some were so seriously wounded that their recovery reflects great credit on Dr. Rokkaku, who performed the operations.

A visit to the hospital to-day showed ten patients, including the three not yet fully recovered from the effects of the earthquake. There was one poor woman, so burned by the explosion of a lamp that she cannot stand or sit, but must lie flat on her face. Everything possible is being done to relieve her and she is doing well, but one shudders to think of her suffering had there been no such place to which she could go. A sick baby with its sick mother, especially appealed to one's sympathy. I found on enquiry, that while the hospital is no well supplied with *futons*, sheets, and cheap garments for adults, there is no stock of clothing for babies, such as the one there now. As two or three yards of cloth is sufficient for one little *kimono*, I trust that this want may be also met, for the sake of the poor little people. Some picture books, too, would be enjoyed by such sufferers as the one first mentioned, the one who must lie on her face, or nearly so, for still a long time. Besides those in the hospital many receive medicine only, and in this way much suffering is relieved. In still another way is the hospital a good thing in the community, as the following instance will show. I met a man who seemed to be horribly in need of medical attention, a beggar. I had no means of testing his case, so told him to go to the hospital at Negishi. Later, I went to see if he had been there, and what was needed. Nothing had been seen of him, so I concluded that the hospital had saved me from wasting money on an impostor. This is no small matter where one has a desire to relieve real distress (as who has not?) as well as an objection to being imposed upon. I believe the hospital to be worthy of support, and that it is doing a benevolent work that is greatly needed among the poor of Yokohama.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Yokohama, July 20th, 1894.

AUSTRALIAN EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In no part of the civilised world are the advantages of education more appreciated than in Australia, especially in New South Wales. In that colony, according to Mr. Coghlan, the Government statistician, great as has been the rate of material progress, that of intellectual advancement has been much more rapid. At the Census of 1881, out of the 751,468 persons enumerated, there were 195,029, or very nearly 26 per cent., unable to read; at the Census of 1891, out of a population (exclusive of aborigines) of 1,123,954 persons, only 244,398, or 21.7 per cent., were returned as unable to read. Included in the number last given, there were 165,781 children of four years of age and under, so that there were only 78,617 persons, or 7 per cent. of the population five years of age and over, who were unable to read—a very small proportion when it is remembered that the number includes Chinese, Polynesians, and others. Another gauge of educational progress is to be found in the records of the marriage registers signed by marks. The earliest official record of marriages was for the year 1857, when, out of 5,804 persons married, 1,636 or 28.4 per cent. were unable to sign the marriage register. During 1891 the number of such persons was only 521, or 3.1 per cent. of the total number married. This rate of progress is simply marvellous. The residuum of population not yet educated is already very small, and, more over, of the 521 persons using marks a large proportion were not born in New South Wales, but arrived in this colony too late in life to avail themselves of its educational system. According to the last report of the New South Wales Department of Public Instruction for 1892-3, estimating the mean population of the colony for 1892 at 1,189,775, the population of the statutory school age was 223,948. Of this number, 174,230 or 77.8 per cent. attended State schools, and 49,712, or 22.2 per cent., received instruction in private schools and at home.

untaught. The latest returns of private schools attendance show the total enrolment to be 46,380, of which 33,870 pupils were between the ages of 6 and 14, showing that of the total statutory school population of 223,948 about 208,100, or 93 per cent., were enrolled at State and private schools, whilst 15,848, or 7 per cent., were taught at home, had left school after satisfying the standards of the Act, or remained untaught. In addition to pupils of the statutory school age, 29,298 under 6 years of age, and 20,951 over 14 years were also enrolled for school attendance—37,739 at state schools, and 12,510 at private schools. Thus, of 315,062 children in the colony between the ages of 4 and 15 years, 211,969 attended state schools, and 46,380 attended private schools; while the remainder, 56,713 received instruction at home, had completed their education, or were untaught. The course of instruction in the various schools is of a most comprehensive character, including, according to class, reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, geography, history, drawing, music, Euclid, Latin, natural science, and other subjects. The Kindergarten system has been introduced into several of the schools. The supply of teachers is obtained from three sources—the two training colleges, ex-pupil teachers who do not enter a training college; and young persons, not less than 18 years of age, who have been mostly educated in the public schools of the colony, and who undergo a short course of training under qualified teachers. Few teachers trained outside the colony find employment under the department. The total number of teachers of all ranks, including those in the high schools, was 4,636, the salaries of the principal teachers ranging from £108 to £400 per annum. The total net State expenditure on public instruction in 1892 was £690,870. This does not include the grants for technical and higher education. During the five years ending 1892, New South Wales spent no less than £3,107,695 of public money on the work of primary instruction, a fact not without significance in estimating the probable future of the colony.

Yours, etc.,

JOHN PLUMMER.

Sydney, April 23rd.

BUYING AND SELLING LAND IN AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—One of the things which most readily impress a new chum in New South Wales is the ease with which land is transferred from the hands of one person to those of another. There is very little real trouble in the matter, sales and purchases being effected with almost the same ease and facility as in the case of any ordinary marketable commodity. This is the result of the working of the Real Property Act, which embodies the system of land registration introduced into South Australia by the late Sir R. R. Torrens. It was adopted in New South Wales in 1862. It is not obligatory to bring private land under its provisions, but any land may be brought under it, and all Crown land granted since 1862 is subject to the Act. Advantage has been taken to an enormous extent of the general simplicity and utility of its provisions. By the end of the year 1875, when the Act had been in operation only thirteen years, 3,139,525 acres, valued at £6,447,484, had been brought under the Act, and the acreage has been swelling ever since, not only by titles to land granted prior to January 1st, 1863, gradually coming on to the registers, but also by the alienation by auction sales of the waste lands of the Crown, and by the system of free selection. The working of the Act is extremely simple and economical. An owner who wishes land placed on the register has to make application and submit all his title-deeds for examination: he also is required to make oath of the value of the land. Public notices of the application have to be issued, and any person may enter a caveat against it. The time for lodging a caveat lapses from thirty-five to seventy days after publication of notice in the Government *Gazette* unless proceedings are taken and notice thereof served on the Registrar-General, or unless an Injunction is obtained from the Supreme Court restraining the Registrar-General from bringing the land therein referred to under the provision of the Act. Further, machinery is provided for obtaining decisions on any doubtful or disputed point, and there is a general right of appeal to the Supreme Court. When the title has been approved, the name of the owner is entered on the register, and a certificate of title is issued. The former title-deeds, so far as they have exclusive reference to the land in question, are cancelled by the Registrar-General. On being entered as owner, the applicant acquires a title

which, subject only to such incumbrances or interests as are entered on the register, is an indefeasible one. Provision, however, is made for the subsequent invalidation of a certificate of title, if it can be shown to have been obtained by fraud. If the certificate of title should have been lost, a copy of it attested by the Registrar-General will suffice for all the purposes for which the original certificate was good. After the land has been brought under the provisions of the Act, all future dealings with it become extremely simplified, the land being transferred or dealt with by short instruments framed according to certain simple statutory forms, which in their turn are duly registered. A new owner acquiring land by such a transfer may either have a fresh certificate of title issued to him, or an endorsement showing the transfer put upon the old one. In addition to the advantages of facility in dealing with land, the registered owner obtains the enormous one of having his land protected against the Statute of Limitations, and therefore not liable to be taken from him by any amount of adverse possession. No instrument dealing with land is effectual until registered. Persons who enter into contracts with a registered owner must either trust to his honour or protect themselves by entering a caveat. Over and above the costs of advertisement, when an application is lodged fees have to be paid upon the several acts which the Statute enjoins or allows; but ordinarily these fees are of comparatively small amount, and a further charge of 3d. in the £ of the sworn value of the land is levied upon all applicants. This impost is applied to the creation of an assurance fund, which now amounts to a large sum, and exists to be drawn upon for the indemnification of the Government in the event of a title being wrongly given; and it is a signal proof of the excellence of the system, and of the smoothness of its working, that neither in New South Wales nor elsewhere has this fund been drawn on to any considerable extent.

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN PLUMMER.

THE GRAND HOTEL, LIMITED.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in the Grand Hotel, Limited, was held in the Banqueting Room on Monday afternoon. There were present Mr. J. F. Lowder (in the Chair), Messrs. R. Howie, J. Rickett, J. Walter, C. K. M. Martin, W. Mann, Dr. Hall, and J. Tornoe (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said that he would take it for granted that all present had read the report and accounts which were presented that day. He was glad that their business had proved so satisfactory during the last half-year. This was, he thought, the tenth time in succession that he had had the pleasure of declaring a dividend, and he hoped the dividend which was declared that day was sufficiently worthy of their acceptance. He had nothing to add to the report, but would like to make some explanations of the reasons which induced their directors to carry forward such a large amount, \$10,000, to the next half-yearly account. It was partly owing in a great measure to the fact that they had a good deal of money locked up in wines and provisions \$1,100, and partly because they had some expenditures to meet during the next half-year which their directors thought it prudent to provide for in advance. He had mentioned at previous half-yearly meetings that their heating apparatus required re-installing. Now they had paid for the apparatus, but not for the installation. The cost of this would very likely be something over \$2,000, and would have to be met during the next half-year. When this installation was completed they would not only be effecting a considerable economy, but they would have a much better regulated apparatus. They had had frequent complaints formerly that their rooms in winter were either over-heated or else not sufficiently warmed, but Messrs. Bagnall and Hilles assured their directors that under the new system such things would never possibly occur. Another expense which they would incur during the coming half-year was the conversion of the room in which they met that afternoon into four or five bedrooms—perhaps six rooms in all. They had formerly used this room as a banqueting hall, but they had found that it did not pay for itself while kept solely for that purpose, so the directors had decided to give it up and devote it to purposes which would make it pay for itself as did the other apartments of the hotel. Of course it was not only the conversion of the room into bedrooms which had to be paid for. It would require furnishing and this would be an extra expense. Another expense which their Directors thought they could

afford to meet this next half-year was the providing of better closet accommodation. Both on the ground and on the attic floor there was a deficiency in this respect, but the Board considered that they were fully justified in recommending this improvement in the hope held out by the successful working of the past half-year. At any rate he ventured to hope that the opinion of shareholders would justify the Board in these undertakings during the coming half-year. He was pleased to be able to state that they had suffered little damage by the late big earthquake. The smoke-stack was being rebuilt under the best professional advice it was able to obtain in this country. The work was being so well done that he thought he could fairly say that it would henceforth be safe from the effects of an earthquake even as heavy as the one recently experienced. Another expense incurred through the earthquake was the re-roofing of the stone portion of the hotel. The whole of the tiles were being re-laid and at the same time advantage was being taken to put the roof into thorough repair. He did not think that these repairs would exceed \$1,000. He might say that they had suffered some damage, so the manager informed him, since the earthquake, during the time the shaft was being rebuilt, through the smuts entering the windows and damaging furniture and carpets. The various works which he had mentioned would not, he thought, exceed the \$10,000 which they were carrying forward. These were the explanations which he thought were required to show the reason for the largeness of the sum proposed to be carried forward. He had nothing further to add, but if any gentlemen desired any explanation of the accounts he would be pleased to answer him to the best of his ability.

REPORT.

The Profit and Loss Account, and Statement of Assets and Liabilities for the half-year ended the 30th June, 1894, accompany this Report.

The net profit for the half-year, including balance brought forward from the 31st December, 1893, and after providing for general expenses, Directors' and Auditors' fees, interest and depreciation, and after writing off bad and doubtful debts, amounts to \$30,000, which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

In payment of a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year	\$15,000
Reduction of debt	\$5,000
Balance to be carried to new account	10,000
	\$30,000

The Directors have to congratulate the Shareholders upon the continued prosperity of the Company, as shown by the above figures. After presenting the Manager with the usual gratuity of \$500, in lieu of an increase of salary, and after payment of all outgoings, and making provision for reducing the debt of the Company by \$5,000, there remained, inclusive of \$5,000 brought forward from the previous half-year, a net profit of 10 per cent., available for division, but of which the Directors have deemed it prudent to carry forward 4 per cent. for necessary repairs and improvements leaving a 6 per cent. dividend to be distributed for the half-year.

Messrs. Martin and Lowder retire from the Board by rotation, but offer themselves for re-election.

Mr. Keil retires from the office of Auditor, and the Directors have much pleasure in recommending his re-election to that office for the current year.

According to Article 86 of the Articles of Association, the amount of the Directors' fees for the year will have to be decided at this meeting.

It is proposed that the dividend shall be payable on the 15th day of July, when the warrants will be issued.

J. F. LOWDER, } Directors.
JAMES WALTER, }

Yokohama, 9th July, 1894.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1894.

ASSETS.	
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	\$ 23,075.09
Cash in hand	337.39
Fire Insurance Policies	1,098.75
Ground	60,000.00
Buildings	149,500.00
Furniture	59,546.99
Electric Light Plant	12,400.00
Steam Launch	8,400.00
Wines in Stock	8,158.84
Provisions in Stock	3,967.30
Bills receivable	7,997.87
	\$335,613.03
LIABILITIES.	
Stock, 5,500 Shares at \$50	\$275,000.00
Mortgage	35,000.00
Bills payable	25,613.03
	\$335,613.03
Balance Profit	30,000.00
	\$365,613.03

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.—30TH JUNE, 1894.

Dr.	
To General Expenses	\$ 19,108.97
To Fire Insurance	1,181.08
To Interest	5,122.54
To Directors' and Auditors' fees	900.00
To Bad and doubtful debts written off	30.40
To Bonus to Manager	500.00
	\$25,842.99

To Balance, Gross Profit	\$29,108.34
Less written off for:	
Depreciation of Buildings	\$ 751.18
Depreciation of Furniture	613.24
Depreciation of Electric Light Plant	406.10
Depreciation of Steam Launch	243.80
	\$2,014.32
Balance available for Dividend	\$27,094.02
Dividend 6% of \$27,094.02	\$7,273.20
Carried forward to new account	\$19,820.82

By Balance, brought forward from 31st Dec., 1893	\$ 5,000.05
By Working Account	48,831.00
By Rent Account	855.00
By Shares transfer fees	73.00
By Shares Warrant fees	50
By Sale of old material	250.72
	\$ 54,950.87

Cr.	
By Balance, brought forward from 31st Dec., 1893	\$ 5,000.05
By Working Account	48,831.00
By Rent Account	855.00
By Shares transfer fees	73.00
By Shares Warrant fees	50
By Sale of old material	250.72
	\$ 54,950.87

E. & O. E.
Yokohama, 30th June, 1894.
J. F. LOWDER, } Directors.
JAMES WALTER, }
I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the Vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.
O. Keil, Auditor.

Yokohama, 9th July, 1894.
Mr. Howie said that before proceeding to the passing of the accounts, he had one question to ask. He had heard it remarked outside that the amount written off for depreciation was hardly sufficient. He would like to be assured that the basis on which the depreciation was adjusted was in the opinion of the directors fully adequate.

The CHAIRMAN said that he was quite prepared to give that assurance, and not only on behalf of the Board but also for their auditor and accountant, Mr. Keil, who was most particular on this point. It would be as well to explain that the figures on the debit side of the profit and loss account for depreciation of furniture, buildings, steam-launch, etc., were a conventional writing-off, which was as nothing compared with the enormous sums which had written-off every half-year. For instance in 1892, it will be remembered, we wrote off from our electric-light plant \$1,000; in 1893, from furniture account, \$3,500 and from the steam-launch \$500. At the end of the year we paid off \$5,000 from our debt, and when these accounts are adopted we will pay off another \$5,000, making \$15,000 in three years, in addition to the trivial amounts set down to the debit of the profit and loss account. He might add that they had expended upon their property as much as they had expended in dividends, and, what was more, most of this was written off, so that their property was infinitely more valuable than when they entered into possession. The \$10,000 which they were carrying forward that day would, in all probability, be written off when the accounts for the next half-year were made up.

Mr. Howie—Thank you, your explanation has made everything sufficiently clear. But I should like to know how it is that our liability is set down at \$35,000 instead of \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN—We cannot apply the \$5,000 to reducing that sum until these accounts are passed. When the next accounts are presented in January, the liability will stand at \$30,000.

Mr. Howie—That being the case, I beg to move the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. W. MANN—I second.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN—Two directors, Mr. Martin and myself, retire by rotation, but offer ourselves for re-election.

Mr. Howie—I have much pleasure in moving the re-election of Messrs. Lowder and Martin as directors.

Mr. MANN seconded, and the motion was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—I have much pleasure in suggesting the reappointment of Mr. Keil as our auditor.

The resolution was proposed by Mr. Howie, seconded by Mr. MANN, and carried.

The CHAIRMAN—There is only one other item of business before us—it is the settling of the Directors' fees for the coming year.

Mr. Howie—I beg to propose that the Directors' fees for the coming year be the same as heretofore, and in so doing propose a hearty vote of thanks to the directors and manager for their services during the past half year.

Mr. MANN seconded, and the meeting adjourned.

Bacteria, diatoms, spores, and certain tiny seeds are among the living organisms that have been frozen by Pictet in solidifying air, at about 323 deg. below zero, Fahr. All have shown their usual vitality after thawing.

THE COAL SUPPLY OF JAPAN.

The most important question regarding Japan's coal industry, is whether the collieries of the country can continuously supply the increasing demand for coal. This problem can only be solved after comparing the demand with the supply, and a careful study of the mines themselves. My intention is to give detailed accounts for this comparison in the present article.

The following table represents the annual production of coal in the whole country since 1888:—

	Production in tons.	Annual increment in tons.
1888.....	2,022,968	275,672
1889.....	2,388,614	365,646
1890.....	2,608,284	219,670
1891.....	3,037,288	429,000
1892.....	3,175,670	138,382
Mean increment		285,675

As seen from the above table, the production of coal in this country has increased annually; the average of the given five years shows an increase of as much as 285,675 tons. The sudden increment for 1891 may be accounted as the result of the "Coal fever" prevailing in 1889 and 1890, and this unusual increase may be clearly understood from the apparent decrease of the following year.

The consumption of coal may be divided under two heads; viz., for home consumption and export.

(1).—The export of coal was as follows:—

	Amount exported in tons.	Annual increment in tons.
1888.....	975,290	79,355
1889.....	1,053,822	78,532
1890.....	1,214,572	160,750
1891.....	1,239,821	25,249
1892.....	1,299,351	59,531
Mean increment		78,883.4

Thus the export has increased, on the average, from 1888 to 1892 as much as 78,883.4 tons annually.

(2).—The amount and purposes of consumption for inland use was as follows:—

CONSUMPTION OF COAL.			
Steamers.	Annual increment.	Locomotives.	Annual increment.
1886.....	237,130	18,350	
1887.....	251,982	19,768	
1888.....	288,998	26,918	
1889.....	392,943	44,023	
1890.....	460,641	68,825	
1891.....	518,137	98,595	
Mean increment		52,201.4	
Other Industries.			
Annual increment.	Annual increment.	Annual increment.	Annual increment.
1886.....	146,569	17,235	
1887.....	141,818	17,355	
1888.....	171,105	122,205	
1889.....	171,105	81,442	
1890.....	24,802	56,639	
1891.....	29,370	88,128	
Mean increment	16,049	73,129.8	
Salt-pans.			
Annual increment.	Total.	Annual increment.	Annual increment.
1886.....	455,794	857,848	
1887.....	394,939	830,493	27,350
1888.....	383,779	1,085,704	255,211
1889.....	358,872	1,163,289	77,585
1890.....	476,698	1,430,252	266,963
1891.....	454,853	1,583,803	153,551
Mean increment	188.2	145,192	

Although the total consumption in 1887 was less than in the preceding year, the consequence of a considerable increase on the part of salt-boiling the condition of the weather being unfavorable in that year, the annual increment in the total consumption in the following four years was on the average more than 188,000 tons. The consumption for steamers, locomotives, and for other industries increased considerably year after year, while that for salt boiling varied by small amounts according to the demand for food or bad weather, the latter therefore does not show, as a whole, any increment, because there is no considerable change in the demand for salt. In whichever way we regard the matter, the annual demand for coal, both inland and abroad, increased as much as 2,436,638 tons on an average for the last four years. This may be clearly seen from the following table:—

	Export in tons.	Inland Use in tons.	Total.	Annual increment.
1887.....	975,290	7,085,704	2,060,994	
1889.....	1,053,822	1,163,289	2,217,111	156,117
1890.....	1,214,572	1,430,252	2,644,824	427,713
1891.....	1,239,821	1,583,803	2,823,624	178,800
1892.....	1,299,351			
Mean			2,436,638	254,210

Now let us compare the total demand (consumption) and supply (production) in each year since 1888:—

	Supply in tons.	Demand in tons.	Increase or Decrease
1888.....	2,022,968	2,060,994	38,026
1889.....	2,388,614	2,217,111	+171,503
1890.....	2,608,284	2,644,824	36,540
1891.....	3,037,288	2,823,624	+213,664

From this table it is clear that both the demand and supply since 1888 have increased successively. Although in the two years 1888 and 1890, the demand had exceeded the production, the latter greatly exceeded the former in the two years 1889 and 1891. After all, the supply of coal seems, on the average, since 1888 to have exceeded the demand.

With these considerations, we have to take up the further questions:—

(1)—Is there any reason that the demand for coal should increase more and more in future?

(2)—Can the production of coal continually increase with the rate of increased demand?

On examining whether the demand for coal can increase in future, or not, we see, first of all that the export is inclined to increase year after year. Moreover, there is an intention to open a trade for coal with India. The idea of exporting Hokkaido coal to America has already been considered by both nations and by others, and it is said that 100,000 tons of the coal have been produced this year. When the central railway of Siberia is completed, it will surely result in an increase in the export for steamers and locomotives. For this reason I feel assured that the export of coal will gradually increase in future.

Examining then the conditions relating to the internal demand, we see that the extension of railways, increase of steamers, erection of factories of various kinds, have never been so marked as at present. Beside those already at work there are very many industrial schemes which will be carried out by and by. Among these are the following:

- (1)—Extension of railways.
- (2)—Increase of men of war and other ships.
- (3)—Erection of factories of various kinds and opening of industries, especially for Iron and Steel.
- (4)—Extension of machine and ship building works.

(5)—Development of Industries like glass manufactories and other chemical industries.

(6)—Gradual decrease in the supply of wood and charcoal, which must then be replaced by coal. Indeed, the consumption in these ways will amount to an enormous quantity, and the time when the inland demand will reach 3,000,000 tons annually is not far distant. Some examples of work already proposed indicate an increase of our future coal demand. For Iron works an annually production of 100,000 tons of coal would be required. In these ways the internal demand for coal must increase enormously.

Next we have to examine the source of supply in this country. Although there are many coal fields in Japan, only those of Kiushiu and Hokkaido are worthy of considerations, as a source from which to obtain a large supply. In Honshu we have an anthracite coal field, and a brown coal at Atsuta, in Nagato, the Shiramizu coal field extending over Iwaki and Hitachi, Aburatsubo coal field in Wuzen, &c., are fully well known; but the use of anthracite is somewhat limited, while the other coals, being inferior in quality, can scarcely cover the demand of the neighborhood. At present the number of sets for coal mining is 1,434, extending over 110,834,148 *tsubo* (1 *tsubo*=6 *shaku* square) in area, which amounts to 550,000,000 tons of coal, if the average reserve of the coal fields be estimated at a rate of 5 tons per *tsubo*. But this cannot be accurate, since the extension of the mining sets does not represent the proper area of the coal deposits. I should say the above figures are too great and are an outcome of the popular excitement for coal mining since 1889. Consequently such large areas can by no means denote the quantity of coal.

From the numerous coal mines in the whole country, there are only forty-nine which can produce annually over 10,000 tons of coal; the total production of coal from these mines in 1891 amounted to 2,275,617 tons or 74 per cent. of the whole production of the country in the same year, and in 1892 their out-put amounted to 2,509,055 tons or 79 per cent. of the whole production in that year.

In the following table, the collieries having the capacity of producing annually 30,000 tons of coal is tabulated:—

Collieries.	Province.	Production in tons.	1891.	1892.
Muke.....	Chikugo	593,259	481,191	
Takashima.....	Hizen	100,717	181,904	
Horonai.....	Isikari	144,038	134,689	
Nakanoshima.....	Hizen	138,960	160,819	
Namazuta.....	Chikuzen	87,169	123,624	
Otsuji.....	Chikuzen	74,930	72,972	
Shachi.....	Isikari	61,528	107,731	
Akaike.....	Buzen	58,810	56,351	
Arate.....	Chikuzen	57,292	51,601	
Daifu.....	Chikuzen and Buzen	56,092	48,285	
Shinnawa.....	Chikuzen	48,613	125,474	
Minezi.....	Buzen	46,600	59,050	
Shikanoo.....	Chikuzen	45,148	5,913	

Kushunbetsu.....	Isikari	43,726	50,416
Dainouuta.....	Chikuzen	36,096	50,472
Katsuno.....	Chikuzen	35,408	43,431
Ariho.....	Nagato	33,672	—
Takao.....	Chikuzen	30,393	38,684
Hashima.....	Hizen	30,201	51,213
Hoshii (Hokoku).....	—	12,827	50,393
Sasanotaira.....	Iwaki	—	34,264

NOTE.—The total sum should be 2,275,617 tons, the difference of this compared with the total number of the table has been caused by the rough reduction of different weights in tons.

As seen from this table, nearly the whole amount of coal required by the public is produced from the above forty-nine mines. From the mines which were opened since 1891 and therefore not given in this table, only those like Yubari in Hokkaido, Kauoda in Buzen, Matabe in Hizen, &c., are taken into consideration. While among the mines in this table, Nakanoshima has stopped work this year; Takashima has lost the greater part of its productive power. Most of the coal mines were started between 1887 and 1890, the period during which the so-called "coal fever" prevailed in the country. All deposits of coal which promise profit were opened since that time, while those which were hopeless of yielding any profit have been left unworked even up to the present. Considering then the real conditions of the coal sets mentioned, we find:—

- 1.—Those which contain no trace of coal.
- 2.—Coals of inferior quality which have been given up as unprofitable.
- 3.—Deposits too thin to be worked.
- 4.—Deposits where mining is stopped by floods.
- 5.—Deposits where working can no longer be continued in consequence of defective mining operations.
- 6.—Deposits where mining is stopped by faults or other geological changes in the seams.

For these reasons, the great number of mining sets and the large extension of the area composing these sets can by no means be a standard by which to determine the supply of coal.

In estimating the future supply of coal, the conditions of each coal field must be examined separately. There are only two or three collieries where the coal reserve has been hitherto calculated. The coal reserve of other collieries must be estimated from their present condition and the nature of the deposit.

THE COAL-FIELDS IN KIUSHIU.

(1)—MIKE COAL FIELD:—The area of this field is very large, extending over more than 3,000 *cho* (9,000,000 *tsubo*). There are two workable coal beds, 6 feet and 8 feet in thickness. The amount of coal reserve in these beds is estimated at more than 150,000,000 tons, all beds which are situated within 1,500 feet below the surface being included. This is the largest coal field in Japan, and as all mining arrangements are in good order, it is the most hopeful of any. The quality of coal is, however, too bituminous. It is rather inconvenient for fire grates of ordinary construction. The sulphur it contains is also remarkable, which makes it unfit for many iron works. The most difficult obstacle in working this coal field is the drainage. The overlying strata are composed of gravels and sand. The quantity of water percolating through the porous hanging wall of the whole district is enormous. But when the sinking of the drainage shaft at Katsutate, with pumping machinery is completed, the drainage of this deposit will no longer be difficult. At present this colliery can produce 700,000 tons per year. However, it is rather questionable whether it can continue this large production for many years.

(2)—TAKASHIMA COAL FIELD:—The coal seams found in the islets situated at the entrance to Nagasaki Bay, i.e., Takashima, Hashima, and Nakanoshima, are very thick and produce coal of the best quality. Their extent, however, is very limited. While Takashima has been exhausted except a portion of Hiakuma, Nakanoshima has been drowned by the sudden breaking in of the sea; and the mines worked at present are therefore Hashima and Hiakuma in Takashima only. The production of these two mines is about 100,000 tons per year. Even this quantity will not continue for long.

(3)—HIZEN COAL FIELD:—Except Takashima, there is scarcely a coal field in Hizen promising any hope. The colliery in Matsushima in spite of its reserve of over 5,000,000 tons of coal, has already been abandoned on account of flooding, although 200,000 *yen* had been expended in the works. At Karatsu, in the Matsushima county, there are two workable coal seams, 3 feet and 8 feet. But as the seams are dislocated by many faults and broken up into small divisions, only a few are worked and even this is done by special mining operations. For this reason only Kishiyama and Matabe are known as good mines in this district. These two mines can pro-

duce some 100,000 tons yearly. Takuhara colliery in the same district will also produce 50,000 tons. The collieries in Kineshima will considerably increase their out-put in future, although insignificant at present. Beside those mentioned there are very many coal fields in Higashimatsu-ura, Nishimatsu-ura, Kitamatsu-ura, Kineshima, Koshiro, Higashihiki, Nishihiki, &c., but almost all of them promise but little. About 30,000 tons of coal produced in these collieries is at present exported from Nagasaki by Chinese merchants as "Mixed Coal," to meet the demands of the total production of inland Chinese, while the remaining portion of is mostly utilized for salt making and other industries. Only the coal from Karatsu is generally good. Thus coal from many small collieries in Karatsu are mixed together, and partly exported and partly used in the country for locomotives, steamers, &c.

(4)—AMAKUSA COAL FIELDS:—The coal seam found in this island measures 3-4 feet in thickness. The quality of the coal is very good. The extent, however, is very limited, in consequence of which larger production than at present can by no means be expected.

(5)—CHIKUHO COAL FIELD:—Chikuho coal field, in the Prefecture of Fukuoka, is very extensive, and as the greatest part of it was reserved as the "provision coal field for the navy" up to 1889, it is now one of the most promising. But according to the report of Mr. Suzuki, Geologist, at the Office of the Geological Survey, the total coal reserve of this field may amount to 85,000,000 tons. Extracting, therefore, 1,500,000 tons annually, it must be exhausted in 50 years. The principal beds of coal constituting this coal field are as follows:—One starting from Wusui and Yamada districts in Kamagori, embraces, westward, Takakuma, Wurunoo, Takao, and other collieries, extends toward the north, and passes through Nanazuta, Shakanoo, Katsuno, Tsuruta, &c., and many collieries in Nishikawa district, till it reaches Noma in Ogagori. The conditions of the coal seams are different in some districts. In Yamada and Wusui the thickness of the coal seam is about 11 feet and the quality excellent. But one portion of the coal is frequently changed into the so-called *Senseki* (a kind of dry coal which is probably produced from the ordinary coal by volcanic action). In consequence of inconvenient transportation, the mines are not yet opened. In Takao, situated northwest of the latter, there is a seam of 5 feet. The coal is good in quality and possesses the character of caking and making coke. The mining arrangements are not yet completed. This will undoubtedly be one of the best collieries. Separated by a river from Takao, there are the Tadakuma, Yamano, Arit, Namaguta fields, side by side, while on the opposite side of the river there are Shakanoo, Katsuno, Sugemuta, Ono-ura, and many other collieries. From these collieries Namaguta will annually produce some 100,000 tons in future as at present, since the quality of coal is excellent and arrangements for mining have been completed. In Tadakuma coal mine there are two seams, 5 feet and 3 feet. The quality of the coal is not so uniform as at Namaguta. But a part of the 5-foot seam produces good coal. At present the annual production of this colliery is 20,000 to 30,000 tons. But an increase is hoped for in the future. The coal seam of Sakano is also rather unpromising, as it has been worked for more than ten years. In Katsuno, in Kurate, there are two workable seams, 5 feet and 3 feet. The quality of the coal is of medium class. One part of the seam is changed into *Senseki*, while another part is dislocated by faults. Both Sugemuta and Ono-ura possess two seams similar to those of Katsuno. The upper three feet seam produces good coal.

The second bed starts at the north-west corner of Kama, close to Tagawa, and passing through many collieries such as Seita, Gotoku, Shitasakai, Naokata, Shinmiu, Wueki, Nagayama, &c., it extends northward parallel to the bed first mentioned. Two seams, 3 feet and 5 feet, belonging to this series are workable, but the quality of the coal is of medium class, and becomes gradually inferior as we go northward along the extension of the bed. Collieries which have been opened for many years on a noticeable scale are Seita, Shitasakai, and Shinmiu. These collieries, however, will be unable to produce a larger amount in future than at present, except perhaps Shinmiu, which is working Wuyeki and Nakayama connectedly and is therefore promising.

Parallel to this second bed, especially on the east side of the Onaga river, there is a coal field called the Onaga coal bed. This bed is composed of three seams. The first five feet extends through Oginji, Muposhi, Kakibu, while two other seams, three feet and two-and-a-half feet in thick-

ness, extend through Kozuki, Nakama, Iwase, Yoshida, Takasu, Yamaga, &c. The coal from this bed is rather inferior in quality, and except such as produced in Atsugi, is principally consumed in salt making. The coal from Otsuji colliery, though similarly inferior, is largely exported in consequence of its being produced in larger blocks, which is very convenient for ordinary use. The next field is called the Tagawa coal bed. It begins at the village of Soyeda in Tagawa, from whence it extends toward the north passing through Ihara, Maki, Kawasaki, Ikejiri, Gotoji, Ikari, Ida, Miyao, Kawara, Yugeta, Hoshii, Kanoda, etc. It contains two coal seams, 8 feet and 4 feet. The quality of the coal from this bed is very good, and at the same time the thickness of the seams continues throughout the whole Chikuhō coal field. But part of the coal bed situated south of the Hoshii colliery is mixed with volcanic rocks and is changed into Senseki. In consequence of non-facilities for transportation this coal bed is partly left unworked; work however has been in progress though not on a large scale. The Hoshii colliery is said to be the most promising among all the collieries in the Tagawa country, as it possesses two so-called "Chirimen" seams, 8 feet and 4 feet. Although at present, in consequence of want of proper facilities for getting the coal, the output is not considerable, yet it would not be difficult to obtain an output of 100,000 tons of coal per year if the methods of working be improved.

At the Kanoda colliery, the neighbouring sett to Hoshii, the eight feet seam is now worked, while the four feet seam, which is supposed to lie under the eight feet seam, is as yet undiscovered. Without regard to the extension of the supposed seam, this colliery may be said to be a hopeful one. It is now carrying on unpayable work, but a considerable output will be seen in future.

The Ida colliery, a very extensive sett in this district, has been opened both in the eight feet and four feet seams, but the former seam was soon abandoned in consequence of the occurrence of volcanic dykes, "Senseki," faults, and other obstructions. The latter seam is now only being worked. The quality of coal from this seam is good. Even the eight feet seam would be perhaps workable in some parts. No river suitable for transportation of materials can be found in this district; in consequence of this a large output is not possible until a road is opened. If this be done, the colliery may produce much in the future.

The Akaike colliery contains a seam 5 feet in thickness, and the coal is of high grade. The preparatory works having been nearly finished, the output in the coming years will continue to be as great as it is at present.

Besides the collieries mentioned above there are many mines in the same country, as Nakamineji, Kamatsuga-ura, Ikejiri (Senseki), &c. Although they are now working the eight feet and four feet seams, their extent is very limited and work is on a small scale.

The Ikari colliery (the late "provision coal field of the Navy") situated on the east side of the Ida colliery, and Ota, Kawasaki, Maki, Shinjō, &c., all the latter being to the south of the Yasunaga-toke, have not yet been closely examined. Although some portion of the seam may be Senseki, as doubtless the Tagawa coal bed extends to this district, we may yet expect a large production.

In Kasuga there are three coal seams, especially one seam, 5 feet in thickness, which is worked on the east of Sasakuri, while the other two seams, 3 feet and 4 feet, are opened in the adjacent districts of Nihara. Altogether they produce annually some 100,000 tons. Also there are small seams in Munekata and Kiku; but they are not worthy of especial attention, being of small extent.

In the island of Yayeyama, in the prefecture of Okinawa, a coal seam, 4 feet in thickness, has been opened. The quality of coal is excellent. A few years ago, unfortunately, some disease broke out among the miners, and work was abandoned. Although the sett is not so extensive and consequently not very attractive, yet some profit might be anticipated, if the coal be extracted for exportation to China.

THE COAL FIELDS IN HONSHU.

(6)—THE ATSUGA COAL-FIELD, NAGATO:—This extends through the districts of Funaki, Takachihō, Atsunami, Suze, Yakebe, &c., but its area is limited. There are only two workable seams, 3½ feet and 2½ feet in thickness, and the coal is of inferior quality. Consequently, this coal is only used for salt boiling along the coast of Seto-uchi, and cannot supply the general demand of the whole country.

(7)—KISHIU ANTHRACITE:—Its quality is moderate. There are two thin seams that are workable to 1 foot in thickness, but their area is

very narrow. As its use is restricted to lime and cement manufactures, it does not influence the sale of the ordinary coal.

(8)—THE SHIRAMIZU COAL FIELD:—This field stretches over a wide area along the sea coast of Iwaki and Hitachi. But the 6 feet bed is alone workable, and the coal, though inferior in quality, may be used for many industries. Little water is found in the mine, and the hard solid rock forming the roof requires no timbering. The cost of getting the coal is therefore very low. Consequently, if a railway is constructed and transportation facilities are offered, the yield from this colliery would be sufficient to satisfy the demand of the Kwantō districts; but as the present method of working is too imperfect it can not give a large output unless some appropriate and systematic improvements are made.

(9)—THE ABEURATO COAL FIELD:—This is controlled by the Sado mine. Although the quality is of very low grade, it may be converted into coke when dressed. It is thus worked only at the time when the price of Hokkaido or Kiushiu coal becomes high. At present it is abandoned, and it is not expected to revive.

THE COAL YIELDS OF HOKKAIDO.

THE ISHIKARI COAL FIELD:—Many parts of Hokkaido yield coal. According to the report of Mr. Lyman, an American Geologist, who formerly explored the coal fields of Hokkaido, it seems that every coal field there embraces a considerable stock of coal, but since that time geologists having made more accurate surveys found that the coal fields, except the Ishikari, do not contain so much as Mr. Lyman expected. As great irregularities prevail in other deposits of coal in Hokkaido, and the transportation facilities are few, the only source for the future supply of coal towards which we can look will be the Ishikari coal field.

(11)—THE YUBARI COAL FIELD:—There are two workable beds of good coal, measuring 14.6 feet and 4 feet in thickness. The coal reserve above the water level is calculated to be more than 6,000,000 tons. This is one of the best coal fields in the country. If worked by some suitable method it will easily yield 300,000 tons of coal per year.

(12)—THE HORONAI COAL FIELD:—There are four workable seams of good coal, 3 to 4 feet in thickness. Although the colliery has been opened for the last few years, and more than 1,000,000 tons of coal have been taken out, yet there remains reserve above the water level is calculated at 3,000,000 tons. Hence the future out-put per year will be at least 70,000 to 80,000 tons.

(13)—THE SORACHI COAL FIELD:—This is divided into two separate setts, Kamiwuta-wusunai and Shinowuta-wusunai. The quality of coal is excellent, and fit for coking. There are four workable seams, 3 to 5 feet in thickness. Although this field has been worked during the last few years, yet the remaining reserve above the water level is estimated at more than 5,700,000 tons. The seams are, however, interrupted by dislocations, and the production of "small" is considerable.

(14)—THE IKUSHINBETSU COAL FIELD:—In this field, the seams in all respects closely resemble the Sorachi field, especially in the irregular dislocations which occur. The extension of the sett is limited. No large production can be expected from this mine in future.

In addition to those mentioned above some fields in the vicinity of Iwanai, i.e. Chinu, &c., are now worked, but their extent is narrow.

As a result of investigations hitherto made in Hokkaido, though not yet completed, we see that there is no probability of finding a large stock of coal; and as there is no facility for transportation the opening of any new colliery is almost hopeless.

The demand upon our coal is increasing year after year, and must be anticipated to grow at a greater rate than during the past. To consider how the source of supply can meet this increasing demand is a matter for anxiety. Since the year 1889, capital has been freely invested in the coal industry as a result of the "ardent fever for coal mining," and any coal fields, where more or less transportation facilities have been found, were opened within the last few years. From 1888 to 1891, the increase in the total annual production rose to more than 1,000,000 tons, an amount which far exceeded the demand, the result being a fall in prices. The decrease in price was assisted by large collieries endeavouring to increase their output. This they did to reduce the expenses, while small collieries were compelled to abandon their work. At present most of the existing collieries have reached the maximum point of their productive power. Finally, we come to the conclusion that within the coming ten years the annual production of 3,000,000 tons will be an adequate estimate. If other new collieries be opened, it may amount

to 4,000,000 tons. But even these amounts could not continue for ever.

Though unsystematic and irregular working is rigorously prohibited, and setts are worked most carefully, the working expenses increase year after year, and the production will necessarily become less and less. It would, therefore come about that after ten years it will be difficult to get the annual out-put of 3,000,000 tons. Indeed the life of some collieries must be shortened within a few years, if owners do not pay attention to the coal supply, and do not keep the production low, but only consider temporary profits which are obtained by random methods of extraction.

To keep the source of supply as steady and permanent as possible, the following rules must be adopted:—

- 1.—To prohibit blind digging and to improve the working methods.
- 2.—To protect the mineral wealth by mining on as large and complete a scale as possible, uniting many separate setts, and working one continuous coal seam in one sett.
- 3.—To prohibit the investment of insufficient capital on temporary works, but to make enterprise more complete by having adequate capital.
- 4.—To construct railways for transportation, and to open yet unworked collieries.

EXPLANATIONS.

(1).—If worked unsystematically, with the object of large production, as at present, even some of the best collieries will be exhausted in a few years. Therefore great improvements must be made in this matter.

(2).—It is most disadvantageous with respect to the protection of mineral wealth, that a continuous coal field is separated into small setts, which are worked separately, each with small capital. At most, only a small portion of the existing coal could be got. To obviate this, such small setts should be united.

(3).—The result of temporary working with inadequate capital on a good coal field will be similar to that described in the last section. It should be prohibited.

(4).—Coal seams which are left unworked on account of the inconvenience of transportation, should be opened with proper facilities for bondage.

In Japan, there are many good and promising coal fields yet unworked. In Kiushiu, the coal fields of Wusuye and Yamada in Kamagori, Chikuzen, and Nanbu in Tagawagori, Buzen, are the principal. To open these coal fields, the first thing is to explore the seams to determine the relation between volcanic rocks and the seams, to select proper ground for opening the mine, and as to the transportation, to prolong the Chikuhō Kogio Railway line for collieries in Kamagori districts; either to prolong the railway just mentioned, or to construct, as now intended, a special railway for coal between Kamagori and Gioji. This will be convenient for the latter districts because there are no other collieries along the existing railway line. If these two coal fields were opened, then an annual production of 400,000 to 500,000 tons of coal will not be difficult.

In Honshiu, the Shiramizu coal field extends widely in connection with the colliery now at work. If therefore a railway be constructed, as the Nippon Tetsudō Kaisha intends, through this district, an annual production of 200,000 tons will be easily obtained from this field. But Shiramizu coal is not good in quality. It is less fitted for steamers and locomotives, its application being restricted for use in workshops in Kwantō.

The second means to keep the source of supply of coal as steady and permanent as possible, is for consumers to reduce their consumption as much as possible.

In the past, our industries did not rely upon coal to obtain their motive power. As seen from the following report of 1891, steam power far exceeds water power in our industries (except for steamers and locomotives).

COMPARISON OF STEAM AND WATER POWER (1891.)

	Fabrics	Mining.	Total.
Steam power	25,998.24	11,559.54	37,557.74
Water power	3,060.64	2,562.94	5,623.54

That is, steam power for fabrics is 25,998 H.P., while water is only 3,060 H.P. For mining, notwithstanding that it is often possible to employ water power, the latter only amounts to 2,563 H.P., while steam power is 11,559 H.P. Thus the total water power in these two cases is only 5,623 H.P.

As Japan possesses many mountain streams, it would not be difficult to make use of them. How much labour and expense were incurred for the water-works of Kyoto is generally known. But its power is only used for electric machines. The reason why water power in Japan is insignificant, is not that it is difficult to get, but that it is not so easy to obtain it. Great attention

Next to select and employ steam engines of such construction that as much coal is economized as possible, is also an important point for consumers. Then the relation between forestry and the coal industry must be discussed. By virtue of richness in forests, there are many industries established in Japan which are supported by wood and charcoal. It is remarkable that Japanese houses require a considerably larger amount of wood as fuel, than that of foreigners.

TABLE SHOWING CONSUMPTION OF WOOD FUEL IN 1891.

Amount for.	Tons.*	Tons.
Mining	1,602,333	4,807,000
Silk manufactories.	623,833	1,871,500
Tea manufactories.	209,300	629,700
Domestic use	13,251,583	39,755,750
Total	15,687,759	47,063,950

* Tons = 6 x 6 x 4 = 24 cubic feet.

As seen from this table, the total consumption of wood fuel amounts to 47,063,950 tons, which is a considerable quantity. We judge from the past that the forest decrease and the price of wood rises more and more, or at least the forest never increases while the price of wood never decreases. Therefore, if sufficient care is not taken of the forests, a deficiency of wood fuel must follow, which should be compensated for by coal. If this be the case, coal must supply at least some part of the 47,000,000 tons of wood, in consequence of which the demand of coal will be extraordinarily increased. But as already stated our stock of coal is by no means unlimited. Therefore, unless great attention is paid to the supply of wood, the industries supported by such fuel must decline. For instance in some mines in the prefecture of Akita, it is customary to look to the supply of wood sooner than to the yield of ore. This is done to make an estimate as to next year's expenses. Thus the most important points for the future welfare of industries supported by wood fuel are to cultivate the forests to settle the law of "Cyclic lawing," and in this way keep the supply of wooden fuel steady.

As has already been stated, the source of supply of our coal is by no means so great. On the contrary, it is rather scanty. Therefore the means for steadying this source must be discussed. To do this, our Government should have skilful geologists investigate the coal fields in every district, determine their extent and the geological conditions, and at the same time make mining engineers inspect the method of extracting coal and strictly prohibit unsystematic and irregular working. The lessors should control them, and not be induced to seek temporary profit and not to cause permanent loss not only for himself but also for the whole country. Henceforth any one who enters upon an industry should take advantage of water-power as much as he can, while those who are engaged in an industry supported by wood fuel should always nurture the forests and discuss the question how to render the source of supply of their fuel steady.

Although no one could estimate the true quantity of coal reserve in Japan, owing to the incompleteness of surveys hitherto made, I conclude that 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 tons of coal might be produced for years from collieries both unworked and in work at present. If, however the present custom of unsystematic and irregular working continues, we shall see a time within ten years, when the coal will scarcely supply Japan's demands, and not only it will be insufficient for export, but some amount of Chinese coal would be imported, if the Chinese coalfields should be opened.

WATER SPORTS AT YOKOHAMA.

The swimming races and diving competitions of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club took place on Thursday evening, having been postponed for twenty-four hours to meet the exigencies of the outgoing American Mail. The weather was all that could be desired, so far as the spectators were concerned, but the slight breeze raised a choppy sea upon the outgoing tide which interfered to some extent with the competitors. Except in one event no times were taken, which is somewhat a pity, for the quarter mile was a splendid race, gamely contested from start to finish. The long dive, as usual, produced several unexpected finishes, but Campbell came up to expectation by being the last to appear, and that in a direction which the set of the tide and the wind had discounted. He was under about 50 secs. and covered fully a distance of 75 yards. The running headers produced nothing extraordinary, and to some folks' way of thinking were beneath the average of some previous years. The Committee in charge of affairs were: Messrs. J. Rickett, Captain, F. J. Hall, hon. sec. F. H. Hooper, D. McNeill, P. S. Bent, hon. treas. C. K.-M. Martin, and Digby.

duties were divided as follows:—Judges of Diving—Dr. Wheeler, G. H. Seidmore, and C. K. Martin; Starters, F. H. Hooper and F. J. Hall; Judge, F. J. Hall. The events were as follow:—

RUNNING HEADERS OFF TOP OF BARGE.

W. W. Campbell, 1; P. S. Bent, 2; H. F. Arthur, 3; H. S. Goddard, 0; W. Goddard, 0.

Seven entered, but two retired. The highest possible points were 60, which were given for take off, entrance, and general elegance. The first dives were poor, but each man improved on the second attempt, Campbell remarkably so. The aggregate points of the first three were:—W. W. Campbell, 45; P. S. Bent, 41; H. F. Arthur, 38.

100 YARDS—(Open).

J. Eyton, 1; H. S. Goddard, 2; P. S. Bent, 0; W. W. Campbell, 0.

Six entries, but only four started. Eyton colared the lead at the start and was never approached. Goddard easily took second place, Campbell and Bent coming in at their ease. Time, 1m. 17secs.

RUNNING HEADERS OFF SPRING BOARD.

A. L. Mottu, 1; H. S. Goddard, 2; P. S. Bent, 3; H. F. Arthur, 0; W. W. Campbell, 0; W. Goddard, 0.

Eight entries, six starters. This competition was not very exciting, though the average points gained were high. Mottu obtained 54, H. S. Goddard 51, and Bent 47.

QUARTER-MILE—(Handicap).

R. C. Ross, 25 secs., 1; K. F. Crawford, scratch, 2; H. R. Mair, 30 secs., 3; A. L. Mottu, 5 secs., 0; H. Goddard, 45 secs., 0; P. E. Webb, 45 secs., 0; W. Goddard, 30 secs., 0.

Ten entries, seven starters. The race was from the Barge to the 100-yards pontoon, touch the pontoon, then back to Barge, which was rounded on the starboard hand, back to pontoon and return to Barge. H. Goddard was the first to touch the pontoon, with Ross close behind and Crawford third. Coming down towards the Barge, the leaders gradually drew away, Crawford getting into second place, with Mair a few feet behind, and Ross leading. As the Barge was rounded Crawford was seen to be slightly ahead, with Ross pressing him hard. Four competitors dropped out at this point, leaving Crawford, Ross, Mair, and Mottu still in. Ross soon drew ahead of Crawford and maintained the advantage at the turn. Nearing the Barge, Mair sputed and gained on Crawford somewhat, but the positions remained unchanged at the close. Ross winning a well contested race by about three yards, a bare length separating second and third. No time was taken.

STANDING HEADERS OFF TOP OF BARGE.

H. S. Goddard, 1; A. L. Mottu, 2; W. W. Campbell, 3; H. F. Arthur, 0; P. S. Bent, 0; P. E. Webb, 0.

Six entries. This competition was very close, three points only separating first and second. Goddard obtained 50, Mottu, 49, and Campbell, 47.

LONG DIVE.

W. W. Campbell, 1; H. S. Goddard, 2; H. F. Arthur, 0; W. R. H. Carew, 0.

Carew was the first to appear, then Arthur, and then Goddard, Campbell not rising until 50 secs. had elapsed. He covered quite 75 yards. Goddard was only five seconds behind.

100 YARDS—(OPEN) NON-WINNERS IN JAPAN.

H. Goddard, 1; R. Boyes and J. B. Gibbs, jun., dead heat; H. F. Arthur, 3.

Six entries, four starters. Goddard had the race in hand from the commencement and won easily. A desperate struggle for second place resulted in a dead heat.

Dean Hole thus delivered himself recently on horse-racing:—"Racing will not harm a man any more than a rubber of whist. I would subscribe to races, and go to view them over the flat or the fences, and rejoice to see working men on a Bank Holiday enjoy the sport, if I could be assured that the best horse would win, that the knaves and hailots would be warned off the course, and that drunken men would be taken away and whipped. Neither the race nor the rubber is hurtful, until they become secondary and subservient to that love of money which is the root of all evil, and has nowhere a more abundant crop of its rank, vile produce than on our English Turf. A man who loves racing for its own sake may be as much *sans peur et sans reproche*—integer *vita scelerisque parus* as the best of preachers, but as soon as the greed of gain has the mastery, and he loves the clink of gold and the taste of the crisp bank-note more than he cares for the horses, and the horse and the sport, he begins to deteriorate."

THE DREAM OF A SUMMER-DAY.

BY LAFADIO HEARN.*

The hotel seemed to me a paradise, and the maids thereof celestial beings. This was because I had just fled away from one of the Open Ports, where I had ventured to seek comfort in a European hotel, supplied with all "modern improvements." To find myself at ease once more in a yukata, seated upon cool, soft matting, waited upon by sweet-voiced girls, and surrounded by things of beauty, was therefore like a redemption from all the sorrows of the nineteenth century. Bamboo-shoots and lotus-bulbs were given me for breakfast, and a fan from heaven for a keepsake. The design upon that fan represented only the white rushing burst of one great wave on a beach, and sea-birds shooting in exultation through the blue overhead. But to behold it was worth all the trouble of the journey. It was a glory of light, a thunder of motion, a triumph of sea wind,—all in one. It made me want to shout when I looked at it.

Between the cedar balcony-pillars I could see the course of the pretty grey town following the shore-sweep,—and yellow lazy junks asleep at anchor,—and the opening of the bay between enormous green cliffs,—and beyond it the blaze of Summer to the horizon. In that horizon there were mountain-shapes faint as old memories. And all things but the grey town, and the yellow junks, and the green cliffs, were blue.

Then a voice softly toned as a wind-bell began to tinkle words of courtesy into my reverie, and broke it; and I perceived that the mistress of the palace had come to thank me for the *chadai*.*—and I prostrated myself before her. She was very young, and more than pleasant to look upon,—like the moth-maidens, like the butterfly-women, of Kunisada. And I thought at once of death;—for the beautiful is sometimes a sorrow of anticipation.

She asked whither I honourably intended to go, that she might order a kuruma for me. And I made answer:—

"To Kumamoto. But the name of your house I much wish to know, that I may always remember it."

"My guest-rooms," she said, "are augustly insignificant, and all my maidens honorably rude. But the house is called the House of Urashima."

And now I go to order a kuruma."

The music of her voice passed; and I felt enchantment falling all about me,—like the thrilling of a ghostly web. For the name was the name of the story of a song that bewitches men.

11.

Once you hear the story you will never be able to forget it. Every summer when I find myself on the coast,—especially of very soft still days,—it haunts me most persistently. There are many native versions of it which have been the inspiration for countless works of art. But the most impressive and the most ancient is found in the *Manyōshū*, a collection of poems dating from the fifth to the ninth century. From this ancient version the great scholar Aston translated it into prose, and the great scholar Chamberlain into both prose and verse. But for English readers I think the most charming form of it is Chamberlain's version written for children, in the *Japanese Fairy-Tale Series*,—because of the delicious coloured pictures by native artists. With that little book before me, I shall try to tell the legend over again, in my own words.

Fourteen hundred and sixteen years ago, the fisherboy Urashima Taro left the shore of Suminoye in his boat.

Summer-days were then as now, all drowsy and tender-blue, with only some light, pure white clouds hanging over the mirror of the sea. Then, too, were the hills the same,—far blue soft shapes melting into the blue sky. And the winds were lazy.

And presently the boy, also lazy, let his boat drift as he fished. It was a queer boat, unpainted and rudderless, of a shape you probably never saw. But still, after fourteen hundred years, there are such boats to be seen in front of the ancient fishing-hamlets of the coast of the Sea of Japan.

After long waiting, Urashima caught something, and drew it up to him. But he found it was only a tortoise.

Now a tortoise is sacred to the Dragon-God of the Sea, and the period of its natural life is a thousand—some say, ten thousand—years. So that to kill it is very wrong. The boy gently unfasted the creature from his line, and set it free, with a prayer to the Gods.

But he caught nothing more. And the day was very warm, and sea and air and all things were

* A little gift of money, always made to me by the guest who let his trial.

very, very silent. And a great drowsiness grew upon him,—and he slept in his drifting boat.

Then out of the dreaming of the sea, rose up a beautiful girl,—just as you can see her in the picture to Professor Chamberlain's *Urashima*,—robed in crimson and blue, with long black hair flowing down her back even to her feet, after the fashion of a prince's daughter fourteen hundred years ago.

Gliding over the waters, yet all untouched by them, she came, softly as air; and she stood above the sleeping boy in the boat, and woke him with a light touch, and said:—

—"Do not be surprised. My father, the Dragon-King of the Sea, sent me to you, because of your kind heart. For to-day you set free a tortoise. And now we will go to my father's palace in the island where summer never dies; and I will be your flower-wife if you wish; and we shall live there happily forever."

And Urashima wondered more and more as he looked upon her; for she was more beautiful than any human being, and he could not but love her. Then she took one oar, and he took another, and they rowed away together,—just as you may still see, off the far Western coast, wife and husband rowing together, when the fishing-boats all fit into the evening-gold.

They rowed away softly and swiftly over the silent blue water down into the South,—till they came to the island where summer never dies,—and to the Palace of the Dragon-King of the Sea.

[Here the text of the little book suddenly shrinks away as you read;—and faint blue ripples flood the page,—and beyond them in a fairy horizon you can see the long low soft shore of the island, and peaked roofs rising through evergreen foliage: the roofs of the Sea God's palace—like the palace of the Mikado Yuraku, fourteen hundred and sixteen years ago.]

There strange servitors came to receive them in robes of ceremony—creatures of the Sea, who paid greeting to Urashima as the son-in-law of the Dragon King.

So the Sea God's daughter became the bride of Urashima; and it was a bridal of wondrous splendour; and in the Dragon Palace there was great rejoicing.

And each day for Urashima there were new wonders and new pleasures—wonders of the deepest deep brought up by the servants of the Ocean God;—pleasures of that enchanted land where summer never dies. And so three years passed.

But in spite of all these things, the fisherboy felt always a heaviness at his heart when he thought of his parents waiting alone. So that at last he prayed his bride to let him go home for a little while only, just to say one word to his father and mother,—after which he would hasten back to her.

At these words she began to weep; and for a long time she continued to weep silently. Then she said to him:—"Since you wish to go, of course you must go. I fear your going very much;—I fear we shall never see each other again. But I will give you a little box to take with you. It will help you to come back to me if you will do what I tell you. Do not open it. Above all things do not open it,—no matter what may happen! Because, if you open it, you will never be able to come back, and you will never see me again."

Then she gave him a little lacquered box tied about with a silken cord.—[And that box can be seen unto this day in the temple of Kanegawa, by the sea shore; and the priests there also keep Urashima Taro's fishing-line, and some strange jewels which he brought back with him from the realm of the Dragon-King.]

But Urashima comforted his bride,—and promised her never, never to open the box,—never even to loosen the silken string. Then he passed away through the summer light over the ever-sleeping sea; and the shape of the island where summer never dies faded behind him like a dream; and he saw again before him the blue mountains of Japan, sharpening in the soft white glow of the northern horizon.

Again at last he glided into his native bay;—again he stood upon his beach. But as he looked, there came upon him a great bewilderment,—a weird doubt.

For the place was at once the same, and yet not the same. The cottage of his fathers had disappeared. There was a village; but the shapes of the houses were all strange, and the trees were strange, and the fields, and even the faces of the people. Nearly all remembered landmarks were gone;—the Shinto temple appeared to have been rebuilt in a new place; the woods had vanished from the neighbouring slopes. Only the voice of the little stream flowing through the settlement, and the forms of the mountains were still the same. All else was unfamiliar and new. In vain he tried to find the dwelling of his parents; and the fisher-folk stared wonderingly at him, and

he could not remember having ever seen any of those faces before.

There came along a very old man, leaning on a stick, and Urashima asked him the way to the house of the Urashima family. But the old man looked quite astonished, and made him repeat the question many times, and then cried out:—

"Urashima Taro! Where do you come from that you do not know the story? Urashima Taro!! Why, it is more than four hundred years since he was drowned, and a monument is erected to his memory in the graveyard. The graves of all his people are in that graveyard,—the old graveyard which is not now used any more. Urashima Taro!! How can you be so foolish as to ask where his house is? . . ." And the old man hobbled on, laughing at the simplicity of his questioner.

But Urashima went to the village graveyard,—the old graveyard that was not used any more,—and there he found his own tombstone, and the tombstones of his father and his mother and his kindred, and the tombstones of many others he had known. So old they were, so moss-eaten, that it was very hard to read the names upon them.

Then he knew himself the victim of some strange illusion, and he took his way back to the beach,—always carrying in his hand the box, the gift of the Sea-God's daughter. But what was this illusion? And what could be in that box? Or might not that which was in the box be the cause of the illusion? Doubt mastered faith. Recklessly he broke the promise made to his beloved;—he loosened the silken cord;—he opened the box!

Instantly, without any sound, there burst from it a white cold spectral vapour that rose in air like a summer cloud, and began to drift away swiftly into the South, over the silent sea There was nothing else in the box.

And Urashima then knew that he had destroyed his own happiness,—that he could never again return to his beloved, the daughter of the Ocean King. So that he wept and cried out bitterly in his despair.

Yet for a moment only. In another, he himself was changed. An icy chill shot through all his blood;—his teeth fell out; his face shivered;—his hair turned white as snow; his limbs withered; his strength ebbed;—he sank down lifeless on the sand, crushed by the weight of four hundred winters.

Now in the official annals of the Emperors it is written that "in the twenty-first year of the Mikado Yuraku, the boy Urashima of Midzunoyé, in the district of Yosa, in the province of Tango, a descendant of the divinity Shimanemi, went to Elysium [*Hōrai*] in a fishing-boat." After this there is no more news of Urashima during the reigns of thirty-one emperors and empresses—that is from the fifth until the ninth century. And then the annals announce that "in the second year of Tenchiyō, in the reign of the Mikado Go-Junwa, the boy Urashima returned, and presently departed again, none knew whither."

III.

The fairy-mistress came back to tell me that everything was ready, and tried to lift my valise in her slender hands,—which I prevented her from doing, because it was heavy. Then she laughed, but would not suffer that I should carry it myself, and summoned a sea-creature with Chinese characters upon his back. I made obeisance to her; and she prayed me to remember the unworthy house despite the rudeness of the maidens. "And you will pay the kurumaya," she said, "only seventy-five sen."

Then I slipped into the vehicle; and in a few minutes the little grey town had vanished behind a curve. I was rolling along a white road overlooking the shore. To the right were pale-brown cliffs; to the left only space and sea.

Mile after mile I rolled along that shore, looking always into the infinite light. All was steeped in blue,—a marvellous blue, like that which comes and goes in the heart of a great shell. Glowing blue sea met hollow blue sky in a brightness of electric fusion; and vast blue apparitions,—the mountains of Higo,—angled up through the blaze, like masses of amethyst. What a blue transparency! The universal colour was broken only by the dazzling white of a few high summer clouds, motionlessly curled above one phantom peak in the offing. They threw down upon the water snowy wide tremulous lights. Midges of ships creeping far away seemed to pull long threads after them, the only sharp lines in all that lazy glory. But what divine clouds! White purified spirits of clouds, resting on their way to the beatitude of Nirvana? Or perhaps the mists escaped from Urashima's box a thousand years ago?

* See "The Classical Poetry of the Japanese," by Professor Chamberlain, in *Tribner's Oriental Series*. According to Western chronology, Urashima went fishing in 477 A.D., and returned 1483.

The gnat of the soul of me fitted out into that dream of blue, twist sea and sun,—hummed back to the shore of Suminoye through the luminous ghosts of fourteen hundred summers. Vaguely I felt beneath me the motion of a keel. It was the time of the Mikado Yuraku. And the Daughter of the Dragon-King said tinklingly,—"Now we will go to my father's palace where it is always blue." "Why always blue?" I asked. "Because," she said, "I put all the clouds into the Box." "But I must go home," I answered resolutely. "Then," she said, "you will pay the kurumaya only seventy-five sen."

Wherewith I woke into Doyo, or the Period of Greatest Heat, in the twenty-sixth year of Meiji—and saw proof of the era in a line of telegraph-poles reaching out of sight on the land-side of the way. The kuruma was still fleeing by the shore, before the same blue vision of sky, peak, and sea; but the white clouds were gone, and there were no more cliffs close to the road, but fields of rice and of barley stretching to far-off hills. The telegraph-lines absorbed my attention for a moment, because on the top-wire—and only on the top-wire, hosts of little birds were perched, all with their heads to the road, and nowise disturbed by our coming. They remained quite still, looking down upon us as mere passing phenomena. There were hundreds and hundreds in rank, for miles and miles. And I could not see one having its tail turned to the road. Why they sat thus, and what they were watching or waiting for, I could not guess. At intervals I waved my hat and shouted to startle the ranks. Whereupon a few would rise up fluttering and chipping, and drop back again upon the wire in the same position as before. The vast majority refused to take me seriously.

The sharp rattle of the wheels was drowned by a deep booming; and as we whirled past a village I caught sight of an immense drum under an open shed, beaten by naked men.

"O Kurumaya!" I shouted—"that—what is it?"

He, without stopping, shouted back:—"Everywhere now the same thing is. Much time in rain has not been: So the Gods-to-prayers are made, and drums are beaten."

We flashed through other villages; and I saw and heard more drums of various sizes,—and from hamlets invisible, over miles of parching rice-fields, yet other drums, like echoes, responded.

IV.

Then I began to think about Urashima again. I thought of the pictures and poems and proverbs recording the influence of the legend upon the imagination of a race. I thought of an Izumo dancing-girl I saw at a banquet acting the part of Urashima, with a little lacquered box whence there issued at the tragical minute a mist of Kyoto incense. I thought about the antiquity of the beautiful dance,—and therefore about vanished generations of dancing-girls,—and therefore about dust in the abstract. Which, again, led me to think of dust in the concrete, as beset by the sandals of the kurumaya in whom I was to pay only seventy-five sen. And I wondered how much of it might be old human dust, and whether in the eternal order things the motion of hearts might be of any more consequence than the motion of dust. Then my ancestral morality took alarm; and I tried to persuade myself that a story which had lived for a thousand years, gaining fresher charm with the passing of every century, could only have survived by virtue of some truth in it. But what truth? For the time being I could find no answer to this question.

The heat had become very great; and I cried,—

"O kurumaya! the throat of Selfishness is dry: water desirable is."

He, still running, answered:—"The Village of the Long Beach inside of—not far,—a great gush-water is. There pure august water will be given."

I cried again:—

"O Kurumaya!—those little birds as-for, why this way always facing?"

He, running still more swiftly, responded:—"All birds wind-to facing sit."

I laughed first at my own simplicity; then, at my forgetfulness, remembering I had been told the same thing, somewhere or other, when a boy. Perhaps the mystery of Urashima might also have been created by forgetfulness.

I thought again about Urashima. I saw the Daughter of the Dragon-King waiting vainly in the palace made beautiful for his welcome,—and the pitiless return of the Cloud, announcing what had happened,—and the loving uncouth sea creatures, in their garments of great ceremony, trying to comfort her. But in the real story there was nothing of all this; and the

pity of the people seemed to be all for Urashima. And I began to discourse with myself thus:—

Is it right to pity Urashima at all? Of course he was bewildered by the Gods. But who is not bewildered by the Gods? What is Life itself but a bewilderment? And Urashima in his bewilderment doubted the purpose of the Gods, and opened the box. Then he died without any trouble, and the people built a shrine to him as Urashima Mio-jin. Why, then, so much pity?

Things are quite differently managed in the West. After disobeying Western Gods we have still to remain alive and to learn the height and the breadth and the depth of superlative sorrow. We are not allowed to die quite comfortably just at the best possible time; much less are we suffered to become after death small Gods in our own right. . . . How can we pity the folly of Urashima after he had lived so long alone with visible Gods?

Perhaps the fact that we do may answer the riddle. This pity must be self-pity;—wherefore the legend may be the legend of a myriad souls. The thought of it comes always at a particular time of blue light and soft wind,—and always like an old reproach. It has too intimate relation to a season and the feeling of a season not to be also related to something real in one's life, or in the lives of one's ancestors. But what was that real something? Who was the Daughter of the Dragon King? Where was the Island of unending summer? And what was the cloud in the box?

I cannot answer all those questions. I know this only,—which is not at all new:—

I have memory of a place and a magical time in which the Sun and the Moon were larger and brighter than now. Whether it was of this life or of some life before I cannot tell. But I know the sky was very much more blue, and nearer to the world,—almost as it seems to become above the masts of a steamer steaming into equatorial summer. The Sea was alive, and used to talk,—and the wind made me cry out for joy when it touched me. . . . Once or twice during other years, in divine days living among the peaks, I have dreamed just for a moment that the same wind was blowing,—but it was only a remembrance.

Also in that place the clouds were wonderful, and of colours for which there are no names at all,—colours that used to make me hungry and thirsty. I remember, too, that the days were ever so much longer than these days,—and that every day there were new wonders and new pleasures for me. And all that country and time were softly ruled by One who thought only of ways to make me happy. Sometimes I would refuse to be made happy; and that always caused her pain, although she was divine;—and I remember that I tried very hard to be sorry. When day was done, and there fell the great hush of the light before moonrise, she would tell me stories that made me tingle from head to foot with pleasure. I have never heard any other stories half so beautiful. And when the pleasure became too great, she would sing a weird little song which always brought sleep. At last there came a parting-day; and she wept, and told me of a charm she had given that I must never, never lose, because it would keep me young, and give me power to return. But I never returned. And the years went; and one day I knew that I had lost the charm, and had become ridiculously old.

Y.

The Village of the Long Beach is at the foot of a green cliff near the road, and consists of a dozen thatched cottages clustered about a rocky pool, shaded by pines. The basin overflows with cold water, supplied by a stream that leaps straight from the heart of the cliff,—just as folks imagine that a poem ought to spring from the heart of a poet. It was evidently a favourite halting-place, judging by the number of kuruma and of people resting. There were benches under the trees, and after having allayed thirst, I sat down to smoke and to look at the women washing clothes and the travellers refreshing themselves at the pool,—while my kurumaya stripped, and proceeded to dash buckets of cold water over his body. Then tea was brought me by a young man with a baby on his back; and I tried to play with the baby, which said "Ah, bah!"

Such are the first sounds uttered by a Japanese babe. But they are purely Oriental; and in Romanji should be written *Aba*. And, as an utterance untaught, *Aba* is interesting. It is in Japanese child-speech the word for "goodbye,"—precisely the last we would expect an infant to pronounce on entering into this world of illusion. To whom or to what is the little soul saying goodbye?—to friends in a previous state of existence still freshly remembered?—to comrades of its shadowy journey from nobody-knows-where? Such

theorizing is tolerably safe, from a pious point of view,—since the child can never decide for us. What its thoughts were at that mysterious moment of first speech, it will have forgotten long before it has become able to answer questions.

Unexpectedly, a queer recollection came to me,—resurrected, perhaps, by the sight of the young man with the baby,—perhaps by the song of the water in the cliff: the recollection of a story once told me by a Japanese student:—

Long, long ago there lived somewhere among the mountains of Japan a poor woodcutter and his wife. They were very old, and had no children. Every day the husband went alone to the forest to cut wood, while the wife sat weaving at home.

One day the old man went further into the forest than was his custom, to seek a certain kind of wood; and he suddenly found himself at the edge of a little spring he had never seen before. The water was strangely clear and cold, and he was thirsty; for the day was hot, and he had been working hard. So he doffed his huge straw-hat, knelt down, and took a long drink. That water seemed to refresh him in a most extraordinary way. Then he caught sight of his own face in the spring, and started back. It was certainly his own face, but not at all as he was accustomed to see it in the bronze mirror at home. It was the face of a very young man! He could not believe his eyes. He put up both hands to his head which had been quite bald only a moment before, when he had wiped it with the little blue towel he always carried with him. But now it was covered with thick black hair. And his face had become smooth as a boy's: every wrinkle was gone. At the same moment he discovered himself full of new strength. He stared in astonishment at the limbs that had been so long withered by age: they were now shapely and hard with dense young muscle. Unknowingly he had drunk of the Fountain of Youth; and that draught had transformed him.

First he leaped high and shouted for joy;—then he ran home faster than he had ever run before in his life. When he entered his house his wife was frightened;—because she took him for a stranger; and when he told her the wonder, she could not at once believe him. But after a long time he was able to convince her that the young man she now saw before her was really her husband; and he told her where the spring was, and asked her to go there with him.

Then she said:—"You have become so handsome and so young that you cannot continue to love an old woman;—so I must drink some of that water immediately. But it will never do for both of us to be away from the house at the same time. Do you wait here, while I go." And she ran to the woods all by herself.

She found the spring and knelt down, and began to drink. Oh! how cool and sweet that water was! She drank and drank and drank, and stopped for breath only to begin again.

Her husband waited for her impatiently;—he expected to see her come back changed into a pretty slender girl. But she did not come back at all. He got anxious, shut up the house, and went to look for her.

When he reached the spring, he could not see her. He was just on the point of returning when he heard a little wail in the high grass near the spring. He searched there and discovered his wife's clothes and a baby,—a very small baby, perhaps six months old.

For the old woman had drunk too deeply of the magical water; she had drunk herself far back beyond the time of youth into the period of speechless infancy.

He took up the child in his arms. It looked at him in a sad wondering way. He carried it home,—murmuring to it,—thinking strange melancholy thoughts.

In that hour, after my reverie about Urashima, the moral of this story seemed less satisfactory than in former time. Because by drinking too deeply of life we do not become young.

Naked and cool my kurumaya returned and said that because of the heat he could not finish the promised run of twenty-five miles, but that he had found another runner to take me the rest of the way. For so much as he himself had done, he wanted fifty-five *sen*.

It was really very hot—more than 100° I afterwards learned; and far away there throbbed continually, like a pulsation of the heat itself, the sound of the great drums beating for rain. And I thought of the Daughter of the Dragon-King.

"Seventy-five *sen* she told me," I observed;—"and that promised to be done has not been done. Nevertheless seventy-five *sen* to you shall be given,—because I am afraid of the Gods."

And behind a yet unwearied runner I flid away in an enormous blaze—in the direction of the great drums.

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Healesville, Victoria, June 18th.

The sporting trial, of which I gave some account in my last letter, proved to be a fiasco. The jury were unable to agree and were discharged. The chief interest of the case lay in the startling facts which were disclosed. It transpired that the youth, still a minor, who figured as the plaintiff, managed for three years to make an income of £3,500 a year, which being interpreted means that lightness of weight and ability to ride enabled this lad to earn as much money as is paid to an average Colonial Governor, two County Court Judges, three Cabinet Ministers, six country doctors, ten members of parliament, or a dozen sound divines. It was a curious coincidence that the above named salary is precisely the sum paid annually to the Chief Justice who sat on the bench during the trial. So that, taken at their money value, the profligate, vulgar, and low-minded jockey and the highly refined, cultured, and erudite Judge are on a par. One would like to impress this fact on the minds of certain Japanese officials who argue that the issuing of invitations to entertainments and official ceremonies and the granting of other favours should be controlled by consideration of the salaries paid to foreign employés.

Mr. D. Wilson, the Government dairy expert, has lately furnished the Minister of Agriculture with an interesting report on the dairying industry, from which I cull the following figures and facts:—

During the butter shipping season, which commenced about the middle of September and will end on 28th March, we will have exported 7,315 tons of butter, which, at the net value of, say, 11d. per lb., gives us as the total value of our export of butter for the season the magnificent sum of £761,273 6s. 8d. The appended table shows the annually increasing value of our export trade in butter:—

Year.	Value.
1889-90	£ 51,300
1890-91	91,200
1891-92	225,000
1892-93	404,432
1893-94	761,273

By including 220 tons of cheese, valued at £50 per ton, which have been exported this season, the clear return to dairy farmers for the exports of dairy produce will reach £772,273 6s. 8d. The total weight of butter exported was 16,609,600 lbs. Assuming that every pound of butter requires 2½ gal. of milk for its production, figures show that 41,524,000 gal. had to be gathered and separated in order to furnish the quantity of butter exported. The freight charged for butter from Melbourne to London has hitherto been 2d. per lb. After a good deal of agitation the price has been reduced to a little over 2d. per lb. At the end of every butter season there is a glut in the local market. The Department of Agriculture is suggesting measures for preventing these gluts. They propose to hold over in refrigerating Chambers either here or in London a large percentage of the butter that accumulates late in the autumn and early in the winter, so as to have it placed on the London market at the beginning of each season. The Department also suggests that during the autumn and winter months the factories should make cheese instead of butter. A stimulus has been given to the cheese industry by the granting of a Government bonus of £6 per ton. As yet, however, Victorian cheese is by no means first class. It is considered necessary to obtain practical instructors in cheese-making from New Zealand or Canada. In order to show what the cheese industry may become to Victoria, Mr. Wilson furnishes the following statistics bearing on the export of cheese from Canada, which it is acknowledged supplies the best cheese to the English market:—

Year.	Exported. Lb.	Value. £.
1866	974,736	24,968
1870	5,827,782	134,896
1875	32,342,030	774,245
1880	40,368,678	801,000
1885	79,655,367	1,653,048
1890	94,260,187	1,874,442
1891	106,202,140	1,936,000

Mr. Wilson urges the importance of extending the export trade in poultry and frozen meats, the production of the colony having for a long time exceeded the local demand in most articles of food of this class.

The following paragraph which appeared in the *Argus* a few weeks ago will be of interest to many of your readers:—

Mr. Alfred C. Smart, of Elizabeth-street, has invented and patented a new art process which he proposes taking to England with him on Saturday

next. He entitles it the Pyrotint, and the idea is as simple as Π is ingenious. Hot air supplies the place of pencil or brush, and it is propelled through a fine point of platinum, which is kept incandescent by means of benzoline. The implement does not touch the wood upon which the design is executed, but is moved over its surface without contact by the draughtsman's hand, and the picture produced has all the effect of a rich mezzotint engraving, but strong and clearer in high lights. It is also permanent, because the heat has effected a chemical change in the panel. The invention appears to be admirably adapted for decorative purposes, and the process can be employed by anyone possessing a competent knowledge of drawing. Indeed, it is likely to be taken up by numbers of amateurs, as it can be rapidly used and the results obtained begin to be immediately apparent. Mr. Smart, it may be mentioned, was the first colonial who won an associateship in the Royal Institute at Kensington.

Who is the richest man in Melbourne? This is a question which the Postmaster-General is now asking himself. A letter has been lying at the Post Office, written in German, and addressed to be richest man in Melbourne. In order to obtain some information to facilitate its delivery, the letter was opened and its contents were found to be as follows:—

"Sir,—Excuse me as a perfect stranger in addressing a petition to you. At Easter I qualified for admission to the university. In order to lessen the expenses to my parents I apply to you to lend me a sum of money, amount at your option, though it should serve me for six years. If possibly I could not repay the loan, then it would be treated as if it had been made a present to me, which, as the richest man in Melbourne, could not affect you much. Kindly address to care of Mr. W. Grobe, in Tilsfurt, Weimar, Germany, with the instruction to keep the letter for me. If neither you nor any of your friends are prepared to grant my request, I would need to apply to kinder and richer people in other directions.—H. H."

An account of the losses of the Mercantile Bank, now in liquidation gives a fair idea of the wildness with which the institution speculated a few years ago.

Heavy advances on share scrip—over 700,000 shares in various companies being held Π security—now mostly worthless.

Advances to companies to the extent of upwards of £400,000 (on insufficient securities), upon which a loss of upwards of £500,000 is now estimated.

Advance to debtors on properties and scrip at boom values without a sufficient margin for depreciation.

Advances on Mercantile Bank shares, of which 35,000 are now held, resulting generally, not only in the loss of the advances made but in the loss of call money—£3 per share.

Advances on second mortgages of properties, now not worth the amounts owing under the first mortgages.

Advances on guarantees to the extent of £150,000 of which £135,000 is considered not recoverable.

Advances to bank officials and clerks, and to auditors and solicitors of banks, about £27,000.

Paying high dividends to shareholders without making adequate provision to meet bad debts and losses.

In the face of such a statement it is hardly to be wondered at that a large section of the victimised public should try their best to send the Directors and manager to gaol. The business morality which sanctioned such transactions as are here recorded was of a type difficult to find out of Christendom. The Federal Bank has, it seems, been pursuing the same policy as the Mercantile. Its directors lately received a scathing criticism at the hands of Mr. Justice Holroyd, who observed that excessive advances had been made to directors, that large sums had been lent to them, their nominees and friends on securities which had not only turned out utterly insufficient or worthless but were often purely speculative; that some of the directors had speculated largely and recklessly with the bank's money; that the bank had lent money on the security of its own shares and bought its own shares in order to "support the market," both transactions being illegal. "In fact," said his Honour, "the evidence produces a strong impression that the bank was used by a majority at least of the directors for their own convenience and that of their friends, without regard to the interests of the great body of shareholders."

The third session of the fifteenth Parliament of Victoria was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on May 30th. The address in reply to the Governor's speech was moved by Mr. Frank Madden, a new member. He has been preceded by two brothers, Sir John Madden, the present Chief Justice, and Mr. Walter Madden. The three brothers, though in style they differ considerably, have all made reputations as orators. Mr. Frank Madden's speech consisted of a deadly onslaught on the system of protection which was inaugurated by the Shields Ministry, and

which has proved a great curse to the colony. The speech caused a great commotion among the Opposition which was partially suppressed by Mr. George Turner's shouting, "New member, new member." So far nothing very exciting has taken place in the House. Till the Budget comes up for discussion things will go on their even way. It seems that Parliament costs the country £200 an hour. One of the members, in order to cause a little stir among the electors, took the trouble to make the calculation, the result of which I have given. Reckoning the interest to be paid on the cost of the parliament houses, he found that the total annual expenditure for both Houses was £87,447, which, taking the average number of sittings of the assembly at 75 days, of six hours each, gave the result in round figures at £200 per hour. There is no doubt that the whole system of colonial government is far more costly than it need be. The Tasmanian *Statist* has lately published a table which shows the cost of civil government in the colonies. The figures do not include the trading concerns of the governments, such as railways, post and telegraphs, water-works, &c. They embrace merely the cost of the general government, the collection of customs excise, law and protection, education and charity. The figures for 1890-91 give the expenditure of Victoria at £2,832,977 and of Australia at £7,943,423, a grand total of nearly eight millions for a population of four million people. In comparison with other colonies, Victoria came out badly, because, while the general average was £2 per head, her average was £2 9s., although she had the advantage of being the most thickly populated in proportion to area of the whole group. The financial condition of Victoria at the present moment resembles that of New Zealand in 1887. The latter colony was saved by the courage and patriotism of her public men. In that memorable year no less than four successive retrenchment acts were passed by her parliament. The first was to reduce the emoluments of the Governor, the second to reduce the members of the Assembly from 95 to 70; the third was to reduce the payment of members; the fourth was to reduce the emoluments of Ministers from £10,200 per annum to £5,800. The result of five years of economical administration is that New Zealand is now the envy and admiration of the Australian group of colonies.

The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce has lately held its annual meeting. Among the remarks of the retiring president one or two bearing on the present state of finance in the colony are worthy of being quoted. "Our last quarter's banking returns," said the president, "show reserves awaiting employment to the amount of eight and a quarter millions." The address went on to observe that the ordinary observer could not understand how a small community of about a million persons could afford to have idle coin to the amount of half the reserves of the Bank of England. "It was palpable to all," said the President, "that there was no dearth of cash, but he knew that there was a great dearth of confidence. There was still the natural yearning for profitable investments, as they saw by the rush for debentures of the Metropolitan Board of Works the other day. The £500,000 taken up by the board was doing excellent work."

The Rev. Dr. Green was last month consecrated Bishop of Grafton and Armidale. This is the first consecration that has taken place in Victoria, hence the ceremony attracted a larger audience than the Cathedral could accommodate. Dr. Green received his training in Melbourne and enjoys great popularity throughout the colony.

The quantity of gold obtained in the colony during the quarter ending March 31st was 155,461 oz., being an increase of 2,475 oz. over that of the corresponding period last year.

Our premier, hitherto Mr. Tattersall, was knighted on the Queen's birthday and now has the gratification of hearing his political opponents call him "Sir James."

The members of the New South Wales parliament have been keeping up their reputation for acrimony, vulgarity, and pettiness. One honourable member in commending the temperance cause to his hearers made the assertion that the New South Wales Assembly contained "drunken blackguards" and "licentious brutes." Sir George Dibbs drew the attention of the House to the above and other statements of Mr. Hindle, the offending member, and the whole affair was discussed in parliament in a most undignified manner. The journals of the New South Wales Assembly furnished Mr. Hindle with abundant material for attacking the morality of members. He "disinterred the bones of buried scandals, read to the House Official records of members being carried cursing and

kicking from the precincts of the Chamber, of vulgar insults offered to the Chair and recalled glaring instances of inebriety." The whole debate was a disgrace to a civilised community. I know of no other Assembly where a member stands up and says, "I have been tight before and hope to be tight many times again," or where a Minister of the Crown proclaims for the benefit of those whom it may concern the number of glasses of wine he has swallowed that evening and informs his listeners that newspaper criticism on Parliamentary misconduct are written by journalists "too drunk to know whether they are dipping their pens into the whisky-glass or the ink-bottle."

There is no end to the intolerance of some of our district police magistrates. Several of them have actually had the audacity to revive a statute of Charles II. which orders that persons guilty of exercising their worldly labour on the Sabbath day shall be placed in the stocks. In the cases to which I refer the parties have paid fines, but were informed that in default of payment they would be set publicly in the stocks for two hours. It would have been preferable for the accused to refuse to pay the fines and submit Π the cruel treatment for the sake of making laughing-stocks of the magistrates. I have observed in other matters that there is no small amount of mediæval intolerance in purely personal affairs lying dormant in certain Colonial minds. Not long ago two butchers fined by a Suburban Council for selling meat on a Wednesday afternoon contrary to the bye-laws of the Council.

DR. KITASATO ON THE PLAGUE BACILLUS.

THE PROFESSOR'S RESEARCHES.

Professor Kitasato's paper (read by Dr. Lawson) at the Government Civil Hospital on Tuesday, July 10, was, though only a preliminary pronouncement, a very valuable contribution to the literature of the plague, and will, when published in the *Lancet* (as we understand is the intention) doubtless attract a considerable amount of notice in the medical world. We endeavoured after the meeting to obtain excerpts from the paper, as we were informed it was not available for publication *in extenso*, but owing to a fortuitous concurrence of unfortunate circumstances—the principal being the heavy duties of Dr. J. A. Lawson—we were unable to obtain a summary. Yesterday our representative was received courteously at the Government Civil Hospital, and after a short consultation with Professor Kitasato—a short-haired, genial, and profound-looking gentleman with a very large head—permission was given to Dr. Molineux to give us a short *précis* of the paper. It is well known that Kitasato is, next to Koch his master, perhaps the greatest bacteriologist in the world, and it is extremely fortunate that the colony, and humanity at large, have had the benefit of his presence and prompt investigations into the causes and character of a disease which, wherever it has appeared, has always been most calamitous in its results. The Japanese Government on receiving news of the appearance of plague in this colony dispatched the great Professor and an able staff to study the disease and report upon it. With Professor Kitasato came Professor Aoyama, now unfortunately so seriously ill on the *Hygieia*. The first-named had in hand the bacteriological work, while his able *compère* was in charge of the pathological and clinical features of the disease. That they have both worked with a zeal and ability deserving of the highest encomiums there is no doubt, and the pity of it is that Dr. Aoyama's important branch of their joint labour was interfered with at an early stage by his contracting the very disease which he was so assiduously investigating.

In the introduction to his address, Professor Kitasato acknowledged his indebtedness to Dr. Lawson for the facilities which had been given him. On the first day of his investigations he was able to discover the bacillus in the bubo, blood, lungs, liver, and spleen of dead patients, and he immediately made a cultivation in agar-agar. On the same day he took, with all due precautions, some blood from the finger tips of patients suffering from the disease in a severe form and here again he found the bacilli. He then inoculated mice, guinea pigs, and rabbits with the virus, and in every instance the animals so inoculated had displayed symptoms of the plague and had eventually died. On post mortem examination the bacillus was found in their blood. Mice inoculated displayed symptoms of the disease in a few hours, and died in from two to three days. Swellings were found at the point of inoculation and the bacilli were discovered freely in their blood. Every animal which had been inoculated had succumbed, with the exception of pigeons, and the ex-

emption of the birds from the disease has not yet been explained by the Professor. As a rule it was found that the duration of the disease before it came to a fatal issue depended upon the size of the animals inoculated. Thus, mice were killed quickest and larger animals, such as guinea pigs and rabbits, lingered for a longer period, generally about four days. Every day, said the Professor, he took blood from living patients, examined it under the microscope, and found the bacilli, sometimes in very great numbers, sometimes very few. The same bacilli were always found after death in great quantities in the bubonic swellings and generally in all the internal organs. Any cultivation from any part of the internal organ always produced the same bacilli, which showed very clearly the intimate connection between the bacillus and the disease. The bacilli are rods with rounded ends and are stained easily by aniline dyes. They have very little movement and their growth is most prolific in the blood serum at the normal temperature of the body, under which conditions they develop luxuriantly. The Professor then went on to give technical details as to his experiments upon animals, with their food, and found that the animals developed plague and died, which indicated possible danger through the food supply. With the dust of infected dwellings the Professor also made some interesting researches. He obtained dust from infected houses before any whitewashing or fumigation had been done and conveyed it to the animals, with the result that some died of tetanus and one, a guinea pig, of plague. This important branch of the Professor's work is to be continued, the results at present not being conclusive. The fact, however, of one animal having died from the effects of dust shows the necessity for thorough disinfection. Many rats and mice have died in the colony spontaneously and he had found in their internal organs the bacilli in large numbers. The power of resistance to natural and chemical influences which the bacillus possesses was next dealt with. Exposure to the direct rays of the sun for four hours absolutely destroyed them. A temperature of 50 deg. centigrade destroyed them in a few minutes. With half or three quarters per cent. of carbolic acid in the cultivation the bacillus continued afterwards to grow in the incubator. With one per cent. of carbolic acid the growth stopped even after leaving it in the incubator for a week. With quicklime also the Professor had made some experiments. Cultivations with one half per cent. of quicklime grew sparingly and with one per cent. they ceased to grow. The Professor then proceeded to deal with the history of the disease, pointing out that until lately it had been supposed to have disappeared from the face of the globe, but this was an error, as the disease was endemic in South China. The close connection existing between the bacillus and the disease was shown by the fact that out of thirty patients examined he had obtained twenty-five positive results, and two of the cases unsuccessfully examined were proved not to be cases of plague at all. The question therefore arose whether diagnosis of the disease could not be made through the blood, but he confessed that it required a long bacteriological experience to detect the bacillus. From his investigations he had come to the conclusion that plague was a bacilli-infectious disease. Then came the question how the bacilli entered the human body. There were three principal ways, first by respiration, second by open wounds, and third by introduction through the alimentary canal. Examples of the first method of infection were abundant, and as regards the third the experiments upon animals seemed to pretty conclusively show that this was one way in which the disease could be contracted. Coming to the consideration of our local conditions, he said that whoever had once looked into an ordinary Chinese dwelling house could not fail to see that this was the natural happy hunting ground of the bacillus. The houses were unspeakably filthy and utterly unfit for human habitation. General hygiene, good drainage, a perfect water supply, and cleanliness in dwellings and streets were the principal things to be taken into consideration, both for cure and prevention. The sick should be perfectly isolated, and infected buildings and all things in them thoroughly disinfected; clothing should be specially disinfected by steam at 100 deg. centigrade, and where this was not available it should be exposed to the direct heat of the sun for several hours. All dead bodies should be covered with quicklime and buried ten feet deep. Mice and rats that have died of plague should be carried away with proper precautions. And as regards individual care the Professor said that we ought to keep away from plague patients and be particular as regards food and drink. In conclusion he explained that this was only a crude

incomplete contribution, that his experiments in many directions were very incomplete, but that he intended to pursue them further. On behalf of his Government, his colleagues, and himself he tendered heartiest thanks to the Government here, the medical men, and especially Dr. Lawson for the assistance cordially given.—*Daily Press*.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

London, July 20.

The United States Government has withdrawn the troops from Chicago.

The Italian forces have marched on Kassala and carried the place by assault.

The Committee sitting on the Tariff Bill at Washington have been unable to agree.

London, July 21.

The SEVENTH RENEWAL OF THE ECLIPSE STAKES, of 10,000 sovs.; the second horse to receive 500 sovs., the nominator of the winner 500 sovs., and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; for then three and four years old; three year olds to carry 8st. 8lb., four, 9st. 6lb.; mares and geldings allowed 3lb.; any winner of a weight-for-age or weight-for-sex race value 500 sovs. to carry 4lb., of 1,000 sovs. 7lb., of the Derby, Oaks, St. Leger, Grand Prix de Paris, or any weight-for-age or weight-for-sex race value 4,000 sovs., 10lb. extra; Eclipse Stakes Course (about one mile and a quarter).

Mr. McCalmont's Isinglass, 4 yrs., 10st. 6lb. 1
Lord Rosebery's Ladas, 3 yrs., 9st. 4lb. 2
Mr. Rose's Ravensbury, 4 yrs., 9st. 6lb. 3

The assailant of Count Crippa has been tried and sentenced to imprisonment for twenty years.

London, July 25.

Rennie, of the 3rd Lanarkshire, has won the Queen's Prize.

The Sultan of Morocco has formally entered Fez at the head of an army and has been loyally acclaimed. The tribes are submissive.

London, July 26.

The *Novoe Vremya* publishes an article on the Korean affair, in which it says that Russia ought to side with China against Japan; at all events to endeavour to localise the effects of the possible conflict and protect her own interests.

"SPECIAL" TELEGRAMS TO "JAPAN MAIL."

Nagasaki, July 23, 12.55 p.m.

Fire is now raging in the Chinese Settlement at Shintchi, which it is rumoured is the work of an incendiary. The Japanese Fire Brigade and others in full force are hard at work extinguishing the flames and saving property. There was a previous attempt here only a few days ago at fire-raising.

6.25 p.m.

The fire has been extinguished, about twenty houses having been destroyed and a few damaged.

The Chinese here are closing up business, and the principal merchants are preparing to leave by the steamer *Wosang*.

Nagasaki, July 27.

Several cases have occurred at this port in which *soshi* have visited British ships with the object of intimidating coal coolies to the detriment of business, and last night a Japanese coal dealer was attacked in his own house and wounded.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE "JAPAN MAIL" FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS."]

London, July 14.

The Italian Chamber has adopted a stringent anti-Anarchist Law in spite of the determined opposition of the Radicals and Socialists.

July 15.

A fresh shock of earthquake was experienced in Constantinople on Thursday, and further damage was done. There has been a renewal of the panic.

The extradition of Jabez Balfour from Argentina has been refused.

After conferring with the leaders of the strike, President Cleveland has appointed a commission to enquire into the Chicago troubles.

July 16.

An anarchist plot has been discovered in Toulon. The plotters intended to destroy the Arsenal and to burn the ironclad *Carnot*, now in course of construction.

The national fêtes in Paris were on a small scale this year owing to the untimely fate of the late M. Carnot.

Messrs. Ernsthausen, an Indian firm, have failed. The bankruptcy is attributed to jute failures in Dundee and the low prices prevailing for indigo.

Dr. Willatts, the accoucheur of the Duchess of York, has been made a baronet.

July 17.

The son of the Duke and Duchess of York was baptized by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the presence of the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and other royalties.

The *Times* correspondent at Chemulpo says that fresh trouble has arisen in that locality. Owing to the recent rising in Korea, a number of Christians were killed and the French fathers menaced. He further stated that gunboats had been despatched for their protection.

[This is the first news we have received of this.]

The Russian press states that it is to the common interest of England and Russia to prevent war breaking out between China and Japan. As Russia is prejudiced in the matter, the Korean difficulty could be settled by the intervention of England alone.

July 18.

The son of the Duke and Duchess of York has been named Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David.

July 19.

The Government has withdrawn the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, the Registration Bill, and the Local Veto Bill. It proposes to pass the Evicted Tenants' Bill, and the Miners' Eight Hours Bill.

July 20.

It has been officially stated in Yokohama that the attack upon Mr. Gardner at Seoul has been overdrawn.

The *Times* says that the American Treasury is expected to soon order the resumption of coinage to a limited amount in silver dollars. President Cleveland reminds the Democrats that they are bound to fulfil their promise to free raw materials.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Kofu, July 26.

Hayakawa Sukeyu and Sasaki Kankichi, of this town, and five hundred of their followers have petitioned for permission to join the Japanese army in Korea.

Tientsin, July 25.

12,000 further Chinese soldiers are under orders to leave. The Chinese Government are said to be collecting troops in Anbi Province.

Fusan, July 26.

After the issue of a notification by the Governor of Taikin-fu to the effect that all Japanese subjects armed with weapons are liable to assault, some three Japanese residents are said to have been murdered. The Japanese therefore, are sleeping on the moor without putting up at the hotel.

Shimonoseki, July 25.

The Branch of the Bank of Japan received instructions last night to transmit money to the Sixth Army Division at Kumamoto.

Later.

Two military hospitals have been opened in the school buildings.

Nagoya, July 26.

An order has been issued requiring the members of the first and second class reserves in the Navy to report immediately at their headquarters.

Seul, July 23.

The fight between the soldiers of Japan and Korea at the time of the Tai Won-kun's entry into the Palace, finished at 7.40 a.m. to-day. Fifteen pieces of artillery were confiscated by the Japanese and over 1,000 small-arms. Two Japanese were killed and one injured, while seventeen Korean soldiers were killed and more than sixty wounded. The wounded Koreans

are receiving medical treatment at the Japanese Hospital.

Shimonoseki, July 26.

The *Sakata Maru* arrived here from Ninsen at 11 a.m. to-day. Nothing serious had occurred at Ninsen up to the time of her departure. One American, one British, one French, and one Russian men-of-war were then staying there. The *Sakata* brought some fifty disabled Japanese soldiers from Korea.

Tientsin, July 26.

It is stated that the northern fleet of China set out to lay torpedoes between Ryojunko and Sanzan island a few days ago.

Nagasaki, July 26.

Dr. Kitazato left here to-day at 7 p.m. for Kobe by the P. & O. *Verona*.

Niigata, July 27.

A detachment of troops stationed at Shibata barracks is to be dispatched to Sado.

Osaka, July 27.

Transactions on the Osaka Stock Exchange were suspended to-day by the Chief Director of the establishment.

Shanghai, July 27.

(Private telegrams received in Tokyo yesterday.)

Fighting has finally taken place, and China has declared war against Japan.

China is diligently preparing for war, and every care is being paid to successfully conduct affairs.

Tientsin, July 27.

It is learned on good authority that China intends to dispatch troops to Korea by land, and they are said to have already reached Uiju.

Shanghai, July 26.

Three Chinese war-vessels have left for Taiwan.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 131.

WHITE.

- 1—K to Q Kt 2
- 2—Q to Q B 2 ch.
- 3—Q mates at B 5 or B 8

BLACK.

- 1—K x Kt
- 2—K moves

- if 2—B to B 3
- 3—Q to K R 2, mate
- if 1—B x Kt
- 2—B to B 3
- if 1—B to B 3
- 2—B x Kt
- if 2—B to K 2
- 3—Q to K R 2, mate.

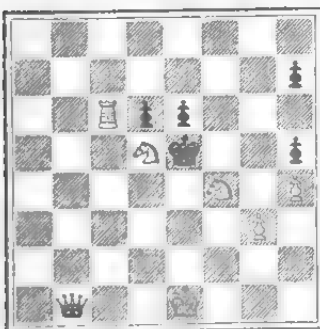
Correct solutions received from Omega, W.H.S., E.D., Digamina, and J.D.

Mr. Balk, Champion of the Yokohama Chess Club, who left us in May for the Southern Hemisphere, writes from Sydney, 21st June, reporting his safe arrival there, and sending a correct solution of Problem 121 which he did *en mer*. He had already visited the Sydney Chess Club, was to form one of a team against Mr. Crane (the ex-champion of Australia) on the 22nd June, and he promises a further communication, which will be welcome when it comes.

PROBLEM No. 133.

By C. PLANCE, M.A., London.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

STEINITZ.

We are glad to learn that the ex-Champion, though defeated, is not dismayed. A return match with Lasker is being arranged to come off in the winter, it will probably be played as before in Canada and the United States. It was at one time suggested that it should come off in London, but we believe that suggestion was abandoned; naturally if the stakes are provided in America it is but reasonable to suppose that the contest should be fought out in the Western Hemisphere. Should Lasker win the second pitched battle we presume Steinitz will rest on his well-earned laurels.

GAME No. 146.

Below follows the full score of the nineteenth and final game of the match recently played for the championship of the world:—

NINETEENTH GAME—QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

WHITE.

Lasker.

- 1—P to Q 4
- 2—P to Q B 4
- 3—Kt to Q B 3
- 4—Kt to B 3
- 5—P to K 3
- 6—B to Q 3
- 7—Q P x P
- 8—B x P
- 9—K x Q
- 10—P to Q R 3
- 11—P to Q Kt 4
- 12—K to K 2
- 13—B to Kt 2
- 14—K R to Q sq.
- 15—B to Kt 3
- 16—Kt to Q 4
- 17—R to Q 2
- 18—Kt to B 3
- 19—R x R
- 20—P to R 3
- 21—P x B
- 22—R to Q B sq.
- 23—Kt to R 4
- 24—Kt to B 3
- 25—R to Q sq.
- 26—Kt to Kt 5
- 27—B to B 2!
- 28—B to B 5
- 29—B x R
- 30—Kt to B 3
- 31—P to Kt 5
- 32—Kt x P
- 33—B to B 3
- 34—Kt x B
- 35—B to Kt 4
- 36—R to Q B sq.
- 37—B to Q 2
- 38—K to Q 3
- 39—P to K 4
- 40—B to K 3
- 41—P x P
- 42—P to B 3
- 43—R to B 3
- 44—B to B sq.
- 45—R to B 5
- 46—R x K P
- 47—R to R 5
- 48—R to K 5
- 49—P to K R 4
- 50—R to R 5
- 51—R x P (R 5)
- 52—K to B 2

BLACK.

Steinitz.

- 1—P to Q 4
- 2—P to K 3
- 3—Kt to K B 3
- 4—B to K 2
- 5—Castles
- 6—P to B 4
- 7—P x P
- 8—Q x Q ch.
- 9—Kt to B 3
- 10—B x P
- 11—R to Q sq. ch. (a)
- 12—B to B sq. (b)
- 13—B to Q 2
- 14—Q R to B sq.
- 15—Kt to K 2
- 16—Kt to Kt 3
- 17—P to K 4 (c)
- 18—B to Kt 5
- 19—R x R
- 20—B x Kt ch. (d)
- 21—B to K 2
- 22—K to B sq.
- 23—P to Kt 3
- 24—B to Q 3
- 25—Kt to K sq.
- 26—R to Q 2 (e)
- 27—K to K 2
- 28—P to Q R 3
- 29—K x B
- 30—P to B 4 (f)
- 31—P x P
- 32—K to K 3
- 33—Kt to K 2
- 34—Kt x Kt
- 35—Kt to Q 4
- 36—Kt to K B 2
- 37—Kt to Q 3
- 38—K to Q 2
- 39—Kt to B 3
- 40—P x P ch.
- 41—P to Q Kt 4
- 42—Kt to B 5
- 43—Kt to K sq.
- 44—Kt (B 5) to Q 3
- 45—Kt to Q B 2
- 46—Kt to Kt 3
- 47—P to R 3
- 48—P to Kt 4
- 49—P x P
- 50—K to B 3
- 51—Kt to B 4 ch.
- 52—Resigns.

NOTES BY W. STEINITZ, FURNISHED TO THE NEW YORK "RECORDER."

(a) Materially different from the eleventh game of the present match, where Black here continued B to Kt 5.

(b) Quite a new plan; with the object of bringing the Kt into more attacking play via K 2, but possibly a waiting defensive policy like B to K 2 is fully as good, especially as it leaves the king untrammelled.

(c) Hardly a commendable plan, as it weakens the centre. Far superior was Kt to K 4; 16—Q R to Q sq., R to K 2 (not Kt to B 5; 19—B x R, R x B; 20—Kt to B 3, followed by Kt to K 5 and P to Kt 4, with a winning attack); 19—Kt (Q 4) to Kt 5, Kt to K 5, with an excellent game.

(d) After this centre troubles increase for Black, mainly due to the strength of the adverse combined bishops, B to Q 2; 21—R to Q, B to K 2, preserved equality with greater ease.

(e) A fatal error, which utterly ruins his game. P to Q R 3 was now the only correct move for Black to preserve material equality, and by careful play on both sides the balance of position could have been maintained, since Black's pawns could have been well defended and White's broken pawn on the K's wing would have deterred him from adopting attacking measures.

(f) Also very bad. If anything were yet to be done, Kt to K 2, followed by P to K B 3, furnishes undoubtedly a much better defence. The weakness of the K P leaves a mark for the breaking in by White's combined forces, which soon renders resistance hopeless.

Now that the great duel is over, the veteran is continuing his cable-match with the Liverpool Chess Club and we give the games (with diagrams of the position) up to the latest advices which have reached us.

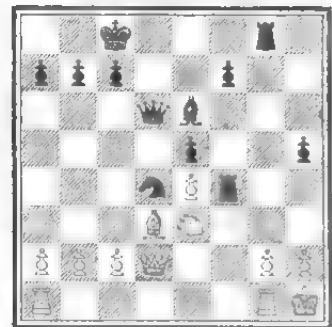
STEINITZ VERSUS LIVERPOOL.

CABLE MATCH.

GAME A.—GIUOCO PIANO.

- | WHITE.
Steinitz. | BLACK.
Liverpool. |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to K B 3 | 2—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3—B to B 4 | 3—B to B 4 |
| 4—Castles | 4—Kt to R 3 |
| 5—P to Q 4 | 5—B x P (!) |
| 6—Kt x B | 6—Kt x Kt |
| 7—P to B 4 | 7—P to Q 3 |
| 8—P x P | 8—P x P |
| 9—B to K Kt 5 | 9—Q to K 2 |
| 10—K to R sq. (!) | 10—B to K 3 |
| 11—B to Q 3 | 11—Castles Q R |
| 12—Q to K sq. | 12—P to K R 3 |
| 13—B x Kt | 13—P x B |
| 14—Kt to B 3 | 14—K R to Kt sq. |
| 15—Q to B 2 | 15—Q to Q 3 |
| 16—Q x P | 16—R to Kt 3 |
| 17—Q to B 2 | 17—Q R to Kt sq. (!) |
| 18—R R to Kt sq. | 18—P to K R 4 |
| 19—Kt to Q sq. | 19—R to Kt 5 |
| 20—Kt to K 3 | 20—R to B 5 |
| 21—Q to Q 2 | 21—(?) |

BLACK—LIVERPOOL.



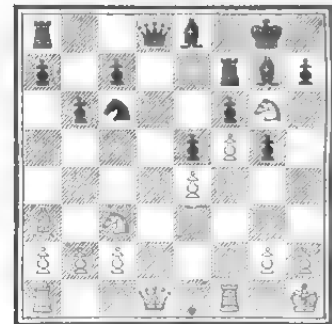
WHITE—STEINITZ.

Black (Liverpool) to play.

GAME B.—RUY LOPEZ—STEINITZ DEFENCE.

- | WHITE.
Liverpool. | BLACK.
Steinitz. |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to K B 3 | 2—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3—B to Kt 5 | 3—P to Q 3 |
| 4—P to Q 4 | 4—B to Q 2 |
| 5—Kt to B 3 | 5—K Kt to K 2 |
| 6—P x P | 6—P x P |
| 7—B to Kt 5 | 7—P to B 3 |
| 8—B to K 3 | 8—Kt to B sq. |
| 9—Kt to K R 4 | 9—P to K Kt 3 |
| 10—Castles | 10—Kt to Q 3 |
| 11—P to B 4 | 11—B to R 3 |
| 12—K to R sq. | 12—Kt x B |
| 13—Kt x Kt | 13—Castles |
| 14—B to B 5 | 14—R to B 2 |
| 15—P to B 5 (!) | 15—P to K Kt 4 |
| 16—Kt to Kt 6 (!) | 16—B to Kt 2 |
| 17—Kt to B 3 | 17—P to Q Kt 3 |
| 18—B to R 3 | 18—B to K sq. |

BLACK—STEINITZ.



WHITE—LIVERPOOL.

White (Liverpool) to move.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 130, J. T. Harrison, 22nd July.—Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Genkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 846, A. Thomson, 22nd July.—Kobe 20th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Kenderdine, 22nd July.—Kobe 21st July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

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Telamon, British steamer, 1,555, 23rd July.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,653, Thompson, 23rd July.—Honolulu 10th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 23rd July.—San Francisco 7th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

John McDonald, American ship, 2,172, J. A. Storer, 24th July.—New York 9th March, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, R. R. Seale, 25th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, T. Sakai, 25th July.—Kobe 24th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lawang, German steamer, 1,578, Von Binzer, 26th July.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Tsukushi Maru, Japanese steamer, 636, J. Will, 26th July.—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Conner, 27th July.—Shanghai and ports, 21st July, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Idsumi Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,000, McKenzie, 21st July.—Korea via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Flinthshire, British steamer, 1,871, Dwyer, 22nd July.—London via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Genkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 856, A. Thomson, 22nd July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Swain, 24th July.—Shanghai and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bankoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,475, Okuma, 25th July.—Ujina, General.—Japanese Government.

Glenclova, British ship, 2,360, Wm. Watt, 25th July.—Tacoma, Wash., 3,310 tons Tea.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Telamon, British steamer, 1,555, Jackson, 25th July.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Kenderdine, 25th July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 26th July.—Hongkong, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, R. R. Seale, 26th July.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,653, Thompson, 26th July.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Columbia, British ship, 1,748, H. W. Bull, 27th July.—Portland, Oregon, Ballast.—Order.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.

Per Japanese steamer *Miike Maru*, from Honolulu—3 passengers in cabin; 5 passengers in second class, and 508 men, 145 women, and 147 children in steerage.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from San Francisco—Professor and Mrs. Goldschmidt, and Mr. Guy Maine and family in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong via ports—Mrs. Laura Jeffries, Mr. E. H. Tuska, Mr. D. B. Tata, Mr. C. W. Dimock, Mr. E. McSweeney, and Mr. Geo. Flood in cabin. For San Francisco—Miss Fanny McClure, Dr. and Mrs. J. W. McKean and 3 children, Dr. A. Jefferson, and Rev. and Mrs. D. G. Collins and 4 children in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, from Shanghai and ports—Mr. and Mrs. Guneaux, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Pakenham and child, Mrs. C. V. Starr and Misses Starr (2), Mrs. J. Ellerton and Misses Ellerton, Messrs. Voight, B. Munter, D. M. Wright, R. Cluse, S. Lloyd, R. Brough, F. Ross, A. F. Little, St. Loring, A. H. Thomas, and Ramsay in cabin; Miss N. Toki and Miss K. Tsune in second class, and 72 passengers in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports—Rev. I. H. Correll and Mr. T. Shimadzu in cabin; Messrs. Takishita, Wakeham, and Yamada in second class, and 162 passengers in steerage.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for Hongkong—Mrs. Chang Gao Ting, two children, and servant, Mrs. Yung Fai Hing and servant, Mrs. Chiu Yuen and servant in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San

Francisco—Rev. and Mrs. D. E. Collins and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. M. Domschoff, Mr. Costi Domschoff, Dr. A. Jefferson, Mr. M. A. Joseph, Mr. S. M. Joseph, Dr. and Mrs. McKean and 3 children, Miss Fanny McClure, Mr. and Mrs. B. Petropavlosky and child, Dr. S. Porges, Lieut. D. L. Wilson, U.S.N., and Mrs. D. L. Wilson in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British ship *Glenclova*, for Tacoma, Wash.:—

	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	CANADA.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	1,042	7,065	253	830	10,090
Hyogo	739	5,794	1,444	2,743	10,720
Yokohama	1,264	9,493	3,915	2,957	17,629

Total 3,945 22,352 5,612 6,530 38,439

Per Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, for Shanghai and ports:—Treasure, \$115,000.00.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—

	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	CANADA.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	1,110	2,137	3,346	—	6,493
Hankow	421	—	—	—	421
Hyogo	24	1,819	1,561	—	4,015
Yokohama	3,794	1,426	979	—	8,767
Hongkong	157	—	—	—	157
Amoy	606	11,433	2,933	—	14,972
Foochow	100	—	300	—	600

Total 6,212 16,914 9,019 — 3,084 35,192

	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	CANADA.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	42	—	—	42
Hongkong	—	280	—	—	280
Yokohama	—	356	—	—	356
Total	—	678	—	—	678

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Kobe	per N. Y. K.	Friday, Aug. 3rd.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Aug. 3rd.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, July 30th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 30th.
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, Aug. 3rd.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Aug. 3rd.
From Europe	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Aug. 3rd.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Aug. 4th.

* *Oceanic* left San Francisco on July 27th. † *Peru* left Hongkong on July 26th. ‡ *Empress of China* left Vancouver on July 27th. § *China* left Hongkong on July 24th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, July 28th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, July 31st.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki	per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, July 31st.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, July 31st.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Aug. 3rd.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 4th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 12th.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Another dull week in Yarns, the trade holding off. In Shirtings the usual demand at this season has not set in very briskly, but some sales have been made and others are expected. T-cloths are dull, with talk of lower prices. Twills are enquired for, but not much done as yet. Other Fancies and Woollens quiet.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PICAL.
Grey Shirtings—8½, 38½ yds. 39 inches	\$2.40 to 3.00
Grey Shirtings—9½, 38½ yds. 45 inches	2.60 to 3.40
P. Cloth—7½, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Saltanes Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.21
Valvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.85 to 9.05
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42½ inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4½, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.5 to 3½, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4½, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5½, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.95 to 3.15

WOOLLENHES.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.27½ to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.40
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 30 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.25 to 0.30
Common	0.25 to 0.30
Monsieur de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.24
Cloths—Pilots, 51½, 56 inches	0.15 to 0.30
Cloths—Presidents, 54½, 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 54½, 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 3½, per lb	0.45 to 0.54

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICAL.
Nos. 10/4, Ordinary	—
Nos. 16/24, Medium	\$3.70 to 38.00
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	38.00 to 39.00
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	—
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	39.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	39.50 to 40.00
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	40.00 to 41.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	43.00 to 45.00
No. 32, Two-fold	42.00 to 44.00
No. 42, Two-fold	49.00 to 52.00

METALS.

Trade dull as usual in the height of summer. Dealers appear more inclined to talk about the Korean imbroglio than to make purchases of Metals.

	PER PICAL.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.45 to 3.50
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.55 to 3.60
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.50 to 3.60
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.85
Galvanized iron sheets	9.40 to 9.60
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.50
Tin Plates, per box	5.80 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KEROSENE.

Market quiet and unchanged. Fresh arrivals of Chester from New York have increased the stock, and buyers appear to have satisfied their wants for the present. Probably they hope for lower prices as exchange turns upward.

Chester	\$1.70 to 1.72½
Comet	1.67½ to 1.70
Devco	—
Russian Anchor	1.67½ to 1.70
Russian Moon	1.65 to 1.67½

SUGAR.

No change, some little doing but nothing of much consequence. Quotations remain unaltered for the present.

	PER PICAL.
Brown Takao	\$4.60 to 4.70
Brown Manila	5.20 to 5.60
Brown Daitong	3.30 to 3.40
Brown Canton	4.00 to 4.30
White Java and Penang	7.10 to 7.25
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 20th instant, since which date settlements on this market are 724 piculs, divided thus: *Filatures*, 600 piculs; *Re-reels*, 99 piculs; *Kakada*, 25 piculs. Direct shipments have been 136 bales, making the total business for the week 850 piculs.

Market has remained steady, inclining upwards, but without any real change in quotations and at closing is perhaps a little less firm. Arrivals continue freely and the stock is now over 7,000 piculs.

The chief business has been undoubtedly for the United States, purchases for Europe falling off to some extent. We look for a quieter market, with some ease in prices, for advices from consumers are not of the best and it may be that holders will show themselves more anxious to sell during the coming month.

New Crop.—The *Filatures* now arriving from *Shinshiu* are declared to be of true *Shinshu* extraction. They do not show up very well in colour, but this probably is only a passing defect, and we look for an improvement in this respect when the factories get into full swing. With regard to *Kakada*, it seems true that in Fukushima Ken there will be a shortage; but native papers report that leaf is so plentiful, many growers will go in for the second crop and try to make up the deficiency that way.

There have been two shipping opportunities since we last wrote. The English mail *Ancona*, 21st instant, had 337 bales for Europe and the *City of Peking*, which left port yesterday, took 356 bales for the New York trade. These departures make the present export figures 2,960 piculs, against 758 piculs last year and 2,531 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Hanks.—A bale or two arrives each day, but nothing has been done for export, although native weavers have taken one or two small parcels from our market.

Filatures.—The bulk of the trade has been in this class and mostly in full sizes. Prices show no violent change, although it is reported that \$710 has been paid for a parcel of *Rokkoshu*. Other sales are only fractionally higher. Among the last prices paid are *Roku mon sen* and *Shiojokan*, \$700; *Choshinsha*, \$690; *Gakosha*, \$690; *Sai-shinsha*, \$690; *Kameisha*, \$680; *Rujokan*, \$675; *Hiranosha*, *Seven Stars*, \$570. *Kairossha*, \$667½; *Tonaga* and *Shameisha*, \$667½; *Choyosha*, and

Shimmaisha, \$665. Very little done in *Koshu* sorts. One parcel of *Kusanagisha*, second grade, noted at \$652. In fine sizes, a small business; *Sanshu*, \$700; *Yechu*, \$680.

Reels.—A small but steady business at unchanged prices. *Tortoise*, \$655; *Shiba*, \$640; *Ichimurashu*, \$625 and \$610 for second grade; *Bushu Kodama*, \$630.

Kakeda.—Arrivals are very small and the only transactions are two parcels of *Horsehead* at \$640. In other sorts, no business.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 3 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 4 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 5 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 6 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 7 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 8 (Shinshu)	—
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Hanks—No. 10 (Shinshu)	—
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Hanks—No. 16 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 17 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 18 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 19 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 20 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 21 (Shinshu)	—
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Hanks—No. 23 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 25 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 26 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 27 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 28 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 29 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 30 (Shinshu)	—
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Hanks—No. 91 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 92 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 93 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 94 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 95 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 96 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 97 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 98 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 99 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 100 (Shinshu)	—

Export Raw Silk Tables to 27th July, 1894:—

	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
Europe	1,414	494	1,823
America	1,419	254	1,347
Total	2,833	748	2,469
Settlements and Direct }	3,150	3,150	3,150
Export from 1st July }	7,100	3,150	3,750
Stock, 27th July	7,100	3,150	3,750
Available supplies to date	10,250	4,400	5,700

WASTE SILK.

Settlements during the week are 750 piculs, divided thus:—*Noshi*, 159 piculs; *Kibiso*, 349 piculs; *Sundries*, 242 piculs. No direct shipments.

The list of sales has increased by the appearance of some large purchases of *Boseki-wata* and cheap *Kibiso*, which have been talked about for the last two or three weeks. There is very little doing in staple articles and prices are more or less irregular.

There has been no export during the week, the various shipping opportunities taking no Waste. The export to date therefore remains as last advised—1,058 piculs, against 155 piculs last year, and 1,082 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Cocoons.—They are coming in now every day but there is no talk of business at present. With regard to price, holders talk about 16 *ka*, which would give \$120 per picul for 75% yield.

Noshi.—Fresh purchases of new *foshu* have been done at \$67 and \$69, while old fibre of common quality has been taken at \$60 and under. A small parcel of *Hachioji* also noted at \$112½, with a little *Filature* at \$125.

Kibiso.—Something done in *Filature* at prices ranging from \$90 to \$100 for good quality; but the bulk of the trade has been in low *Bushu* costing \$22.

Sundries.—One small parcel of *Neri* noted at \$11, while the large purchases of *Boseki-wata* mentioned in our last have come into the list at \$20 and \$18.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good.....	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium.....	—
Noshi-ito—Osha, Good to Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Shimshu, Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Shimshu, Good.....	—
Noshi-ito—Shimshu, Medium.....	—
Noshi-ito—Bushu, Good to Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Jushu, Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Jushu, Good.....	70 to 75
Noshi-ito—Jushu, Ordinary.....	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected.....	—
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds.....	—
Kibiso—Osha, Good to Best.....	—

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL L'POOL INTERN'L EXHIBITION, 1883.

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RICHMOND
CAVENDISH CO.,
LIMITED.
LIVERPOOL

SPECIAL BRANDS:-

"Pioneer" Golden Flake Cut.
"Richmond Smoking Mixture."
Superfine Bird's Eye.
"Golden Brown" Fine Cut.
Bright & Black Plug Cavendish;
IN ALL USUAL SIZES.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tribes in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In 1 short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies them of their value."

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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. COOPER, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining 'stock'."

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May 1st, 1890.

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April 23rd, 1893.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART:

REGISTERED AT THE G. P. O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

月三年五十二治明
可照舊值銀月十三

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A NOTIFICATION issued on the 1st inst. by the Minister of Communications states that he will not be responsible for the delivery of telegraph messages in China and Korea, or for the receipt of messages transmitted along the over-

There is no improvement in the general condition of the Import trade; in fact the declaration of war with China will probably have the effect of keeping back various would-be purchasers of imported goods, and only a hand-to-mouth business to supply immediate wants can be looked for until this Korean trouble is over. Some persons predict that the war is likely to last for years. This is improbable; but it may safely be reckoned to do great injury to the import trade so long as it lasts, and perhaps for some time after. There has been only a very small business in Yarus and Shirts; and Fancies and Woollens are also more or less neglected. The Metal trade is dull, only a few transactions having been put through in Bar and Pig Iron and in Tin Plate and Wire Nails. Nothing in the Kerosene trade to report, but there are further arrivals and an increased stock. Sugar is a drug in the market, and no offers are made at all for Browns, of which the stock is heavy. The Silk trade has totted up 1,000 piculs without reckoning direct shipments. Prices are steady, and good accounts of the crop have been received from numerous quarters. The business in Waste Silk has been small, and arrivals come in freely, while it is plain that more business could be done if holders accepted the offers made. The Tea trade has seen a fair amount of daily business at late rates, but the third crop leaf now on the market is not reported upon favourably for quality. Exchange has declined a point on the week, but rates are fairly steady and firm at the close.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 4TH, 1894.

DEATH

On the 3rd inst., at Azabu, Tokyo, FUKI, daughter of Sen Tsuda, aged twenty years. Funeral at the residence of her father, August 5th, at 6 a.m.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

The Tokyo Cotton Company will very probably be wound up.

A SPORADIC case of cholera was reported at Chitosecho, Yokohama, last week.

CAPTAIN SHIBAYAMA YAHACHI has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

A HORSE succumbed to heat apoplexy in Main Street, Yokohama, on Thursday afternoon.

MR. HAGIWARA YOSHINORI has been appointed a Secretary in the Communications Department.

THE German steamer *Amigo* collided with the pier on Thursday night. Little damage was done.

Forty-five houses were burnt at Ezawa-mura, Minami-aizu-gun, Fukushima Prefecture, on the 30th ult.

THE Japanese match-manufacturers of Tokyo and Yokohama deem it advisable to form a Union.

THE accounts of the Yokohama Engine and Ironworks, furnished by the regular corres-

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The official announcement of a state of war by the Imperial Rescript issued on the evening of the 2nd instant, has been hailed by the nation with universal joy and enthusiasm. The fact is, a small section of the people had entertained more or less suspicion that the Government might, under certain circumstances, consent to peaceful mediation on the part of some of the European Powers. Such an apprehension has been constantly encouraged by the tone of the Progressionist organs. But now that war has been declared, there is no longer any doubt about the determination of the Government. However unfounded such an apprehension may have been, there is no doubt that it has existed in certain quarters. The metropolitan papers are now urging the Government not to stop till China shall have been completely humbled. We shall reproduce a few articles from the Tokyo papers.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* remarks that, although foreign wars have been undertaken by the Imperial House on more than one occasion, this is the first time that such a war has been deliberately commenced by the people. In 1873 Saigo and other powerful members of the Government strongly advocated the invasion of Korea, and their views had the sympathy of a large number of civil officials and of the whole of the army and the navy. But still the opposition of a few Cabinet Ministers crushed the enterprise easily, because the war policy had not the support of the people, or, speaking more correctly, because the people had not yet become a factor in politics. Similarly, the *Mainichi* ascribes the unsuccessful attempts of Japan in 1882 and 1884 to the fact that the Government of the time had not the support of the nation. Things are now—says the *Mainichi*—entirely different. The whole nation is at one with the Government; volunteer corps are organized in every locality throughout the country; contributions of money and in kind are pouring in from all parts of the country; the principal residents of Tokyo are taking measures for collecting a vast amount of money by way of voluntary contributions for the prosecution of war; in short, the heart of the whole nation is in the present undertaking. The authorities are told that their duty now is to prosecute the war with resolution and energy.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, like many of its contemporaries, thinks that the result of the war will be extremely beneficial to China. It will, says the *Hochi*, rudely awaken China out of her torpor of many centuries. At all events, Japan's object, continues our contemporary, is to go straight to Peking, and by the terms dictated to the Chinese Government to influence the future of the whole Chinese nation; for without going to such a length, it is considered impossible to secure the permanent peace of the East.

"After reducing the Chinese Government to submission, if it should prove incapable of inaugurating a new epoch of progress and improvement, or when there is danger of internal commotion or foreign intervention, Japan should take upon herself the responsibility of undertaking the reform of China, just as she is now doing in Korea." Such being the object of Japan, our contemporary urges the Government to prosecute war until China shall have been placed completely at the mercy of Japan. Thus Japan's sole ambition being to serve the purpose of permanent peace and progress in this part of the world, the *Hochi* thinks it is idle to speak of the cession of land and of war indemnity.

The *Kokkai* writes in a similar tone. Our contemporary also believes that the present war is destined to open a new chapter in the history of the East. It is, states our contemporary, the mission of Japan, as the most civilized nation in Asia, to undertake the reform, not only of Korea but also of China, and by leading

them in the right direction to resist the onward march of the aggressive Powers of the West. The successful prosecution of such a gigantic programme requires correspondingly large preparations. Four of the principal measures needed are mentioned by the *Kokkai*. First, the completion of national defence is considered to be of paramount importance. It may seem a little unpractical to talk of national defence, when war has actually commenced, but our contemporary contends that Japan must be prepared to continue hostilities for a number of years, and that it is necessary to take all possible steps to meet the vicissitudes of war. Our contemporary advises the politicians to give up their idle talk about the reassessment of the taxable value of land and the reduction of the land tax, and to direct their attention to the means of obtaining resources for completing the defence of the country. Secondly, hearty co-operation between the Government and the people is a thing of supreme importance. When the country is at war with a foreign State, there is no necessity to ask who or what party is in power; the nation should give its unstinted support to the Government. Thirdly, having assumed the responsibility of placing Korean independence on a sound basis, Japan must be prepared to station a sufficient force in the peninsula for a period of 15 or 20 years. Fourthly and lastly, the resolution having been taken to prosecute a mission that may require many years to accomplish, it is necessary that the people should engage with tenfold energy and perseverance in their respective occupations, so that the country may not lack the means to carry out its purpose. In short, the time has come, says the *Kokkai*, when the Japanese race is called to exert its utmost powers for the accomplishment of its national object.

The *Yiji Shimpō* thinks that the present dynasty in China is doomed to downfall before many years. Its present position is compared to that of the Tokugawa Government shortly before the Restoration. It was long before Japan was opened to foreign intercourse when China began to trade with European nations. From that circumstance, China ought to be more civilized than Japan, whereas in point of fact she is behind Japan and even Korea in civilization. But the course of events no longer permits the Chinese to indulge any longer their conservative tendencies, and even if they be incapable of spontaneous exertion, their regeneration will be undertaken by force applied from outside. The awakening of the people, thinks the *Yiji*, will be the signal for the fall of the Tsin Dynasty.

The news of the naval victory off A-San was received with universal joy and satisfaction. The enthusiasm excited by the intelligence was amply echoed by the vernacular press. While heartily joining with the people in rejoicing over the good news, the leading papers of the capital warn their readers against attaching too much importance to the first victory gained by the Japanese navy. They entertain no doubt that the final victory will be on the side of Japan both on land and by sea, but they remind their countrymen that in the course of war they must be prepared for mishaps to the arms of Japan. Excessive joy at a comparatively trifling success means want of confidence in the strength of the country's resources. Consequently these papers advise their readers not to attach extravagant importance to the reports of either victory or defeat.

There is a movement among the principal citizens of Tokyo to collect voluntary contributions toward the expenses of war. The originators count upon obtaining about 30 million yen. The project is highly praised by the vernacular press, with the single exception of the *Mainichi Shimbun*. The latter paper states that, although it highly appreciates the patriotic motives of the originators of the scheme, it cannot help strongly disapproving the step proposed by them. The money required by the country for the prosecution of war ought to be raised by the ordinary method

of taxation or national loans, and whatever measures are necessary for the purpose will be, says the *Mainichi*, approved by the Diet. Should the Government accept the money raised through private efforts, the result, in the opinion of our contemporary, would be prejudicial to the true interests of the country. While thus disapproving of voluntary contributions for the expenses of war, our contemporary believes that the people will have enough to do in collecting a fund for the aid of the families of the men fighting for the country, and also in contributing money to the Red Cross Society. Such are the views of our contemporary on the subject. The reasons why it is opposed to the project in question are not plain. Perhaps the principal reason is that, unless all expenditures required for the prosecution of war are regularly debated and voted by the Diet, it fears that there may be some irregularities in the disbursement of money by the Government. It is hardly necessary to add that such a carping tendency of mind is extremely rare even among the papers of the Opposition.

The issue of an Imperial Ordinance establishing a censorship of the press in regard to military and diplomatic matters, has evoked hostile comment from the majority of the papers. The better class journals acknowledge, with regret, that some of their contemporaries have been guilty of conduct highly injurious to the interests of the country, for they have not shown sufficient caution and judgment in publishing news about military and diplomatic affairs. The *Nippon* is perhaps most violently opposed to the step just taken by the Government. Our contemporary ironically advises the Government to stop all the papers in the country, and to make the newspaper business a monopoly of the State. In that case the Government will be saved the trouble of inspecting the papers, and will, moreover, obtain a new source of revenue. Such a course, says the *Nippon*, may be denounced as being unconstitutional, but then the Government even advocates the doctrine that the State has power to suspend the Constitution.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* regrets the necessity of such an Ordinance at the present juncture. It is hard that some papers should suffer for the indiscretion of others, but public interests necessitate the measure in question. Our contemporary, of the one hand, strongly advises its *confrères* to exercise judgment in publishing whatever relates to State secrets; while, on the other, it reminds the authorities of the importance of exercising the censorship in a liberal and impartial manner.

The date of the general election having been fixed, the Opposition papers are calling upon the electors to return the advocates of a strong policy. In the opinion of these papers, the pursuance of the strong policy by the Government is due to the efforts of these men. Should the new House of Representatives be composed of men opposed to a strong foreign policy, these journals fear that the Government may slacken its energy in continuing the present war.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE BUDDHIST SUMMER SCHOOL IN MIKAWA. A CORRESPONDENT in Mikawa sends a sketch of the Buddhist Summer School established there, from which we learn that the venture has, despite wars and rumours of wars, proved very successful. No less than two hundred and twenty students had collected at Mikawa up to the 25th instant, among them being matriculates of the Imperial University, the First Higher Middle School, the Waseda Semmon Gakko, and the Law College of Mr. Fukuzawa's University, the Keio-Gijuku. Fourteen houses had been prepared for their reception, so that every one is comfortably lodged and there is no crowding. Buddhists all over the country having contributed funds to the school, each student is required to pay only the trifling sum of five sen a day for board and lodging. For recitations and lectures a fine *kyōka-hall* has been temporarily built,

war-vessels instantly advanced to meet these new arrivals, and found that although hoisting a foreign flag, the war-vessel belonged to the Chinese navy, while the transport had Chinese troops on board. These two vessels, notwithstanding the bunting they showed, fired upon the approaching Japanese ships, and a hot engagement began at once. Meanwhile, the *Tsing-yuen* and the *Kwang-yueh*, having received serious injury, steamed away, the former in the direction of China and the latter in that of A-San. The Japanese vessels, instead of pursuing then went to the assistance of the other Japanese warship fighting at a short distance off. The transport was soon sunk, while the warship, namely, the *Tsang-kiang*, hoisted a white flag. When the captured vessel had been taken possession of, one of the Japanese ships started to follow the *Tsing-yuen*, but the latter having a start of 30 or 40 minutes could not be easily overtaken. Consequently the pursuit was not successful. As to the *Kwang-yueh*, which fled in the direction of A-San, she is said to have been stranded and abandoned by the crew.

Concerning the *Higo-Maru*, about which much anxiety has been felt, the Tokyo News Agency states that the following telegram was received by the Government from Fusan at 10.40 a.m. on Tuesday:—"The *Higo-Maru* which left In-Chhôn on the 29th instant at 1.30 p.m., reached here to-day (31st) at 3 a.m." It is believed that this transport must have brought some news about land hostilities at A-San.

The Chinese Minister in Tokyo is said to have received on the 30th ultimo orders from home to leave Japan. The Japanese Government is believed to have sent similar instructions to its Representative in Peking on the 31st ult.

The *Mainichi Shimbun's* extra of yesterday contained a report that, according to latest advices from Fusan, the *Togaku-do* disturbance had broken out again in Chôl-la-do.

There is a general impression that fighting has been going on at several places since the 25th instant, but no definite news is yet to hand.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has received from its Fusan correspondent a telegram, dated July 31, 8.05 a.m., transmitting the following communication received by him from Sôul:—"The Tai Won-kun has appointed a special commission of reform, composed of Kin-koshu and other men of progressive opinions, and the work of internal reform is making steady progress. Thirty-five Russian and forty American marines have arrived at the Legations of their respective countries. The Korean Government has notified to the Chinese Representative at Sôul that Korea renounces all the existing treaties and agreements between Korea and China. This fact was at the same time communicated to the Representatives of the other countries in Sôul. The Chinese Representative in Sôul left for home on the 27th instant, and the Chinese Legation, Consulates, and residents in Korea have been placed under the protection of the British Consul-General." This intelligence must have been brought to Fusan by the *Higo Maru*, which arrived there early on the morning of the 31st ultimo.

It had been believed that the *Higo Maru* must have brought news of fighting at A-San. But it is now stated that operations on land having been, as some people say, commenced on the 29th ultimo, the *Higo Maru*, which left In-Chhôn at 1 p.m. on the above mentioned day, could not have brought any intelligence about these operations.

The *Yûji Shimpô* states that the Tai Won-kun has advised the King to recall Mr. Boku Yeiko and other political refugees connected with the abortive revolution of 1884, and that the King has sanctioned the measure. Some other papers mention that Mr. Boku will start for Korea on the 5th instant accompanied by his friend Mr. Shiba Shiro, an ex-M.P.

The *Chu-ô Shimbun* publishes a telegram, saying that several thousands of Chinese troops were landed at A-San on the night of the 24th instant.

Various rumours are circulated about the divorced Korean Queen. It is said that she

is now under the protection of the British Consul-General, while another story says that she is hiding herself somewhere in the vicinity of Nam-San. The *Hochi Shimbun* states that she is still residing in the palace, but that she is seriously ill with malarial fever.

The *Yûji Shimpô* reports that the inhabitants of Sôul are in great distress on account of the enormous rise in prices caused by the present political complications and by the entire stoppage of the transport of rice from the southern provinces.

The construction of a telegraph line between Sôul and Fusan has been found to be attended with more difficulty than was at first anticipated. The work was begun at both ends. According to the latest telegram from Fusan, it is stated that the line from Sôul has been constructed as far as Yôju. The work from Fusan is believed to have been completed to a little distance south of Tai-ku. More than half the distance therefore remains unfinished.

The *Hochi Shimbun's* extra of yesterday contained the following telegram from Nagasaki:—"According to a telegram from Fusan, there is a rumour at that place that on the night of the 29th instant the Chinese troops at A-San attacked the Japanese, that the Japanese army soon succeeded in completely defeating the Chinese, killing one-third of the latter and putting the rest to flight."

The same extra states that, in the opinion of the military authorities, there must have been a second naval engagement in Korean waters either on the 30th or 31st ultimo.

The following telegram dated Saseho, August 2nd, 7.15 a.m., is said to have been received by the Government in Tokyo:—"Our army gained a complete victory over the Chinese at Sông-hwan, putting the enemy to flight. The Japanese army began to march towards A-San at 7 a.m. on the 30th ultimo." No date is given for the fighting at Sông-hwan, but it is probable, judging from the context, that it took place on the 29th ultimo. Sông-hwan, is a post station a few miles to the east of A-San. From the fact that the telegram was sent from Saseho, it is evident that the news has been brought from Korea by a man-of-war. Perhaps the rumour said to have been current in Fusan about a great Japanese victory at A-San refers to the same engagement.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent, writing from Sôul under date of July 24th, the ultimatum on which the Japanese Minister addressed to the Korean Government on the 19th ultimo is said to have contained two points, first that the Chinese troops at A-San should be ordered to withdraw, and secondly, that the existing conventions between Korea and China should be renounced. Of these two points the Korean Government was requested to give a definite answer to the first in the course of the 22nd. On the night of that day the Korean Government is said to have made a very ambiguous reply. It is also stated that on the same night some Japanese troops were fired at by the Korean soldiers in the vicinity of the palace. The meeting between the King and the Tai Wôn-kun is said to have been extremely affectionate, many of the Japanese witnessing the scene being moved to tears. The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent states at the end of his letter that there is no longer any fear of double dealings on the part of the Korean Government, and that all the reforms that are within the capacity of the Koreans will be carried out.

It has been stated that the foreign Representatives had audience with the King immediately after the collision between the Japanese and the Korean troops in Sôul on the 23rd ultimo. According to subsequent letters, it appears that the foreign Representatives, although they went to the palace, turned back on seeing the gate guarded by Japanese troops. They had been asked, it is stated, by the Ming politicians to repair to the palace and rescue them from the dangerous position they were placed by the Japanese Minister.

A hundred police constables in Tokyo have been ordered to proceed to Korea under the leadership of Police Inspector Takehisa Kokusai.

and three police sergeants. These constables are all known to be skilful swordsmen, and it is believed that under certain circumstances they may be organized into a *ballo-tai* (sword-corps).

The *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun's* extra of yesterday contained the following telegram:—"Fighting commenced at 8 a.m., on the 29th July. After five hours of hard fighting, the Chinese, who numbered about 2,700 or 2,800, were completely defeated, 500 or 600 of them being killed and wounded. The enemy fled in the direction of Hong-ju. A-San has been taken possession of by the Japanese troops. Several cannon and a countless number of other arms of war have been captured." This telegram is dated Fusan, August 3, 8.30 a.m., and is said to have been brought to that port by the *Shinano Maru*, which left In-chhôn on the 1st instant.

The following telegram, dated Shichi-gen (Japanese pronunciation), July 31, also published in the same extra, is said to have been sent to the War Office by Major-General Oshima, the commander of the Japanese army, and is more trustworthy: "Fighting commenced at 3 a.m. on the 29th, and after five hours all the fortresses of the enemy at Sông-hwan were taken by our troops. The number of the Chinese troops was about 2,800, of whom 500 were killed and wounded. On the Japanese side 5 officers and about 70 men were killed and wounded. The enemy dispersed in great confusion and fled in the direction of Hong-ju. Their object is perhaps to get on board Korean junks in the neighbourhood of Kun-san. Several regimental flags, four pieces of ordnance, and a quantity of other arms have been captured. We pursued the enemy and have seized their stronghold at A-San." There is a discrepancy of date between this telegram and the one published yesterday about the march of the Japanese from Sông-hwan to A-San. But the latest news must be considered nearest the truth. Shichi-gen seems to be a small village in the vicinity of A-San; it was evidently the headquarters of the Japanese General.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a minute report about the sinking of the *Kowshing*, said to be based upon the statements made before the Japanese authorities at Saseho by the captain and navigator of that vessel. The ship left Taku on July 23rd. When she approached the island of Phung-do at 8.30 a.m., on the 25th, she was ordered by signal from a Japanese war-vessel to stop her course. The order was at once obeyed. She was then commanded to drop her anchor, which she also did. A boat carrying an officer then pushed off from the Japanese war-vessel toward the transport. The officer had an interview with the Captain of the transport, and demanded to see the books, which were at once produced. In reply to the questions of the Japanese officer, the Captain answered that the transport was named the *Kowshing*, that it was hired by the Chinese Government to transport troops from Taku to A-San, that the number of troops on board was about 1,100, that there was only a small number of rifles, that the quantity of coals on board was 200 tons, and that their fresh water could not last more than two days. The Japanese officer then asked the Captain whether he would navigate the ship to wherever might be designated by the Japanese war-vessel. The reply was of course in the affirmative. The officer then went back to the Japanese warship. The Captain of the transport requested the Japanese war-vessel by signals to send a boat. A boat was accordingly sent to the transport and the Japanese officer in command of it asked the Captain what he wanted. The latter explained that, although he was quite willing to obey the orders of the Japanese war-vessel, the Chinese officers prevented him from doing so, and asked to be allowed to take back the Chinese troops to Taku. The Japanese officer did not give an immediate answer to the Captain, but after going back to his ship signalled to him to leave the transport at once. The Captain answered that he was not permitted to do so. The Japanese war-vessel now hoisted a red flag, and repeated its demand to the Captain of the transport to leave his ship at once. Thereupon the Captain called

up the foreign officers on deck, and when the transport was fired at by the Japanese war-vessel, they jumped overboard, and swam toward an island. The Chinese officers had not only aimed rifles at the Captain, threatening to shoot him if he should attempt to leave the ship, but actually fired at him and his comrades when they had jumped into the sea. They were, however, rescued by a Japanese boat. These officers are said to be sincerely grateful for the kind treatment they have since received from the Japanese authorities. From this account it is apparent that there was nothing precipitate in the conduct of the Japanese war-vessel, and that the stupidity and the obstinacy of the Chinese troops are alone responsible for the sinking of the transport.

[FROM CHINA PAPERS.]

According to a telegram, the Fukien squadron, armed with heavy guns, left Foochow on the morning of July 24, its ostensible destination being the Loo Choo Islands.

The steamers engaged to take the detachment of 12,000 troops from Tongku to Korea were the *Hsinfung*, *Kuangchi*, *Poochi*, *Fungshun*, *Chintung*, *Feiching*, *Haeen*, *Kowshing*, *Toonan*, *Kungpai*, *Funching*, *Chiyuen*, *Meifoo*, and *Hyenik*, a Korean steamer.

The break in the cable across the Yellow River was repaired on Tuesday, July 24.

The *Hsinchi* arrived at Shanghai from Newchwang on the 25th July, not having carried any troops, as she is under charter. She left Tientsin on the 12th and Newchwang on the 22nd, and on Sunday, July 22, passed through a fleet of five China Merchants' vessels conveyed by a torpedo boat, en route to Korea, the *Hsinfung* being the leading vessel behind the torpedo boat. The others were too far behind to be distinguished and they would probably reach their destination at noon on Monday, the 23rd. There were no China Merchants' steamers at Chefoo.

It was publicly notified on July 27 that the export of rice from Shanghai is prohibited, the reason given being that the price of the cereal had increased so considerably lately. The notification does not interfere with rice to be exported under *huchao* or for the use of the troops and charitable purposes.

All was bustle at Taku last Sunday, says the *N.-C. Daily News* of the 27th ult., and the China Merchants' steamers and the others chartered by the Government to carry troops to Korea were busy shipping their live freight. The following vessels left on Sunday for Korea:—*Hsinfung*, *Kuangchi*, *Poochi*, *Iren*, *Fungshun*, *Haeen*, *Chintung* and *Feiching*. The *Kowshing* left on Monday and the *Liensheng*, *Hsinyu*, and *Kungpai* were to go on the next and following days. The *Feiching* had on board 1,000 men, so it may be judged from this how many were leaving altogether. Many of the so-called soldiers were coolies, and there was a difficulty in coaling the steamers owing to many of the coolies having enlisted. Among their weapons were bows and arrows and spears. Some of the vessels took ponies, which were loose about the deck, and in one case an animal fell down into the engine room. Many of the soldiers were mere boys.

"The latest report concerning the *Toonan*," says the *China Gazette* of Friday last, is that she has been in collision with the *Kowshing*. Three China Merchants' steamer, the *Hsinfung*, *Fungshun*, and *Haeen* arrived this evening from Tatung-kao, a small Chinese station north of Newchwang, where they have been engaged in conveying troops from Taku. They have seen nothing of the *Toonan* since Sunday when she was at Taku preparing to take in troops for Tatung-kao, and she is supposed to have left Taku yesterday morning. Not one of the three vessels which arrived this morning saw anything of a Japanese war-vessel." The next morning the *N.-C. Daily News* said that the *Toonan*, *Kungpai*, and *Hsinyu* left Taku on Wednesday evening, according to a C.M.S.N. Co.'s telegram, so that it can hardly be the *Toonan* that has been sunk.

The British gunboat *Archer*, the U.S.S. *Baltimore* and *Monaghan*, and German gunboats

Illis, the French gunboat *Lion*, the Russian gunboat *Mandjour*, and three Japanese men-of-war were at Chemulpo on the 20th ult.

Mr. Hennen, the British Consul-General at Shanghai, has received a telegram from the British *Chargé d'Affaires* at Tokyo, Mr. Paget, stating that the Japanese Government has undertaken to regard Shanghai as a Neutral Port.

The Shanghai papers assert that the sunken transport was conveying only 700 men to Korea. It is also stated that 50,000 men are to be landed at the Yalu river.

THE "NICHU NICHU SHIMBUN" AND THE "NOVOE VREYMA."

Commenting upon the telegram to the effect that the *Novoe Vreyma* declared that Russia ought to side with China against Japan, the *Nichu Nichu Shimbun* writes as follows:—"Reuter's telegrams have frequently proved incorrect. In the present case, what Reuter telegraphs is probably true. But as to the article itself, there is no doubt that it does not express the attitude of the Russian Government. The *Novoe Vreyma*, as we pointed out, cannot be regarded as an avowed organ of the Russian Government, and consequently the views now attributed to it must be regarded as its private opinion. At all events, it would be rash to conclude that the article in question echoes the sentiments of the Russian Court. The Emperor of Russia is known to be a votary of peace, and is actuated by the best motives toward this country in connection with the present complication. It is true the Russian Government offered its advice to Japan in the interest of peace in the East. We have not yet learned that Russia has taken any step to side with either China or with Korea against Japan. Should the Russian Emperor be, unfortunately, inclined to the same views as those advocated by the *Novoe Vreyma*, there would be no cause for Japan to be alarmed, for she has undertaken the present task with a firm determination to cope with any emergencies that may arise. We are, however, firmly convinced that the Russian Emperor does not entertain such an opinion, and we would advise our countrymen to pay no attention to the Russian journal's article."

ENGLISH NEWS.

The difficulty between England and Germany in connexion with the Congo Free State agreement seemed to be in a fair way towards settlement when the mail left. The exact nature of the settlement was not then known, but the *Saturday Review*, truculent as usual, was confident that British interests were to be pusillanimously sacrificed in consequence of the menaces of the Teuton.

The strip of land in question was, it seems, to be leased from the Congo Free State, not conceded in perpetuity to Great Britain; and, so it is said the German Government had not fully understood the nature of the transaction. *The Times* explains the matter as follows:—

Our Foreign Office was perhaps a little proud of having invented the application to international arrangements of the principle of leaseholds. In its delight it forgot that other people might put a wholly different construction upon its novel arrangements. As a matter of fact, Germany refuses to conceive of valid leasehold arrangements between State and State, at all events where one of the States in question is a mere creation of international agreement without intrinsic strength. In the lease of that strip of territory along her frontier she sees a concession of sovereign rights under a thin disguise; and as the concession of such rights in that quarter was exactly the thing which she steadfastly refused when it was openly sought, she was indignant at what looked like stealing a march upon her. In this country, however, the lease was accepted purely and simply as a lease. We did not conceive ourselves to have interposed any kind of barrier against Germany or curtailed in the slightest degree any right that she possessed. Her rights not being in the custody or under the control of the Congo Free State, it was

not supposed that we could acquire control by any agreement with that State. It is open to question whether a novel departure of this kind ought to have been taken without reference to other Powers. A lease of this kind differs essentially from a lease under municipal law, because its exact value and meaning can be settled only by international consent. There is a certain simplicity in the action of Lord Kimberley which, it must be confessed, invites misconstruction. We may even congratulate ourselves that Germany raised the question with so much promptness, because the Congo Free State as a landlord would have been utterly powerless to secure undisturbed possession to its tenant in the event of the transaction being denounced at some later period. Our leasing of territory to the Free State is a different matter, because there we are doing as we please with our own. Our superior rights cannot be derogated from by a limited delegation to the Congo Free State. Whatever may be said in the way of diplomatic criticism, the fact remains that the British Government did conceive of this lease from the Congo Free State as of an ordinary transaction between citizens under a common law, and, so conceiving it, did not suspect that Germany would take any other view. That is why the history of the previous negotiations suggested no thought of stirring up German resentment.

As we stated last week, the British Government is willing to enter with the French Government into a general review of all African questions pending between the two Governments, for the purpose of such an adjustment as would place on a better footing the relations of the two countries in connexion with African affairs.

In a French journal devoted almost exclusively to colonial matters, an attempt has been made to formulate those questions which the two Governments will have to discuss, and it may be useful to take note of this list, which, however, must not be assumed to be necessarily exhaustive. It contains the following 11 subjects:—

1. Delimitation of the Anglo-French boundaries to the north and east of Sierra Leone, which has been the subject of negotiations for nearly three years.
2. The Warina incident, where Captain Landy and Lieutenant Maritz lost their lives.
3. The frontier incident in the neighbourhood of the Mellacore.
4. Delimitation of the Anglo-French boundary in the *Hinterland* of the Gold Coast colony.
5. Delimitation of the spheres of influence of France and Great Britain between Dahomey and the Niger.
6. Settlement of the questions in dispute between Lieutenant Mizon and the Royal Niger Company, including the French demand for restitution of the vessels and merchandise seized by the company.
7. Determination of the British and French spheres of influence between Say and Barrawa.
8. The questions relating to Sokoto, Adamawa, and Bornu.
9. The difficulties that have arisen in consequence of the Anglo-Congolese treaty of the 12th of May, 1894.
10. Questions raised by the Anglo-Italian treaty of the 5th of May, 1894, with reference to Harrar.
11. The indemnity to French Roman Catholic missionaries in connexion with the disturbances in Uganda.

The *London Gazette* of June 19th, contains a formal notification that, in virtue of an agreement concluded between the late Sir G. Portal and Mwanga, King of Uganda, that country is placed under the protection of her Majesty. The protectorate comprises the territory known as Uganda proper, bounded by the territories known as Usoga, Unyoro, Ankoli, and Koki.

In the House of Commons on Friday, June 15th, Sir E. Grey said there was a general desire on the part of the European Powers to act in concert for the maintenance of the *status quo* in Morocco.

A Tangier telegram dated June 18th, says the British, French, and Spanish Ministers have been instructed by their Governments to recognize the new Sultan. Three British war-vessels have been directed to proceed to Tetuan. A courier who has reached Tangier from Fez says the population of that city decline to accept Abdul Aziz as Sultan, and are practically in a state of revolt. The Kabyles, also, generally refuse to recognize the new Sultan.

THE CAUSE OF THE WAR.

THAT war has actually broken out between the two chief Powers of the East unfortunately no longer admits of doubt. On the 25th inst. a naval engagement, particulars of which will be found in another column, took place off Phung-do, and it seems probable that hostilities on land began on the 27th inst. Under these circumstances a brief review of Japan's relations with China in connection with Korea during the last two decades, and a recapitulation of the recent disturbances in Korea that have culminated in war, will not be without interest.

To understand the first treaty between Japan and Korea we must recall an incident that occurred in 1873. In that year the Korean authorities at Fusan offered a gross insult to the Japanese official stationed at that port for the protection of the Japanese colony there. Count SOYEJIMA was then in China entrusted with a special mission on the part of Japan. Through this ambassador the Japanese addressed an enquiry to the Chinese government as to whether Korea was a dependency of China, adding that in this case Japan would require from China some amends for the insult offered by Korea to the Japanese official at Fusan. China, however, repudiated all responsibility for the acts of Korea, and thus in effect abrogated her claims of suzerainty over the latter country. In consequence of this, in the treaty between Japan and Korea signed in 1876, the latter was recognized as an independent state. A similar recognition of the independence of Korea obtained in the various treaties subsequently formed with this country by various western Powers. By the Chemulpo convention of 1882, Japan made a stipulation with Korea that the former Power should have the right to station troops in Korea for the protection of her own nationals in that country.

At the time of the disturbances in 1884, in which the late KIM OK-KYUN played such a prominent part, both China and Japan had troops stationed in Korea. By the treaty between Japan and China signed in 1885 it was agreed that China and Japan should simultaneously withdraw their troops from Korea; that if at any time, in consequence of disturbances in Korea, either Power should wish to send troops for the protection of its nationals resident in that country, notice of the intention to do so should first be given to the other; and that as soon as the disturbances had subsided the troops should be withdrawn. This agreement may be regarded as tantamount to the placing of Korea under the joint protection of China and Japan.

Korea is a country in which misgovernment and extortion have flourished luxuriantly for centuries, but under the recent MING administration a serious change for the worse had taken place. A change was

made by which the tenure of office of a local official, previously three years, was reduced to one. Since, therefore an official had to reap his harvest of plunder in one-third of the time, his rapacity was proportionately increased and the people groaned under their burdens. In the Spring of the present year what is known as the Togaku-to disturbance, a revolt of the long-suffering people against the extortionate officials, which had been smouldering for years, broke into flame, and rapidly assumed serious proportions. The MING politicians, in concert with Mr. YUAN, the Chinese resident, thereupon requested the Chinese Government to send troops to suppress the insurrection. China complied with the request, and—after the departure of the troops, be it noted—gave notice of the fact to Japan. Japan, also, having given notice of her intention to China, sent an army of four or five thousand men to Korea for the protection of her nationals in the event of disturbance.

Japan has for a long time considered with anxiety the possible consequences of Korean maladministration. She felt that the only possible way to make Korean independence a permanent reality would be a thorough reform of the system of government in Korea. It may be observed that among the Japanese public a strong sympathy was felt with the Korean insurgents, whom they regarded as actuated by genuine and serious grievances, and as demanding absolutely necessary reforms. Their hope was that the insurrection would not be suppressed by brute force, but that the insurgents might be pacified by the Korean Government's being persuaded to undertake the reforms indispensable to the welfare of the country. Japan was prepared to coöperate with China in carrying out these reforms, and gave notice of this fact to China. It was added, however, that if China would not coöperate with Japan, Japan would undertake the reforms alone. China replied by a refusal to coöperate with Japan in the reform of Korea, and by a request that Japan would withdraw her troops. With this request the Japanese Government refused to comply. On the contrary, the Japanese force in Korea has been strengthened. It is not known exactly how many soldiers the Government sent to that country, but the number certainly exceeds ten thousand.

In view of China's refusal to coöperate, the Japanese Government instructed its Minister, Mr. OTORI, to treat directly with the Korean Government on the subject of reforms. At first it appeared as if the Korean Government would be willing to undertake them, and a commission of three, subsequently increased to fifteen, Korean statesmen was appointed to carry them out. The commissioners held repeated conferences with the Japanese Minister, in which the details of the reform programme—financial, educational, military, and industrial

—were discussed; and the commissioners finally expressed themselves satisfied with the reforms proposed by the Japanese Government. Mr. OTORI then asked for their written consent. And now there came a complete reversal of policy on the part of the commissioners. Instead of giving in writing the compliance they had already given by word of mouth, they sent a communication in which all the proposed measures of reform were rejected in an insolent manner. At the same time, various high officials known to favour reform were summarily degraded. The cause of this sudden change of front is not definitely known, but it is generally believed that the previous compliance with the Japanese demands was merely an act of political finesse; that the Chinese Resident had assured the MING politicians that he would return to China and bring reinforcements to drive out the Japanese invaders; that the MING politicians, knowing that reform implied their own downfall, had feigned assent to the reform programme in order to secure time for Chinese intervention.

On the 19th inst. the Japanese Minister sent the Korean Government an ultimatum, the exact terms of which have not yet transpired. The MING politicians replied to this after a day or two by an insulting message, and Mr. OTORI thereupon went to the palace to seek a personal interview with the KING. On his way his escort was fired on by the Korean troops, a skirmish ensued which ended in the rout of the Koreans, and Mr. OTORI then entered the palace and had an audience with the KING. The KING expressed regret that the friendly advice of Japan had not been adopted by his Government. At his request an escort of Japanese troops was sent to attend the TAI WON-KUN, who shortly afterwards came to the palace, and was appointed Regent. It is stated that the KING wished to take this step more than a month ago, but that at that time the TAI WON-KUN was either prevented from coming to the palace by the MING faction, or was apprehensive as to his personal safety should he attempt to do so. It is believed that the KING is himself sincerely in favour of reform, but that his efforts in this direction have hitherto been thwarted by the MING politicians. His father, the TAI WON-KUN, is admittedly the leader of the party of reform.

China having refused to coöperate with Japan, and having, so the Japanese believe, intrigued with the MING politicians with a view to prevent Japan from herself undertaking the necessary reforms in Korean administration, the Japanese Government determined to prevent the landing of any more troops on Korean soil, for these troops would, they believe, be used in support of the MING faction and for the maintenance of the old abuses. Some Japanese war-vessels therefore in-

tercepted a Chinese transport, the troops on board of which were probably about to be landed in the Bay of Nam-Yang, and actual hostilities thereupon began.

THE "ARENA" ON JAPAN'S FOREIGN RELATIONS.

THE Boston *Arena* has renewed the familiar discussion about Japan's foreign relations. A correspondent, whose letter we publish elsewhere, refers to the subject and invites our criticism. We have not seen the *Arena's* article, but from the portions quoted by our correspondent there is no difficulty in perceiving that the writer labours under misapprehensions. With regard to the complaint that Japan's title to have her treaties revised has been arbitrarily held in abeyance for nearly 22 years by Foreign Powers, it must be frankly conceded that there is here ground for criticising the conduct of Western States. But we have always to remember, that a right to demand the revision of a contract at a certain time, and an obligation on either of the contracting parties to accept the terms proposed by the other, are radically different things. We do not imagine that any Foreign Government has ever denied Japan's right to demand revision, or its own obligation to consider the terms proposed by her. But compliance with those terms is another matter. In effect, the problem of Revision has been under discussion since 1872. But it is a problem of much difficulty, and although the delay in solving it has passed all reasonable limits, no person possessing an intelligent understanding of the conditions will venture to deny that much delay was inevitable. With which side the responsibility chiefly rests is a point that cannot now be discussed without reopening a controversy, the inevitably bitter tendency of which has been amply demonstrated by experience. Our own firm conviction is that history, when it comes to be impartially written, will endorse the views uniformly advanced in these columns; namely, first, that the best interests of all parties would have been served by disposing of the question of Revision with all possible celerity; secondly, that during the interval of Count INOUE's tenure of the Foreign Affairs portfolio, say, from 1880 to 1886, a settlement satisfactory to all the contracting parties could have been elaborated had the Foreign Powers shown a little more liberality and, above all, a little more practicality; thirdly, that after the failure of 1887, Japanese public opinion, becoming a new party to the controversy, greatly complicated the situation and so materially limited the range of the Japanese Government's possible concessions that Western States were justified in hesitating; and fourthly, that since 1890 the Foreign Powers have not shown any lack of liberality or sympathy, and cannot be

justly held responsible for the delay in evolving a solution. During the years when it was possible to obtain terms such as would have satisfied foreign scruples, this journal earnestly and unceasingly urged the advisability of seizing the opportunity. Since then we have recognised that the question lies beyond the sphere of useful newspaper discussion, and with regard to the *Arena's* method of reviving it, we can only say that the Boston magazine's information seems altogether antiquated.

The special cases adduced by the editor of the *Arena* are familiar to all residents acquainted with the history of the Settlements. In the opium affair there was apparently a miscarriage of justice, but the example is worthless unless it can be shown to be typical, and that it certainly is not. Whether the judgment delivered were legally right or wrong, it was unquestionably based on no unconscientious or partial rendering of the treaty or the law, and as for the competence of the official that rendered it, we have only to note that he is now one of HER MAJESTY'S Judges, a man of universally recognised integrity and ability. To cite an isolated instance of the kind under such circumstances can only have the effect of suggesting the absence of really weighty evidence.

The second illustration—that in which the *Chishima* and *Ravenna* figure—is simply a caricature. The editor of the *Arena* has been grossly misled in this instance—so grossly that the whole of his case becomes tainted. We can not attempt to enter into particulars. It may suffice to say, however, first, that there no question of lights at all so far as the *Ravenna* was concerned; secondly, that the commander of the *Chishima* did not suffer any intentional incivility; and thirdly, that the case has not been decided against the Japanese, being still *sub judice*.

As for "bands of sailors entering bath-houses and outraging women," we have never heard of a single authenticated instance, and our experience covers a period of 27 years. We may add that even assuming such a brutal disposition on the part of Western seamen, the thing would not be possible.

With regard to the American procuress who is supposed to have spirited away Japanese girls of good family, and to be pursuing her nefarious trade under the ægis of the United States Consul and in defiance of well attested charges preferred by the Japanese Police, we have no hesitation in denouncing the story as a falsehood. The United States Consulate protects no law-breaker. If such a woman exists, the Consulate knows nothing of her. Nor do we.

Consular jurisdiction is open to many objections, and is responsible for many grave abuses. But it assumes dignity and respectability in comparison with the errors and exaggerations of Mr. B. O. FLOWER's indictment.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

NOW that fighting has commenced between China and Japan, we may expect that events will move rapidly. The next news probably will be that the Chinese troops at A-San have been killed or taken prisoners. It is true that they have had plenty of time to entrench themselves strongly, and that their numerical inferiority ought thus to be fully compensated. But we do not for an instant believe that they will stand against the Japanese. The large Chinese re-inforcements that were to have been sent to A-San were evidently a part of the game of bluff played by China throughout. There has been an assured belief in Peking that the European Powers would never allow the situation to reach a belligerent stage, and in the confidence of that belief China has been allowing herself to talk very large. But Japan can not possibly consent to any settlement that leaves China exultant. The heart of this country is in the struggle. Its honour is thoroughly involved. Its best statesmen have embarked upon a course to retreat from which without substantial achievement would be political suicide. China has apparently failed to realise these things, and has consequently been anticipating that her professions of strong effort would be saved from the test of practice. Thus the twelve thousand men, currently reported to have left Tientsin a fortnight ago for A-San, seem to have had no existence except in rumour, and it is not unlikely that the twenty thousand braves said to have been summoned from every province of the Chinese empire are similarly mythical. But Japan cannot afford to regard all China's forces as men in buckram. It is tolerably certain that a considerable body has actually entered the peninsula from the north, overland, and, despite the vigilance of the Japanese navy, other corps might at any moment be disembarked at some point along the coast of the peninsula and marched to re-inforce the little army at A-San. It is, therefore, the plain military duty of the Japanese General in Korea to dispose of that army before it can be strengthened, and we look to receive, at any moment, intelligence that he has done so. Japan can not act with too much promptitude. The initiative is of immense importance. From that point of view every effort should be made to cripple or destroy the Chinese navy. Command of the sea would mean for Japan liberty to carry out without molestation her scheme of reform in Korea. It is not necessary for her to strike any blow at the heart of China. Her programme, we think, should be to secure herself in Korea, leaving to the Chinese the task of driving her out. Such a task is wholly beyond their strength, unless they can annihilate the Japanese navy and thus obtain a safe sea-route for the passage of their troops to the peninsula. The general public is

disposed to place much reliance on China's bulk and staying power. Excellent as these qualities may be, however, they are chiefly useful for defensive purposes, while, if Japan plays her cards wisely, the rôle assigned to China will be necessarily offensive. Thus considering the situation, we do not anticipate any protracted operations of war. The fighting on land will be limited for the present to a Japanese attack upon the Chinese troops at A-San, and the fighting at sea will depend very much upon the ability of the Japanese to discover the whereabouts of the Chinese ships; for we find it difficult to credit the latter with any special alacrity to seek an encounter. A few naval engagements—perhaps one or two—will be the signal for the dropping of the curtain at sea. The Japanese will win. They may, of course, meet with some mishaps. Torpedoes and big guns are weapons capable of occasionally deadly effects in any hands. But the final issue will be decided by discipline, dash, and devotion. After that opening chapter of warfare is finished, there may be an opportunity for renewed negotiation or even mediation. But for the moment the field is in the complete occupation of the fighters.

THE RECENT NAVAL FIGHT.

THE naval fight of the 25th ultimo is now subjected to criticism partaking of the character with which the foreign community is only too familiar. Japan can always be sure that by a section of the Yokohama press the worst possible construction will be put on her motives and the most radical process of detraction applied to her actions. The mere fact that in the combat of the 25th she managed to bring to the scene of the fight a force superior to that of her adversary, seems to be regarded by some folks as more or less discreditable to her, whereas the strategical management that contrived such a result is distinctly praiseworthy. Every commanding officer makes it a prime object to outnumber his foes at points of collision. That is a question of skill in distributing and disposing of the forces available. We observe, too, that not even the common justice is done of stating correctly the numbers of ships engaged on each side. There were three Chinese vessels besides the transport. With the exception of the captured vessel, however, uncertainty existed at first as to their names. The ideographs originally published to designate the ships subsequently underwent more than one alteration. It would now seem, however, that the names of the Chinese vessels were the *Tsao-chiang* (captured), the *Tsi-yuen*, and the *Kwang-yi*. The *Tsi-yuen* is probably the vessel whose name is usually written *Chi-yuen*. On that hypothesis she belongs to the Northern Squadron, and is a Stettin-built cruiser of 2,300 tons, speed 15 knots

armed with two 21 c.m., one 15 c.m., and nine machine guns, as well as torpedo-tubes. The *Kwang-yi* we can not clearly identify. Apparently she is one of the three "*Kwangs*" of the Southern Squadron, deck-protected steel and wood cruisers of 1,030 tons, speed 16½ knots and armed with three 4½ inch quick-firing and eight machine guns. The *Tsao-chiang* is a gun-boat of 950 tons, attached to the Northern Squadron. The Japanese ships engaged were the *Yoshino Kan*, the *Naniwa Kan*, and the *Hiyei Kan*. The *Yoshino* is a steel cruiser of 4,216 tons, capable of steaming 22 knots, and carrying four 6 in., eight 4.7 in., and 22 3pr. quick-firing guns. The *Naniwa* is also a steel cruiser of 3,709 tons, her speed 18 knots, and carrying ten guns, of which two are 28-ton Armstrongs. The *Hiyei* is a composite Armour-belted corvette of 2,200 tons with a speed of 13 knots, and carrying three 17 c.m. 3½ ton (Krupp), and six 15 c.m. guns. These vessels are evidently superior to the Chinese ships encountered by them, and from that point of view the result attained on the 25th ultimo is not very remarkable. But the fight seems to have been altogether a peculiar affair. The three Japanese ships left Jinsen (Chemulpho) for the purpose of meeting the *Yayeyama Kan*, a despatch vessel. Their course led them to the south of the island Kang-hwa, which lies off the position at A-San where the Chinese troops are stationed. The same day two Chinese men-of-war, the *Tsi-yuen* and the *Kwang-yi* steamed out of A-San for the purpose of meeting and escorting to that place the transport *Kowshing* and her convoy the *Tsao-chiang*. For some time past the Chinese men-of-war, on sighting a Japanese cruiser, have always cleared for action. It happened that the two Chinese ships, emerging from the narrow channel between Kang-hwa island and the mainland, sighted the Japanese ships steaming past the south of the island, and, whether by the accident of their route or by design, followed them, at the same time running out their guns and beating to quarters. The Japanese ships turned to meet their apparent pursuers, and, like them, cleared for action. Thereupon the Chinese vessels ran up a white flag above the Japanese ensign, and this signal of course induced the Japanese ships to approach peacefully. When the distance between the leading vessels had diminished to 300 metres about, one of the Chinese ships discharged a torpedo and opened fire, while the other commenced to make signals to a transport and its convoy, which just then hove in sight. An engagement of course ensued, the *Yoshino* and the *Hiyei* fighting against the *Tsi-yuen* and the *Kwang-yi*, while the *Naniwa* devoted her attention to the transport and its convoy. The convoy also showed a white flag above the Japanese colours, but this ruse being now understood, the *Naniwa* fired across her

bows and summoned her, as well as the transport, to heave to. The transport obeying, dropped her anchor, and the *Naniwa* sent a boat to which information was given by the Captain of the transport, an Englishman. After the boat had returned to the *Naniwa*, the latter signalled to the transport to get under weigh and follow the man-of-war. Captain GALS-WORTHY would have obeyed this order, but the Chinese declined to permit him, threatening him with death if he did so. He then signalled again to the *Naniwa*, intimating his inability to act, and received for answer a recommendation to leave the ship. He accordingly summoned his officers on deck, and when the *Naniwa* opened fire, they jumped overboard. The Chinese shot at them as they were swimming toward the shore, but they were safely picked up by the *Naniwa's* boats. The *Yoshino* and *Hiyei* had meanwhile come up, having put the two Chinese vessels to flight, and the *Tsao-chiang* surrendered. An attempt was now made to pursue the Chinese ships, but it being seen that one could not be overtaken before reaching the Chinese squadron at A-San, and that to follow the other would involve abandonment of the duty upon which the Japanese vessels had sailed, the chase was given up. With regard to the sinking of the transport, it would seem that the refusal of the Chinese soldiers to surrender rendered it impossible to board her, and that resort to big guns became necessary. She was not deliberately destroyed, but one of the *Naniwa's* 28-ton Armstrong's hit her a blow that disposed of her at once. It is very regrettable that the troops could not be saved, but what is to be done with 1,500 armed men who refuse to surrender?

COMING EVENTS.

GRADUALLY the warlike chapter lying immediately before us begins to unfold its pages. A-San will be the scene of a battle memorable in the history of the Orient. It will be the Thermopylæ of the East, for the contest will be waged both on sea and on shore. A-San is a place of great natural strength. On the sea-side, it looks over to an island by which the northern and southern approaches are narrowed into channels easily capable of torpedo defence. On the land side, it is assailable from one direction only, that of Heitaku. Curiously enough there is current in Korea a prediction that A-San will witness a struggle necessitating the northward flight of the Chinese EMPEROR, and that the present year will mark the downfall of the Li dynasty of Korea. A copy of the prophecy is said to have been in the hands of the Japanese Consul at Fusan for eight years. It speaks of the *Togaku-to*, an association then unheard of, and of other things equally in *gremio futuri* at the time the presage was conceived. Pro-

bably it has been working out its own fulfilment. Coming to sterner facts, however, we learn that the Chinese forces at A-San have been busily engaged strengthening the position. They have dug trenches, prepared obstacles, and laid mines, so that the task of storming the place must present great difficulties. Moreover, the 2,500 troops originally posted there have received re-inforcements swelling their number to the neighbourhood of six thousand. To carry a stronghold so garrisoned and powerfully protected by nature and skill, will certainly inflict heavy loss upon the Japanese. Further, we learn that the whole of the Chinese Northern Squadron, aggregating over 20 ships, have left Taku and sailed for A-San. Thus it appears that China, departing from her wonted tactics, is putting forth all her immediately available strength at the outset, and has accepted Korea as a battle-field. On the side of the sea, she plants her navy, to secure the line of retreat and a basis of supplies. On the side of the land, she is marching a powerful army across the northern frontier of Korea, to recover possession of Sŏul and effect a junction with the troops and the fleet at A-San. It will, on the other hand, be Japan's business to prevent such a junction, and she is setting about the work in grim earnest. Yesterday, the embarkation of another large force for Korea commenced. What may be the exact number despatched, it is not our province to say, but Japan is not proceeding in any half-hearted manner. An idea of her resources may be gathered when we say that she has a hundred and sixty thousand men now under arms, and that she can at any moment put into the field 320,000, of whom 150,000 would be armed with Murata repeating rifles, and the rest with single rifles. These men have all been well drilled, and are between 20 and 32 years of age. As for money, the Government has at its immediate disposition fifty million *yen*, and yesterday a meeting of the leading capitalists of the empire decided that a sum of eighty million *yen* should be voluntarily contributed to form a war fund. This unparalleled national effort provides a chest the potentialities of which, for the purposes of military operations in the Orient, may be fairly measured at fifty million pounds sterling. The present intention, we believe, is to march one Japanese army northward to encounter the Chinese coming across the Tumen, and another westward to attack A-San, while the Japanese fleet will engage the Chinese in the waters of the latter place or elsewhere. The naval battle will be of paramount importance. If China succeeds in crippling the Japanese fleet, she will be virtually mistress of the situation. If victory on the sea rests with the Japanese, China will be helpless. Our readers will see that we are on the eve of a great struggle. It is a struggle between

the Eastern representative of Western civilization and the Kingdom of bigotted conservatism. Our sympathies are necessarily with Japan.

THE "KOWSHING."

THE *Kowshing*, a British steamer belonging to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, having been sunk by Japanese war-ships, together with her freight of 1,500 Chinese soldiers, we naturally find journalists who profess to think that an outrage has been committed against the British flag. There can not be any question about the correctness of the principle that, in time of peace, the ships of a neutral Power are legally entitled to act as military transports for another Power. Thus, when the owners of the *Kowshing* agreed to charter her to the Chinese for the purpose of carrying troops, they were strictly within their rights, especially as the charter took place some time ago; that is to say, when war between the two empires of China and Japan may not have seemed inevitable. But it became perfectly obvious three weeks ago that any attempt made by China to re-inforce her troops in Korea could be dictated by one purpose only, namely, to conduct hostilities against Japan. There was no room for the slightest doubt upon that point. It is true that the original despatch of Chinese troops to the peninsula was with the object of quelling the insurrection there. But the object of their subsequent stay was to oppose Japan, and the object of their reinforcement was to strengthen the potentiality of opposition. It may be urged that Japan's action in sending a large force to Korea and in augmenting it from time to time, invited similar interpretation by China. We think so. At the outset Japan, like China, acted within her conventionally recognised right in despatching forces, but after it became clear that an agreement with China had grown very problematical, and that Japan's persistent pursuit of her programme of reform in the peninsula must provoke China's umbrage, the Middle Kingdom could scarcely have been censured had it interpreted this empire's preparations as directed against itself, and had it declared and acted upon its intention of so interpreting them. But it did not do so. From first to last it has allowed itself to be out-paced and forestalled at every point by Japan. No one, however, will be so fatuous as to claim that Japan, having displayed remarkable alacrity and foresight throughout, was bound to copy, at the supreme moment, China's dilatoriness and hesitation. The despatch of troops from Tientsin to Korea at any time after the 1st of July was a plain and unequivocal measure of warlike preparation against Japan, and it would be the veriest moonshine to pretend that Japan should have sat with folded hands, and suffered the Chinese

army at A-San to be re-inforced until it became a really formidable body. Judged by every principle of common prudence, not to speak of the test conclusive in such cases, national safety, Japan would have been mad to allow the unmolested passage of Chinese troops from Tientsin to A-San. Had she done so, she would subsequently have become the world's laughing-stock, and none would have jeered at her more uncompromisingly than the very critics who now condemn her promptitude. It did not matter in what kind of ship the Chinese soldiers were conveyed. To claim immunity for a vessel engaged in such an undertaking simply because her owners are English seems an extravagant proposition. Besides, there is the question, which side opened fire upon the other. The Japanese declare that in this respect the Chinese are responsible, and of course, if the Chinese conveying ships commenced hostilities, the nationality of the transport ceased at once to be a consideration of any moment whatever.

MIIKE.

IN an article recently published in these columns with reference to Japanese merchants in general and the Mitsui Company in particular, we noted incidentally that a book had been issued by the Mitsui Kozan Kaisha on the subject of the Miike Mine. This work is a handsome volume containing carefully prepared maps, a number of excellent collotypes, exhaustive statistics, and other matter bearing upon the principal coal mine in Japan. Hitherto foreigners have generally supposed Takashima to be the chief source of coal supply in Japan, but that is an erroneous idea based doubtless on the fact that the bulk of the Japanese coal exported came from Takashima. The truth is that the Miike Mine is much larger, and that, the northern mines excepted, Japan has no other supply of coal likely to last for any considerable time. This statement will probably surprise many of our readers. It has hitherto been a generally accepted notion that Japan possesses virtually inexhaustible stores of the mineral. Geological experts have told us as much, and in a British Consular Trade Report compiled a few years ago it was alleged that the whole of Kiushu was practically a vast coal-bed. We ourselves shared this belief until recently, but it now seems clearly established that the supply of coal obtainable from mines now in operation, other than those of Hokkaido, is very limited. A few years, probably from ten to fifteen, will see Takashima exhausted, and the same remark, more or less modified, applies to all the other mines in the south, Miike excluded. Miike is said to have a supply for forty or fifty years on the most favourable estimate. The area of deposit according to careful surveys

while two boats are kept on the adjacent river for the amusement of the students. The opening celebration was held on the 16th instant, and since then a number of famous Buddhist priests and laymen have arrived in Mikawa and lectured to large audiences. Among those that have lectured so far, we note Mr. Fujii Senaho, *bungakushi*; Rev. Emura Shuzan, noted for his skill in Buddhist apologetics; Revs. Maeda Eun and Ishikawa Ryoin, both specialists and preachers of note; Rev. Himemiya Daien, a leading Buddhist controversialist; Mr. Sawayanagi Masataro, *bungakushi*; Rev. Kato Gyo-kai, lecturer on the history of Buddhism; Rev. Murakami Sensho, a professor of the Imperial University and one of the most learned of Japanese Buddhists; Rev. Shimaji Mokurai, the Chrysostom of Buddhist priests; The Rev. Prof. Nanjo Bunyu, Max Müller's pupil; and Ouchi Seiran, one of the most ardent of Buddhist lay-propagandists. During their leisure hours, a number of the students have been visiting the neighbouring towns and villages, where they have held Buddhist lecture-meetings which have been largely attended. Particular success attended the addresses in Kamagori, Toyohashi, Okazaki, Gozu, Ushikubo, Fuso, Nishio, Katanohara, Hazu, Yokosuka, and Anjō. Great quantities of books and pamphlets, mostly relating to Buddhism, have been forwarded to the school by sympathisers, so that there is no lack of mental pabulum for the students.

DISAPPOINTMENT IN GROS.

ABOUT dusk on the 23rd ultimo little knots of countifish-looking people began to gather in the ground of the Kanda Myojin Shrine, in Kanda District. They all wore a most disappointed expression and talked earnestly and quietly among themselves. Towards eight in the evening the number of people had swelled to over one thousand. The police were notified and precautions taken to keep things in order; yet the crowd was very subdued, and as the night wore on marched away in the direction of the Sumida River, avowedly in quest of cheap lodgings. A little later some twenty or thirty of the men presented themselves at the Kanda District Police Station. They had, they stated, been the victims of a deplorable mistake. In connection with the hire of a certain number of coolies by the Government, some two or three inspectors or superintendents were to be engaged. Somehow or other, this command had been misconstrued to mean the hiring of two or three thousand coolies, and certain parties had gone to all the villages around Tokyo enlisting farm-labourers for this purpose, promising a bonus of fifteen yen down and a daily wage of fifty sen for the future. Over one thousand men soon accepted the proposal and walked to Tokyo, only to learn that those who had engaged them had been mistaken, and that only two or three first-class men were necessary instead of as many thousand. The disappointed men had by agreement thereupon met at the Kanda Myojin; nearly all had concluded to wend their way homeward after spending one night only in the metropolis. But they, the twenty men in question, were without funds and hence requested the assistance of the police in order to get back to their homes. This was granted, and the men started for their respective villages on the following day. It seems strange that so serious a misconception should have occurred and it is fortunate that the victims were orderly enough to return to their homes without making any disturbance. The vernacular press expresses great sympathy with the disappointed men, and assures them that their services will shortly be needed in very truth.

A CURIOUS FAMILY CEREMONY.

MR. ICHIJIMA TOKUJIRO, a member of the House of Lords, is a celebrated millionaire of Echigo, the total direct taxes paid by him amounting annually to no less than twelve thousand yen. A most curious custom has for very many years been kept up in the household of this gentleman, the observance consisting in the ceremonial worship of old straw-sandals (*waraji*). This may be justly claimed

as the queerest of all the queer ceremonies still kept alive in Japan, yet the family have a special reason for venerating cast off foot-gear of this description, they being the origin of the rise of the family from a condition of obscurity to its present opulent state. It seems that the founder of the house was a petty tenant farmer who was at one time so poor that he succeeded only by dint of the most arduous labour in making ends meet. After several years of a hand-to-mouth existence, he began to make straw-sandals in the brief intervals of his work a-field. To the surprise of the neighbours he made no attempt to sell the produce of his industry, but kept on adding to the slowly accumulating heap of sandals. For more than two years he spent every spare moment in this manner, and finally had so many sandals on hand that he had no more room to store them. He then hired a couple of junks—for his home was not far from the littoral of the Sea of Japan—and loading both with *waraji* set sail for Sado. On reaching the island the shrewd man applied to the official superintending the great gold-mine, begging that he might be permitted to present a lot of new sandals to the miners, in return for which he desired only to receive the old, worn-out foot-gear of the men. This innocent request was readily complied with by the officer in charge, and the farmer soon left for home with his junks laden with old sandals. So soon as he returned he set to work boiling the *waraji* given him, and was rewarded by gaining from them no less than forty *kwamme* (about 340 lbs.) of pure gold. This was the origin of that great fortune which the founder of the family bequeathed to his descendants. History does not tell us whether the superintendent of the mine was ignorant of the value of his exchange, or whether he thereafter put a stop to the export of old sandals; at all events the fortune of the Ichijima family stood on this footing, and every year since then the grateful members have performed a solemn ceremony in honour of old *waraji*.

THE MANIFESTO OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM PARTY.

THE Constitutional Reform Party has issued the following manifesto with respect to the Korean affair:—Perverse and ignorant and unable to discern the general tendency of the world, China is liable to violate the great principles of international intercourse and to derange the tranquillity of the Orient. When the recent disturbance began in Korea, China disregarding the Tientsin Treaty, treated Korea as its dependency, and instigated it to reject the reforms proposed by this Empire and further incited it to challenge this Empire to engage in war. These misguided actions on the part of China have not been without fruit, for blows have been exchanged between Korea and this country. China is entirely in the wrong in the present affair. Our army has justice on its side and its military ardour is highly excited. It is an easy thing, therefore, for our army to force its way into China, to dictate terms of peace under the walls of its capital, and to display the glory of our Empire. The time has indeed come for our country to settle the affairs of the Orient and to declare to the world the permanent policy of the Empire, for when will any such opportunity occur again. We are firmly persuaded that any one who, at this juncture, is inclined to seek temporary ease and to stand idle is not a loyal subject of Japan. He is not a true Japanese who is not ready to fulfil his national obligations on this tremendous occasion. Such being the tendency of the times the Constitutional Reform Party has made the following resolutions and expects the Japanese people to carry them into effect:—

- 1.—With a view to assert the rights and dignity of the Empire, funds for carrying on the war must be provided to the utmost capacity of the nation.
- 2.—The Constitutional Reform Party will not be satisfied with victory on the battle field, but will consider it necessary after the victory to maintain our rights and interests in the international conferences of the various Powers that will doubtless ensue.
- 3.—The Constitutional Reform Party will make it its object to oblige China to accede to various important provisions which the Empire regards as essential

for the perpetual maintenance of the tranquillity of the Orient and for the preservation of the rights, dignity, and interests of Japan, and for the perpetuation of Korean independence.

We may state that the Constitutional Reform Party is an important wing of the Opposition, and that it is led by such distinguished politicians as Mr. Kusumoto, the President of the last Diet, Messrs. Kawashima Jun, Ohigashi Giteau, and others of equal repute.

MR. KURINO, THE NEW MINISTER TO AMERICA.

THE sudden appointment of Mr. Kurino to be Japanese Representative in Washington has elicited various comments from the vernacular press. Our contemporaries inclined to connect it with the Korean affair. The *Shin Choya* says that it was chiefly through the earnest exertions of Count Inouye that Korea came to be regarded as an independent Power by Western nations. Among Western Powers the United States of America was the first to recognize the independence of Korea and to despatch a representative to Seoul. This step was taken by the United States chiefly on account of the exertions of an American gentleman, who, convinced of the justice of the views of Japan in the matter, had endeavoured by speeches and by contributions to newspapers to call public attention in the States to this important question. Mr. Kurino played a considerable part on this occasion, though whether in America or while at home we are not certain. Thus Mr. Kurino is regarded by this paper as being intimately connected with the problem of the independence of Korea, and his present appointment is considered to be necessitated by the present complication. In fact this sudden change of the Japanese Representative in Washington is supposed to have originated with Count Inouye. The *Shin Choya* does not profess to place any firm credence in the above statements, but congratulates Mr. Kurino on being entrusted with this important post at so critical a juncture.

Mr. Kurino, says the *Kokkai*, is a graduate of Harvard College. Since his return he has been appointed to one post after another in the Foreign Office, so that his connexion with that office is said to have lasted already above ten years. His present appointment is therefore regarded as being unusually well chosen, Americans are disposed to think well of aliens who, after having been educated in their country, get important positions after they return home. Mr. Kurino's connexion with Harvard will further conduce to his success, for many politicians and diplomats in the United States are alumni of that University.

THE POLICE AND THE TRAFFIC.

COMPLAINTS are made about the traffic at the south end of Water-street. Some time ago there was a jinrikisha stand outside the Water-street entrance to the Grand Hotel, which has been abolished by the Authorities, and the official board and stake were removed at the same time as the jinrikishas that obstructed the road. It was not long, however, before the jinrikisha men again converted the narrow thoroughfare into a stand, and now daily may be seen half-a-dozen of these vehicles opposite the hotel, which, with the same number often outside Deakin's, makes the road almost impassable. This state of things is a great danger to carriages and pedestrians, and if two traps met at this point a passage could not be effected without a collision. Perhaps when some aged person has been killed or a child is maimed for life the police will remember that the jinrikisha stand is abolished.

A TREACHEROUS JAPANESE.

THE *Nippon* and the *Yfyu* are surprised as well as indignant to learn from the information of the *Osaka Mainichi* that there is in their own country a man so utterly devoid of patriotism as to propose to procure for China a large supply of coal at this juncture. The man's name is Murase Jitsutaro, a youth just twenty years old. He is the eldest son of Mr. Murase Shobei,

clerk of a big silk firm in Kobe, in which establishment he himself was formerly employed as a book-keeper. He must have been guilty of some dishonesty, for he was soon obliged to run away to Hokkaido where he lived in disguise. Recently he was pardoned by his father and was allowed to return to Kobe. Now in Kobe there are many Chinese who, secretly commissioned by the Chinese Government, are endeavouring to get a supply of coal; but the native merchants are determined not to sell the article, which they think is sure to be sent over to China for the use of her war-vessels. Murase heard of the unsuccessful attempts of the Chinamen and he resolved to seize what seemed a splendid opportunity of gaining a large profit. The difficulty was how to approach the Chinamen with the proposal. At this juncture he heard of a Korean, said to be a spy of the Korean Government, living in the house of a certain gentleman of Kobe with whom he was acquainted, and he determined to make overtures to the Chinese through this Korean, whom he believed to be acquainted with them. Murase then began to frequent the house at which the Korean was staying, became acquainted with him in a short time, and then induced him to aid in the treacherous plot of supplying coal to the Chinamen. With help of the Korean he wrote a letter to a Chinese known to be eager to purchase a large quantity of coal, and leaving the Korean to open negotiations with the Chinaman he went to his native place, Nagahama, Omi, the better to conceal his project. But all his endeavours were to end in total frustration, for the master of the house where the Korean was lodged became aware of the plot and strongly remonstrated with the Korean concerning the impropriety of what they were intending to do. The Korean, who appeared to be less unprincipled than the Japanese, was soon convinced of the error of his ways and declared his resolution to take no part in such a business.

THE ENCORE NUISANCE.

An Italian impresario has discovered a way out of the "encore" difficulty that is not open to the objections made to Mr. Hermann Vezin's proposal that they should be forbidden by the public authorities (says the *Daily News*). The impresario in question controls a small operatic theatre in Milan, and he has absolutely forbidden his singers to repeat any of their songs; but at the same time he has placed the following notice in the vestibules:—"Those persons who wish for a repetition of any numbers from the opera, or of any part of the ballet dancing, are begged to hand in their names at the box office. At the end of the performance they will enjoy the encores demanded on paying for their seats over again." Since this measure was first adopted no one has availed himself of the privilege thus granted, and the performances have not been interrupted by persistent demands for encores.

COMMENDABLE HABITS.

DESPITE great efforts on the part of leading educationists to prevent girl pupils attending common schools from wearing fine clothes and running into luxurious habits, the custom is as prevalent as ever, especially among girls in their teens who are attending higher common schools. This is injurious alike to girls of well-to-do families and to those in straitened circumstances, since it affects the modesty of the former and prevents the latter from attending school for any long time. In not a few higher common schools of the capital there is an unwritten rule that girls about to graduate array themselves in similar suits of clothes on the day of the ceremony. That is a costly proceeding from the point of view of an ordinary family. It is said to be responsible for the fact that many of the girls are obliged to leave school before the time of graduation, or to absent themselves on the day of the ceremony; bitter alternatives doubtless. One is disposed to imagine that this rule would be observed with special strictness at the Noble's Girls School, but we learn that such is not the case. On the contrary, the girls at this school

make every endeavour to cultivate thrifty habits. This is said to be mainly due to the influence of the Director, Mr. Hosokawa Junjiro, who has taken assiduous care since his appointment to inculcate the importance of economy among noble ladies and other high personages attending the school. So well is his instruction observed that out of more than 340 pupils only a small percentage wear silk clothes, all the rest being dressed in plain cotton garments. Moreover, among that large number only two attend school in carriages and about 20 per cent. in *jinrikisha*, the others coming and going on foot. Those that come in vehicles are chiefly either very young girls or pupils that live a long distance from the school.

A DISTINGUISHED BUDDHIST PRIEST ON THE RELIGIOUS TENDENCY OF THE WORLD.

DOKI HORYU SHI was despatched last year to the World's Conference of Religions, held at Chicago on the occasion of the opening of the International Exposition in that city, as representative of the Shingon sect of Japanese Buddhism. After the close of the conference he travelled widely through Europe and India, only reaching home the other day. To welcome him, more than 200 priests and adherents of the sect held a meeting at the Maple Club, Tokyo, on the morning of the 23rd instant. The following, taken from the *Jiji Shimpō*, is said to be the gist of the speech which the distinguished Buddhist delivered on the occasion. The World's Religions meeting held at Chicago was undoubtedly undertaken with the motive of extending the influence of Christianity; but the result was contrary to the expectation of its promoters, for it only served the purpose of displaying the glory of Buddhism and of testifying to the world the superiority of the tenets of Buddhism to those of Christianity. As a result of this revelation the attention of the American people has been strongly directed towards Buddhism, leading to the erection of Buddhist temples and images in many places lying along coast of the Pacific. Anti-Christian societies, such as the Ethico-Moral Society of Atlas (?), have become suddenly influential. Mr. Doki was told by Mr. Joseph Cook that the Buddhists in the vicinity of Boston are now above twenty thousand in number. This distinguished priest is also convinced that the scholars of Europe have begun to perceive many new things about Buddhism, being enabled, in fact, to come in contact with the true features of this religion for the first time. He thinks that Christianity is now declining in Europe. It is only in England that a semblance of religious ceremony is observed, while in France, Germany, and other countries, Sunday is a day only for amusement. Philosophers now regard Christ as an imaginary personage, and even among the common people disbelief in Christ and Christianity is in vogue, and the unbelievers are looked upon as enlightened men. The reason why Christianity is still able to maintain itself is because it possesses numerous imposing edifices, and because it still holds its influence over old folks and women. Side by side with this gradual decay of Christianity in Europe, Buddhism is steadily gaining ground and there are many indications that it is going to replace Christianity. In the universities of England, France, and Germany, the lesser tenets of Buddhism (Shojio) are investigated, while many philosophers of Russia, France, and England, as well as British military and naval officers in the East, place their belief in the greater tenets (Daijio-Mahayana). Mr. Doki said that the foreigners who are attracted to Buddhism are led by faith, not by intellectual conviction. While staying in Paris he was frequently asked to pray; among the rest, by such a distinguished family as a certain Count's, a famous descendant of the House of Bourbon. The people of Europe indeed are eager for the coming of Buddhist priests of Japan, and they are regarded with such respect that whenever Mr. Doki gave papers on which one or two Buddhist texts were written by him, they were cherished with great care, and lithographic copies were taken and were distributed

to a select few. In Europe there are many translations of the texts of Buddhism, but not one of them is trustworthy; on the contrary, all are full of error. Consequently, should a Japanese Buddhist who is well versed in the doctrines of the religion and is earnest in the work of propaganda, go over to Europe, he would be sure to meet with warm welcome everywhere. An English gentleman who is an earnest believer in Buddhism asked Mr. Nanjiyo Fumio, through the medium of Mr. Doki, to despatch some Japanese priests to England. The venerable gentleman then spoke with severity of the apathy of the Buddhists of the East. He said that among the countless Buddhists found east of the Suez Canal there is not one who volunteers to undertake the important task of propagating the doctrine and of displaying the glory of this religion throughout the world. The priests of Asia are steadily degenerating. Both in China and in Japan they are lukewarm in their faith, are corrupt in conduct, and far from having energy towards diffusing Buddhism in other countries, they are even incapable of upholding it in their own countries. And yet the condition of the Occident is one most favourable to the spread of Buddhism, and every sincere Buddhist should exert himself to the utmost toward promoting the prosperity of his religion of his founder in Japan, toward reviving it in Asia, and lastly, toward extending its influence in the West.

With regard to the decay of religious belief both in the West and in the East the reverend gentleman is, notwithstanding certain humorous misconceptions, not far astray. This is essentially an unbelieving age. But as regards the spread of Buddhism in the West, he appears in part to mistake an interest that is purely philosophical for one that is religious, and in part to overestimate the importance of that curious refuge of decaying superstition known as Esoteric Buddhism.

A GIANT CURIO.

THE *Miyako Shimbun* speaks in enthusiastic terms of a certain work of art, of great age, now in Korea. This is the image of a dragon, most skillfully sculptured in soap-stone, the size being quite that of an ordinary dwelling-house. The huge figure is carved with special attention to details, and our contemporary does not hesitate to declare that its like is not to be found in any Eastern land. A Japanese of means contracted last month to buy this giant curio, the owner asking only three thousand yen for it. It was calculated that it would take between twenty and thirty thousand yen to transport the dragon to Tokyo, but once in the Japanese capital the intended buyer proposed to make a show of it and charge two or three sen for admission, by which he hoped to make a fortune in four or five years. However, owing to the present condition of affairs, the contract is broken off, though the *Miyako*, more than hints that, in the event of war, the dragon will fly across the sea to Japan after all. This great work of art is reported to be over five hundred years old. At the time of Hideyoshi's Korean expedition, the hero Kato Kiyomasa greatly desired to bring the monster back with him, but the ships of those days were not large enough to admit of this. He succeeded however in cutting off a small portion of the head, which he brought back with him and presented to the then Emperor Okimachi, at the suggestion of Hideyoshi. The *Miyako Shimbun* does not state in what part of the peninsula this work of art is to be found.

TARIFF RETALIATION.

PRIVATE advices received at Washington, says *Bradstreet's* of June 23, indicate that Spain has already put into operation her threatened retaliation upon the United States for the abrogation of the Cuba commercial treaty, whereby the sugar products of that country are admitted free into the United States in return for a material reduction in the rate of duty on exports from the United States. Mr. Harter, of Ohio, who makes this news known, has been inform-

ed that the Spanish government has ordered an increase of 24 per cent. in the duty on all classes of shipments from this country to Cuba, and that this new rate will take effect on July 1. The information came to him through an Ohio company, which is a large shipper of flour, and which has had a profitable market for this manufacture in the Spanish West Indies. Its Cuban correspondent has instructed it to ship no flour that cannot reach him by the foregoing date. As an easy remedy for this kind of retaliation, which is also threatened by Germany, there is suggested the attachment to the tariff bill of a provision doubling the rate of duty upon all articles coming here from any country which may increase existing rates of duty upon articles produced or manufactured in the United States.

THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

COLUMBUS'S claim to have discovered America is thrown into the shade altogether by that advanced on behalf of China. According to Mr. F. J. Masters, writing in *The Overland Monthly* for June, the Chinese discovered America and founded its civilization 1400 years ago. "This view rests on the narrative of the Buddhist missionary Hwei Shan's sojourn in Fusang, as recorded in the 231st volume of the great Chinese Encyclopedia called 'Yuen-Kui-lui-han.' The country of Fusang is identified as a part of the American continent first by the statement that it is more than twenty thousand li to the eastward of the Kingdom of Tai Han, and secondly by the most characteristic feature of the country—the Fusang tree—which is clearly the Magney plant of Mexico or California. Further, some customs attributed to the people of Fusang are shown to have persisted in Mexico down to the time of the Spanish Conquest, and the author's attempt to identify Quetzalcoatl with the Buddhist missionary Hwei Shan appears to find a great deal of collateral support in the temples and religious observances of the Mexicans and their congeners. Quite apart from this narrative of Chinese influence on an already established race, the writer adduces a considerable array of argument in support of the view that the so-called aboriginal tribes of America, from Alaska to Peru, are, at least in great part, of Mongolian stock. Hwei Shan's narrative is familiar to all Chinese scholars, and, as early as 1761, an account of it was published by De Guignes, who tried to show that the Tai Han mentioned in the narrative is Kamschaka, and makes California the terminus of the journey of the Buddhist priests."

SUDDEN FALL IN THE VALUE OF SHARES.

A NUMBER of Tokyo journals, particularly the *Shogyo Shimpō*, note with alarm that the news of the naval conflict between Japan and China has created quite a panic in the share-market, contrary to expectation. It had been hoped that the announcement of a Japanese victory would arrest the steady downward progress of shares that has been so conspicuous during the last two months. Saturday's express served only to accelerate the downward rate of speed. Shares of the Kwansei, Sangu, and Ryomo railway lines fell at once two to three yen in value; the Tanko railroad bonds, which had been standing at 70.80 yen went down to 69.60 yen; while a similar fate befell the Bantan shares, hitherto regarded as the most stable investment in the market. These figures are of serious import, especially when we remember that Tanko shares were quoted at above 95 during the greater part of last year and at one time actually reached 106, with an almost immediate subsequent drop to 93. The general feeling in the share-market is one of great insecurity at present, and forced sales are the order of the day, thereby making things considerably worse than they were before. If this," says the *Niroku Shimbun*, "is the result of the supposed declaration of war only, what will happen in case of a few weeks of actual warfare?"

EXPORT OF BEANS PROHIBITED BY CHINA.

A TELEGRAM from Shanghai was received in Tokyo on the 2nd ult. stating that the

Chinese Government has forbidden the export of beans from Newchwang. From that simple message it is not yet clear whether China has absolutely forbidden the export of beans to any other country or whether the prohibition refers to Japan only; but in any case this step taken by China is regarded by the *Nichi Nichi* as affecting the interests of Japan in no small degree. The import of beans from Korea and China is now an important item in Japanese commerce. In 1886 the total did not amount to more than 5 million catties, but the quantity has enormously increased, so that last year it was more than 160 million catties, worth 3,440,000 yen in round numbers. Of that quantity, that which came from Newchwang preponderated over that from Korea, being in fact more than 120 million catties, valued at 2,600,000 odd yen. Still, last year was rather an unusual one, and several factors conducted toward augmenting the import of beans from Newchwang to such extraordinary figures. An uncommonly good harvest of beans in the Newchwang districts, as opposed to bad harvests in Japan and in Korea, resulted in this abnormally large import from Newchwang. This year the crop is fairly good in Japan, but there being small prospect of any import from Korea, it is apprehended that the prohibition of the export of beans from China will affect the market, for the Chinese beans are chiefly used here as manure.

THE JAPANESE ECONOMIC WORLD IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

THE *Hochi* has the following note concerning the prospective condition of the Japanese economic world in the event of war. Now that the outbreak of hostility is so imminent the *Hochi* thinks it no inconsiderable thing to investigate what policy the banks, with the Bank of Japan at the head, should pursue in the event of that contingency. The Bank of Japan should be firm and unshaken in the policy which it intends to pursue. It is said that the amount of specie kept in reserve in the strong boxes of the Bank has fallen to the level of 7 millions, and that the note-issuing capacity leaves a narrow margin of only a little above a million yen. The Bank is, however, determined, as well as thoroughly prepared, to keep up the policy which it has followed thus far, even if the country may be involved in war with China. Indeed, it will strive more assiduously than ever to accord all possible advantages to merchants and manufacturers. When it deems it necessary for the purpose, it may issue the notes beyond the ordinary limit, even by paying the interest of 5 per cent., which the Bank is obliged to do for any amount of notes issued beyond the prescribed limit. The Bank raised the interest on loans from the 26th instant. As to the other national banks, the *Hochi* hears that though some may be obliged in case of war to suspend business for a while, the rest of the banks are fully prepared for the emergency and will follow suit in this policy of carrying on their business.

PRIESTS IN THE ARMY.

THE preparations for war are now complete; military bands and coolies required in the camps being already despatched. One thing, however, remains which, though not necessary for the conduct of the campaign, is supposed to be indispensable when an engagement takes place. This is the services of the priests when the remains of the soldiers who have fallen on the field of battle are to be interred. Already Mr. Maruyama Sakura, an official of the Imperial Household, and a renowned Shinto priest, has gone over to Korea in his individual capacity, to be allowed to conduct the funerals of dead soldiers. Japanese young men not being considered particular about the service to be read at their funeral ceremony, one might suppose that either Shinto or Buddhist priests would serve the purpose so long as there are enough of them to fulfil the requirements. But this does not appear to be the case, according to the *Asahi*, especially with the troops despatched from Hiroshima, and they constitute the ninth part of the Japanese Army now in Korea. Our Tokyo contemporaries say that

the Shinshu sect of Buddhism is predominant in the district surrounding Aki and that the soldiers who are sent from this region to the Hiroshima Barracks are strongly impressed with the doctrines of Buddha. The *Asahi* therefore regards the presence of Buddhist priests in the camps as highly useful. During the civil war prior to the Restoration, and during the Satsuma rebellion, the aid of either Shinto or Buddhist priests was easily procurable when the remains of the soldiers killed in battle were to be buried. This, however, is impossible in Korea, and the priests of both creeds are urged by the Tokyo paper to apply to the Authorities for permission to attach themselves to the Army. In passing, we may give this statement from the *Shin Choya*, in connexion with the above. It must be remembered that in Japan even priests are not exempted from military service and so there are quite a number of soldiers who before they were enrolled wore the clerical robe, and also a still larger number of priests who have served in the army. Thus the *Choya* says that there are in the Theological Institution at Denzūin, Koishikawa, out of 250 priests' no less than 180 whose names are recorded in the list of retired soldiers. This must surely be an exaggeration; still there are doubtless among the 250 priests a certain number of ex-soldiers. Now we are told by this sensational paper that these warrior priests are so much imbued with the military spirit that they are impatient for the summons from the respective barracks under control of which they are placed, and that they are eager to emulate the military fame of such warriors as Benkei, Ichirai, and numerous other priests who in days gone by became soldiers.

YOKOHAMA NEWS.

IN obedience to the instruction of the Ministers of State for Home and Foreign Affairs to the local Governors, for the preservation of the safety of Chinese living in Japan, the number of constables on duty in the Settlement was increased on the 26th instant. Moreover, Chinamen of means who intend to carry on business as before have applied for special guards of Police, and already the Chuka-kaikan has secured six constables as a guard. It is said that many enterprising Japanese curio dealers of Tokyo, Yokohama, and the adjoining places proceeded to the Settlement on learning that the Chinese residents were about to start for home. Their hope was to get the curios and other effects of these Chinamen on easy terms, but they were disappointed, for they found that those who have started for home or were about to do so were mostly poor men who could not even afford to pay for their tickets themselves.

The rather romantic scheme of a certain portion of the community of Yokohama, to sell the common property and to contribute the money thus accruing to the war expenses, is not likely to be realized. Already there is another section which, though not absolutely disinclined to the idea, is disposed to suspect that it is only a stratagem of some wealthy members of the community who, taking advantage of the popular frenzy about Korean affairs, are secretly planning to purchase the property on easy terms. Thus the prospect of settling this standing difficulty appears to be as vague as before.

THE RECENT COLLISION AT WOOSUNG.

A VERY serious collision occurred at Woosung at 2.30 a.m. on Saturday, July 21, between the *Kachidate Maru*, outward bound, and the *Chingtu*, inwards. The former had crossed the bar and met the *Chingtu* abreast of the Harbour Master's Station, and they came into collision, the *Kachidate* striking the *Chingtu* a sliding blow on the port side abaft the bridge. The *Kachidate* has her bow smashed, the plates being torn away to port, carrying with them the port hawse-pipe and the stem, while the plates at the water's edge are all crinkled up. She had a full cargo on board, and only her collision bulkhead kept her forehold from filling. The *Chingtu* was cut into to a depth of several feet, a large number of her plates being knocked clean out of position and doubled up. The plates below

this are turned in, while the bridge is knocked out of position, her foreyard broken in two, and the saloon considerably damaged, the wood-work being in splinters; added to this she is leaking. Had it not been that she was so low in the water, and that her two steel decks broke the force of the *Kachidate's* blow, it is probable she would have been so badly damaged that she would have sunk. As a result of the collision, the *Roanoke* lost the tide and could not get over the Bar on Saturday morning, while the *Chingtu* bumped up against the *Anding* and did some small damage while backing out from the *Kachidate Maru*. Both vessels came up to Shanghai the next morning after discharging some of their cargo into boats, and are now in the hands of Messrs. Boyd & Co., Limited. The *Kachidate Maru*, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, was formerly the *Pallas*, and on her way out from home for the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, to whom she is to be transferred in Japan. Mr. Brun was the pilot on board the *Kachidate Maru* at the time and the *Chingtu* was piloted by Mr. Getley.

MUTUAL PROTECTION.

As we have already announced, the Ministers of State for Home and Foreign Affairs despatched telegrams on the 25th ultimo over their joint signatures to the local Governors to cause them to assure the Chinese living in their respective jurisdictions that, even in case war should be declared against China, their safety shall receive the attention of the Japanese Government. The Chinese Government will take similar steps for the safety of the subjects of this country resident in China. The other day Mr. Okoshi, Consul-General, stationed in Shanghai, asked the Taotai of the place as to the safety of the Japanese living in the port, and he was informed that protection would be extended to them in case of war. The Chinese Representative in Tokyo appears, according to the statement of the *Nichi Nichi*, to have taken special pains in this respect and to have advised the Viceroy Li that the Japanese staying in Tientsin should be protected. Thus the prudent steps taken by the two Powers against the emergency are reciprocal. It is said that out of a similar consideration the Metropolitan Police began to station three constables to guard the Chinese Legation from the 25th instant. There is another parallel in the actions taken by the two Powers at this juncture. As already mentioned, the Chinese Consul in Yokohama has asked the American Consul in the same port to undertake the Chinese consular responsibility in the event of the Chinese Consul being obliged to leave Japan, and the American Government has given its consent. Precisely the same thing is said to have been done by Mr. Komura, Acting Minister of Japan in Peking, who has secured the consent of the American Minister to manage the business of the Japanese Legation in the case of war.

REMARKABLE SUICIDE.

Two youthful apprentices of a pawnbroker in Kojimachi District, Tokyo, had an altercation with each other on Sunday last, the younger one complaining that he was always being tormented by his senior. His angry remonstrances meeting with nothing but taunting replies, he said that he would kill himself and then his disembodied spirit should return to make his tormentor wretched. Not believing of course that the lad spoke in earnest, the elder replied that he might do as he pleased; he wasn't afraid of ghosts. The boy thereupon went into the godown and shut the door. An hour passed and then the elder lad went to call his companion, but found him dead. He had hanged himself by a rope attached to one of the larger cross-beams of the roof.

A COOL HAND.

DAIZABURO, son of Nomura of that ilk, is one of the coolest burglars on record. On the night of the 23rd ult. he unostentatiously entered the residence of a well-to-do farmer in Shirakomura, Saitama Prefecture, and by dint of persevering work managed to get together a net

little pile of some fifty-eight miscellaneous articles. Finding all this too much to carry off at once, he paid another domiciliary visit to a cooper in the vicinity and quietly abstracted four small tubs. Carefully loading these with what he had managed to scrape together in the first instance, he then set out for a wheelwright's in the same village, and with skill and precaution succeeded in "borrowing" a sizable pushcart. Piling his tubs on this vehicle, he concealed their contents by placing fresh vegetables on top, the greens for the purpose being hastily collected in a neighbouring kitchen-garden. When all was done, day was just breaking, and Daizaburo set off gaily for Tokyo with his booty, not a whit the worse for his night of toil and anxiety. Suspicion followed him, however, and he was finally arrested in Tokyo, three days later, just as he was engaged in selling the contents of the last remaining tub.

THE "AVERAGE WOMAN."

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Spectator* writes as follows:—

SIR,—I hold with your remarks about the "Average Woman" in the *Spectator* of June 16th. Coming home in a steamer from Colon, a passenger caught a fish, nearly famished, and put it in the binnacle. It sturdily stood on the compass, regarding us all as intruders—viz., the passenger, his family, and myself, who were eagerly looking on. We offered it food in abundance, but it would not accept it; the watching was far too important. It was darting its gaze here and there, inclined to suspect us as foes. A little while later the male fish was caught, and put in the binnacle too,—the one that was taken before being the female. The poor little waif was pleased with her mate. She nestled quite close to his side, all thought of the enemy gone. The duty of guarding them both was his, it appeared, which he did with exertion and will. She put her head under her wing, in perfect repose, and peacefully died in an hour. There was nought we could do to revive her. To have sent them away unrestored, would have insured them a worse death still. The male lived a day and then died. It was touching to witness the trust of the female bird, and the act of the male bird, too, in taking guard, though why, is a mystery to me; for all owe their birth to their mothers, whether animal or man. It is an instinct of Nature, I think, that the female trusts and the male protects.

Truly a pretty theory. But what about that large female spider, with which it is an instinct to seize and devour the smaller male, approaching incautiously with amative intent?

KAISEN.

THE ideographs composing the expression *Kaisen*, or "naval engagement," have given rise to a number of bad puns in the vernacular press. There are scores of Sino-Japanese words having the pronunciation *kai* or *sen*, albeit the ideographic writing is different in each case. We are told that as the "opening battle" (*kai* written *hiraku*) was a naval engagement" (*kai* written *umi*), there should be no difficulty in keeping up the victorious progress of Japan along the "ocean line" (*sen* written *sufi*). It was moreover probably due to some of the "sea deities" (*sen* written *shin*), who have always favoured Japan, that the first brush with China proved so fortunate for this Empire. Finally, the fact that Japan now holds the master hand in Korea shows that it is "impossible to send back" (*kaesenn*) the troops now in the Peninsula, no matter what China may say. This last is an atrocious pun.

TELEGRAPHS IN KOREA.

NOTHING is more remarkable about the present complication than the quiet, business-like manner in which everything has been managed by the Japanese. There has not been the slightest commotion or confusion. The mobilization of a hundred and sixty thousand men has proceeded as regularly and evenly as a long-established railway service. Not one instance is recorded of the men failing to report themselves. They have responded to the summons in every case without delay or excitement, and have been drafted off to Korea or assigned to their posts in Japan as though the huge work were a little every-day task. Two nights ago a large force moved out of Tokyo without attracting any apparent notice or causing the slightest stir. And now, as we write, over thirty transports are con-

veying soldiers by thousands to Korea, without hitch or seeming difficulty of any kind. Moreover, the troops already in the peninsula have been working steadily and industriously, so that the little Kingdom is already furnished with a very complete service of telegraphs. The last pole was to have been put up and the last wire stretched on the evening of the 1st instant. Thus a very substantial step of progress has already resulted from the Japanese occupation.

HEALTH OF THE TOKYO GARRISON.

IN connection with the expected outbreak of hostilities in Korea, much attention is at the moment being given to the health of the Tokyo Garrison, and in particular of those troops forming the Imperial Guard. On the whole, the general condition of the troops is very satisfactory; there are no epidemics, and the few cases of dysentery recorded within the last three weeks have one and all recovered. On the other hand, venereal complaints are unusually numerous. In the Military Hospital, out of two hundred patients no less than fifty, or one-fourth of the whole, are venereally infected. For this reason a regular crusade has of late been carried on against unlicensed prostitution, particularly in the Kanda and Shitaya Districts, scores of arrests having been made, and reeking dens of disease and filth completely abolished. Owing to the hard times, the numbers of unlicensed prostitutes are very large, and every possible precaution is taken by them to avoid police detection, fortunately, however, with small success. A recent raid resulted in the arrest of forty-three women in the course of one evening, and nearly all within hail of Ogawamachi, the longest thoroughfare in Kanda District. Diseases of the respiratory organs are not infrequent among the troops, and lung-complaints are almost sure to prove fatal in the long run. But, on the whole, the condition of the men is very satisfactory.

EMPTY SUMMER-RESORTS.

REPORTS from a number of the best-known seaside and mountain resorts show that the number of visitors is this year far below the average. Sokokura and Dogashima, in the Hakone Mountains, the favoured resorts of the middle-class of Tokyo and Yokohama, are almost deserted. Hakone itself is not much better off. Okitsu and Lake Biwa can boast of a few transient visitors only. Even Ikao is said to be far behind recent years in the number of its guests. This is attributed by the vernacular press to the fact that many military and naval officers are on active service, instead of being able to have their usual summer furlough; moreover to the tightness of the money market and the enormously high price of rice—6 *sho* 8 *go* as against over 9 *sho* at the same time last year.

THE CHINESE IN TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA.

ALTHOUGH stringent orders have been given to protect the life and the property of Chinese residents in Tokyo and Yokohama, numbers of the wealthier merchants have already set out for China, and, if we are to credit the statements of the vernacular press, a most uneasy feeling exists among those who have either elected or are compelled to remain in Japan. The *Miyako Shimbun* and several other Tokyo journals have amusing stories to tell in this connection, based probably on mere hearsay in most instances. Yet some of the incidents narrated appear to have been founded on fact. In Tsukiji, for example, the joint owners of a *tsu-fa* lottery have, it is reported, let their hair grow and cut off their queues, not to speak of adopting Japanese costume as well. This they did, relates the *Tokyo Asahi*, after having made repeated futile attempts to get adopted into some Japanese family. They are represented as being but slightly acquainted with the local vernacular, and their conversations on the subject of their own fears and the probable termination of the war are riddled with a keen sense of the ridiculous, albeit probably with inaccuracy. For the Chinese are by no means a timid race, despite which fact the *Miyako* narrates that a well-known Celestial in the Settle-

ment is frightened well-nigh into fits whenever he hears the tinkle of a newsvendor's bell and the well-known cry of *Gogai! Gogai!* But with Japanese patriotic pride standing as it does at present at over one hundred in the shade, one could hardly expect the vernacular press to write of the Chinese other than in a bantering style.

JAPANESE GARDENERS FOR NORTH BORNEO.

THE Government of British North Borneo has lately issued instructions to its agents in China, Japan, and Madras, to advertise in the local papers that they are willing to give assistance to a limited number of Asiatics of the gardener class who may desire to settle in the State. Tickets will be granted, the *North Borneo Herald* says, at a low figure which should be well within the means of any but the absolutely indigent, and on arrival in the territory each male adult may acquire five acres of land on a rental of twenty cents per acre per annum, and for the first six months the Government will make a monthly advance to pioneers settling on waste land of \$3 to each bachelor or \$6 to a married couple with children, which sums will have to be repaid before a title can be obtained to the land. The districts suggested by the Government as suitable for immigrants are Sandakan, Marudu Bay, and the Padas. Tapioca, arrowroot, and indigo may well receive attention from the settlers as not only being suitable to the climate but as yielding a rapid return while they cultivate something more durable such as Manila hemp, gambier, coffee, coconuts, or sago. The success attending the introduction of Chinese settlers to Kabun, China, in 1889, and to Kudat in 1883, under a somewhat similar scheme augurs well for the present project, and we hope it may be productive of good.

JAPANESE JINGOISM.

THE Japanese people are stirred to their depths by the present complication with China. The affair absolutely engrosses the attention of the people, high and low. So soon as matters assumed a serious complexion, petitions began literally to pour into the Central Staff Office from country localities asking permission to serve in the army. The leading signatories were generally *shisoku* who had seen active service on the occasion, either of the Restoration or of the civil war in Satsuma, and who had tried to preserve some semblance of the old military spirit by opening fencing schools. With these *shisoku* as a nucleus the young bloods of the respective localities, who are addicted to warlike sports rather than to the pursuit of peaceful studies, have organized a volunteer corps in each district, the members varying from several hundred to many as three thousand in number. Their object is to apply their skill in fencing to a practical purpose and to cut off, as they declare, the pig-tailed heads of Chinese. These petitions are not rejected but are kept in the Central Staff Office. There is, however, little belief that such offers of service will be accepted, the regular soldiers being considered ample for all purposes. Even at the time of the civil war in Satsuma it was with great difficulty that the Metropolitan Police were allowed to organize what was called *batto-tai*, or corps of swordsmen, for the subjugation of the rebels. A faint hope entertained by the petitioners is that the war with the Chinese may prove to be of a nature quite different from ordinary war in civilized countries, and thus the sword of the *samurai* may be thought efficacious under certain circumstances.

The nation is affected with a mania for war, and the indications of such a mood assume sometimes a comical aspect. A few days ago it was related that a certain boy in Mino wanted to go to Korea and decamped with a sum of money taken from his father's till. Similar stories of juvenile patriots have appeared in several newspapers, which, on each occasion, have not failed to use them as means of inspiring patriotism and courage among grown-up folks. The spirit has infected even the fair

sex. We read, in the latest issue of the vernacular press, of a maid in Hyuga who asked the Divisional Headman to obtain permission for her to go to Korea. The Headman advised her to abandon her intention and she went home much dejected. It were endless to detail such instances, but we may give one that is connected with Mr. Otori, the Japanese Representative in Korea. Everybody knows how Mr. Otori, with Viscount Admiral Enomoto, espoused the losing side during the war of the Restoration, and how, after having fought in the north-eastern part of the main island he joined the Viscount's party at Hakodate and was at last obliged to surrender to the Imperialists. The majority of those that fought under him are dead, many of them having fallen on the battle field. But there remain even to-day some 300, and it appears that they have petitioned the Authorities for permission to proceed to Korea to act as a body-guard to their former leader, Mr. Otori.

* * *

The more thoughtful portion of the community are behaving in a worthier manner. They think it more conducive to their country's cause to supply means wherewith to support the army, and they have begun to contribute money in proportion to their means, or articles for the use of the troops in the peninsula. In a previous issue we referred to this subject. The applicants at that time did not amount to more than fifty. But since then the number has greatly swollen. We read in the pages of the vernacular papers every day the names of fresh applicants whose contributions have been accepted. In the *Jiji's* issue of the 31st, alone we count the names of some 100 applicants. The list will doubtless grow rapidly, for several leading gentlemen in Tokyo and also in the country localities have begun to take an active part in the worthy scheme and are inviting public co-operation. Thus far the highest contribution is that of Mr. Homma, a well-known millionaire of Sakata, who has applied for mission to contribute 10,000 *yen*. Neither the Shinto nor the Buddhist priests are idle. They are performing what they consider their proper part in the affair. The priest of the Toyokuni Shrine in Osaka, a shrine dedicated to the spirit of Hideyoshi, has prepared hundreds of thousands of amulets, on each of which is written a poem composed by Hideyoshi when he was engaged in his abortive attempt to subjugate Korea. Elsewhere the priests are holding services to invoke the aid of Buddha that success and honour may fall to the arms of Japan.

SENTENCE OF A COURT-MARTIAL.

TAKAHAMA CHOKICHI, a sergeant of the Osaka Barracks, has been sentenced to nine years penal servitude on the charge of murdering his colleague, Sergeant Oyama. The relations between the two appear to have long been unfriendly, Takahama always entertaining a grudge against Oyama on account of the latter's parade of superior attainments. On the 3rd of April last, that is, on the occasion of the national holiday in memory of the Emperor Jimmu, after having taken refreshments at the Non-commissioned Officers Club in Barracks, Takahama returned to his quarters and set himself to clean his rifle. Oyama was close by, engaged in practising penmanship. When Takahama had finished cleaning the rifle, he placed it on the table at which the other was writing. This act incensed Oyama and the some angry words were exchanged. Takahama then left the room and repaired to the quarters of a sergeant, close by. When he returned to the first room he found the door locked from inside by Oyama. Failing to induce Oyama to open the door, Takahama grew highly excited, and, seizing a bench, began to batter the door with it, the result being that he smashed some of the panels. The door was then unlocked by Oyama, but when asked why he had locked it in the face of Takahama who had to get ready to go on duty, he did not even deign to reply, but instantly sprang upon the other and gripped him by the throat. Takahama resisted, and struggled for some time, but Oyama proved the stronger

and Takahama was at last forced down on the bed and throttled. Seeing his antagonist in a semi-suffocated condition, Oyama loosened his grip, and sneered at the other's fear of losing his life. Takahama replied that he did not care for his life, whereupon the other took the rifle from the table and inserting a cartridge that remained from shooting exercises carried on a few days before, aimed at Takahama. The latter jumped aside, and thereat Oyama renewed his taunts, and declaring that the other's cowardice was now established, replaced the rifle on the table. Takahama, burning with rage, now seized the loaded rifle and asked Oyama, in his turn, whether he was ready to stand up for the shot. Oyama replied that being a *shisoku* he did not fear a bullet if Takahama dared fire at him. Thereupon Takahama shot him in the throat, and hastily fled from the place. Oyama died of the wound, and Takahama has now been sentenced to nine years' penal servitude. We take these particulars from the *Asahi Shimbun*.

A LITTLE UNFORTUNATE.

ADOPTION is perhaps more widely practised in Japan than in any other country of the world. Yet children are frequently taken into a family not so much with the intent of rearing them as heirs or representatives of the family name, but to be employed as servants without a wage. In the latter case the adopted one is often treated with great severity or even downright cruelty, which, as coming from their parents, they are compelled to bear in patience. A flagrant instance of such cruelty, attended with fatal result, occurred about the 20th of the present month in Shitaya District, Tokyo. A married couple, childless, and living in straitened circumstances, adopted last year a little girl of five years of age. Keeping no servant, they made the unfortunate child do all the domestic work, such as cleaning the rooms, boiling the rice, and even drawing water. Despite all this hard labour, this little body was terribly maltreated by her adopted mother, the floggings she received being sometimes so severe and her agonised screams so loud as to call forth the remonstrances of the neighbours. Early the other day, the child was told to take some vegetables out of the pickle-tubs, and in so doing had the bad luck to cut her hand severely, the blood spurting into the tub. This aroused the fury of her vixenish mother, who seized a long bamboo pipe and broke it across the child's back, not satisfied with this, she took a thick pole and continued the rain of blows, the little girl screaming with the pain. One of the neighbours then stepped in and proposed locking the child up in a closet, as the screams were disturbing everybody. Her tormentress improved on this suggestion and wrapping the child up in a heavy wadded quilt, to drown her cries, stuffed child and quilt into the receptacle for wood and charcoal beneath the kitchen floor. The cries soon stopped and the incident was forgotten in a chat with the neighbour. About an hour after the woman suddenly remembered what she had done and drew the child out of the hole. But the little girl was out of the reach of her malice and done for ever with tears and pain. Horrified at the situation, the murderess sent for medical aid and every attempt was made to resuscitate the body but—one is tempted to add, fortunately—without success. The police soon put in their appearance and no less than six arrests were made in connection with the murder, for it was nothing else. The woman and her husband—he connived at her cruelty—are now in custody, and it is to be hoped that exemplary punishment will be meted out to the criminal.

UNTOWARD FATE.

STRANGE cases often come before the law courts and remarkable histories are sometimes revealed. The case of Okura Sankichi, recently convicted of having stolen some articles of clothing which had been hung out to dry in a private garden in one of the Tokyo urban districts, is noteworthy as showing to what depths some of the great *honourai* of pre-*Meiji* days have fallen.

Okura is the son of one of the wealthiest *hata-moto*, his father having enjoyed, prior to the Restoration, an annual income of several thousand *koku*. When the crash came the family was left penniless, and Okura, who is now forty-seven years of age, was compelled to look out for some means of subsistence. Thanks to friendly aid he was enabled to go to Russia where he spent three years among the chief cattle-breeders. On returning to Japan, in spite of an excellent knowledge of the Russian language, he found no opening, and shortly afterwards emigrated to Hokkaido. Provided with insufficient means, he was unable to make any headway, and things went from bad to worse. His few friends grew tired of assisting him. Finally, he came back to Tokyo. A man of fine presence, a skilful athlete and possessed of all the old *samurai* spirit, he was too proud to beg. Being unable to obtain employment of any congenial kind, he began to starve, and spent several months in a most destitute condition. It was this that led him to steal, his first offence against the laws being immediately detected. The *Myako Shimbu*, in commenting on his case, believes him to be more sinned against than sinning. Social conditions were against him, and it is at bottom the duty of society to provide for just such cases. Our contemporary touches here upon a vast subject which has long engaged the attention of economists. We cite the case merely as exemplifying the ruin that has befallen the fortunes of a rich *samurai's* family,—a ruin that has resulted in the almost total disappearance of the proud offspring of that proud class, the knight-bannerets of the Tokugawa regency.

THE SETTLERS IN THE KURILES.

ACCORDING to the *Fiji Shimpō*, four parties proceeded from Etup last summer to pass the winter in the more northern islands of the Kurile group. Five, not of Lieutenant Gunji's party, settled in Ebujima, nine in Shaskotan, seven in Shumushiri, and one in Baramoshiru. The settlers in Shumushiri and those in Ebujima have passed through the winter without any accident, but those on the two other islands have all died. This vast difference in the fate of the different parties is said to be entirely due to the relative caution taken by the settlers on ordinary days. Thus the five settlers in Ebu-jima never ceased to work hard, so that they have succeeded in obtaining above seventy fox-skins. Nor was the party which, under the leadership of Lieutenant Gunji, settled in the more northerly island of Shumushiri, less industrious. During the winter they worked in the open air with the interruption of only two days, so that they obtained more than one hundred foxes and about ten seals. Now of the nine settlers in Shaskotan, five were lost: by having put out in a boat to hunt and fish, while the surviving four appear to have suffered death by having slept in a close shut room with a burning brazier. Again the solitary settler in Baramoshiru appeared to have simply confined himself to observing the climatic conditions of the island, and to have mostly remained inactive in the hut he prepared for himself. This inactivity soon began to tell against his health, so that he became affected with *kakke* in the early part of February, as shown in the diary he left behind, and died of it in the latter part of March.

The *Ketnai Zasshi* has something to say on the doings of the Lieutenant's party. In fact the sober minded editor of that economic journal was altogether opposed to the expedition; still as it was undertaken amid the acclamations of the enthusiastic, the editor felt the Lieutenant was bound to put to practise the idea to which he had committed himself. Mr. Taguchi, therefore, advised the Lieutenant, when the party had encountered a serious accident along the northern coast of the main island and several of his followers had manifested an intention of deserting the party, to push forward to his destination like a man. Now the results of the experiment have been made public, revealing a lamentable state of affairs.

The Lieutenant is advised to give up his adventure and to return home. He has made a meritorious attempt, though at a painful cost, to colonise the Kuriles. As to a rumour that the Government intends to extend its help towards this enterprise of settling in the Archipelago, it must be denounced decidedly. Should it be found really necessary to settle in the islands for the sake of securing the defence of the coast, the matter should be undertaken on a national basis; but there is no need of extending the Government protection towards the enterprises of individuals who have settled here simply for the sake of their private interest.

PRESS CENSORSHIP.

THE following Imperial Ordinance was issued yesterday:—

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We, in view of urgent necessity, in accordance with advice of Our Privy Council and in conformity with the Eighth Article of the Imperial Constitution, hereby sanction and promulgate a measure relating to newspapers, magazines, and other publications.

(Sign Manual.)

(Great Seal.)

(Countersignatures of Ministers of State.)

Imperial Ordinance No. 134.

When it is proposed to insert in newspapers, periodicals, or other publications items of intelligence relating to military or foreign affairs, such items must be submitted for previous examination by the administrative officials.

The administrative officials mentioned in the preceding article shall be selected by the Minister of State for Justice.

Violations of the above shall render publishers, editors, printers, authors, and compositors, liable to a penalty of minor imprisonment for from one month to two years, and to a fine of from 20 to 300 *yen*.

The law relating to repeated offences shall not be applicable in respect of this Ordinance.

This Ordinance shall go into operation from the day of its issue.

JAPANESE VICTORY IN KOREA.

ACCORDING to telegrams forwarded from Saseho at 7.15 a.m. on the 2nd instant, the Japanese troops gained a signal victory over the Chinese at a place called Sōng-hwan, and advanced against the entrenched camp at A-San on the 30th ultimo at 7 in the morning. On what day the battle was fought at Sōng-hwan the telegram does not say, but presumably it was the 29th. Information previously received in Tokyo indicated the 29th or 30th as the probable date of the assault upon A-San. This forecast tallies exactly with the intelligence now telegraphed. It is evident that the Japanese are operating with the utmost celerity. The commencement of hostilities was the naval fight off Gusan on the 25th ultimo. News of that event cannot have reached the head-quarters of the troops before the following day. Yet on the 29th we find them delivering an attack against the Chinese lying entrenched at a place some twenty miles distant. That is decidedly quick work. It indicates a state of readiness that can not be too highly eulogized. Well equipped, well disciplined, full of pluck, and ably led, the Japanese will make a record in this the first war undertaken by them for three hundred years.

THE JEWS.

In a recent reference to the Suez Canal, the *Mexican Financier* pays a high compliment to the memory of the late Mr. Disraeli, whom it describes as the "greatest English Minister of the century." Our contemporary continues:—"Over 100,000 Jews have immigrated into the Holy Land within the last seven years, and it is probable that this race will once more populate the land of their ancestors. Whoever writes the history of the world a thousand years hence, will have to give much space to the influence of the Hebrew race on human affairs. In our day, the control of the world's finances is largely in the hands of this highly intellectual people, and in addition to the money-power, the rich Hebrews control the Press of Europe to a remarkable extent. In the arts, especially in music, and in every branch of literature, this gifted people have left an in-

effaceable mark. The average life of the well-to-do Hebrews is ten years longer than that of other members of the white race, and this is due to their superior hygienic habits, and to the sturdy constitutions transmitted by ancestors who also observed strict sanitary precautions. The marvellous success of the Hebrew race has awakened the sharpest jealousy among the masses of the European nations, for the last thing men forgive is superiority of any kind. But an intelligent observer, however much he may dislike the Jews, cannot but acknowledge that the upper class Jews are a wonderful people. Persecution has only sharpened their faculties and made them stronger mentally and physically. Inter-married with the aristocracies of Europe, the higher-class Jews are only repeating what they did in their matrimonial alliances with the proudest noble houses of Spain to which they gave their richly dowered daughters in former times. Jewish blood flows in the veins of the haughtiest European aristocrats, and some of the great captains who accompanied William the Conqueror into England were Hebrews, a fact abundantly attested. From these Hebrew warriors, enlisted under the banner of the Conqueror, some of the most renowned families of England trace their descent. To come down to modern times, Lord Rosebery, Prime Minister of England, is allied to the Rothschilds by his marriage with Miss Hannah Rothschild, who died a few years ago. And it was Disraeli, a Jew of the Jews, and boasting of his superiority to the "sub-nosed English," who was their greatest and most imperial-minded Premier, the favourite of their Queen."

THE LATE PROFESSOR ROSCHER.

A NOTABLE figure in the field of economic science has passed away in the person of Professor Wilhelm Roscher, who died recently at the age of seventy-six, and to whom the origin of the so-called German historical school of economics has usually been traced. Professor Roscher was a teacher of economic science for half a century, first for a few years at Göttingen, and for the rest of his life at Leipzig. The strongest statement by Professor Roscher of the principles of the historical school were made in his earlier writings, and his late works, while abounding in historical matter, have not done so much in the direction of transforming economic science as his earlier writings seemed to foreshadow. The dead teacher, however, had a wide audience, and his historical investigations in the field of economics have certainly exercised important influence upon the younger generation of economists, not only in Germany, but also in other countries, including the United States, where a translation of one his works has been in use as a text-book.—*Bradstreet's*.

ENTERTAINMENT TO BLUE-JACKETS.

THROUGH the courtesy of the British and American Naval Surgeons at Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Moss entertained the convalescents now in Hospital, upon the lawn of their residence, No. 101 Bluff, on Thursday afternoon. Assembling shortly before four o'clock, the men sat down to a substantial tea, and then in the cool of the afternoon a musical entertainment was given by various friends of the hospitable hosts. Some capital comic songs were also given by Mr. Burke, of the British Navy—several in character. The gathering dispersed about 7 p.m., after the singing of a verse of the British National Anthem, amid ringing cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Moss.

RAILWAY IN KOREA.

JAPANESE capitalists have decided to apply for permission to build a railway in Korea from Fusan to Sōul, and thence northward to connect with the Siberian line at Vladivostok. They purpose asking for a guarantee of 8 per cent. from the Governments of Japan and Korea, and they express themselves entirely sanguine about the issue of the project.

WAR DEFINITELY.

On Wednesday the Japanese Government conveyed to the Representatives of the Treaty Powers

an intimation that a state of war exists with China, and we believe that a proclamation from the Sovereign will speedily follow. This step differs in one important particular from an ordinary declaration of war. An ordinary declaration signifies that from the moment of its issue a state of war commences, whereas the procedure adopted by the Japanese Government conveys no definite announcement of the time when the state of war commenced.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.

ABOUT four o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th ult. while Mr. Tao, a translator in the Chinese Consulate, Yokohama, was being driven in a two-horsed carriage along Sakuragicho, Ichome, to pay a visit to Mr. Megata, President of the Yokohama Custom House, at the latter's official residence, the horses suddenly took fright and bolted down to the Sakuragawa. The carriage was fortunately prevented from falling into the water through being caught by a post. Mr. Tao, who appeared none the worse for the mishap, got into a *furukisha*, and paid his intended visit to Mr. Megata. The horses both received injuries, but no damage was done to the carriage.

DEATH OF A CHINESE DIPLOMAT.

THE *N.-C. Daily News* regrets very much to announce that H. E. Hsueh Fu-ch'eng, ex-Chinese Minister to Great Britain, France, and Italy, who returned to China with his family by the last French mail but one, and who had but just received permission from the Throne to visit his native town of Wusieh, died suddenly on Saturday evening, July 21st, at 10 o'clock, at his temporary quarters in the Temple of the Queen of Heaven, North Honan Road. His Excellency and family were to have started for Wusieh on the 22nd, having sent their baggage, which filled twenty-two cargo-boats, onward to Wusieh in charge of as many servants.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

It is gossiped that Mr. Kato Komei, Chief of the Revenue Bureau in the Finance Department, has been appointed a Japanese Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and has received the additional appointment of Chief of the Political Business Bureau in the Foreign Department, which has been vacated by the promotion of Mr. Kurino to be Japanese Representative at Washington. Mr. Megata, President of the Yokohama Custom House, has been transferred to the position vacated by Mr. Kato. Mr. Megata continues to hold his previous office in conjunction with his new position.

SUPERVISION OF NEWSPAPERS.

On Thursday's *Official Gazette* contains an Imperial Ordinance requiring the inspection by the authorities of all information connected with diplomatic affairs or military subjects which is intended to be inserted in newspapers, magazines or other publications.

Another Imperial Ordinance appearing in this morning's *Official Gazette* is to the effect that all Japanese subjects, with the exception of civil and military officers and persons commissioned by the Government, are prohibited from proceeding to Korea without Government permission.

WATER ON THE BLUFF.

OWING to the long-continued spell of dry weather the water in many wells on the Bluff has almost given out, and the precious fluid is now being obtained from the Settlement at two and a half cents a bucket.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE telegraph from Shanghai to Tientsin is interrupted. That is inconvenient so far as concerns the Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* in the Chinese capital. He can not receive instructions by wire to withdraw. As for the Chinese Government, they are not likely to hand him his passports, for that would be equivalent to a

declaration of war, and China does not affect declarations of war. She finds her account in anomalies such as a "state of reprisals." Of course many persons will conclude that the interruption of the line is official. We do not think so. There appears to be a genuine break-down.

CABINET MEETING.

AN extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held at the Palace on the 2nd inst. in the presence of H.I.M. the Emperor. There were present all the Ministers of State, with the exception of Mr. Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Count Yamagata, President of the Privy Council, also attended the meeting.

AN INCIDENT IN MAIN STREET.

THE lot of the ordinary Japanese cart-horse is not a happy one, his daily portion being a maximum of hard blows with a minimum of food, consequently it is not surprising that sometimes he succumbs to this combination of circumstances and the heat. Such a case occurred yesterday when a pony with a cart-load suddenly collapsed opposite No. 72, and in spite of drenching with water was unable to recover and had finally to be carted away.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER.

THE Hon. P. LE POER TRINCH is to leave Vancouver by the steamer of the 6th instant, and may be expected in Japan on the 18th. The exceptional expedition shown by the new Minister in coming to his post, will probably induce Mr. de Bunsen to defer until the autumn his return to Japan, according to his original programme.

THE NEW FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE.

On Wednesday the new French Representative was received in audience by the Emperor and presented his credentials.

Mr. Kurino, the new Japanese Minister to America, was admitted to an Imperial audience on Wednesday.

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

THE Chinese representative leaves Tokyo on the 3rd instant. His heavy baggage was sent off a few days ago. He has not been as successful diplomatically as his predecessor, Lord Li, but then Lord Li was an exceptional man.

MR. MUTSU.

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Mutsu, say the *Tokyo Asahi*, has been prostrated by sickness, and Count Inouye, Minister of Home Affairs, will be appointed to take charge of the Foreign Office on behalf of Mr. Mutsu.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

IN Tuesday's *Official Gazette* appears an Imperial Ordinance announcing that the next general election of members of the House of Representatives will take place on the 1st of September next.

THE CHINESE CONSULATE.

THE flag of the Chinese Consulate was hauled down on Thursday, and the archives conveyed to the U.S. Consulate-General. The documents filled five large cases.

RAILWAY COLLISION.

A collision occurred Thursday morning between two trains at the junction of the Akabane line near Shinagawa. One train was considerably broken up and the engine smashed, and some damage sustained by the other. The former, it is said, was a goods train. The line was soon cleared, and no injury to life or limb is reported, but two down trains from Tokyo had to be made into one through the delay.

FIRE IN THE SETTLEMENT.

Shortly after 3.30 Thursday morning fire broke out in an outhouse at the rear of the premises occupied by Messrs. Che San Bros. and the Bible

House, No. 60, which is used as sleeping quarters by some fourteen Chinese. An alarm being quickly given, Superintendent Morgan was soon on the spot with the two steamers, stationing the Relief at the fire-well at No. 76, and the other in front of the Catholic Church. When the brigade arrived on the ground the fire had not yet communicated with the main building, and, had water been at hand, the flames might have been confined to the place of origin. As it was, the main building soon caught fire, and in an incredibly short space of time the back of the house was a mass of flames, and Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Wilson, who occupied the upper flat, barely had time to escape, the staircase being on fire. Meanwhile, the conflagration had obtained a strong hold, and notwithstanding the streams of water poured in by the two steamers, the upper storeys were gutted before the flames could be controlled. The hydrants were practically useless, there being no head of water, and as it appeared a mere waste of water to use them they were disconnected, leaving the two fire engines to do the work. Mr. Wilson is a heavy loser, being uninsured, his large stock of scientific instruments being destroyed. The premises and their contents are insured. The Chinese occupants of the outhouse state that they were awakened by one of their friends in the main building and barely escaped in the clothes they were. There was a very strong smell of kerosene in the vicinity of the outhouse and near entrance to the main building during the time of the fire, and may still be detected in passing. The premises destroyed are the Bible House, and Messrs. Che San Bros.' printing and stationery office.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

On Sunday the Japanese Government received the following telegram from Fusan:—"On the 25th instant, a naval fight took place off Phung-do. A Chinese transport with 1,500 troops on board was sunk, and another Chinese war-vessel, the *Tsao-kiang*, was captured. The *Sei-yen* (靖遠) fled to China and the *Ko-itsu* (廣乙) to A-San." The telegram does not mention either the number or the names of the Japanese vessels engaged in the fight. The captured Chinese vessel belongs, as does the one which fled to A-San, to the Southern Fleet. The former is stated to be a gunboat of 700 tons. Phung-Do is a small island near the entrance of the Bay of Nam-yang.

It seems that a mail steamer which left Inchon on the 24th ultimo has arrived at Ujina. But the ship does not appear to have brought any news about the rumoured action between Japanese and Chinese war-vessels off A-San on the 23rd instant. Nor does any report seem to have been brought home about any further hostilities on land. But a number of private letters were brought by the packet. Evidently it is from one of these letters that the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent at Shimonoseki has telegraphed to Tokyo a detailed account of what took place in Soul on the 23rd instant. According to this telegram, it appears that the Japanese Minister and the Tai Won-kun did not go to the palace simultaneously and in the same party, as originally reported. Mr. Otori seems to have been the first to repair to the palace. In front of the Kyong-pok Palace, a part of the armed escort was drawn up, when they were unexpectedly fired at by the Korean troops from within the walls of that palace and of another called Un-yon. The fighting lasted for about 15 minutes, with one cavalry soldier killed and two foot soldiers wounded on the Japanese side, and seventeen killed and seventy wounded on the Korean side. All the Korean troops in the precincts of the palace fled in every direction. The wounded Koreans are said to have been attended to by the doctors of the Japanese Red Cross Society. Among the wounded Koreans there are reported to be several officers. After the fighting was over, Minister Otori entered the palace and had an audience with the King, who, as already stated, expressed sincere regret that the friendly

advice of Japan had not been adopted by his Government, and he declared his entire satisfaction with the representations submitted to him on the occasion by the Japanese Minister. Shortly after the entrance of Mr. Otori into the palace, the Tai Won-kun also arrived there, escorted by Japanese troops. These troops, it is stated, were placed at his disposal by the request of the King. The King had a conference with the Tai Won-kun in a separate apartment, when the latter is believed to have assured the King that, in order to maintain Korea's independence, it was absolutely necessary to introduce thorough reforms in the Government. The telegram further states that the Japanese Minister took troops with him on his visit to the palace, because it was reported that there was an unusual commotion there.

A telegram dated, Seoul, July 23rd, 2.20 p.m., and said to have been received in Tokyo at 5.30 p.m. on the 27th, mentions that the fighting ceased at 7.40 a.m.; that 50 cannon and over 1,000 rifles were captured by the Japanese; that two Japanese were killed and one injured; and that the Tai Won-kun entered the palace at 1 p.m. This telegram is said to have been received by the Japanese Government.

A similar telegram is published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which professes to have received it from its correspondent at Seoul. It is a singular circumstance that a telegram should have taken more than 90 hours to travel from Seoul to Tokyo. This mystery remains unsolved.

The *Yiji Shimo's* telegram states that the following telegram was received from Shanghai by a certain mercantile house in Tokyo on the morning of the 27th ult.:—"Hostilities have commenced, and the Chinese Government has declared war against Japan. China is making energetic efforts for war, and manifests extraordinary caution and circumspection in every respect."

The same paper publishes the following telegram dated Tientsin, July 27, 10 a.m.:—"China's plan is to march troops into Korea by way of Wi-ju. According to a trustworthy authority, the Chinese troops are believed to have arrived in the vicinity of Wi-ju. This report seems to be worthy of attention."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes the following telegram dated Tientsin, July 26, 6 p.m.:—"The Northern Fleet is reported to be laying torpedoes at the entrance of the Gulf of Pe-chili."

"On the 21st instant, the Chinese Government mobilised the *Seiji* troops at Tientsin, Taku, Hokku-to, and Shin-jo, and they were massed together in the neighbourhood of Chefoo with the *Giji* and *Keiji* troops from Wei-Hai-Wei and Tai-len. These troops, 8,500 strong in all, left for Korea the following day on board 13 transports, some of which are foreign bottoms, under the escort of 15 vessels of Northern Fleet. These troops, it is reported, will be landed both at Tai-Dong-gang and at A-san."

"General Lien Eifuku, who has been petitioning the Government to be allowed to take part in war, has received instructions to be ready at any moment to assume warlike duties."

The report that the Chinese Minister was to start for home on the 28th ultimo, is premature. This erroneous news originated in the fact that the wives of the members of the Legation and the student-interpreters went home on that day, and that the Minister and Secretaries have packed their movables. It is now stated that the Chinese Minister has received a telegram from Peking, telling him not to leave until the withdrawal of the Japanese *Chargé d'Affairs* at Peking.

Concerning the naval engagement of the 25th ultimo, it is stated that the firing was begun by the Chinese vessels, and that the Japanese warships had no alternative but to fight. The firing is said to have commenced at about 7 a.m. and to have lasted for an hour and 20 minutes. The Chinese transport that was sunk had hoisted a white flag, but having again commenced resistance, it was fired at by the Japanese. The captured gunboat, the *Zsang-Kiang*, belonged

to the Northern Fleet, not to the Southern, as originally reported. This vessel was brought to Saseho on the 28th instant, together with 82 captives, of whom 3 are said to be Europeans. Its tonnage is 950 tons, not 700 as at first reported. The names of the Japanese war-vessels that took part in the action are not given, but their number is stated to have been three. The *Sei-Yen* which fled to China is said to have fought very bravely. It is also stated that the Japanese war-vessels sustained little injury.

It is believed by well-informed persons that operations on land against the Chinese at A-San began on the 27th ultimo, a date, it may be remembered, that we foretold a few days ago.

The *Yiji Shimo's* telegram, said to have been received on the 28th ultimo, is as follows:—"The Chinese troops are evacuating A-San. Their purpose seems to be to proceed to Phyong-yang by a circuitous route."

Telegrams dated Seoul, July 23rd, are now appearing in the Japanese papers. According to them, it is stated that the Queen has been divorced; that Ming Sishun and a few other leading members of the Ming faction have been sentenced to banishment to various islands; that the leaders of the Independent Party, who had been imprisoned a few days before, were released from confinement and appointed to high positions; that Mr. Otori was invested by the King with sole authority to undertake the reforms; and that an edict was issued announcing that it is the King's pleasure to appoint to office men of talent no matter what their social status may be. As to the Queen, we may add that she was previously divorced in 1883, when the Tai Won-kun was called to the head of the Government. She was however, reinstated by the intervention of the Chinese Government.

The report that China had declared war was premature. According to the *Yiji Shimo*, the mistake originated in the mistranslation of a telegram, which was in English, stating that the Chinese Government was making active preparations for war.

Letters describing the skirmishes of the 23rd ultimo in Seoul have just been published by the Tokyo papers. Upon the whole they confirm the information already obtained by wire, but they also contain a few new items. One is that a second skirmish took place at 2 p.m. on the same day. The Eastern Garrison of the capital, stationed in the neighbourhood of the Eastern Gate, having refused to surrender, a party of Japanese troops marched against them, and after keeping up a fusillade for a short time, the Koreans took to their heels, leaving their weapons and ammunition behind them. The casualties were twenty killed and many more wounded on the Korean side, and only one wounded on the Japanese side. According to the *Mainichi Shimbun's* correspondent, the Japanese troops captured on this occasion, 17 guns, 1,500 rifles, 13 cavalry ponies, and a large quantity of Korean coins.

Another correspondent says that the total number of killed on the Korean side in the morning's skirmish was more than thirty-five, and that five of them were Chinese in Korean uniforms.

The arms captured by the Japanese troops on the 23rd ultimo are said to include a large number of excellent rifles. These, it is believed, had been sent to the Korean Government by China.

That a part of the Japanese troops at Yong-san marched in the direction of A-san on the 23rd ultimo has already been reported. We are now informed by the *Yiji Shimo's* correspondent that another detachment left on the same day in an opposite direction for Pha-ju, a prefectural town on the Phyong-yang road, about twenty miles from Seoul.

The *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun's* In-chhōn correspondent has telegraphed as follows from Fusan:—"The new Cabinet has been organized by Kim Koshu and eight other members of the Progressive party. The Tai Won-kun has assumed the office of Regent, and Gyo Inchu has been appointed Chancellor."

According to a report said to have been received in Tokyo on the 29th ultimo, the arrival

of fresh reinforcements has increased the number of the Chinese troops at A-san to 6,000, with 36 guns. But we doubt the truth of this.

The telegraphic line between Fusan and Chonju is said to have been re-opened, but the line between the latter place and Seoul is still interrupted. The mail service between Fusan and In-chhōn is suspended, the last packet that left In-chhōn being the *Kisogawa*, which sailed thence on the 26th instant.

The Minister of Communications has given notice that he has received an intimation from the Chinese Government to the effect that no messages in cipher will be accepted from Japanese for transmission along Chinese lines.

The Chinese war-vessel that fled to China after the recent naval engagement in Korean waters is said to be *Sai-Yen* (濟遠), and not *Sei-Yen* (靖遠) as hitherto reported.

Various rumours are current, but in most cases they appear to be mere fabrications. The News Agency predict that we may at any moment expect news of a fight at A-san between the Chinese and Japanese forces. Now that hostilities have actually commenced, the Japanese have doubtless lost no time in assuming the offensive against the Chinese encamped in Korea. They would be showing conspicuous lack of resolution and promptitude if they did not hasten to dispose finally of that phase of the situation.

The Chinese vessel captured by the Japanese on the 25th ultimo appears to be an unarmed despatch boat. She was built, if we remember aright, at Foochow several years ago, and being a wooden ship not capable of steaming more than 8 knots, her power of resisting capture was, of course, as small as her capacity to evade it. Her presence can not have been for purposes of escort; she must have been serving simply to preserve communications. We are still without information as to the fate of the troops in the transport that was sunk. It would have been the duty of the Japanese to save as many of the men as possible, but circumstances may have prevented anything of the kind.

It may be well to warn the public against basing any conclusions on the names of Chinese men-of-war as rendered by the vernacular press. A confusion between two such words as *Chin-yuan* and *Chun-yuan*, for example, may mean a great deal.

The Japanese papers state that the Chinese cruiser which retreated to A-san after the naval fight off Phung-do, has been captured by the Japanese ships, as her crew deserted her upon their arrival at A-san.

The following account of the naval engagement off A-San, supplied by the Tokyo News Agency, is stated to have been received from a trustworthy source. At 2 a.m. on the 25th ultimo, two Chinese war vessels, *Tsing-yuen* and *Kwang-yueh*, which had been lying for several days at In-Chhōn, put to sea. Two hours afterwards, three Japanese war vessels also set out from the same port to ascertain the state of things in the neighbourhood of Nam-Yeng. Nearing the island of Phung-Do, at a little past 7 o'clock, they perceived at a distance the two Chinese warships advancing towards them, and when the two squadrons approached each other, the Chinese, instead of saluting the Japanese vessels, one of which was a flagship, were observed to have their guns run out and their men at quarters. The Japanese war vessels, on making this discovery, quickly effected preparations for an emergency. The Chinese soon afterwards opened fire and the challenge was at once accepted by the Japanese, whose shells soon began to tell upon the Chinese ships. The latter, after a short time, ran up the Japanese ensign over a white flag, and this being regarded as a declaration of surrender, the Japanese ships approached within a distance of about 300 metres, whereupon the *Tsing-yuen* treacherously discharged a torpedo against one of the Japanese ships and at the same time recommenced firing. The Japanese vessels were equal to the occasion. They returned the fire vigorously. While these things were in progress there hove in sight another ship and a transport, both flying the flags of neutral power. One of the Japanese

the first sign of a crisis, cheques are scrutinized with great care. The banks feeling the first symptoms begin to contract their loans and raise the rate of discount, and at the same time hoard their coin. The depositor removes his deposits if possible. Trust, and other companies call for more money. The result is a currency famine the length and breadth of which no one can forecast. Thus credit has its perils as well as its marvellous advantages.

The large ready money holdings of France per capita is one reason for the ease with which she paid the German war indemnity and meets current crises.

The amount of money which a nation needs cannot be readily determined. That amount depends upon the extent to which the people resort to barter, or credit instruments (though these two lie on the opposite sides of money development, and upon the rapidity of circulation). "A nimble siphon is better than a slow shilling," is true in some cases in economic finance.

The movement known as the fall of silver, or the rise of gold, was predicted fifteen or more years ago by Prof. Wolowski. A little later Dr. Eduard Suess of Austria did the same, even more accurately. There is no blinking or denying the fact that gold is very scarce, and its supply is not likely to be greatly augmented in the near future. Geologists and mineralogists agree that the world's supply of the yellow metal is being rapidly exhausted. The recent active demand for gold has stimulated gold mining so that some old abandoned mines are being re-opened, but no great product is gained.

NO. III.—THE WORLD'S STOCK OF SILVER AND GOLD.

	Gold.	Silver.	Gold All money per Capita.	Silver per Capita.
Present Stock	\$3,581,000,000	\$4,041,000,000		
The United States	504,000,000	511,000,000	9.01	24.34
Great Britain	551,000,000	200,000,000	14.47	13.45
France	800,000,000	700,000,000	20.59	40.56
Germany	600,000,000	321,000,000	12.18	16.28
Russia	350,000,000	600,000,000	9.22	7.26
The Rest of the World	780,000,000	2,143,000,000	.80	1.00

We have tried to briefly point out:

1.—That the so-called fall of silver is also and largely a rise in gold.

2.—That this is proven by the general fall of prices on domestic products in gold-using countries, while silver-using countries have suffered no great general fall in prices.

3.—That the gold used in the money systems of the world is being lost to some extent by abrasion and by accident;

4.—That the military preparations of Europe have retired some \$600,000,000 of the world's gold;

5.—That the gold used in the arts and industries absorbs, according to Soetbeer, the entire current product of the mines;

6.—That a part of this is forever lost to the channels of money, while a part may, in great stress, be recovered to money use;

7.—That the growth of population, trade, and the opening of new lands demands some increase of the volume of money;

9.—Finally that the production of gold has remained practically stationary, until the very recent rise in the price of gold stimulated production.

If the foregoing is true, what is the cause of this state of affairs? The answer is in two words, "Politics," "Speculation."

The politician is after votes and looks with small respect upon the work of the economist. This condition of affairs has been foretold both in Europe and America for the past quarter of a century, but the politician is after votes and in general his attitude toward all these questions is determined by votes. There are exceptions, but they only prove the rule. The only course of reform is a grand educational crusade educating the people till they shall compel the politician to hear and heed.

The miseries of the present situation will increase till a remedy comes it is to be feared in tumult and greater distress.

England holds uncounted millions of stocks and bonds of all nations. The creditors demand gold and get it. But they will not always get it. They have killed the goose that laid the golden egg. The fatal cut has been made and silver must sooner or later come back to the world's money supply. How much deeper things must sink no one can foretell. As you will see by Chart No. 2 it requires in the United States ten pounds more of cotton to pay a gold debt of one dollar than it did twenty years ago. All debts more than five years old have nearly doubled in value, and each of you in purchasing a book on Political Economy, for example, must lay down two yen for every dollar of the catalogue price.

Eight hundred millions of the human race use silver, chiefly, and they have been obliged to double their silver remittances to all foreign countries in payment of debts. If these questions could be taken out of the hands of the politician and speculator and their allies, the world be speedily settled. The success of England, owing largely to other causes than the use of gold, has intoxicated the world and indirectly wrought much harm.

THE REMEDY, BIMETALLISM BY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT.—Japan is in a unique position to lead the whole East in this matter. Let her invite the United States, China, Mexico, and other countries to unite in demanding the re-habilitation of silver. Push steadily on to this end. Enter into correspondence with bi-metallic leagues over the whole world. Send delegates now and then from this Society to Conferences and Conventions in other parts of the world. By this, incidentally trade and commerce will be fostered and sound finance developed.

Study diligently and thoroughly the effect of the silver movement on prices. It is gratifying to know that it is being done.

The limits of time forbid my imposing upon your good humour by a citation of authorities and statistics. Lest their absence in the body of this paper may seem gross carelessness on my part I now mention the name of some used in preparation.

Suess, Soetbeer, Andrews, Woolcott, Leech, Eckels, Giffen, Spahr, Bland, Sidgwick, Walker, Denslow, and others.

Again thanking you for your kindly attention and this honour, I am happy to wish your Society the highest success attainable, the leadership of this people in safe economic paths.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Chicago, July 2nd.

In the case of a Japanese named Shibata Saito, who made application for naturalization before the U.S. Circuit Court at Boston, Judge Colt has handed down a decision, that, as the Japanese are of the Mongolian race, they come within the scope of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and are, therefore, not eligible to citizenship.

Rev. M. S. Vail and family are guests of Dr. and Mrs. Henry B. Ridgeway, of the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill. Prof. Vail was instructor of Greek in that institution before he went out to Japan.

Mr. W. Q. Judge, at one time in Japan, and now General Secretary and Vice-President of the Theosophical Society, has gone to London to attend a convention of the European section. There the Executive Committee, of which Col. Olcott, as President of the Society, is Chairman, will put Mr. Judge on trial "on the charge of the misuse of the names and the hand-writing of the Mahatmas." This charge is preferred by "some Hindoo Theosophists of India." Obviously, some steps should be taken to prevent the credulous public from being imposed upon in this Mahatma business!

The latest advices from Hawaii tell of some changes in the Constitution as proposed by the Executive Council. The property qualification of Senators, for instance, is to be reduced from \$3,000 to \$1,500, and the income qualification from \$900 to \$600. This change met some opposition on the ground that it would enable natives to become members of the Upper House. Provisional President Dole is to be declared President of the new Republic without the formality of a vote. It is quite probable that the Constitution will be adopted on the Fourth of July. The ex-Queen has sent protests to all foreign diplomats and requested them not to recognize the new Republic. All except the British Minister returned her protests unnoticed.

The National Republican League has been in session at Denver, Colorado, and has passed the usual series of resolutions in which silver meets defeat. W. W. Tracy, of Illinois, was re-elected President.

The Democrats have selected a Philadelphia Editor, named William M. Singler, as the man to be defeated for Governor of Pennsylvania; have nominated a good Statisticket in Illinois, including Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago, U.S. Senator; and have put up Spencer O. Fisher for Governor in Michigan and Hon. E. F. Uhl for the long term, and ex-Lieut. Gov. John Strong for the short term in the U.S. Senate. The custom of making nominations for the Senate in the State Convention is evidently growing in popularity.

Thomas A. Edison is suffering from a severe illness which seems to have been brought on by exposure to extremes of temperature after hard work. He was also injured somewhat in the spine by a fall from a chair.

A cyclone which swept over Southern Minnesota and South Dakota left a record of twelve or more deaths, most of which were in vicinity of Sleepy Eye and Pipe-stone, Minn., and Huron, S.D. A big fire in the "Woodruff Stores," in Brooklyn, caused about \$1,000,000 of damage and loss of life.

The trial to settle the question of Prendergast's sanity has made rapid progress the past week, and will probably come to a close in a few days. The date of execution has again been postponed—from July 2 to July 13.

The waifs of Chicago, about 10,000 in number, enjoyed a picnic the other day in Jackson Park. They had plenty to eat, no end of fun, all sorts of games and races with prizes,—all provided by popular subscription.

The "Derby," with its \$20,000 prize, was won by "Lucky" Baldwin's bay colt, called "Itey El Santa Anita" in 2.36. John S. Johnson, of Syracuse, has lowered the bicycle mile record to 1.56. Yale won both the Varsity and the Freshmen boat races at New London, Conn.

This is "Convocation Day" at the University of Chicago, and will be celebrated on the campus. The attendance during the past quarter has been 755, a large gain over the same quarter of last year. The prospects of the summer quarter are good, and tend to show that the plan of keeping the University open all the year is feasible. It must be remembered, that this is not merely a "Summer School," but it is the summer session, no different from that of any other quarter, of a big University.

Success, as usual, has crowned the efforts of the University to raise a fund of \$1,000,000 for purposes of general equipment. On Saturday, the last day of grace (June 30), Mr. S. B. Cobb, the donor of Cobb Hall, subscribed the last \$15,000; and a little later an extra \$5,000 came in from another source. The University authorities may possibly rest during the summer; but by Fall they will probably be entering upon another active campaign to raise \$1,000,000 more!

This letter is written to go on the *Peru*, scheduled to leave 'Prisco on the 9th inst., and has an allowance of an extra day for the overland trip; but it may be delayed *en route*, and fail, to make connections. The boycott of Pullman cars was instituted on Tuesday, June 26th, and has developed into a very serious state of affairs, the outcome of which is awaited with great anxiety. Railroad companies, with contracts to carry Pullman cars, naturally declined to cut off third sleepers and diners at the behest of the American Railway Union. The result was, that, as switchmen refused to move trains with Pullmans attached, and as firemen deserted the engines, travel was seriously impeded, and on some roads has been entirely suspended. The Illinois Central, the Grand Trunk, the Santa Fe, the Northern Pacific, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, the Wisconsin Central, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific have fared the worst; but all roads have been affected more or less seriously.

In several places the strikers have used force to cut Pullman cars from trains and run them on the side-track. At Cairo, Ill., there has been for several days a blockade on the Illinois Central; at Hammond, Ind., there was a blockade, only broken yesterday through fear of the militia; at Battle Creek, Mich., there is a blockade on the Grand Trunk; in fact, at all terminal and divisional points on many roads, there is a serious stoppage of travel and traffic. The detention of mail trains at several points, and the tampering with roads operated by courts through the hands of receivers, will get the strikers into difficulty with the U.S. Government. Riotous acts, such as derailing or ditching trains, will also call for legal redress.

The shippers of perishable goods, such as fruit, vegetables, meat, etc., are naturally making serious complaints. Inasmuch as many roads decline to receive such freight, much of it is a total loss. The price of such commodities is rising.

A few roads (the Mobile and Ohio, for example), having surrendered and taken off all Pullman cars, are now unmolested; but yet the "sympathy" idea has spread, so that even roads running Wagner cars are in trouble. The Knights of Labour are in sympathy with the strike, and other labour organizations are likely to be drawn into the war. "Dictator Debs," President of the American Railway Union, is bound to have a bitter fight; and the railroad managers have combined for self-defence. Deputy Marshals are being sworn in by the hundreds here in Chicago; and, in counties where the war in on, the Sheriffs are increasing their forces. Last night Governor Altgeld ordered out three companies of the Illinois National Guards to Danville and three to Decatur; and U.S. regulars have been ordered to Trinidad, Colorado, to protect Santa Fe trains.

Thus far the East and the South have been affected only indirectly, and Chicago has been the centre of the fight; but it is impossible to tell where or when it will end.

This contest between the railroad companies and railroad employes has completely put in the shade the miners' strike and the industrial armies. Of the latter Frye's division has reached Washington, and other "armies" have not been reported for a week. It is now said that the needy Coxeyites at the Capital are "in a pitiable plight from want of food," and are besieging their Congressmen for assistance to get back home.

R. G. Dun and Co. report that, in spite of the great railroad war, trade, though still dull, is "changing for the better;" and crop bulletins from Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Ohio, promise good crops of corn and wheat.

General Carlos Ezeta, ex-President of the Republic of Salvador, has found refuge in New York City.

THE RED BRIDAL.

BY LAYCADIO HEARN.

Falling in love at first sight is less common in Japan than in the West; partly because of the peculiar constitution of Eastern society, and partly because much sorrow is prevented by early marriages which parents arrange. Love suicides, on the other hand, are not infrequent; but they have the particularity of being nearly always double. Moreover, they must be considered, in the majority of instances, the results of improper relationships. Still, there are honest and brave exceptions; and these occur usually in country districts. The love in such a tragedy may have evolved suddenly out of the most innocent and natural boy-and-girl friendship, and may have a history dating back to the childhood of the victims. But even then there remains a very curious difference between a Western double suicide for love and a Japanese *fōshi*. The Oriental suicide is not the result of a blind, quick frenzy of pain. It is not only cool and methodical; it is sacramental. It involves a marriage of which the certificate is death. The twin pledge themselves to each other in the presence of the gods, write their farewell letters, and die. No pledge can be more profoundly sacred than this. And therefore, if it should happen that, by sudden outside interference and by medical skill, one of the pair is snatched from death, that one is bound by the most solemn obligation of love and honour to cast away life at the first possible opportunity. Of course, if both are saved, all may go well. But it were better to commit any crime of violence punishable with half a hundred years of state prison than to become known as a man who, after pledging his faith to die with a girl, had left her to travel to the Meido alone. The woman who should fail in her vow might be partially forgiven; but the man who survived a *fōshi* through interference, and allowed himself to live on because his purpose was once frustrated, would be regarded all his mortal days as a perjurer, a murderer, a bestial coward, a disgrace to human nature. I knew of one such case—but it is not good to talk about! I would rather try to tell the story of an humble love affair which happened at a village in one of the eastern provinces.

I.

The village stands on the bank of a broad but very shallow river, the stony bed of which is completely covered with water only during the rainy season. The river traverses an immense level of rice-fields, open to the horizon north and south, but on the west walled in by a range of blue peaks, and on the east by a chain of low wooded hills. The village itself is separated from these hills only by half a mile of rice-fields; and its principal cemetery, the adjunct of a Buddhist temple, dedicated to Kwannon-of-the-Eleven-Faces, is situated upon a neighbouring summit. As a distributing centre, the village is not unimportant. Besides several hundred thatched dwellings of the ordinary rustic style, it contains one whole street of thriving two-storey shops and inns with handsome tiled roofs. It possesses also a very picturesque *ujigami*, or Shinto parish temple, dedicated to the Sun-Goddess, and a pretty shrine, in a grove of mulberry-trees, dedicated to the Deity of Silk-worms.

There was born in this village, in the seventh year of Meiji, in the house of one Uchida, a dyer, a boy called Taro. His birthday happened to be an *akunichi*, or unlucky day,—the seventh of the eighth month, by the ancient Calendar of Moons. Therefore his parents, being old-fashioned folk, feared and sorrowed. But sympathizing neighbours tried to persuade them that everything was as it should be, because the calendar had been changed by the Emperor's order and according to

the new calendar the day was a *kitsunichi*, or lucky day. These representations somewhat lessened the anxiety of the parents; but when they took the child to the *ujigami*, they made the gods a gift of a very large paper lantern, and besought earnestly that all *hades* should be kept away from their boy. The *kannushi*, or priest, repeated the archaic formulas required, and waved the sacred *gohai*, paper cut to represent spirits, above the little shaven head, and prepared a small amulet to be suspended about the infant's neck; after which the parents visited the temple of Kwannon on the hill, and there also made offerings, and prayed to all the Buddhas to protect their first-born.

II.

When Taro was six years old, his parents decided to send him to the new elementary school which had been built at a short distance from the village. Taro's grandfather bought him some writing-brushes, paper, a book, and a slate, and early one morning led him by the hand to the school. Taro felt very happy, because the slate and the other things delighted him like so many new toys, and because everybody had told him that the school was a pleasant place, where he would have plenty of time to play. Moreover, his mother had promised to give him many cakes when he should come home.

As soon as they reached the school,—a big two-storey building with glass windows,—a servant showed them into a large, bare apartment, where a serious-looking man was seated at a desk. Taro's grandfather bowed low to the serious-looking man, and addressed him as *Sensei*, and humbly requested him to teach the little fellow kindly. The *Sensei* rose up, and bowed in return, and spoke courteously to the old man. He also put his hand on Taro's head, and said nice things. But Taro became all at once afraid. When his grandfather had bid him good-by, he grew still more afraid, and would have liked to run away home; but the master took him into a large, high, white room, full of girls and boys sitting on benches, and showed him a bench, and told him to sit down. All the boys and girls turned their heads to look at Taro, and whispered to each other, and laughed. Taro thought they were laughing at him, and began to feel very miserable. A big bell rang; and the master, who had taken his place on a high platform at the other end of the room, ordered silence in a tremendous way that terrified Taro. All became quiet, and the master began to speak. Taro thought he spoke most dreadfully. He did not say that school was a pleasant place: he told the pupils very plainly that it was not a place for play, but for hard work. He told them that study was painful, but that they must study in spite of the pain and the difficulty. He told them about the rules which they must obey, and about the punishments for disobedience or carelessness. When they all became frightened and still, he changed his voice altogether, and began to talk to them like a kind father,—promising to love them just like his own little ones. Then he told them how the school had been built by the august command of His Imperial Majesty, that the boys and girls of the country might become wise men and good women, and how dearly they should love their noble Emperor, and be happy even to give their lives for his sake. Also he told them how they should love their parents, and how hard their parents had to work for the means of sending them to school, and how wicked and ungrateful it would be to idle during study hours. Then he began to call them each by name, asking questions about what he had said.

Taro had heard only a part of the master's discourse. His small mind was most entirely occupied by the fact that all the boys and girls had looked at him and laughed when he had first entered the room. And the mystery of it all was so painful to him that he could think of little else, and was therefore quite unprepared when the master called his name.

"Uchida Taro, what do you like best in the world?"

Taro started, stood up, and answered frankly, "Cake."

All the boys and girls again looked at him and laughed; and the master asked reproachfully, "Uchida Taro, do you like cake more than you like your parents? Uchida Taro, do you like cake better than your duty to His Majesty our Emperor?"

Then Taro knew that he had made some great mistake; and his face became very hot, and all the children laughed, and he began to cry. This only made them laugh still more; and they kept on laughing until the master again enforced silence, and put a similar question to the next pupil. Taro kept his sleeve to his eyes, and sobbed.

The bell rang. The master told the children they would receive their first writing-lesson during

the next class hour from another teacher, but that they could first go out and play for a while. He then left the room; and the boys and girls all ran out into school-yard to play, taking no notice whatever of Taro. The child felt more astonished at being thus ignored than he had felt before on finding himself an object of general attention. Nobody except the master had yet spoken one word to him; and now even the master seemed to have forgotten his existence. He sat down again on his little bench, and cried and cried; trying all the while not to make a noise, for fear the children would come back to laugh at him.

Suddenly a hand was laid upon his shoulder; a sweet voice was speaking to him; and, turning his head, he found himself looking into the most caressing pair of eyes he had ever seen,—the eyes of a little girl about a year older than he.

"What is it?" she asked him tenderly.

Taro sobbed and sniffled helplessly for a moment, before he could answer: "I am very unhappy here. I want to go home."

"Why?" questioned the girl, slipping an arm about his neck.

"They all hate me; they will not speak to me or play with me."

"Oh no!" said the girl. Nobody dislikes you at all. It is only because you are a stranger. When I first went to school, last year, it was just the same with me. You must not fret."

"But all others are playing; and I must sit in here," protested Taro.

"Oh no, you must come and play with me. I will be your playfellow. Come!"

Taro at once began to cry out loud. Self-pity and gratitude and the delight of new-found sympathy filled his little heart so full that he really could not help it. It was so nice to be petted for crying.

But the girl only laughed, and led him out of the room quickly, because the little mother-soul in her divined the whole situation. "Of course you may cry, if you wish," she said; "but you must play, too!" And ah, what a delightful play they played together!

But when school was over, and Taro's grandfather came to take him home, Taro began to cry again, because it was necessary that he should bid his little playmate good-by.

The grandfather laughed, and exclaimed, "Why, it is little Yoshi,—Miyahara O-Yoshi! Yoshi can come along with us, and stop at the house awhile. It is on her way home."

At Taro's house the playmates ate the promised cake together; and O-Yoshi mischievously asked, mimicking the master's severity, "Uchida Taro, do you like cake better than me?"

III.

O-Yoshi's father owned some neighbouring rice lands, and also kept a shop in the village. Her mother, a *samurai*, adopted into the Miyahara family at the time of the breaking up of the military caste, had borne several children, of whom O-Yoshi, the last, was the only survivor. While still a baby, O-Yoshi lost her mother. Miyahara was past middle age, but he took another wife, the daughter of one of his own farmers,—a young girl named Ito O-Tama. Though swarthy as new copper, O-Tama was a remarkably handsome peasant girl, tall, strong, and active; but the choice caused surprise, because O-Tama could neither read nor write. The surprise changed to amusement when it was discovered that almost from the time of entering the house she had assumed and maintained absolute control. But the neighbours stopped laughing at Miyahara's docility when they learned more about O-Tama. She knew her husband's interests better than he, took charge of everything, and managed his affairs with such tact that in less than two years she had doubled his income. Evidently, Miyahara had got a wife who was going to make him rich. As a step-mother she bore herself rather kindly, even after the birth of her first boy. O-Yoshi was well cared for, and regularly sent to school.

While the children were still going to school, a long-expected and wonderful event took place. Strange tall men with red hair and beards—foreigners from the West—came down into the valley with a great multitude of Japanese labourers, and constructed a railroad. It was carried along the base of the low hill range, beyond the rice-fields and mulberry groves in the rear of the village; and almost at the angle where it crossed the old road leading to the temple of Kwannon, a small station-house was built; and the name of the village was painted in Chinese characters upon a white signboard erected on the platform. Later, a line of telegraph poles was planted, parallel with the railroad. And still later, trains came, and shrieked, and stopped, and passed—nearly shrieking the Buddhas in the old cemetery off their lotus-flowers of stone.

The children wondered at the strange level and

strewn way, with its double lines of iron shining away north and south into mystery; and they were awe-struck by the trains that came roaring and screaming and smoking, like storm-breathing dragons, making the ground quake as they passed by. But this awe was succeeded by curious interest,—an interest intensified by the explanations of one of their school-teachers, who showed them, by drawings on the blackboard, how a locomotive engine was made; and who taught them, also, the still more marvellous operation of the telegraph, and told them how the new western capital and the sacred city of Kyoto were to be united by rail and wire, so that the journey between them might be accomplished in less than two days, and messages sent from the one to the other in a few seconds.

Taro and O-Yoshi became very dear friends. They studied together, played together, and visited each other's homes. But at the age of eleven O-Yoshi was taken from school to assist her step-mother in the household; and thereafter Taro saw her but seldom. He finished his own studies at fourteen, and began to learn his father's trade. Sorrows came. After having given him a little brother, his mother died; and in the same year, the kind old grandfather who had first taken him to school followed her: and after these things the world seemed to him much less bright than before. Nothing further changed his life till he reached his seventeenth year. Occasionally he would visit the house of the Miyahara, to talk with O-Yoshi. She had grown up in into a slender, pretty woman: but for him she was still only the merry playfellow of happier days.

IV.

One soft spring day, Taro found himself feeling very lonesome, and the thought came to him that it would be pleasant to see O-Yoshi. Probably there existed in his memory some constant relation between the sense of lonesomeness in general and the experience of his first school-day in particular. At all events, something within him—perhaps that a dead mother's love had made, or perhaps something belonging to other dead people—wanted a little tenderness, and he felt sure of receiving the tenderness from O-Yoshi. So he took his way to the little shop. As he approached it, he heard her laugh, and it sounded wonderfully sweet. Then he saw her serving an old peasant, who seemed to be quite pleased, and was chatting gaily. Taro had to wait, and felt vexed that he could not at once get O-Yoshi's talk all for himself; but it made him a little happier even to be near her. He looked and looked at her, and suddenly began to wonder why he had never before thought how pretty she was. Yes, she was really pretty,—more pretty than any other girl in the village. He kept on looking and wondering, and always she seemed to be growing prettier. It was very strange; he could not understand it. But O-Yoshi, for the first time, seemed to feel shy under that earnest gaze, and blushed to her little ears. Then Taro felt quite sure that she was more beautiful than anybody else in the whole world, and sweeter, and better, and that he wanted to tell her so; and all at once he found himself angry with the old peasant for talking so much to O-Yoshi, just as if she were a common person. In a few minutes the universe had been quite changed for Taro, and he did not know it. He only knew that since he last saw her O-Yoshi had become divine; and as soon as the chance came, he told her all his foolish heart, and she told him hers. And they wondered because their thoughts were so much the same; and that was the beginning of great trouble.

V.

The old peasant whom Taro had once seen talking to O-Yoshi had not visited the shop merely as a customer. In addition to his real calling he was a professional *nakodo*, or match-maker, and was at that very time acting in the service of wealthy rice-dealer named Okazaki Yaichiro. Okazaki had seen O-Yoshi, had taken a fancy to her, and had commissioned the *nakodo* to find out everything possible about her, and about the circumstances of her family.

Very much detested by the peasants, and even by his more immediate neighbours in the village, was Okazaki Yaichiro. He was an elderly man, gross, hard-featured, with a loud, insolent manner. He was said to be malignant. He was known to have speculated successfully in rice during a period of famine, which the peasant considers a crime, and never forgives. He was not a native of the *kens*, nor in any way related to its people, but had come to the village eighteen years before, with his wife and one child, from some western district. His wife had been dead two years, and his only son, whom he was said to have treated cruelly, had suddenly left him, and gone away, nobody knew whither. Other unpleasant stories were told about him. One was that, in his native western province, a furious mob had sacked his house and his godowns, and obliged him to fly for his life. An-

other was that, on his wedding night, he had been compelled to give a banquet to the god Jizo.

It is still customary in some provinces, on the occasion of the marriage of a very unpopular farmer, to make the bride-groom feast Jizo. A band of sturdy young men force their way into the house, carrying with them a stone image of the divinity, borrowed from the highway or from some neighbouring cemetery. A large crowd follows them. They deposit the image in the guest-room, and they demand that ample offerings of food and of *sake* be made to it at once. This means, of course, a big feast for themselves, and it is more than dangerous to refuse. All the uninvited guests must be served till they can neither eat nor drink any more. The obligation to give such a feast is not only a public rebuke; it is also a lasting public disgrace.

In his old age, Okazaki wished to treat himself to the luxury of a young and pretty wife; but in spite of his wealth he found this wish less easy to gratify than he had expected. Various families had checkmated his proposals at once by stipulating impossible conditions. The Headman of the village had answered, less politely, that he would sooner give his daughter to an *oni* (demon). And the rice dealer would probably have found himself obliged to seek for a wife in some other district, if he had not happened, after these failures, to notice O-Yoshi. The girl much more than pleased him; and he thought he might be able to obtain her by making certain offers to her people, whom he supposed to be poor. Accordingly, he tried, through the *nakodo*, to open negotiation with the Miyahara family.

O-Yoshi's peasant stepmother, though entirely uneducated, was very much the reverse of a simple woman. She had never loved her step-daughter, but was much too intelligent to be cruel to her without reason. Moreover, O-Yoshi was far from being in her way. O-Yoshi was a faithful worker, obedient, sweet-tempered, and very useful in the house. But the same cool shrewdness that discerned O-Yoshi's merits also estimated the girl's value in the marriage market. Okazaki never suspected that he was going to deal with his natural superior in cunning. O-Tama knew a great deal of his history. She knew the extent of his wealth. She was aware of his unsuccessful attempts to obtain a wife from various families, both within and without the village. She suspected that O-Yoshi's beauty might have aroused a real passion, and she knew that an old man's passion might be taken advantage of in a large number of cases. O-Yoshi was not wonderfully beautiful, but she was a really pretty and graceful girl, with very winning ways, and to get another like her, Okazaki would have to travel far. Should he refuse to pay well for the privilege of obtaining such a wife, O-Tama knew of younger men who would not hesitate to be generous. He might have O-Yoshi, but never upon easy terms. After the repulse of his first advances, his conduct would betray him. Should he prove to be really enamored, he could be forced to do more than any other resident of the district could possibly afford. It was therefore highly important to discover the real strength of his inclination, and to keep the whole matter, in the mean time, from the knowledge of O-Yoshi. As the reputation of the *nakodo* depended on professional silence, there was no likelihood of his betraying the secret.

The policy of the Miyahara family was settled in a consultation between O-Yoshi's father and her stepmother. Old Miyahara would have scarcely presumed, in any event, to oppose his wife's plans; but she took the precaution of persuading him, first of all, that such a marriage ought to be in many ways to his daughter's interest. She discussed with him the possible financial advantages of the union. She represented that there were, indeed, unpleasant risks, but that these could be provided against by making Okazaki agree to certain preliminary settlements. Then she taught her husband his rôle. Pending negotiations, the visits of Taro were to be encouraged. The liking of the pair for each other was a mere cobweb of sentiment that could be brushed out of existence at the required moment; and meantime it was to be made use of. That Okazaki should hear of a likely young rival might hasten desirable conclusions.

It was for these reasons that when Taro's father first proposed for O-Yoshi in his son's name, the suit was neither accepted nor discouraged. The only immediate objection offered was that O-Yoshi was one year older than Taro, and that such a marriage would be contrary to custom,—which was quite true. Still, the objection was a weak one, and had been selected because of its apparent unimportance.

Okazaki's first overtures were at the same time received in such a manner as to convey the impression that their sincerity was suspected. The

Miyahara refused to understand the *nakodo* at all. They remained astonishingly obtuse even to the plainest assurances, until Okazaki found it politic to shape what he thought a tempting offer. Old Miyahara then declared that he would leave the matter in his wife's hands, and abide by her decision.

O-Tama decided by instantly rejecting the proposal, with every appearance of scornful astonishment. She said unpleasant things. There was once a man who wanted to get a beautiful wife very cheap. At last he found a beautiful woman who said she ate only two grains of rice every day. So he married her; and every day she put into her mouth only two grains of rice; and he was happy. But one night, on returning from a journey, he watched her secretly through a hole in the roof, and saw her eating monstrously,—devouring mountains of rice and fish, and putting all the food into a hole in the top of her head under her hair. Then he knew that he had married the Yama-Omba.

O-Tama waited a month for the results of her rebuff,—waited very confidently, knowing how the imagined value of something wished for can be increased by the increase of the difficulty of getting it. And, as she expected, the *nakodo* at last re-appeared. This time Okazaki approached the matter less condescendingly than before,—adding to his first offer, and even volunteering seductive promises. Then she knew she was going to have him in her power. Her plan of campaign was not complicated, but it was founded upon a deep instinctive knowledge of the uglier side of human nature; and she felt sure of success. Promises were for fools; legal contracts involving conditions were traps for the simple. Okazaki should yield up no small portion of his property before obtaining O-Yoshi.

VI.

Taro's father earnestly desired his son's marriage with O-Yoshi, and had tried to bring it about in the usual way. He was surprised at not being able to get any definite answer from the Miyahara. He was a plain, simple man; but he had the intuition of sympathetic natures, and the unusually gracious manner of O-Tama, whom he had always disliked, made him suspect that he had nothing to hope. He thought it best to tell his suspicions to Taro, with the result that the lad fretted himself into a fever. But O-Yoshi's stepmother had no intention of reducing Taro to despair at so early a stage of her plot. She sent kindly worded messages to the house during his illness, and a letter from O-Yoshi, which had the desired effect of reviving all his hopes. After his sickness, he was graciously received by the Miyahara, and allowed to talk to O-Yoshi in the shop. Nothing, however, was said about his father's visit.

The lovers had also frequent chances to meet at the *uyigami* court, whither O-Yoshi often went with her stepmother's last baby. Even among the crowd of nurse-girls, children, and young mothers, they could exchange a few words without fear of gossip. Their hopes received no further serious check for a month, when O-Tama pleasantly proposed to Taro's father an impossible pecuniary arrangement. She had lifted a corner of her mask, because Okazaki was struggling wildly in the net she had spread for him, and by the violence of the struggles she knew the end was not far off. O-Yoshi was still ignorant of what was going on; but she had reason to fear that she would never be given to Taro. She was becoming thinner and paler.

Taro one morning took his child brother with him to the temple court, in the hope of an opportunity to chat with O-Yoshi. They met; and he told her that he was feeling afraid. He had found that the little wooden amulet which his mother had put about his neck when he was a child had been broken within the silken cover.

"That is not bad luck," said O-Yoshi. "It is only a sign that the august gods have been guarding you. There has been sickness in the village; and you caught the fever, but you got well. The holy charm shielded you: that is why it was broken. Tell the *hannushi* to-day: he will give you another."

Because they were very unhappy, and had never done harm to anybody, they began to reason about the justice of the universe.

Taro said: "Perhaps in the former life we hated each other. Perhaps I was unkind to you, or you to me. And this is our punishment. The priests say so."

O-Yoshi made answer with something of her old playfulness: "I was a man then, and you were a woman. I loved you very, very much; but you were very unkind to me. I remember it all quite well."

"You are not a Bosatsu," returned Taro smiling despite his sorrow; "so you cannot remember anything. It is only in the first of the ten states of Bosatsu that we begin to remember."

"How do you know I am not a Bosatsu?"

"You are a woman. A woman cannot be a Bosatsu."

"But is not Kwan-ze-on Bosatsu a woman?"

"Well, that is true. . . . But you love me, you say; and a Bosatsu cannot love anything except the Kyô."

"Did not Shaka have a wife and a son? Did he not love them?"

"That was very bad, even if Shaka did it. But I don't believe all those stories. . . . And would you have me, if you could get me?"

So they theorized and argued, and even laughed betimes: it was so pleasant to be together. But suddenly the girl became serious again, and said:—

"Listen! . . . Last night I had a dream. I saw a strange river, and the sea. I was standing, I thought, beside the river, very near to where it flowed into the sea. And I was afraid, very much afraid, and did not know why. Then I looked, and saw there was no water in the river, no water in the sea, but only the bones of the Buddhas. But they were all moving, just like water."

"Then again I thought I was at home, and that you had given me a beautiful gift-silk for a *kimono*, and that the *kimono* had been made. And I put it on. And then I wondered, because at first it had seemed of many colours, but now it was all white; and I had foolishly folded it upon me as the robes of the dead are folded, to the left. Then I went to the homes of all my kinsfolk to say good-by; and I told them I was going to the Meido. And they all asked me why; and I could not tell them."

"That is good," responded Taro: "it is very lucky to dream of the dead. Perhaps it is a sign we shall soon be husband and wife."

This time the girl did not answer; neither did she smile.

Taro was silent a minute; then he added: "If you think it was not a good dream, Yoshi, whisper it all to the nanten plant in the garden: then it will not come true."

But on the evening of the same day Taro's father was notified that Miyahara O-Yoshi was to become the wife of Okazaki Yaichiro.

VII.

O-Tama was really a very clever woman. She had never made any serious mistakes. She was one of those excellently organized beings who succeed in life by the perfect ease with which they exploit inferior natures. The full experience of her peasant ancestry in patience, in cunning, in crafty perception, in rapid foresight, in hard economy, was concentrated into a perfect machinery within her unlettered brain. That machinery worked faultlessly in the environment which had called it into existence, and upon the particular human material with which it was adapted to deal,—the nature of the peasant. But there was another nature which O-Tama understood less well, because there was nothing in her ancestral experience to elucidate it. She was a strong disbeliever in all the old ideas about character distinctions between *samurai* and *heimin*. She considered there had never been any differences between the military and the agricultural classes, except such differences of rank as laws and customs had established; and these had been bad. Laws and customs, she thought, had resulted in making all people of the former *samurai* class more or less helpless and foolish; and secretly she despised all *shisoku*. By their incapacity for hard work and their absolute ignorance of business methods, she had seen them reduced from wealth to misery. She had seen the pension-bonds given them by the new government pass from their hands into the clutches of cunning speculators of the most vulgar class. She despised weakness; she despised incapacity; and she deemed the commonest vegetable seller a much superior being to the ex-Karo obliged in his old age to beg assistance from those who had formerly cast off their foot gear and bowed their heads to the mud whenever he passed by. She did not consider it an advantage for O-Yoshi to have had a *samurai* mother: she attributed the girl's delicacy to that cause, and thought her descent a misfortune. She had clearly read in O-Yoshi's character all that could be read by one not of a superior caste,—among other facts, that nothing would be gained by needless harshness to the child; and the implied quality was not one that she disliked. But there were other qualities in O-Yoshi that she had never clearly perceived,—a profound though well-controlled sensitiveness to moral wrong, an unconquerable self-respect, and a latent reserve of will power that could triumph over any physical pain. And thus it happened that the behaviour of O-Yoshi, when told she would have to become the wife of Okazaki, duped her stepmother, who was prepared to encounter a revolt. She was mistaken.

At first the girl turned white as death. But in another moment she blushed, smiled, bowed down, and agreeably astonished the Miyahara by announcing, in the formal language of filial piety, her readiness to obey the will of her parents in all things. There was no further appearance even of secret dissatisfaction in her manner; and O-Tama was so pleased that she took her into confidence, and told her something of the comedy of the negotiations, and the full extent of the sacrifices Okazaki had been compelled to make. Furthermore, in addition to such trite consolations as are always offered to a young girl betrothed without her own consent to an old man, O-Tama gave her some really priceless advice how to manage Okazaki. Taro's name was not even once mentioned. For the advice O-Yoshi dutifully thanked her stepmother, with graceful prostrations. It was certainly admirable advice. Almost any intelligent peasant girl, fully instructed by such a teacher as O-Tama, might have been able to support existence with Okazaki. But O-Yoshi was only half a peasant girl. Her first sudden pallor and her subsequent crimson flush, after the announcement of the fate reserved for her, were caused by two emotional sensations of which O-Tama was far from suspecting the nature. Both represented much more complex and rapid thinking than O-Tama had ever done in all her calculating experience.

The first was a shock of horror accompanying the full recognition of the absolute moral insensibility of her stepmother, the utter hopelessness of any protest, the virtual sale of her person to that hideous old man for the sole motive of unnecessary gain, the cruelty and the shame of the transaction. But almost as quickly there rushed to her consciousness an equally complete sense of the need of courage and strength to face the worst, and of subtlety to cope with strong cunning. It was then she smiled. And as she smiled, her young will became steel of the sort that severs iron without turning edge. She knew at once exactly what to do,—her *samurai* blood told her that; and she plotted only to gain the time and the chance. And she felt already so sure of triumph that she had to make a strong effort not to laugh aloud. The light in her eyes completely deceived O-Tama, who detected only a manifestation of satisfied feeling, and imagined the feeling due to a sudden perception of advantages to be gained by a rich marriage.

It was the fifteenth day of the ninth month; and the wedding was to be celebrated upon the sixth of the tenth month. But three days later, O-Tama, rising at dawn, found that her step-daughter had disappeared during the night. Taro Uchida had not been seen by his father since the afternoon of the previous day. But letters from both were received a few hours afterwards.

VIII.

The early morning train from Kyoto was in; the little station was full of hurry and noise,—clattering of *geta*, humming of converse, and fragmentary cries of village boys selling cakes and luncheons: *Kwashi yoros! Sushi yoros! Bento yoros!* Five minutes, and the *geta* clatter, and the banging of carriage doors, and the shrilling of the boys stopped, as a whistle blew and the train jolted and moved. It rumbled out, puffed away slowly northward, and the little station emptied itself. The policeman on duty at the wicket handed it to, and began to walk up and down the sanded platform, surveying the silent ricefields.

Autumn had come,—the Period of Great Light. The sun-glow had suddenly become whiter, and shadows sharper, and all outlines clear as edges of splintered glass. The mosses, long parched out of visibility by the summer heat, had revived in wonderful patches and bands of bright soft green over all shaded bare spaces of the black volcanic soil; from every group of pine-trees vibrated the shrill wheeze of the *tsuku-tsuku-boshi*; and above all the little ditches and canals was a silent flickering of tiny lightnings, zigzag, soundless flashings of emerald and rose and azure-of-steel,—the shooting of dragon-flies.

Now, it may have been due to the extraordinary clearness of the morning air that the policeman was able to perceive, far up the track, looking north, something which caused him to start, to shade his eyes with his hand, and then to look at the clock. But, as a rule, the black eye of a Japanese policeman, like the eye of a poised kite, seldom fails to perceive the least unusual happening within the whole limit of its vision. I remember that once, in far-away Ōki, wishing, without being myself observed, to watch a mask-dance in the street before my inn, I poked a small hole through a paper window of the second story, and peered at the performance. Down the street talked a policeman, in snowy uniform and havelock: for it was midsummer. He did not appear even to see the dancers or the crowd, through which he walked

without so much as turning his head to either side. Then he suddenly halted, and fixed his gaze exactly on the hole in his *shoji*; for at that hole he had seen an eye which he had instantly decided, by reason of its shape, to be a foreign eye. Then he entered the inn, and asked questions about my passport, which had already been examined.

What the policeman at the village station observed, and afterwards reported, was that, more than half a mile north of the station, two persons had reached the railroad track by crossing the rice-fields, apparently after leaving a farm-house considerably to the northwest of the village. One of them, a woman, he judged, by the colour of her robe and girdle, to be very young. The early express train from Tokyo was then due in a few minutes, and its advancing smoke could be perceived from the station platform. The two persons began to run quickly along the track upon which the train was coming. They ran on out of sight round a curve.

Those two persons were Taro and O-Yoshi. They ran quickly, partly to escape the observation of that very policeman, and partly so as to meet the Tokyo express as far from the station as possible. After passing the curve, however, they stopped running, and walked, for they could see the smoke coming. As soon as they could see the train itself, they stepped off the track, so as not to alarm the engineer, and waited, hand in hand. Another minute, and the low roar rushed to their ears, and they knew it was time. They stepped back to the track again, turned, wound their arms about each other, and lay down cheek to cheek, very softly and quickly, straight across the inside rail, already ringing like an anvil to the vibration of the hurrying pressure.

The boy smiled. The girl, tightening her arms about his neck, spoke in his ear:

"For the period of two lives, and of three, I am your wife; you are my husband, Taro Sama."

Taro said nothing, because almost at the same instant, notwithstanding frantic attempts to halt a fast train without air-brakes in a distance of little more than a hundred yards, the wheels passed through both, cutting evenly, like enormous shears.

IX.

The village people now put bamboo cups full of flowers upon the single grave-stone of the united pair, and burn incense-sticks, and repeat prayers. This is not orthodox at all, because Buddhism forbids *fôshi*, and the cemetery is a Buddhist one; but there is religion in it,—a religion worthy of profound respect.

You ask why and how the people pray to those dead. Well, all do not pray to them, but lovers do, especially unhappy ones. Other folk only decorate the tomb and repeat pious texts. But lovers pray there for supernatural sympathy and help. I was myself obliged to ask why, and I was answered simply, "Because those dead suffered so much."

So that the idea which prompts such prayers would seem to be at once more ancient and more modern than Buddhism,—the idea of the eternal Religion of Suffering.—*Atlantic Monthly*.

IN H.B.M. COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before JAMES TROUP, Esq., Assistant Judge.
August 1st.

THE BOYCOTTING OF MESSRS. SAMUEL SAMUEL AND COMPANY.

His Honour the Assistant Judge was engaged all this morning in hearing a claim brought by Kobayashi Tomitaro against Mr. W. F. Mitchell (of Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co.,) to recover \$76.18, the balance due for certain goods, three shelves—but really cabinets—alleged to have been supplied by the former to the latter. Neither side were represented by counsel, both parties to the suit attending in person.

Defendant said he did not admit any part of the claim. He did not receive the goods from plaintiff. He, defendant, was a partner in the firm of Messrs. Samuel Samuel, and he understood that the claim was brought to recover from the firm.

Kobayashi Tomitaro, the plaintiff, deposed to being a dealer in miscellaneous goods, living at No. 4, Ichome, Bentendôri. Duty cautioned he said—On the 13th February of this year the goods were delivered at No. 27, the offices of Messrs. Samuel Samuel. There had been no special order in regard to them. Hara Ryôichirô visited my shop on the 13th of February and finally settled about the price of the goods. The transaction was conducted the same as on previous occasions when Hara Ryôichirô called to buy miscellaneous articles for the firm. He had called about the same goods before, but the price

was not fixed till the 13th. The goods were three shelves—cabinets—two small and one large. The price for the three was fixed at 90 yen, including case and packing, but afterwards the case and packing were supplied by the firm, so a deduction was made. Hara Ryoichiro was a person who bought goods for Messrs. Samuel Samuel. He was a servant of the firm, but not at present in their employ. I heard that he left on the 28th February. To my knowledge I think he was in the employ of Messrs. Samuel Samuel for ten months previous to February of this year. Hara Ryoichiro is not at present in Court. I had sold to Hara Ryoichiro the same kind of cabinet three or four months before. It was paid for in the office of Messrs. Samuel Samuel. Other cabinets and frames supplied by me had been paid for by Mr. Tanaka, of Messrs. Samuel Samuel.

Defendant—I should like to ask plaintiff whether at the time he supplied these three cabinets he was not under a sealed obligation to the Guild of Fancy Goods Merchants, not to supply our firm with goods?

Plaintiff—No, I was not under a sealed obligation to the Guild.

Defendant—He actually signed a document promising not to sell goods to our firm—for what reason did he sign it then?

Plaintiff—Because the Guild was making a fuss about the selling of goods to Messrs. Samuel Samuel.

Defendant—Then he admits that he signed the document?

Plaintiff—I fixed my seal to a document promising not to do business with Messrs. Samuel Samuel. His Honour—On what date was this done?

Plaintiff—It was, I think, last year.

Mr. Mitchell—Last November?

Plaintiff—I am not sure.

Defendant—Did he give Mr. Hara Ryoichiro a receipt for ¥76.18, acknowledging payment of these goods, of which this is a copy (copy produced)?

Plaintiff—No, I did not. I did not receive the money.

Defendant—Did he or his lawyer accept a promissory note for that amount from Mr. Hara?

Plaintiff—I do not know anything about that. I did not receive a promissory note for that amount.

Toyoda Yunokichi, a carpenter, cautioned, said:—On on a snowy day in February I went to No. 27 and mended three cabinets which had been injured in parts. I went at the request of Mr. Kobayashi. I only remember that two cabinets were small and one was large.

Mr. W. F. Mitchell, defendant in the case, sworn, said—At the time that the alleged transaction took place, the plaintiff was under an obligation, which he admits, to the General Guild of Fancy Goods' Dealers, not to supply my firm with merchandise, and consequently we could not have done business directly with him. We were, however, buying and shipping goods through Mr. Hara Ryoichiro, who had formerly been an employé of the firm, but was not so in February. He was then buying goods on his own account. We purchased these cabinets from him and duly paid the cost to him. I regret to say that I cannot produce him as a witness as his whereabouts is not known. He is not in Yokohama or Tokyo. I have, however, obtained from his family a copy of a receipt for the money, which I have handed in. In order to produce the original receipt it will be necessary for the Court to move for its production through the Japanese authorities. We received the goods from Hara Ryoichiro and paid him for them. He ceased to be in our employ and bought goods on his own account in November, when the Guild refused to do business with us. He did not draw salary after that time. He may have drawn salary till the end of the month of November, but I cannot swear to that until I refer to my books. During February he was certainly not drawing salary; I am not quite certain as to the date when the boycott began, but if it started in November then he certainly was not drawing salary in January. He may have bought goods on the firm's account from the plaintiff before the boycott. The plaintiff had no notice from the firm that Hara Ryoichiro had ceased to an employé. The firm had notice, through the Guild, that he would cease to do business with the firm. This notice was given before the end of the year. The notice was withdrawn some time in May of this year.

His Honour said—I have sufficient materials before me to render substantial justice in the case. The plaintiff has admitted that he signed the document published by the Guild of General Traders declining to supply goods to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., and he thinks that this document was sent to them last year. Then I have the statement of defendant, a partner in the said firm, that the Guild of General Traders in November of last year, sent the firm a document stating that

the Guild would do no business with the firm. Plaintiff was one of those who signed the document, so I can but take it that the Guild were acting in the capacity of his agents in the matter of this boycott. I therefore cannot see, in face of this document, that plaintiff can bring a claim against defendant for the price of goods which he declined to supply him with, and which defendant acknowledges were bought of a third party. Defendant has acknowledged that plaintiff was never notified that this third party had left the employ of the defendant upon the issue of the Guild's document; but after the issue of that document by the Guild, acting as plaintiff's agents, I cannot allow plaintiff to set up a claim to recover from defendant the value of goods supplied to a third party, even if he did not know that that party was not in the employ of defendant. The evidence laid before me this morning is sufficient to justify me in dismissing the claim.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

Pursuant to the direction of the Hon. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, under whose supervision the winding up of the bank is being conducted, a meeting of creditors of this bank was held at Winchester House on 20th inst., for the purpose of considering the report, dated November, 1893, issued by the Committee appointed on behalf of the creditors to advise with the liquidator, and which report was circulated among the creditors in December, 1893, and of determining what action, if any, should be taken thereon. Mr. S. P. Low, a member of the Committee, under instructions from the Judge, occupied the chair. There was a large attendance.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that neither he nor any of the members of his firm were creditors of the Bank, but owing to its failure they came to represent many of the creditors. At one of their meetings the creditors placed him on the committee which was appointed to consult with Mr. Welton, the liquidator, from time to time as to what was best to be done. Subsequently reports were prepared by the committee and submitted to the Judge, who thought it highly necessary that the creditors should be called together to consider them, and also that it would be desirable for a member of the committee to take the chair. No reflection, however, was cast upon Mr. Welton by this proceeding, and they were acting as the Judge directed. The reports were afterwards placed before the Board of Trade, and eventually the opinion of the law officers of the Crown was taken on them. He had read the opinion, which was not handed to him "in confidence" at the time, but afterwards when he wanted to see the case he could not get it; and, as they were aware, it was of little use having an opinion unless one had the case also, for one knew that an opinion was very much based on the way in which a case was submitted. He had not been much surprised at receiving a communication subsequently, informing him that the opinion which he had seen was private and confidential, and therefore he could not submit it to the creditors. He was, however, requested a few days ago to attend before the Registrar with regard to the matter, when it was represented to him that it would be very desirable for him to state exactly to the meeting what he was empowered by the Judge to mention to them. He would ask them to consider that the statement he was about to read was not in his own words, but that they had been dictated to him as those which he ought to submit to the meeting. "Since the committee sent in their report, considerable delay has taken place in determining whether any and what action ought to be taken thereon, but the Judge authorises me to state that neither the committee nor the liquidator, Mr. Welton, is responsible for that delay. I am authorised also by the Judge to state that a case has been laid by the Board of Trade before the law officers as to the liability of the officers of the company referred to in the report, with the result that an opinion has been recently obtained that a claim against certain of those officers to contribute to the assets of the company can be maintained, but that in some cases the claim has become statute-barred. The case in question is, however, regarded by the Board of Trade as a confidential document, and the Board has therefore refused to allow the committee to see the case. Under these circumstances the creditors may think it desirable to take a legal opinion themselves." (Hear, hear.) It appeared to him (the chairman) without trying to dictate to the meeting for one moment as to what they should do, that the case was in a nutshell. It was this—whether they had sufficient confidence in the committee to empower them to take such steps as they might think desirable to

obtain an opinion based on a case put before counsel on the reports. Of course, this would entail some amount of expense. It was for the creditors to ask any questions they desired to put, or to propose any resolution, but, failing that, it had been arranged that one of the committee (Mr. Blair) should submit a resolution, and it would be for the meeting to determine whether they would accept it. He might state that Mr. Blair had done more than any of the committee to investigate the circumstances of the failure of the bank and the causes that led to the deplorable state in which it was found.

A CREDITOR inquired whether any of the parties who were implicated were "worth powder and shot."

The CHAIRMAN replied that it was rather an awkward question, but he had no doubt that if an action were brought and were successful, money would be obtained. In answer to other questions, the Chairman said he feared that the Public Prosecutor would not take the case up. The Board of Trade could only act in a matter of that sort—he believed he was stating the fact—when there was a compulsory and not a voluntary liquidation. The meeting was not called to consider whether it was desirable to prosecute the directors, there being no imputation of fraud or criminality against them. The simple question was whether civil law they were liable for the dividends or anything that had been paid out of capital.

Mr. BLAIR stated that the report which had been circulated among the creditors contained the result of a great deal of investigation which had been made by Mr. Low and himself, with the assistance of the liquidator and officers of the bank. It gave the history of the institution, the circumstances that led to its downfall, the mismanagement which there had been, the enormous advances that were made upon improper or insufficient security at home, and the very singular state of matters at two or three of the branches abroad. In the course of the investigation the question naturally arose whether the directors were in any way responsible for some of the advances that had been made. That was a question which he was not prepared to give any opinion upon, and he was not sure that any opinion had been vouchsafed by any legal authority. The committee in the report had expressed the opinion that no real profits were earned by the bank for some years, while "profits" were distributed among the shareholders. In effect, that amounted to this—that the profits which were distributed were taken out of the coffers of the bank, thus lessening the fund which ought now to be in the possession of the bank in order to reduce its liabilities, and that being the case, whether the directors or others were not bound to replace this money, to restore the dividends they had distributed. He thought this was a point which the creditors might wish to be carefully considered by counsel on their behalf, apart altogether from the Board of Trade, and they should be guided by the opinion of counsel as to whether they had legally a claim and by the consideration whether it was worth prosecuting a claim, and, if so, against whom. These were matters which the creditors might safely leave to the committee who had so far advised with the liquidator concerning them. He concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"The meeting, having considered the committee's report, resolve that the questions raised or indicated therein be left to be prosecuted, compromised, or settled, as the committee shall advise, and authorise the committee to take such legal assistance, at the expense of the liquidation, as they shall think proper, and furthermore recommend the learned Judge under whose supervision the liquidation is carried on that he appoint one of the members of the committee, Mr. S. P. Low, to be an additional liquidator."

A CREDITOR asked whether it was not the fact that the first liquidator of the company was the former auditor.

The CHAIRMAN replied that this question had undoubtedly occupied the mind of the Judge, and at their recent interview his Lordship authorised him to state that he had up to the present received very considerable assistance from Mr. Welton, that he was perfectly satisfied with the way the liquidation had gone on, and that if no proceedings were taken it would be very unfair to remove him. His Lordship, however, also considered that if proceedings were to be taken it would be absurd for the liquidator to have to inaugurate the proceedings himself. In order, therefore, to tide over this matter, the Judge thought that it would be well for one of the committee to become joint liquidator with Mr. Welton. He (the speaker) certainly did not seek the appointment. If the resolution were passed, all that he should do would be to see that a proper case was submitted to counsel and a proper opinion obtained, and then if the committee thought it was desirable to take further

proceedings he would do his best to bring those proceedings to a successful termination. So far as the question of remuneration was concerned, he thought he might state that whatever the result might be it would not make a farthing difference in the dividend paid to the creditors, because if the matter were to last for two or three years an arrangement had been made by which the expense, within a few hundred pounds, would be paid by Mr. Welton out of his remuneration.

Mr. JAMASON, who said he thought they were all very much indebted to Mr. Low, seconded the resolution.

Replying to other questions as to the amount of money misapplied, the Chairman said it was a difficult question to answer, but speaking on his own part, and not as a lawyer, he maintained that for some matters some one was liable, and someone ought to be made to refund. He again repeated that there was nothing to justify a criminal prosecution, but that some one was civilly liable if an action were brought.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if it were true that the Melbourne manager of the bank really went insane, and heavy losses were made in consequence. The CHAIRMAN said that that was so. The money was absolutely gone, and the man had since died in a lunatic asylum.

Mr. BROOKES, in a lengthy speech, advocated the placing of the whole matter under official control, and endeavouring thereby to get the Board of Trade to take action against the late Directors. He further alluded to a circular that had been received, offering certain terms to the creditors for the remainder of their assets, or asking them to state other terms. He (the speaker) had refused to do so—(hear, hear)—and he dare say others had no doubt done the same.—(Hear, hear.) He would very much like to know by whose authority Mr. Welton had issued such a circular.

Mr. HAWKSLEY (the solicitor), in reply, stated that that gentleman had proposed was, in effect, that the liquidation, which hitherto had been voluntary under the supervision of the Court, should be continued by a compulsory winding up under the direction of the Court. That subject, however, was discussed at the time of the bank's failure; and at a meeting held directly the doors were closed, at which creditors to the amount of £1,500,000 were represented, a resolution was unanimously passed in the interest of the creditors, and of the creditors alone, that the liquidation should be voluntary, and not compulsory. It was open to any creditor to apply to the Court for a compulsory winding up, just as—under the Act passed in 1890—it was open to the Board of Trade, if the latter thought fit, to apply, through the Official Receiver, to the Judge for a compulsory winding up. The Board of Trade, however, had not applied. In the opinion of the Judge the best course for the creditors was to continue Mr. Welton as liquidator. If, too, the concern were put into compulsory liquidation, the expenses would not be altered, and they were a first charge on the assets.

A CREDITOR suggested that the Committee should obtain this legal opinion and then call them together again.

After some discussion upon the respective liability of the late directors of the company, it was pointed out by Mr. WELTON that several of them had since died, and that four of them only came into the company at a comparatively recent period, and ought not, therefore, to be objects of indignation of the creditors, namely, Messrs. Ferguson, Spence, Shaw, and Sir W. Marsh.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that any legal opinion, even if it recommended action being taken, would have to receive the sanction of the Judge before it could be acted upon. As to the circular issued by Mr. Welton it was that gentleman's own individual action, and the committee took no part in it.

Mr. WELTON said that the circular was intended to discover the wishes of the creditors, and so soon as he found out what those wishes were he at once bowed to them.

The resolution was then put and carried, with two dissentients.

The CHAIRMAN subsequently said it was hoped that another dividend would be paid early in 1895.

Votes of thanks to the chairman and committee closed the meeting.—*L. and C. Express.*

The Japanese Government have just placed a large order for armour plates with Messrs. Cammell and Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Co. (Limited), of Sheffield. The plates are for the two battleships about to be built in England, the total weight being something like 6,000 tons. The plates are to be all steel and "Harveyed" according to the process recently adopted by the Sheffield plate makers. Delivery will begin in two years when the ships will be ready for plate.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, July 27.

Sir Ed. Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, has announced that in compliance with the request of England, the German, Russian, French, and Italian Governments have instructed their representatives to support the efforts of Great Britain to prevent war between Japan and China in Korea.

London, July 28.

The following is the result of the Liverpool Cup (Handicap):—

Son of a Gun	1
Bushey Park	2
New York (?)	3

The Evicted Tenants' Bill has passed the second reading by a majority of thirty-two.

London, July 31.

Sir Edward Grey has made no offer of mediation, but Great Britain, in concert with the other Powers, has advised friendly counsels at Peking and Tokyo in the interests of peace.

The House of Lords has passed the Budget.

London, August 3.

England and Russia are desirous of acting in complete accord with regard to diplomatic action in attempting a settlement of the conflict between Japan and China.

Sir Edward Grey has received divergent accounts with regard to the *Kowshing* affair, and the Government will await the facts before taking any action in the matter, but in the meanwhile Japan has offered reparation.

"SPECIAL" TELEGRAMS TO "JAPAN MAIL."

Nagasaki, July 29, 9.20 p.m.

Another fire occurred at midnight in the Chinese quarter at Hirobata. About twelve stores were burnt. The cause is at present unknown, but the feeling is general among the public that it is probably the work *soshi*. Gen-darmes are parading the Settlement for the protection of residents.

Nagasaki, July 30, 5.50 p.m.

The transport that was sunk in the engagement off Chemulpo on the 23rd inst., is reported to be the British steamer *Kowshing*. The troops on board mutilated, and refused to allow the captain (Galeworthy) to proceed to the Japanese men-of-war to arrange terms. The captain jumped overboard and was shot in the neck by a Chinese soldier, but was afterwards rescued by a Japanese boat and taken to Sasebo.

Nagasaki, July 30, 7.03 p.m.

It is rumoured here that the *Higo Maru* has been lost, but that all on board were saved.

Nagasaki, August 1.

News received here by the *Higo Maru* positively confirms the loss of the *Kowshing*. Mr. Henicker, the passenger, was rescued after being four hours in the water, and altogether 150 Chinese were picked up. The *Kowshing* is now reported to have been sunk by a torpedo fired from the *Nantwa Kan*.

Nagasaki, August 1, 3.4 t p.m.

It is reported that the *Kowshing* has arrived at Shanghai slightly damaged by shot, but the Japanese here still insist that the transport that was sunk in the late affair was the *Kowshing*. It is believed here that two transports of somewhat similar name have been engaged in carrying troops.

The *Higo Maru*, reported lost, has just arrived here.

The *Genkai Maru* has been converted into an armed cruiser.

The *Yayeyama Kan* is under repairs. The damage she sustained was caused by her being struck by a shell which failed to explode.

[Delayed in transmission.]

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, July 23rd.

The Italians have released many Egyptian prisoners at Kassala, where they found

stores destined for a Mahdist expedition to Massowah in the autumn.

The Paris Press resent the Italian occupation. Shanghai reports that it is rumoured that war has been declared.

It is also rumoured that China has demanded that Japanese war-vessels shall not enter any of the Chinese Treaty Ports, and that Japan has refused to consent.

A banquet has been held at the Imperial Institute to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of telegraphic communication with the Far East.

London, July 25.

Japan has apologised for the recent assault on H.B.M. Acting Consul-General, Mr. C. T. Gardner, C.M.G., at Söul.

A telegram was received last evening from Tientsin from a very high authority, saying that prospects of peace are more favourable.

London, July 27.

The news of the outbreak of hostilities between China and Japan has not been officially confirmed.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a Bill to punish any incitement to anarchy and to suppress the anarchist propaganda Press.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Hongkong, August 1.

Professor Aoyama, who had been under medical treatment on board the hospital-ship *Hygeia* is sufficiently recovered as to be allowed to disembark and take a walk through the streets. Surgeon Ishigami and Dr. Takagi leave here for home on the 3rd.

Shimonoseki, August 1.

Messrs. Omiwa Chobei, Hayashi Yuzo, and Ryonosuke returned here from Korea to-day, and at once left for Tokyo. They stated that they saw two steamers flying British flags proceeding towards the west during the engagement off Phung-do. The ships are supposed to have been Chinese transports, which were returning to China after disembarking a detachment of the Chinese troops at A-San.

Nagasaki, August 2.

H.M.S. *Undaunted* has gone to Kobe.

Sapporo, August 2.

The ceremony of opening the port of Otaru, which has been added to the list of special export ports, was observed yesterday.

Peking, August 1.

Mr. Komura, Acting Minister Resident, has left Peking. The American Minister has agreed to take charge of the archives of the Japanese Legation and give protection to Japanese subjects.

Nagasaki, August 2.

The Chinese Consul at this port intends to leave for home to-morrow.

August 2.

[An official telegram despatched by the Japanese Minister to Russia.]

The marriage between the Grand Duke Alexander and the Grand Duchess Xenia is officially reported to take place on the 6th of August.

Kobe, Aug. 2.

The N.Y.K.'s steamer *Hiroshima Maru* reached here safely last night. She is said to have met some Chinese war-vessels off Taiwan.

Nagoya, August 3rd.

One of the soldiers in the Toyohashi Detached Barracks of the Nagoya Army Division has committed suicide after murdering two fellow soldiers.

Yamaguchi, August 3rd.

The members of the 1st Reserve in the Navy were called up to-day.

Kanazawa, August 3rd.

The seamen of the 1st and 2nd Reserves are required to report at head-quarters.

Shimonoseki, August 3.

The *Setsuyo Maru* put into this port this morning from Fusan, and left for Mitsugabama at 5 p.m.

Hakodate, August 3.

The China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamer *Wanlung* has been found to be loaded with

CHESS.

(All Communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

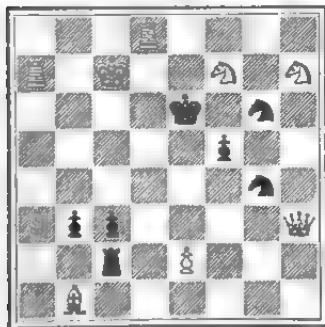
The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 132.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—P to B 6 1—Anything
2—Kt mates accordingly.

Correct solutions received from W.H.S., Digama, E.D., and J.D.

PROBLEM No. 134.
By A. F. MACKENZIE.
BLACK.



White to play and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

It is interesting to compare a modern game with one played in the "fifties." The recent match between Showalter and Hodges (of which we have not yet heard the result) produced a fine game in the favourite "Ruy Lopez" opening. We reprint it here and supplement it with one in which the problemist Loyd developed a magnificent end-game. We invite solutions to this from our corps of problem solvers.

GAME No. 147.

"The supplementary match now being played between Showalter and Hodges for the championship of the United States goes on apace. Four games have already been played, the score to date being Hodges three games, Showalter one. The full score of the first game follows:—

FIRST GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. Showalter.	BLACK. Hodges.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Kt 5	3—Kt to B 3
4—Castles	4—B to K 2
5—P to Q 4	5—P x P
6—P to K 5	6—Kt to K 5
7—Kt x P	7—Castles
8—P to Q B 3	8—Kt to Q B 4
9—P to K B 4	9—P to K B 3
10—B to B 4 ch.	10—K to R sq.
11—P to Q Kt 4	11—Kt to K 3
12—P to Kt 5	12—Q Kt x Kt
13—P x Kt	13—P to Q 4
14—B to Kt 3	14—P to K B 4
15—Q Kt to B 3	15—P to B 3
16—P x P	16—P x P
17—B to K 3	17—B to Kt 2
18—R to B 3	18—P to Kt 3
19—R to R 3	19—Q to Q 2
20—Q to B 3	20—R to B 2
21—R to Q sq.	21—R to K Kt sq.
22—Kt to K 2	22—B to Q sq.
23—K to R sq.	23—B to B sq.
24—R to Q B sq. (!)	24—B to Kt 2 (!)
25—B to K 4	25—Q to K sq.
26—B to Q 2 (?)	26—B to Kt 3
27—Q to Q 3	27—R to Q B 2
28—R to K B 3 (?)	28—Q to Q B sq. (!)
29—B to Kt 4 (?)	29—B to R 3
30—Q to Q sq.	30—B x Kt
31—Q x B	31—Kt x Q P
32—Q to Q sq.	32—Kt x R
33—Q x Kt	33—P to Q B 4
34—B to K sq.	34—Q to K 3
35—B to K R 4	35—K R to Q B sq.
36—B to K B 6 ch.	36—K to Kt sq.
37—P to K R 4	37—P to K R 4
38—Q to Kt 3	38—K to R 2
39—Q to Kt 5	39—R to K B 2
40—P to K Kt 4 (?)	40—R x H
41—Q x R	41—Q x Q
42—P x Q	42—R x P
43—R to K sq.	43—R to K B sq.
44—R to K 7 ch.	44—K to B 3

45—R to Q 7	45—P to Q 5
46—B to Kt 3	46—B to Q sq.
47—R x R P	47—B x P
48—R to Q B 7	48—B x P
49—R x P	49—B to Kt 6
50—R to Q 5	50—B x P
51—R x P	51—B to K 6
52—R to Q 7	52—P to B 5
53—Resigns.	

Mr. Showalter won the toss for the opening and selected a Ruy Lopez attack. On the twenty-ninth move he committed a grave oversight, resulting in the loss of the exchange and an important pawn. He subsequently recovered the exchange, but at the cost of a second pawn, and resigned on the fifty-third move.

GAME No. 148.

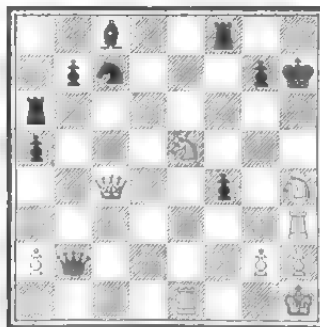
A BRILLIANT TERMINATION.

The following game was played by correspondence 40 years ago between Mr. S. Loyd and Dr. Moore of the United States. After the 23rd move of Black Mr. Loyd announced mate in six moves, but he subsequently discovered a mate in three. To find the latter mate we leave to the ingenuity of our readers.

WHITE. Mr. Loyd.	BLACK. Dr. Moore.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4	2—P x P
3—P to Q 4	3—P to Q 4
4—B to Q 3	4—Kt to K B 3
5—B x P	5—P to Q B 4
6—B to K Kt 5	6—P x R P
7—B x P	7—P x Q P
8—B x Kt	8—Q x B
9—Kt to K B 3	9—B to Q B 4
10—Castles	10—Castles
11—Q Kt to Q 2	11—P to Q 6 ch.
12—K to R sq.	12—P x P
13—B x P ch.	13—K x B
14—Q x P ch.	14—Q to Kt 3
15—Q x B	15—Kt to R 3
16—Q to Q Kt 5	16—Kt to B 2
17—Q to B 4	17—Q to Kt 3
18—Kt to R 4	18—P to R 4
19—Q Kt to B 3	19—R to R 3
20—Kt to K 5	20—P to B 3
21—R to B 3	21—Q x P
22—R to K sq.	22—P to B 4
23—R to K R 3	23—P to B 5

END-GAME No. 10.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Kobe ...	per N. Y. K.	Friday, Aug. 20th.
From Hongkong ...	per P. M. Co.	Monday, Aug. 6th.*
From America ...	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Aug. 12th.†
From Hongkong ...	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 11th.‡
From Europe, via Hongkong ...	per N. D. Lloyd	Thursday, Aug. 9th.†
From Hongkong ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 4th.
From Hongkong ...	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Aug. 12th.
From Europe, via Hongkong ...	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Aug. 17th.
From Canada, etc. ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Aug. 20th.
From America ...	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Aug. 24th.

* China left Nagasaki on August 3rd. † City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco on July 26th. ‡ Baltic left Hongkong on August 1st. † Hamburg left Hongkong on August 2nd. The English mail is on board the steamer Hengay.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Canada, etc. ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 4th.
For Hongkong ...	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Aug. 5th.
For America ...	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Aug. 7th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki ...	per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, Aug. 7th.
For Europe, via Hongkong ...	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Aug. 10th.
For America ...	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 12th.
For Europe, via Shanghai ...	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 12th.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash. ...	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 18th.
For Hongkong ...	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Aug. 20th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Cormack, 27th July.—Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Stren, British ship, 1,482, A. M. Lehuray, 28th July.—New York 6th December, Petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Swain, 28th July.—Kobe 27th July, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Aikoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,067, Furukawa Yaichi, 29th July.—Honolulu 12th July, General.—Oyie.
Alderley, British steamer, 1,640, 29th July.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Amego, German steamer, 1,043, A. Bendisien, 29th July.—Takao via ports, Sugar.—Flint, Kilby & Co.
Carmarthenshire, British steamer, 1,775, H. N. Vyvyan, 29th July.—London via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 29th July.—Vancouver, B.C., 17th July, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,540, H. Walter, 30th July.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 30th July.—Hongkong via ports, 20th July, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, V. Perkes, 30th July.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Lindisfarne, British steamer, 1,560, E. Andrew, 31st July.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,507, Trennt, 31st July.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mercury (13), cruiser, Captain W. Fawkes, 1st August.—Otaru.
Golden Fleets, American schooner, 131, J. B. Laurie, 2nd August.—Ruk Island, Wood and Cocoanuts.—Captain.
Meiji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,010, Nakao Masakiyo, 2nd August.—Toba 1st August, Stores.—Lighthouse Department.
Oceanic, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 2nd August.—San Francisco 17th July, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Bentomond, British steamer, 1,754, A. W. S. Thomson, 3rd August.—London via ports, General.—Corries & Co.
Salazie, French steamer, 4,016, A. Paul, 3rd August.—Marseilles via ports, 30th June, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

DEPARTURES.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 27th July.—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Emma and Louise, American schooner, 78, Mockler, 28th July.—North Pacific, Sealing Gear.—G. B. Barber.
Ozus, French steamer, 2,500, Dupont, 28th July.—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Cormack, 29th July.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Swain, 29th July.—Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Gwalla, British bark, 1,399, Thos. Young, 30th July.—Portland, Oregon, Ballast.—Order.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 30th July.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,580, H. Walter, 31st July.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Conner, 31st July.—Nagasaki and ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Lawang, German steamer, 1,578, F. Von Binzer, 31st July.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Aikoku Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,067, Furukawa Yaichi, 1st August.—Hakodate, General.—Oyie.
Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, V. Perkes, 1st August.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
William F. Babcock, American ship, 2,029, Robt. J. Graham, 1st August.—San Francisco, 3,735 tons Tea.—Southern Pacific Co.
Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, T. Sakai, 1st August.—Shimonoseki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Amigo, German steamer, 1,043, A. Bendisien, 2nd August.—Kobe, Sugar.—Flint, Kilby & Co.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,507, N. Trennt, 2nd August.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mercury (13), cruiser, Captain W. Fawkes, 3rd August.—Korea.
Alderley, British steamer, 1,640, Nicholas, 3rd August.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Geo. S. Homer, American bark, 1,267, C. Hemeon, 4th August.—Hongkong, Ballast.—Order.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. M. Baxter, Captain W. Crawford, Miss S. E. Easter, Mr. Charles Holland Freeman, Mr. J. C. Faries, Bishop Galloway, Miss Gertrude Howe, Mr. R. Krishna, Mr. K. P. Lee, Miss C. J. Linda, Mr. C. P. Nelhi, Mr. R. Matsugata, Dr. and Mrs. McCandless and two children, Miss C. C. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Payne, Mr. F. Salinger, Miss E. R. Scidmore, Miss Todzu Sugiy, Mr. A. J. de Silva e Souza, Rev. J. and Mrs. Stockmeyer, Mr. D. W. T. Tuckey, Mr. J. Tulloch, Mr. W. B. Van Ingen, Mr. W. J. Van Patten, Mr. Chas. S. Van Patten, Rev. W. W. Watson, Dr. and Mrs. S. H. Wainwright and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Whittier in cabin; 3 passengers in second class, and 75 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Verona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. Callarito, Mrs. Findlay, Misses Findlay (2), Master Findlay, Miss Fulford, Mr. W. T. Thornton, Mr. A. Wilkes, Mr. E. H. McFarland, Miss McFarland, Mr. G. Holmes, Mr. D. Farquharson, Miss Townley, and Mr. J. C. S. Rashleigh in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. L. Pollard, Mr. E. W. Blodgett, and Miss Hara Asa in cabin; and 3 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, from San Francisco:—Dr. Paul Fitzsimmons, Mrs. Fitzsimmons and child, Miss M. Cosgrane, and Mr. Lew Wai Chan in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. G. W. H. Wheeler in cabin.

Per French steamer *Salasia*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Yamanouchi, Mr. K. Bando, Mr. O. Nagase, Mr. R. B. Yambe, Mr. Van der Arend, Mr. Kothoff, Mr. D. C. Neave, Mrs. D. C. Neave, Mrs. Shiraiishi Onme, Mr. Buyck, Mr. Pogliano, Mr. Rustan and child, Mr. Annamite, Mr. Terrigi, Mr. Ducrot, Miss L. E. Hughes, Miss S. J. Mo, Mr. Hean Tong, Mr. Eynard, Mr. J. Northey, Mr. Dufardin, Mrs. Renton, daughter, and amah, Mrs. Buchheister and 3 children, Mr. Buchheister, Mr. Hennen, Miss Marter, Miss Hennen and amah, Mr. H. Ein, Mr. Tamiton, Mr. C. Heune, Mrs. and Miss MacFarlane, Mrs. MacFarlane, Mr. Scharpf, Mr. Brendenstien and boy, Mr. G. A. Shaw, Mr. W. C. Walshe, Mr. J. H. Moule, Mr. W. H. Moule, Mr. Komatsu, Mr. J. Tallers, Mr. W. H. Tallers, Miss Waters, and Mr. Pardo in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Oxus*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Mr. C. W. Dimock, Mr. J. H. Heinlein, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. H. P. Wadman, Mr. and Mrs. Guy Maine and child, Mr. Lee Yeting, Mr. T. Kazamaki, Mr. E. A. Christoffeloz, Mr. H. Bernard, Mr. and Mrs. Ho Det Say and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Lo Jo Sm and 3 children, Mr. Liang Lefong, Mr. Woo Pachine, Mr. A. Vogel, Mr. Le Baird, Mr. James, Mr. J. Ste. Marie Famine, and Mr. Bartorn in cabin; and 22 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Wong, Miss Wong, Master and Miss Wong, Mrs. She, Mrs. Yuen, Master Yuen, Mr. de Cunha, Captain Goddard, Mr. and Mrs. Graumauer, Mr. and Mrs. Matherson, Mr. J. J. Keswick, Mrs. J. J. Keswick, four children, and 2 nurses, Miss Barker, Mr. S. L. Chin, Mr. Li Ja Day, Mrs. Goddard, Mr. H. W. Sale, Mr. and Mrs. Craddock, Mrs. Wilson and child, Mr. Chatham, Rev. H. Loomis, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stockmeyer, Miss Murray and Mrs. Baxter, Mrs. Harive, Mr. F. H. Loring, and Rev. Mr. Turner in cabin; Mr. Lo Ling Soong, Mr. Huang Me Sung, Mr. Ching Yuen Ting, Mrs. Yung and family, Mr. Lo Ken Ling, Master Lo Ken Ling, Mr. Wong Loon Yuen, Mr. Yu Long Chang, and Mr. P. Ross in second class, and 20 passengers in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Saikio Maru*, for Nagasaki via ports:—Mr. and Miss Cabeldn, Captain A. Thomsen, Mr. Lino J. Sa, Mr. M. Raspe, Mr. H. Kumagai, Mr. James Ellerton, Mr. Pakenham, Mr. R. Stainton, Captain R. Tippet, Mr. Kessler, Mr. S. Oishi, Mr. C. Matsun, and Mr. T. Takeda in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. Nagai, Mr. and Mrs. Emme, Mr. and Mrs. Kawakami, Messrs. Pyne, Lafadio Hearn, and Shiirne in second class, and 105 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Dr. D. Macdonald, Professor R. Dittich, Messrs. C. H. McGee, Albert Muller, C. R. Clow, Chas. Leith, and James Franks in cabin; and 17 passengers in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Oxus*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Raw Silk for Europe, 206 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 48 bales. Treasure for Shanghai, \$447,800; for London, \$36,000.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—

	PACIFIC COAST.	TEA.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	CANADA.	CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	865	2,811	5,980	2,048	553	43,151	
Yokohama	1,738	875	314	650	2,089	5,666	
Hongkong	290	—	110	—	—	409	
Total	2,908	3,686	6,404	3,592	2,643	19,226	

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Yokohama	170	—	—	170
Total	170	—	—	170

	RATES.
Tea	14 cent. per lb. gross.
Silk	3 cents. per lb. gross.
Measurement	Gold \$16 per ton.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The Import market generally is in a most unsatisfactory state. The Korean difficulty and consequent war with China seems to monopolize attention to the exclusion of business. Yarn—Very feeble market with retail sales at quotations. Shirtings—No trade such as is usual at this season. Fancies very dull with small sales, and Woollens are stagnant.

COTTON PICKER GOODS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 31 inches	\$2.40 to 3.00
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 38½ yds, 31 inches	2.60 to 3.40
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 41 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cottons—Italians and Sateens black, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.21
Valents—Black, 35 yards, 28 inches	0.85 to 0.95
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 lb, 24/25 yards, 33 inches	2.95 to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.47 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.40
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 30 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Medium	0.25 to 0.30
Common	0.15 to 0.20
Mousseline de Laine—Cape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.24
Cloths—Pilot, 51 lb 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Pranlon, 54 lb 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 54 lb 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarflet and Green, 4 to 38 lb	0.45 to 0.54

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
No. 14/24, Ordinary	\$37.00 to 37.50
No. 16/24, Medium	37.50 to 38.00
No. 18/24, Good to Best	38.00 to 39.00
No. 16/24, Reverse	39.00 to 40.00
No. 28/32, Ordinary	40.00 to 41.00
No. 28/32, Medium	41.00 to 42.00
No. 28/32, Good to Best	42.00 to 44.00
No. 32/40, Medium to Best	42.00 to 44.00
No. 32/40, Two-fold	44.00 to 51.00

METALS.

Quiet and dull. A few sales of Bar Iron at a reduction on former prices. Wire Nails also moving to some extent but top quotations must be reduced. Tin Plates have sold in small lots at quotations, and Pig Iron at \$1.60. Stocks all round appear to be more than ample.

	PER POUND.
Flat Iron, 1 inch	\$3.35 to 3.40
Flat Bar, 1 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.85
Galvanized iron sheets	9.40 to 9.60
Wire Nails, assorted	6.00 to 6.25
Tin Plates, per box	5.80 to 6.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60

KEROSENE.

Further arrivals from New York have increased the stock. No sales of any moment.

having enough bought for their immediate requirements. Market quiet but prices steady.

Chester	\$1.70 to 1.74
Cornet	1.67½ to 1.70
Davis	—
Russian Anchor	1.67½ to 1.70
Russian Moon	1.65 to 1.67½

SUGAR.

No life in the market. Browns—Heavy stock and some of the Chinese dealers are said to have left the port leaving their affairs in foreign hands. Very little doing at quotations. White—Market quiet, but prices well maintained.

	PER PICUL.
Browns Takao	\$4.60 to 4.65
Brown Manila	5.80 to 5.90
Brown Daiton	3.40 to 3.45
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.20 to 7.40
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 27th July, since which date settlements on this market are 1,007 piculs, divided thus:—Hanks, 10 piculs; Filatures, 748 piculs; Re-reels, 234 piculs; Kakeda, 15 piculs. Direct shipments have been 136 bales, making the total export business of the week 1,150 piculs.

Market has remained steady, without any change in quotations, and during the last day or two more business has been done, Europe and the United States both sharing in the trade. Arrivals continue on a free scale and the present stock approaches 8,000 piculs.

Holders are willing to sell, but without showing much anxiety, although some of them evidence a desire to be moving a little faster. During the week we have had one or two attempts to push up prices, but these have not succeeded and in the event holders have accepted last week's rates.

New Crop.—Advices from the north are incomplete, but from all the provinces to the south and west arrivals are plentiful. No further news from Kakeda districts beyond what we said last week.

It is too early yet to estimate the effect on our market of the war between Japan and China. Some of the trade seem to have the opinion that further on Japanese holders will be glad to sell their silk at a reduction, as the country will be in want of money to prosecute the war. Whether this be true or no, the future must decide. At present the market is steady, if not firm, at our quotations.

There have been two shipping opportunities since we last wrote, the French mail *Oxus*, 28th ultimo, taking 206 bales for Europe and the *Tacoma*, which left on the morning of the 1st instant, had 170 bales for the New York trade. These departures make the present export figures 3,335 piculs, against 1,347 piculs last year and 3,188 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Hanks.—The stock is increased by small supplies, and a parcel of *Chichibu* has been settled, but the price has not yet transpired; the contract, it is said, having been made up country.

Filatures.—There has been a fair daily trade in these, Europe taking both fine and full-sized Filatures to a good extent at quotations. The American market has also operated to a fair amount in the same class of silks—Shinshu Filatures, full size. Among the latest sales are *Rokkoshu*, \$710; *Tenrushi*, \$700; *Nikoshu*, \$690; *Rufokan*, \$675; *Kaimaisha*, \$680; *Toaisha*, *Hivanosha*, *Hakusuru* and similar chops at \$670; *Tokasha*, \$665. In fine sizes the trade has principally run upon fair to good quality, costing from \$670 to \$700.

Re-reels.—Some revival in demand just lately and prices paid for the outgoing United States mails are as under:—*Fine Girl*, \$655; *Tortoise*, \$655; *Asashi*, \$650; *Shorushu*, \$620.

Kakeda.—The only transaction completed has been a parcel of *Horsehead* at \$635. Better quality like *Daruma* are quoted \$665, but without finding buyers.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 16 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 18 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 31 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 34 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	\$700 to 710
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den	685 to 690
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den	665 to 675
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	640 to 650
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	640 to 650
Filatures—No. 3, 14/18 deniers	—
Re-reels—(Joshu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—(Joshu) Best No. 2	650 to 660
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	635 to 645

made by the Government in 1882 and 1883, is 3,758 acres, and the total quantity of the mineral 85½ millions of tons. But only two seams are capable of being economically worked. The first averages from 8 to 20 feet in thickness, the mineral in it being remarkably uniform in quality and without any inter-stratified bands of shale. The second lies from 6 to 10 feet below the first and averages 6 feet in thickness, but the coal, being of inferior quality, is only in limited demand for local consumption. Thus the capacity of the mine may be said to be confined to one seam and with an annual output of some 600,000 tons, it is improbable that any appreciable quantity will remain at the end of 40 years. Coal has been extracted at Miike ever since 1468, but the working was of a desultory character, the chief, if not the only, use of the mineral being for salt works on the shores of the Inland Sea and Shima-bara Gulf. In 1873 the newly centralized Government purchased the mine for 40,000 *yen* and employed it principally as a means for utilizing convict labour until 1876, when the management was transferred to the Mitsui Company. By their enterprise great improvements were speedily effected, the output and the general prospects being thus so much improved that in 1889 the Government felt justified in offering the property for sale at a reserve price of 4,000,000 *yen* and the Mitsui Company became the purchasers for 4,550,000 *yen*. Seven months later the great earthquake of 1889 seriously injured the mine, rendering one of the principal shafts temporarily unworkable. It was on account of this catastrophe that the Mitsui Company petitioned to be exempted from paying a portion of the purchase-money. The nature of their claim has already been explained in these columns, and its justice endorsed. We may add here that the publication of the excellent volume now under review, illustrating as it does the enterprise and thoroughness of the great firm, should constitute a fresh title to public consideration. The point of special interest, however, is that of the Empire's coal supply. Hokkaido may contain immense deposits, but it seems to be now clearly established that the quantity of the mineral offering in the rest of Japan will at the present rate of excavation most be exhausted in 40 or 50 years at Half a century is as a day in the lifetime of a nation. If Japanese mine-owners are wise they will not lose a moment in abandoning the reckless competition that throws upon foreign markets at ruinously low prices this important national asset.

A microbe discovered in the atmosphere by Wehmer, a Hanoverian botanist, is reported to have the property, in pure cultures, of converting sugar into a substance identical with citric acid. From eleven parts of sugar six parts of acid were obtained so readily that the revolutionizing of the citric acid industry is predicted.

DR. KITASATO'S REPORT.

WE publish elsewhere Dr. KITASATO'S interesting and valuable report on the plague. It may be remembered that a few weeks ago, when Dr. KITASATO despatched a telegram to the effect that the cause of the plague had been discovered, we expressed some doubts as to the propriety of his making such a statement as this only a few days after the commencement of his investigations. To that opinion we adhere, and the cautious and judicial tone of the document now under examination makes us wonder the more at the unscientific precipitancy exhibited in sending the previous telegram. Let us now, however, put this question of the telegram on one side, and turn to consider how much has been actually established by Dr. KITASATO'S investigations. As we pointed out in the article already referred to, in order to prove that a specific micro-organism is the cause of a specific disease, five conditions must be established. First, the malady must have distinct and constant features, so that it can be clearly identified; the peculiar features of the oriental plague have been known for many centuries, and a brief description of them will be found in the latter part of Dr. KITASATO'S paper. Secondly, the micro-organism must be clearly distinguished from all other known forms by its size and shape, by its staining properties, and above all by the peculiarities it exhibits in a pure cultivation; this condition has been fully satisfied by Dr. KITASATO'S investigations. Thirdly, the organism must occur in the blood or the tissues in every case of the disease; there were one or two exceptional cases in which Dr. KITASATO was unable to detect the presence of the bacillus in the blood on microscopical examination, but it appears (though the report is not quite clear on this point) that the presence of the bacillus in the blood was proved in these cases also by cultivation experiments. The exceptions were, at any rate, so few, that, though they require explanation, they can hardly be said to invalidate the general conclusion. Fourthly, the organism must not occur in the human body except in cases of the disease; this condition is fulfilled, for the bacillus discovered by Dr. KITASATO has never been hitherto recognized, and has by him been found only in patients affected by or recently convalescent from the plague. Fifthly, the inoculation of a pure cultivation of the organism must give rise to the disease; by Dr. KITASATO'S careful inoculation experiments on animals this condition has been completely satisfied.

In many aspects, of course, the bacillus of the plague requires fuller investigation than there has yet been time to make. One of the most important questions to attempt to answer is whether the bacillus is purely parasitic, or whether, as seems probable considering the natural history

of the plague, the organism grows outside the body under certain as yet undiscovered conditions, and that it is by a kind of miasma from this growth that infection usually occurs. Thus it is possible that, under certain atmospheric conditions and within particular limits of temperature, the bacillus is able to grow within our houses on the nutritive medium supplied by those accumulations generically known as "dirt." Under these circumstances the best way of stemming an epidemic of the plague would be cleanliness, and free admission of sunlight to the interior of the houses, for sunlight has been shown to be deadly to the plague bacillus. But these are mere suggestions, of no value until controlled by rigid scientific investigation. What we have to do at present is to congratulate Dr. KITASATO, and the world, upon a great discovery.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

[TRANSLATION.]

WE, by the Grace of Heaven, EMPEROR OF JAPAN, seated on a Throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make proclamation to all Our loyal and brave subjects as follows:—

We hereby declare war against China, and We command each and all of Our competent authorities, in obedience to Our wish and with a view to the attainment of the national aim, to carry on hostilities by sea and by land against China, with all the means at their disposal, consistently with the Law of Nations.

During the past three decades of Our reign, Our constant aim has been to further the peaceful progress of the country in civilization; and being sensible of the evils inseparable from complications with foreign States, it has always been Our pleasure to instruct Our Ministers of State to labour for the promotion of friendly relations with Our Treaty Powers. We are gratified to know that the relations of Our Empire with those Powers have yearly increased in good-will and in friendship. Under the circumstances, We were unprepared for such a conspicuous want of amity and of good faith as has been manifested by China in her conduct toward this country in connection with the Korean affair.

Korea is an independent State. She was first introduced into the family of nations by the advice and under the guidance of Japan. It has, however, been China's habit to designate Korea as her dependency, and both openly and secretly to interfere with her domestic affairs. At the time of the recent civil insurrection in Korea, China despatched troops thither, alleging that her purpose was to afford succour to her dependent State. We, in virtue of the Treaty concluded with Korea in 1882, and looking to possible emergencies, caused a military force to be sent to that country.

Wishing to procure for Korea freedom from the calamity of perpetual disturbance, and thereby to maintain the peace of the East in general, Japan invited China's coöperation for the accomplishment of that object. But China, advancing various pretexts, declined Japan's proposal. Thereupon, Japan advised Korea

to reform her administration so that order and tranquillity might be preserved at home, and so that the country might be able to discharge the responsibilities and duties of an independent State abroad. Korea has already consented to undertake the task. But China has secretly and insidiously endeavoured to circumvent and to thwart Japan's purpose. She has, further procrastinated, and endeavoured to make warlike preparations both on land and at sea. When those preparations were completed, she not only sent large reinforcements to Korea, with a view to the forcible attainment of her ambitious designs, but even carried her arbitrariness and insolence to the extent of opening fire upon Our ships in Korean waters. China's plain object is to make it uncertain where the responsibility resides of preserving peace and order in Korea, and not only to weaken the position of that State in the family of nations,—a position obtained for Korea through Japan's efforts,—but also to obscure the significance of the treaties recognizing and confirming that position. Such conduct on the part of China is not only a direct injury to the rights and interests of this Empire, but also a menace to the permanent peace and tranquillity of the Orient. Judging from her actions, it must be concluded that China, from the beginning, has been bent upon sacrificing peace to the attainment of her sinister object. In this situation, ardent as Our wish is to promote the prestige of the country abroad by strictly peaceful methods, We find it impossible to avoid a formal declaration of war against China. It is Our earnest wish that, by the loyalty and valour of Our faithful subjects, peace may soon be permanently restored and the glory of the Empire be augmented and completed.

Given this 1st day of the eighth month of the 27th year of *Meiji*.

(His Imperial Majesty's Sign-manual.)

Countersignatures of the Minister President of State and of the other Ministers of State.

DR. KITAZATO'S FIRST REPORT ON THE PLAGUE.

The following is the report of Dr. Kitazato Shibasaburo who, together with Dr. Aoyama Tanemichi, Professor in the Medical College of the Imperial University, was despatched some time ago to investigate the nature of the Plague that prevailed in Hongkong:—

Having been ordered in company with Dr. Aoyama Tanemichi to investigate the nature of the Plague that prevailed in Hongkong, we arrived here with Messrs. Okada, Clerk of the Home Department; Miyamoto Shuku, assistant in the Hospital connected with the College of Medicine; Ishigami Kyo, assistant of the Laboratory of Infectious Diseases; and Kinoshita Seichu, student of the College of Medicine, and immediately began our investigations. I intended to submit a joint report in co-operation with Dr. Aoyama, but unfortunately he and Surgeon Ishigami were attacked by the plague, and both are now under medical treatment on board the *Hygeia*, a floating hospital, in the port. My report deals therefore solely with my own investigations. I hope, however, that as soon as Dr. Aoyama recovers we shall be able to co-operate in the production of a fuller report.

To Count INOUE, Minister of the Interior.

By KITAZATO SHIBASABURO,
Medical Expert of the Home Department
and *Igakuhakushi*.

Hongkong, July 15th, 1894.

P.S.—I wish to state here our gratitude to the Government officials of the Colony of Hongkong

and the medical experts in the employ of the colony for the cordial kindness and facilities accorded to us in pursuing our investigations.

FIRST REPORT ON THE INVESTIGATION INTO THE CAUSE OF THE PLAGUE.

In the early part of this year (1894) the plague began to prevail in Canton, in the southern part of China. In the month of May, the disease spread to Hongkong, where it raged with great violence, and where it is still far from extinguished. It was on June 5th, 1894, that our party left Tokyo to prosecute the investigation, and we arrived in Hongkong on the 12th of the same month. We wished to study the bacteriological, pathological, and clinical features of the disease. The two latter were undertaken by Dr. Aoyama, while the bacteriological part of the research fell to my share. As soon as we reached Hongkong we, through the medium of the Imperial Consulate stationed in the port, conveyed the purport of our arrival to the Government of Hongkong, and soon after were introduced to Dr. Ayres, Colonial Surgeon, and Dr. Lawson, Assistant-Medical Officer of the Government Civil Hospital. Dr. Lawson, who was extremely kind from first to last, informed us that he would give us all possible facilities in the prosecution of the investigations, and through his kindness we were allowed to establish our laboratory in one of the rooms of the Kennedy Town Hospital which has been recently established. It was on the 16th of June that we were able to start the work of investigation in that place.

On the very first day of the investigations we were able to examine the body of a plague patient. Prof. Aoyama made the *sectio cadaveris* and I examined the glandular swellings, and the blood from the heart, lungs, and spleen, under the microscope, and discovered in abundance a particular species of bacillus. As the body was not examined until 11 hours after death, I could not be confident if this bacillus had any definite connexion with the plague. Still I cultivated it in *agar-agar*; and I also inoculated some mice with fragments of spleen. On the same day I obtained some blood from the finger tips of a patient who was suffering severely from the disease, and examined it under the microscope. Here again I found the same species of bacillus as before. The bacillus absorbed aniline dyes more strongly at its two ends than in the middle, and was provided with a capsule, and altogether bore much resemblance to the bacillus found in fowls affected with chicken-cholera.

On the 18th, examining microscopically cultures in blood serum from the blood of living patients and from various organs of those dead from the disease, I found in large numbers the same bacillus as before. Only the rods were somewhat longer than those discovered in the blood, and the middle part was as susceptible to the dyes as the ends were. The bacillus cultivated in this way was, by way of trial, inoculated in mice, guinea-pigs, rats, rabbits, and pigeons.

The two mice which were inoculated on the first day of investigation with the blood obtained from the spleen died, and when dissected the site of inoculation presented watery swellings, while in it and the internal organs the same bacillus was discovered. The various animals inoculated with the bacilli from the *agar-agar* died, with the singular exception of pigeons, in from one to four days, according to their size; while the anatomical and microscopical examinations made on them did not differ in result from those already described in the case of the mice. The particulars relating to the experiments conducted on these animals will be given later. I got every day some blood of the plague patients and examined it under the microscope, and though the bacillus described above was invariably found, the quantity was never uniform, in some cases it was abundantly found, in others only two or three specimens. But in the glandular swellings, spleen, liver, lungs, brain, and intestines, and also the blood from the heart, examined in fifteen bodies, the bacillus was always found abundantly, and when cultivated in *agar-agar* the same bacillus grew. When the contents of the lymphatic glands and a piece of spleen were smeared upon cover-glasses,

stained and examined microscopically, the bacilli were seen in enormous numbers. In the spleen the bacillus was discovered forming several distinct colonies. The bacillus existing in the glands and internal organs was found to be stained more strongly by aniline dyes in the middle than that found in the blood; and yet when cultivated in the blood serum and examined, the bacillus taken from the blood and that taken from the tissues did not differ in their manner of growth, thus showing that the two must be identical.

Thus, judging from the fact that when the contents of the glands and the blood taken from the internal organs and finger tips of the plague patient are cultivated in *agar-agar* the same species of bacillus is invariably obtained, I am led to believe firmly that that particular species of bacillus must have an intimate relation with the disease. With regard to the anatomical symptoms of the patients who succumbed, Prof. Aoyama will in due course give a minute report, but to give here the important changes, the most conspicuous are the swelling of the lymphatic glands, the enlargement of the spleen, while the connective tissue around the swollen lymph glands is oedematous, of a dark red colour, and exudes a thin, gelatinous secretion. The animals upon which I conducted experiments presented the same appearances, and in the site of inoculation a similar secretion was exuded as from the peri-glandular tissue of the human patients.

I shall next proceed to a brief descriptive report of the bacillus. The bacillus is discovered in the blood, lymphatic glands, spleen, and other internal organs of the plague patients, is rod-like in shape, and its two ends are somewhat blunted. It can be stained with the ordinary aniline dyes, the two ends being more easily stained than the middle part, especially in the case of bacilli obtained from the blood. It is provided with a capsule, which is distinctly seen at times, but not so at other times. The bacillus obtained from the spleen is stained best by methylene blue. Whether it is possible to apply Gram's method of staining has not yet been determined. The organism is very slow in motion, and, in the incubator, it grows even in the liquid *agar-agar*, where it brings about a slight turbidity. The bacillus is most prolific in its growth in blood serum at the normal temperature of the human body, and develops most luxuriantly after 24 to 48 hours. The culture has a gray colour slightly tinged with yellow. It does not liquify the blood serum. This organism grows well in *agar-agar*, and especially in *agar-agar* with glycerine. The colony of the bacillus presents a whitish gray colour, and when exposed to the direct rays of the sun emits a bluish hue. When examined under the microscope, it is circular, but the border of the colony is irregular. When the colony is yet in the first stage of development, the whole presents an appearance resembling spun glass, but as it grows on and some time elapses, the central portion forms itself into a thick layer. When a bit of this culture is taken and examined under the microscope after staining, several bacilli are found jointed, presenting an appearance as if the cylindrical bacilli were joined together; but when examined more closely there is no doubt as to the bacillus being rod shaped. In trying the cultivation by incision in *agar-agar* with gelatine (5/10), it was found that at normal temperatures the bacillus grows after one or two days in the direction of the incision, presenting a filamentous dust-like appearance. On the surface of the pabulum its growth made an appearance very rarely if at all. Now whether the bacillus can liquify the ordinary gelatine *agar-agar* could not be ascertained, as the heat of Hongkong did not allow the use of the ordinary gelatine *agar-agar*. The point shall be tested later. Culture on potato at normal temperatures did not succeed, though for ten days ample precaution was taken, but when the inoculated potato was placed in the incubator the bacillus grew slowly in one or two days, presenting a gray hue and also a dry appearance. The temperature needed for the growth of the bacillus on potato was found

to be from 37° C. Spore formation has not been observed.

Of the animals on which I conducted experiments, those that were susceptible of inoculation were mice, rats, guinea-pigs, and rabbits. When those animals were inoculated with the cultivated virus or with the blood, the contents of the lymphatic glands, a fragment of the internal organs, or the contents of the intestines of a plague patient, the animals, according to their size, contracted the symptoms of the disease in one or two days. Their eyes began to secrete tears, they became inactive, lost appetite, and crouched in a corner of the cage. Their temperature rose as high as 41.5° C., and after from two or five days from the time of the inoculation they manifested some spasmodic movements and then died. One thing should be noted in this connection, namely, that the animals experimented upon in Hongkong were all small, a guinea-pig weighed from 100 to 150 grammes and a rabbit from 200 to 250 grammes. Should an animal of larger size be experimented upon it may preserve its life for a longer period. On dissecting the animals subjected to experiment the site of inoculation presented a watery swelling, exuding a thin, reddish, gelatinous secretion. At the same time the liver was much enlarged and sometimes the lymphatic glands were found swollen. In the internal organs the existence of the bacillus was proved beyond dispute. In short the anatomical appearance of these animals resembled very much those found after death in cases of anthrax and malignant odema. Pigeons appear to be exempt from infection. On inoculation of a rat and a guinea pig with a pure culture, the same results were obtained, the animals died in one or two days and the bacillus was found in their internal organs.

Next I took some dust from an infected house and experimented upon the animals repeatedly, with the result that one or two died of tetanus, and only once a guinea pig developed the plague and died. The same form of bacillus as that found in the plague patients was discovered in the internal organs of the animal. This experiment, however, requires repetition. In Hongkong, I found mice and rats that had dropped down dead in plague-stricken houses, and I found in the internal organs of all of them the same form of bacilli.

I took the contents of the lymphatic glands abounding in the bacillus and smeared it on several sterilised cover glasses. A part I left in the room with a temperature of from 28 to 30° C. and exposed to the air, while the other I exposed directly to the sun. From these I inoculated culture-media every hour for the period of six days. I found that of those left exposed to the air those that were left so for a period varying from one to thirty-six hours began to grow after the lapse of two days, while those that were thus exposed for four days did not present a trace of growth even after one week from the time of inoculation. Those that were directly exposed to the sun were found to be entirely killed after an exposure of three or four hours. Experiments with the bacillus cultivated in the blood serum afforded the same result as that above described.

When the bacillus cultivated in a fluid medium was put into water and heated for 30 minutes at a temperature of 80° C. it was killed. It was also killed in a few minutes when heated at a temperature of 100° C.

I cultivated the organisms in a fluid medium and then placed them in the incubator for two or three days. When they had grown well I mixed with three cultivations carbolic acid to the strength of one-half per cent., three-quarters per cent., and one per cent. respectively, and left these cultivations in a room of normal temperature, after thorough admixture. Every hour I took a few drops of the mixture and, after transplanting them in fresh liquid agar-agar, placed them in the incubator. The results were as follows:—The cultivation with 0.5 and 0.75 per cent. of carbolic acid and left for one hour at the normal temperature of the

room exhibited a growth in the incubator after two days, while that containing 1 per cent. and left for one hour did not grow even after the lapse of one week. In the same mixture with 0.5 per cent. of carbolic acid the bacilli failed to grow even after one week when it was left in the room for above two hours. It is needless to say that when the percentage of the acid was greater the organisms did not grow at all.

With lime water used in the same way I obtained the following results. The liquid that held the bacilli in cultivation and that was mixed with 0.5 per cent. of lime water barely succeeded in growing when the duration of the exposure to the normal temperature of the room was two hours. With 1 per cent. of lime water no growth was made. Even when the percentage of lime water was 0.5 the organisms completely lost the power of growth when the mixture was left for three hours in the room.

The experiments with these two agents and also with others require to be prosecuted still further.

I shall next proceed to make some general observations on the disease. It is recorded in history how during the 14th century the plague raged in the two continents of Europe and Asia, and how innumerable human beings fell victims to its attack. Since then it has prevailed in various parts to a limited extent, but the prevalence gradually ceasing men came to think that the plague must have disappeared from the earth. Such, however, was not the case, for even to the present day it lay hidden in China and made its appearance year after year on a limited scale in the south of China and Yunnan. This year it appeared in Canton, then spread to Hongkong, and 75 to 80 per cent. of those who were infected died. We had the good fortune to meet with this opportunity and, with the aid of modern scientific methods, to carry on investigation into the cause of the disease that has hitherto been wrapped in darkness. The principal symptoms of the plague as observed by us are as follows:—After the incubation, varying from 3 to 5 days (in some cases much longer, even 8 days in one), high fever, and swelling of the lymphatic glands accompanied with pain take place, (the swelling taking place either simultaneously with fever, or after it). These swellings generally appear first in the femoral lymphatic glands, and subsequently spreads to those in the groin, the arm-pits, and the neck. The tongue becomes covered with a whitish gray or blackish fur, and the patient suffers also from severe headache, delirium, and, sometimes, vomiting and diarrhoea, which two latter symptoms occasionally accompany the disease in its severe form. The patients generally succumb after two or three days. When the patients are so fortunate as to fight successfully against the disease, the fever begins to abate after about a week and there is a gradual progress toward recovery. The glands commonly suppurate, thus protracting the illness. The disease affects both young and old of both sexes. In the blood of the plague patients the existence of the bacillus of the specified kind is almost constant though its numbers are liable to vary much. Out of the 30 patients that I examined I obtained positive results with 25 of them; but of the remaining five two were found on subsequent examination not to be plague patients. To ascertain the existence of the bacillus in the blood is extremely difficult at times, for we may sometimes detect only a few bacilli in several specimens. Consequently, if we trust to microscopic examination alone, and do not at the same time make cultivation experiments, it would be well-nigh impossible in many cases to state with confidence the existence or non-existence of the organisms. On the contrary, the bacilli are always found in large numbers in the lymph glands, in fact the quantity is as great as if they had been specially cultivated. The difficulty in this connexion is that it is extremely difficult to obtain the contents of the glands from a living animal. As to the question whether the examination of the blood furnishes a diagnostic test, I may answer that in eight or nine cases out of ten it may do so, only it

requires the highest bacteriological skill in the examiner.

Of the infectious diseases caused by bacilli, the existence of a micro-organism in the blood of human beings has been proved in the two cases of spleen fever and relapsing fever. (I do not include here the plasmodium found in the blood of malaria patients.) And now the existence of a bacillus of the undermentioned description has been newly discovered in the blood plague patients.

1.—This bacillus is only found in the blood, the lymph, and the internal organs of patients affected with the plague.

2.—In no other disease has this kind of bacillus ever been discovered.

3.—When the bacillus is inoculated in other animals appearances similar to those presented by human bodies are found after death.

From the foregoing statements it is sufficient to prove that the specified bacillus must be the cause of the plague and that this is an epidemic disease caused by micro-organisms. How the bacillus enters the human body must be next dealt with. With regard to this question, I should say that there are three ways of entry, respiration, open wounds, and digestive organs. Instances of the first two have been frequently observed, though this point requires further elucidation; but of the entry of the virus through the digestive organs no example has yet been seen. Still, judging from the facts that the bacilli were found in the intestines of the patients and also that the food experiments carried out upon animals gave positive results, the digestive organs must be considered as one of the modes of entry.

With a few exceptions, the plague patients in Hongkong were Chinese, especially those in the Chinese colony at Tai-ping-shan. It is said that the dust that has been left unremoved for more than ten years in their dwellings accumulates to a depth of above a foot. The houses are indescribably filthy and abominable and are quite unfit for human habitation. Any one who visits the place can not but think it the nursery of the plague.

How to cope with the disease is a most important point to consider. As precautions, we ought to observe the ordinary sanitary rules, must have efficacious sewers, a supply of pure water, and clean dwellings and streets. When the disease breaks out the patients must be rigidly isolated, the furniture of the infected houses must be thoroughly disinfected with carbolic acid or lime water of 2 per cent. strength before being removed elsewhere, while clothing must be placed in steam disinfecting apparatus and heated and kept for an hour at a temperature of 100° C. Should the suitable implements not be available then the clothing must be exposed to the direct rays of the sun for several hours. Inexpensive articles had better be burnt. After the foregoing precautions have been taken the floors and walls of the rooms must further be cleaned with lime water or carbolic acid.

The excreta of the patients must be thoroughly disinfected by mixing with lime water, while the bodies of the dead must either be cremated after lime water has been applied or must be buried at least 3 metres deep. The bodies of mice or rats that have dropped dead in any house must be burnt or buried.

One thing that should be noted in this connexion is that the patients must be isolated from healthy persons for at least a month after recovery, for even in persons who are apparently restored to normal health the bacillus is liable to be detected for some time (above three weeks) in blood and lymph.

As for individual precautions, we should keep aloof from the patients and from the infected houses, and should be careful about food and drink. Whether the plague can be warded off by artificial inoculation is a matter requiring investigation. The statements given above are confined simply to the salient points in the matter, but I hope after further investigations to submit a more minute report.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

THE FIRST VICTORY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—No foreign resident of Tokyo could have failed to be touched by the ardent patriotic joy exhibited in the streets so soon as the extras containing an account of the Japanese naval victory near A-san circulated the welcome news. I happened to be passing through a number of the larger thoroughfares in the course of Saturday afternoon and experienced a sympathetic thrill at the sight of the popular joy. Even staid citizens joined in the shout of *Nippon Teikoku Bannai*; hats were tossed up in the air, and students were simply wild with glee, several of them in the little park at one side of Kudan Hill performing an extemporary war-dance, to the unbounded applause of a huge crowd of spectators. Yet everything was orderly and as quiet as might be. The Chinese in Tsukiji and elsewhere kept themselves well out of sight, though they need not have feared molestation. Irrespective of the facts of the case, one can not help wishing this country, the most civilised and Europeanised nation of Asia, a continuance of the success thus inaugurated.

Yours, etc.,

Tokyo, July 29th, 1894.

W.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is amusing to note how some of the newspaper writers here and in China are working themselves into a white heat over the doings of the selfish Japanese; and in these sultry dog-days too, when, with the thermometer at 100°, all of us are red hot anyhow. One might think from the virtuous sounding prattle of these knights of the quill, that they are quite ignorant of what our own western nations have done and are daily doing. Look at America:—what "sweetness and light" in her treatment of the red man. Take England:—does not her history during the past 150 years present a record of Christian charity and love? With what a golden hand, forged of material chopped in solid chunks out of "the Golden Rule" does she girdle the world. Do we blame England for this? Not I. More power to her elbow! Her actions though based on selfishness have made for good and the right always. For we live in a world in which the condition of all life from man to mosquito, is still

The good old rule, the simple plan,
That they may take who have the power
And they may keep who can.

So let us have no twaddle about Japan's action in Korea. An end to hypocritical rot! She has as much right there as England has in Egypt.

Japan represents progress along the right lines in the East. China is the personification of inert, contented ignorance, and of superstitious aversion to every new thing. China is the owl of the Orient, that sits blinking at the sun, praying for darkness. No wonder that the absurd, mouldy old owl receives an occasional prod, now from England, now from France, now from Japan.

As to what Japan may or may not gain by her present action, that is a different question, on which the opinion of not one of us in a hundred is worth two straws.

Yours truly,

ZUYDER ZEE.

Yokohama, July 28th, 1894.

CONTRACT V. PROFITS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I beg to call to the attention of your readers a phase of Japanese hotel-keeping recently brought to my notice, in the belief that publicity is the only cure for such a state of affairs.

About June 15th, two American ladies with their guide came to the Nikko Hotel, Nikko, for a short stay, but meeting there some friends, decided to take a cottage for two or three weeks. Both the ladies in person and their guide made a definite oral agreement with the hotel-manager by which they were to have a suite in one of the adjoining cottages for two weeks, commencing June 26th. The rooms were taken absolutely from that date and the price agreed upon. Feeling perfectly secure of their accommodation, they left for Tokyo to attend the fête of the opening of the River Sumida on the 21st instant, and remained in town several days, meanwhile notifying the manager by letter of their intended return to Nikko before the 26th. From the

terms of this latter the manager could certainly have held them liable. They returned on the afternoon of the 26th, and were informed by the manager that their rooms were then occupied by three ladies who had taken them with the understanding that they should vacate them on that date. Whereupon our two ladies waited for this to be done, meanwhile contenting themselves with inferior accommodation at the back of the house. The three ladies in possession, who I regret to say were also Americans, promptly declined to move and threatened that, if forced to do so, they would go to a rival hotel. These ladies were members of a party which included a gentleman of official position, whereas our two ladies had returned to Nikko, without their guide and alone. When the latter, after three days of waiting, demanded their rooms and taxed the manager with not fulfilling his contract, he calmly answered that if he turned out the present occupants he would lose three guests at least and only gain two. There did not seem to be the slightest idea on his part that, as a hotel manager, he could have any other standard of conduct than the ratio of profits, and apparently he had no conception of the obligation of contracts. Of course, as to the new-comers and their successful stratagem of jingling the money-bag close to the ears of cupidity, the less said, the better; no gentleman with knowledge of the facts but would at once have yielded possession, but these amiable little divergencies from the male standard of ethics are not to be held too strictly against the fairer sex. I may say in passing, that the leader of the usurping triumvirate was a middle-aged lady, all gray hair, smiles, and benignity. In one point, however, they deserved our admiration, if not for the position they had assumed, at least for their adroitness in maintaining it. For never did feminine diplomacy attain a more artistic finish than in the attitude of almost obtrusive cordiality adopted in public by the benevolent lady toward the unfortunate victims of their wiles, which itself would have placed the recipients in a most ungracious light if the latter had pressed their just claim to its lawful conclusion, while, at the same time, it was circuitously brought to the attention of the manager that the loss of their patronage might also involve that of the official gentleman before mentioned.

But although these sidelights on diplomacy may amuse us, the bulk of the censure should fall on the manager, who was the real culprit. May I ask whether all the inn-keepers of Japan feel free to disregard their contracts whenever it is to their pecuniary interest to do so, or is this sort of annoyances more apt to happen to ladies travelling alone? In either case, disapproval of such conduct cannot be too strongly or publicly expressed.

GEORGE D. MUMFORD.

July 29th, 1894.

IN THE INTERESTS OF VERITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the July number of the *Arena*, Boston, the editor, B. O. Flower, has an article entitled "Justice for Japan," in which are some statements that are quite new to me, and regarding the truth of which I am very sceptical.

My impression is that the editor has drawn his conclusions from sources that are very much prejudiced. However, I believe that he will not hesitate to correct any of the statements contained in the article, if proof can be furnished that they are wrong, as the *Arena* is undoubtedly a great journal, and the editor is both fair and liberal.

Below I give a few extracts from the article with the names of the authors of the quotations used by Mr. Flower.

After speaking about the Treaty and the conditions under which it was made with the U.S., the editor quotes Mr. Hirai "an eminent Japanese scholar," as follows:—"It is also stipulated that either of the contracting parties to this treaty, on giving one year's previous notice to the other, may demand a revision thereof, on or after the first of July, 1872. Therefore, in 1872 our government demanded a revision; and since then we have been constantly requesting it, but foreign governments have simply ignored, making many excuses." Continuing, he next quotes the same gentleman as saying, "We have no judicial power over foreigners in Japan, and as the natural consequence we are receiving injuries, legal and moral, the accounts of which are seen constantly in our native papers. As the western people live far from us, they do not know the exact circumstances. . . . If you closely examine with your unbiased mind that injuries we receive you will be astonished. Among many kinds of wrongs there are some which were utterly unknown before and are entirely

new to us heathen, none of whom will dare to speak of them even in private conversation."

Next, Mr. Flower condenses several cases from reports furnished by Mrs. A. E. Cheney to show how cruelly Japan suffers under Consular jurisdiction. 1. An Englishman in the seventies imported opium in direct violation of the treaty stipulations with Great Britain, but as an English officer named Wilkinson ruled that the opium might be imported provided the duty was paid, the case was dropped and the English government evaded the question. 2. "One night in 1892 an English vessel disregarding the marine law, sailed forth without ship lights. It ran into a new Japanese man-of-war which was entering the Inland Sea. The latter vessel sank almost immediately, most of her crew being drowned. The captain with difficulty saved himself, by means of a rope thrown him from the English vessel. He informed the ship's officers that he was the captain of the sunken man-of-war, whereupon, instead of receiving kindness, he was placed in the third cabin and brutally neglected. Japan brought a suit with the usual result—she lost her case." I suppose that this is an account of the *Chishima-Ravenna* affair, although it is new to me.

The third case is that of band of sailors entering bath-houses and outraging women, which, says Mrs. Cheney, is not uncommon.

The fourth and last instance cited declares that an American procuress came to Japan, and one by one the fairest daughters in many of the most highly respectable families disappeared, until about fifty girls were taken away, when evidence was procured abundantly sufficient to condemn the woman; but she "has lived safely in Japan for five years," and from the tone of the article I should judge that Mrs. Cheney thinks that the said woman stills lives in Yokohama. Mr. Flower says that there is no question about the truthfulness of the cases cited above.

I hope, however, there is a great deal of doubt; not so much about the fact whether the things ever happened or not, although I hope that they did not but the charge of official connivance is one that I do not wish to believe. The remainder of the article is quite vigorous, as might be imagined from the above premises.

In the closing page the writer represents Japan as a country having compulsory education, speaks of the great advance made in the last few years, and makes a strong appeal to the New World to recognize the rights and desires of Japan without delay. I hope that you will find space for a little criticism of this article, especially the part relating to the fact that Japan has waited since 1872 for the U.S., and I suppose England also, to revise the treaties or give their consent to revision.

Begging to be excused for trespassing without permission, I am,

Yours most respectfully,

U. G. MURPHY.

92, Minami Buhei Cho, Nagoya,
July 23, 1894.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your paper of the 25th July, I find a notice about a farewell banquet given to "Mr. Seibel, a German instructor in the Military College." May I be allowed to tell you that there is no Mr. Seibel in the Japanese service? The gentleman in question is a high officer of the German General Staff, Major Baron von Gruntschreiber. This gentleman has not only been "instructor" in the Military College, but he held the very important position of adviser to the War Department, and the services rendered by him in this position are highly appreciated by the Government of this country.

Since you are always very careful in pointing out the merits of any Englishman in the Japanese service, I think you would not have had too much difficulty in picking up the true name of a German gentleman who held such a prominent position as Major Baron von Gruntschreiber did.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

L. L.

Tokyo, July 28th, 1894.

The wound made by the removal of the tumour from the German Emperor's cheek is said to be healing in a perfectly satisfactory manner. Remembering the disease of which his father died, and how often it is hereditary, there was more grounds for anxiety in his case than in that of most people troubled in the same way. That anxiety is now relieved, as it is very improbable that the wound caused by its extraction would have healed so easily if there were anything "malignant" in the growth which has been dis-

THE YOKOHAMA ENGINE AND IRON WORKS, LIMITED.

The adjourned annual general meeting of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works, Limited, was held on Wednesday afternoon in Kiel's Building. There were present Messrs. J. F. Lowder (in the Chair), J. Rickett, J. Dodds, C. Giussani, C. B. Bernard, W. R. Bennett, and G. C. Charlesworth (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN announced that the meeting had been adjourned in consequence of a quorum not being in attendance the day before. If their rules had required a quorum at an adjourned meeting, then again that day they would have been unable to do any business, but fortunately a quorum was not necessary at this meeting. The report and accounts of the Directors for the past year, he suggested, should be taken as read. They were now open for discussion or to be otherwise dealt with.

Mr. GIUSSANI proposed, and Mr. J. RICKETT seconded, the adoption of the report accounts.—Carried.

REPORT.

Annexed hereto is a statement of Accounts, as shown by the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, duly audited, for the year ended the 31st May, 1894.

The debit balance of Profit and Loss on the 31st May, 1893, was \$16,995.75
The debit balance of Profit and Loss on the 31st May, 1894 ... 16,142.84

Showing a reduction during the year of ... \$ 852.91

The Liabilities of the Company on 31st May, 1893, were ... \$12,174.75

The Liabilities of the Company on 31st May, 1894 ... 42,559.43

Showing a reduction during the year of ... \$10,515.52

It will also be seen that there has been paid for interest during the past year a sum of ... 3,313.70

Giving a total of ... \$26,742.51

These figures are extracted for the purpose of showing at a glance what would have been the net profits divisible among the shareholders of the Company, but for its indebtedness to the New Oriental Bank Corporation, and also the steady if slow progress made towards the liquidation of that indebtedness.

Your Directors offered to compromise this debt by a cash payment of \$25,000; but the offer was rejected by the Liquidator of the Bank, and they have therefore no alternative but to go patiently on satisfying liabilities out of earnings until the former are extinguished. They regret again to have to report that their efforts to expedite the accomplishment of that object by a sale of the Kobe property have not yet met with success.

In accordance with the Articles of Association, Messrs. Johnstone and Lowder retire from the Board of Directors by rotation, but they offer themselves for re-election.

Messrs. Keil and Fraser also retire, but are eligible for re-election as Auditors.

J. F. LOWDER, } Directors.
J. DODDS, }

Yokohama, 12th July, 1894.

BALANCE SHEET—MAY 31ST, 1894.

Dr.
To Capital, 1,500 Shares @ \$100 ... \$150,000.00
To New Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited ... 49,559.15
To Wages for May, paid in June ... 279.34
To Directors' and Auditors' fees ... 600.00

By Cash in hand ... \$14,038.57

By Property, Yokohama and Kobe ... 57,289.40

By Working Plant ... 49,518.56

By Stock as per inventory ... 49,945.29

By Bills Receivable ... 3,107.38

By Insurance, unexpired policies ... 581.89

By Profit and Loss, Balance ... 26,142.84

By Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ... 3,805.61

\$174,038.57

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—MAY 31ST, 1894.

Dr.
To Balance ... \$ 18,956.73

To Bad and disputed debts written off ... 75.80

To Wages and Working Expenses ... 28,804.67

To Depreciation, Plant, Tools, &c. ... 3,630.10

To Depreciation, Buildings ... 900.00

To Fire Insurance ... 1,015.80

To Interest ... 3,313.10

To Directors' and Auditors' fees ... 1,500.00

To Kobe Branch ... 475.77

\$ 47,379.27

June 1st, 1894.

To Balance Brought down ... \$ 16,142.84

By Transfer Fees ... 7.00

By Gross Earnings, year ended May 31st, 1893 ... 40,949.03

By Rent Account ... 187.40

By Balance Carried down ... 16,142.84

\$ 57,379.27

E. & O. E.

G. CHARLESWORTH, Secretary.

We have examined the foregoing accounts, and compared them with the books and vouchers of the Company, and find them to be correct.

D. FRASER, } Auditors.
O. KEIL, }

Yokohama, July 9th, 1894.

The CHAIRMAN—There is one further piece of business before us, and that is the re-election of

Directors. Mr. Johnstone and myself retire, but offer ourselves for re-election. I may say that it occurred to me yesterday to make a suggestion from the Chair, that as the present state of the Company's affairs were such as they are, three Directors were quite sufficient, and that therefore there was no necessity to re-elect the retiring Directors; or, if it was considered necessary to elect them, to move that the number of Directors be hereafter fixed at three instead of five. I may also mention that a gentleman was present yesterday with a motion of a like nature, which he would have presented to the meeting. Since then, however, I have taken the opportunity to consult our rules, and I find that such a motion would not have been in order. Unless notice of the business to be brought before the meeting in previously given, to bring forward a motion of such a nature unannounced would be out of order. Now, if it is considered necessary to reduce the number of our Directors' notice must be given of the motion and it can be brought forward at a special shareholders' meeting, or it can be brought forward at our next meeting if duly given notice of. I have made these remarks with no intention to evade discussion, but rather to explain the situation and thus prevent useless discussion. I think, therefore, that it will be better to re-elect the retiring Directors, to-day; even if not re-elected they must still continue on the board, there having been no other nominations. As it is customary to re-elect the retiring Directors, I shall be glad of some one will move, *pro forma*, the re-election of the retiring Directors of your Board.

Mr. GIUSSANI proposed the re-election of the retiring Directors, Messrs. Johnstone and Lowder.

There being no objection, the motion was declared carried.

Mr. RICKETT asked if there was any rule as to the number of Directors necessary; he had forgotten the rules for the moment.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, there are two rules. Rule 68 refers to the election of Directors, while Rule 69 says the maximum number may be seven and the minimum five; four to form a quorum.

Mr. DODDS—And if any reduction in the number is deemed necessary then due notice must be given before the calling of a meeting of shareholders.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes.

Mr. RICKETT said that there was one objection to reducing the number of Directors. It was found very difficult to form a quorum sometimes when five Directors were on the Board; if the number was reduced to three, he feared that very often two might meet and the third would have another engagement. Otherwise he would give the proposal his support.

Mr. GIUSSANI said he should support such a proposition merely on the question of saving expense.

The CHAIRMAN—If any such motion is brought forward I can assure you that, personally, my sympathies will be with it. If the number is reduced to three, then two will form a quorum—the rule would be altered in that respect. Besides, it is the duty of Directors to meet and transact the business with which they are entrusted by shareholders.

M. DODDS inquired how long a notice was required of an alteration in the Rules.

The CHAIRMAN—Twenty-one days. You see such a motion would naturally be very important, and therefore due notice should be given to shareholders so that all that can be said for and against it on either side, may be said. In regard to the matter of expense, that can be easily achieved, it is simply not to vote any remuneration to your Directors.—(Laughter.)

The meeting then separated.

MESSRS. LANGFELDT AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in Messrs. Langfeldt and Company, Limited, was held on Monday afternoon in Keil's Building, Main Street. There were present, Messrs. O. Keil (in the Chair), J. F. Lowder, A. Langfeldt, H. Grauert, T. Meyerdirks, A. Egli, C. Weinberger, and J. Feicke (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said that as the report and accounts had been in the hands of shareholders for a week past, he had no doubt that the figures were familiar to all present. He would therefore ask one of the shareholders to propose the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. A. LANGFELDT moved that the report and accounts be taken as read and adopted.

Mr. GRAUERT seconded.

The CHAIRMAN—Does that include the declaration of a dividend of 8 per cent.

Mr. LANGFELDT—Yes, that is included. The motion was then carried.

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities, and the Profit and Loss Account for the half year ended the 30th June, 1894, accompany this Report.

The Net profit for the half year, including balance brought forward from the 31st December, 1893, and after providing for General Expenses, Directors' and Auditor's fees, Interest, Depreciation, and Losses, amounts to ... \$8,620.66

which it is proposed to apply as follows:—

In payment of a Dividend of 16 per cent.

per annum ... \$8,000.00

Balance to be carried to new account ... \$ 620.66

\$8,620.66

Mr. Thos. S. Baker, having returned to Yokohama, has resumed the office of Auditor at the invitation of the Directors.

According to Article 85 of the Articles of Association the Amount of the Directors' Fees for the year ending June 30th, 1895, will have to be settled at this meeting.

O. KEIL, } Directors.
J. F. LOWDER, }

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON JUNE 30TH, 1894.

ASSETS.
Stock of Merchandise, Ship Chandlery, and Coal ... \$ 71,318.26
Swimming goods ... 28,750.80
Plant, Fixtures, and Furniture ... 7,000.00
Cash in hand ... 2,355.70
Fire Insurance Policies ... 307.73
Sundry Debtors ... 24,870.45
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ... 2,747.48

\$143,081.03

LIABILITIES.

Capital, 1,000 Shares @ \$100 ... \$100,000.00

Sundry local Creditors ... 5,874.57

Bills payable (to Bank) for swimming goods ... 28,750.80

\$134,625.37

\$8,455.66

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT—JUNE 30TH, 1894.

Dr.

To General Expenses ... \$ 7,311.60

To Rent ... 2,451.00

To Fire Insurance ... 306.38

To Interest ... 306.65

To Depreciation of Plant, Fixtures, &c. ... 475.36

To Directors' Fees ... 550.00

To Auditor's Fees ... 150.00

To Balance available for division ... \$8,620.66

to be dealt with as follows:—

Dividend at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum ... \$8,000.00

Carried forward to new Account ... \$ 620.66

\$8,620.66

\$19,911.67

Jan. 1.—By Balance Cr. ... \$ 2,199.49

June 30.—By Gross Profit on trade ... 18,770.18

By Share transfer fees ... 2.00

\$19,911.67

1894.

July 1.—By Balance ... \$ 620.66

Yokohama, July 30th, 1894.

O. KEIL, } Directors.
J. F. LOWDER, }

J. FRICKER, Secretary.

I have examined the foregoing accounts and compared them with the vouchers of the Company, and certify them to be correct.

T. S. BAKER, Auditor.

Yokohama, July 23rd, 1894.

The CHAIRMAN—Well, gentlemen, I have little to say to-day. Thanks to the efficiency and zeal of your employés, we have not only been able to make ends meet, but have declared a dividend. I can promise for the future that our prospects are very good, and we may look forward to as favourable a half-year ending in December as the passed has been, and I hope that each successive half-year will be as good. Indeed, I cannot see why we should not hold the hope with confidence. Since we have got down to the lowest point in exchange, I think that we need have no further fear of those terrible changes up and down which we experienced since two years ago, and therefore it is easier to foresee what to do to be able to calculate a profitable outcome of our transactions. Two years ago, it was all a matter of chance, and I can tell you that it was simply good luck that enabled us to declare a dividend at all then. There is, therefore, every hope of a prosperous future before us. The other business before us to-day is the settling of the amount of Directors' fees for the year, from now till June, 1895.

Mr. GRAUERT proposed that the Directors' fees be the same as in the previous year.

Mr. LANGFELDT seconded.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN said the fees were \$1,100 per annum.

Mr. LANGFELDT proposed a vote of thanks to the managing and other directors.

Mr. WEINBERGER seconded.—Carried.

The CHAIRMAN in acknowledging the compliment expressed the pleasure he felt at that mark of confidence. He could assure shareholders that their directors had always done the best they could, and he hoped they would continue to do so. The dividend warrants were ready that day.

WHY IS GOLD SCARCE?

The following paper was read before the Tokyo Economic Association at the occasion of its recent dinner in Fujimi Ken, by Mr. J. O. Spencer, A.M., Ph.D., Instructor of Political Science and Political Economy in the Tokyo Anglo-Japanese College, Aoyama, Tokyo. Publication was requested by members of the Association and others.

I have been honoured by your officers with an invitation to address your body for a few moments this evening on a subject that is to-day attracting more attention than any other, and the answer to which is fraught with fateful consequences to uncounted millions of our fellow human beings now on the earth, and also to millions yet unborn; to those in the full noonday of nineteenth century civilization as well as to those who are just struggling from African jungles to the first faint rays of something better than they have hitherto known. It affects the prince and the pauper, the millionaire and the daily labourer, the artist, the teacher, the philanthropist, and in short, men in every walk of life and in every land under the sun. I have no apology therefore, Honorable President and gentlemen, for offering my little contribution to this great problem.

And now to answer our question, we may say that gold is scarce because its supply is naturally very limited. But this does not help us much. It is equivalent to saying that it is scarce because there is not plenty of it, a statement that few will deny and which indicates absolutely no progress.

Before proceeding to the general discussion, we will restate what is commonly known as Gresham's Law, with certain modifications (made by an economist whose name we do not recall) necessary to make it scientifically correct. That law as usually stated is, "The cheaper will drive out the dearer money." This is not exactly true, for two metals of unequal value may circulate side by side, or coins of the same metal but of different weight and fineness may circulate together, so long as the

full monetary needs of the community demand both the more and less valuable coins. It is only when there is a resort to withdrawal of coin for export or hoarding that so-called "picking" takes place to any great extent. This circulation of the cheaper and dearer metal side by side is taking place to-day in the United States. Of course gold is flying away, but many causes are operating to produce that result.

When we say "Silver is cheap" we generally mean that silver as compared with gold is cheap in terms of gold. It is just as true to say that gold is dear in terms of silver, and before we shall have finished we hope to prove that gold is not only dear as compared with silver, but is dear as compared with commodities in general. It becomes then, of considerable importance to determine whether gold has risen or whether silver has fallen, or, as is very probably the case, both these things have happened at once.

The most convenient, and, on the whole, the most reliable test is to compare the prices of domestic manufacture in gold-using countries, with the same sort of manufactures in silver-using countries. Just now we have the very remarkable phenomenon of a general fall in prices in gold-using countries, while prices in silver-using countries are not generally lower, but are probably a little higher than heretofore. There are some exceptions to this generalization, owing to local or transient causes, but one of the most remarkable facts of modern times is the continued fall in prices, as measured by gold, for the past twenty years, and the movement is probably not yet ended.

Forty products of general consumption were found to have fallen in their gold prices in almost the same ratio that silver has fallen in its gold price. This is partly accounted for by cheapened processes of manufacture, but these cheapened processes were being developed for half a century before the fall in prices began. The fall in prices dates almost exactly from the act of Germany in throwing out silver.

(Charts Nos. 1 and 2, showing the fall in price of silver, and the corresponding fall in gold price of three typical commodities in the United States:—Maize, Wheat, and Cotton. The first is largely used for food of animals, and its price practically determines the price of beef and pork. The next is the standard bread-stuff, and in a great measure determines the cost of living, though less so than formerly. The last is king in the manufacture of common fabrics and to a great degree determines the cost of clothing.)

There is no more intricate or profitable economic study now pending, than this very one of general average prices in gold and silver-using countries. Japan is very favourably situated for a careful and accurate application of these facts and figures. One reason for this favourable situation is that Japan is practically self-supporting so far as food products are concerned, and there is almost no immigration to affect the question, while emigration has not, as yet, reached large proportions. Moreover Japan is almost exclusively a silver-using country. But this much aside. I cannot refrain from expressing the hope that this department of statistics will be investigated and the results given to the world.

You are all perfectly familiar with the silver movement and the general scramble for gold which began early in the seventies. It is an old and a dreary tale, and as one nation of Europe after another unloaded its silver and demanded gold the purchasing power of that metal rose higher. In this it was only following the law of supply and demand. If there had been no other demand for gold, this alone would have brought about a very decided advance in its price, but of late large demands have been made by all the nations of Europe for gold to lock up in the military chests. It is understood, as Mr. Goschen, late Chancellor of the Exchequer in England, remarked, that the next war will be commercial as well as military, and so each nation is providing gold reserves of enormous sums, as well as war ships and military defences. This gold has been drawn from China, Japan, and the United States. It is not definitely known how much has thus been absorbed, but Dr. Eduard Suess in his recent work "The Future of Silver," estimates this sum at \$600,000,000, or about one-fifth of the entire gold stock of the world. Such is the insane scramble for gold to settle some frontier question, or to define some boundary.

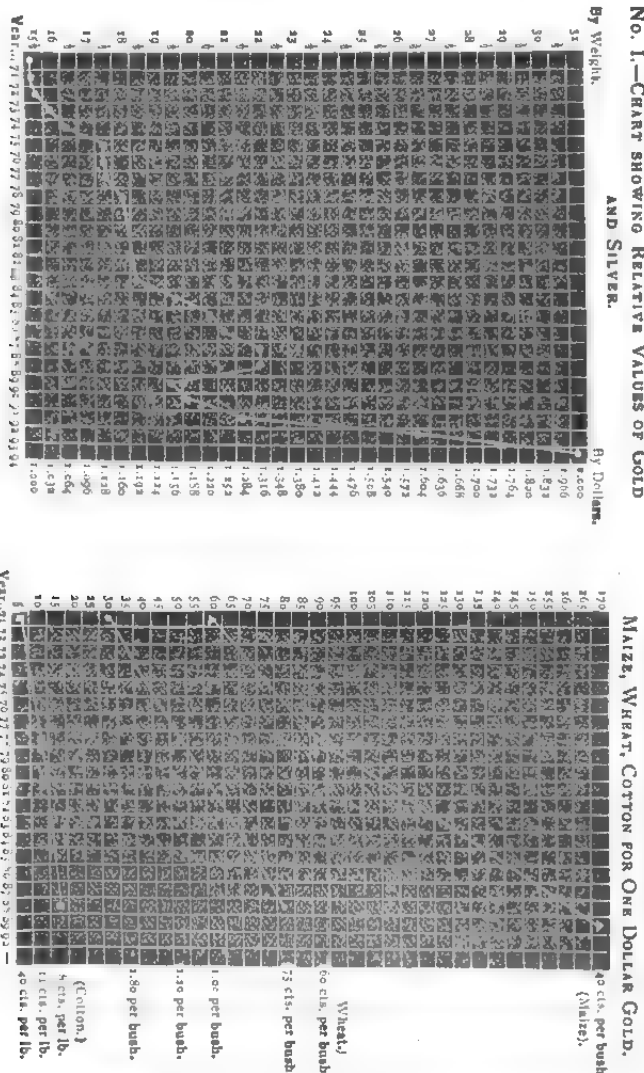
Another remarkable fact is the increased demand for gold in the arts. One rather modern use of the precious metal is in dentistry, where several millions of dollars are annually used and permanently absorbed, as it all sooner or later finds its way to the grave. The industrial use of gold may be classified as follows:—

I. That which is permanently absorbed and cannot be returned to monetary use. For example the gold used in dentistry, fine wall papers and other mural decorations, plating and gilding of picture frames, books, jewellery, table ware, pottery, &c.

II. That which by a greater or less crisis might be largely called back to monetary uses, for example, rings, pins, and other solid jewelry, watches and solid plate. Soetbeer, the great German authority on this subject, estimates the total industrial use of gold at the entire current product of the mines for the past ten years. That is to say, no gold has been added to the world's stock of money for ten years, but on the other hand the yellow money has been diminished by abrasion of coins, by hoarding, and by accident. In 1891 Mr. Goschen of England called for \$2,000,000 to recoin worn Victorians. The loss from this cause is about \$2,000,000, per annum, a large sum to be permanently and annually lost. Limits of time prevent our going farther on this line at present.

Monometallists and bi-metallists of all shades of opinion are agreed that the growth of population, the increase of industry, the extension of commerce to new lands, and the opening of Oriental nations all unite in demanding a gradually expanding volume of money. All are equally agreed that the full measure of this expansion is not required, in coin, as bank cheques, drafts and other forms of credit in part take the place of metal money or its equivalent. But it is to be noted that instruments of credit cannot wholly take the place of coin. The use of credit is not expanding to any great degree, as shown by the London Clearing House; for in 1870 it cleared 6,077,000,000 sterling and in 1887 it was almost the same figure. For this reason, among others, it is said by one that the demonization of the white metal is "Much the most flagrant and disastrous rupture of natural law ever committed by the action of states, not excepting any legislation in the history of mercantilism."

In fact if the instruments of credit are used in an excessive degree without a coin backing, the perils of crises are greatly increased. At



Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	630 to 630
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Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	—
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Kakadas—No. 1.....	630 to 640
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Kakadas—No. 100.....	—

Export Raw Silk Tables to 3rd Aug., 1894—	Month 1894-1895	1893-94	1892-93
Kanagawa.....	1,630	811	1,762
Aomori.....	1,589	510	1,347
Total.....	3,219	1,321	3,109
Settlements and Direct.....	4,300	1,700	4,950
Stock, 3rd Aug.....	7,800	4,600	3,200
Available supplies to date 12,100	6,300	7,450	

WASTE SILK.

Settlements for the week are 353 piculs, divided thus: Cocoons, 17 piculs; Noshi, 191 piculs; Kibiso, 145 piculs. No direct export this week.

Supplies are coming in freely and when added to the old stock give, as present supplies on the market, 13,500 piculs; for which there seems to be very little demand. Dealers report that the native silk spinners are paying much better prices for fibre than shippers offer, and are making the attempt to hold the market firm in consequence. Whether they will succeed in this for very long, is open to question.

The French mail *Ozma*, 21st ultimo, had 82 bales for Europe and the present export figures are 1,308 piculs, against 160 piculs last year and 1,232 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Cocoons.—Stock has doubled during the interval, but no business has as yet transpired. Holders stand to their guns but will have to reduce their prices before shippers operate. There have been some small purchases of *Kusumai*, old fibre, at \$7.

Noshi.—Very little enquiry for new *Yashu*. Further purchases have been made in old fibre at from \$45 to \$60 per picul.

Kibiso.—A fair trade has been doing in good quality *Filature*, prices ranging from \$103 to \$108. One purchase of common *Hachoji* noted at \$23.

Mawata and *Sundries*.—Nothing done.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good.....	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium.....	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good.....	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium.....	—
Noshi-ito—Ushu, Good to Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Jashu, Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Jashu, Good.....	70 to 75
Noshi-ito—Jashu, Ordinary.....	50 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected.....	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds.....	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best.....	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best.....	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds.....	—
Kibiso—Jashu, Good to Fair.....	—
Kibiso—Jashu, Middling to Common.....	—
Kibiso—Hachoji, Good.....	—
Kibiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low.....	—
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common.....	—
Mawata—Good to Best.....	—

Export Table Waste Silk to 3rd Aug., 1894—	Month 1894-95	1893-94	1892-93
Waste Silk.....	1,308	160	1,232
Pierced Cocoons.....	—	—	—
Settlements and Direct.....	1,750	300	600
Stock, 3rd Aug.....	13,500	7,400	6,000
Available supplies to date 13,350	7,900	6,600	

Exchange has weakened a point and stands at the following rates, looking steady:—LONDON, 4m/s. Credits, 2/1½; Documents, 2/1½; 6m/s. Credits, 2/1½. NEW YORK, 30d/s. U.S. \$52; 4m/s. U.S. \$52½. PARIS, or LYONS, 4m/s. fcs. 2.69; 6m/s. fcs. 2.70.

Estimated Silk Stock, 3rd Aug., 1894:—	RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks.....	50	Cocoons.....	600	
Filatures.....	5,475	Noshi-ito.....	6,175	
Re-reels.....	1,630	Kibiso.....	6,035	
Kakada.....	625	Mawata.....	100	
Oshu.....	5	Sundries.....	190	
Taynam Kinds.....	15			
Total piculs.....	7,800	Total piculs.....	12,600	

TEA.

A fair amount of daily business at unchanged rates. The principal demand has been for Common to Fine Grades, and of Choice there is now practically no stock. Total settlements to date fall behind last season about 8,000 piculs. Third crop is now on the market, but tasters do not admire the quality.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICUL.
Choicest.....	\$30 to 33
Choice.....	27 to 29
Fine.....	24 to 26
Good Medium.....	21 to 23
Medium.....	17 to 19
Good Common.....	15 to 16
Common.....	13 to 14
	11 to 12

EXCHANGE.

Though exchange has weakened a point, rates close steady and firm.

Sterling—Bank T.T.....	2/05
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand.....	2/1
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight.....	2/1½
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight.....	2/1½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight.....	2/1½
On Paris—Bank sight.....	2/62
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight.....	2/69
On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	1/10 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight.....	1/10 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight.....	73½
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight.....	74½
On India—Bank sight.....	194
On India—Private 30 days' sight.....	197
On America—Bank Bills on demand.....	50½
On America—Private 30 days' sight.....	52
On America—Private 4 months' sight.....	52½
On Germany—Bank sight.....	2/12
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight.....	2/10
Bar Silver (London).....	28½

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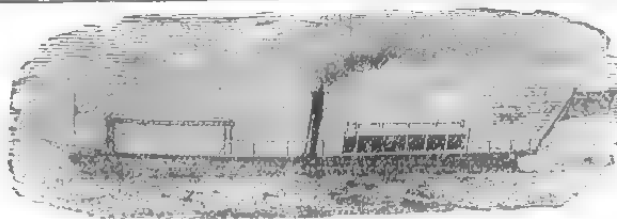
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No. 6.]

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, AUGUST 11TH, 1894.

月三年五十二陰明
可照舊通日十三

Vol. XXII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"PAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 11TH, 1894.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE plague is now almost stamped out of Hongkong.

DAIKAN-ZAKA, or Hegt's Hill, is being widened half way up.

H.M.S. *Redpole* has returned from her cruise in the Behring Sea.

THE value of salt obtained in Japan during 1893 is set down at yen 3,584,093.

H.I.H. THE CROWN PRINCE will return to the Capital from Numazu about the 14th inst.

THE Chinese exodus from Yokohama continues; over a thousand have left during the week.

THE ravages of dysentery in Kagoshima, Kumamoto, and Nagasaki are increasing in severity.

THE progress of reform in the Korean internal government is said to be progressing favourably.

MR. KURINO, the newly appointed Minister to the United States, left for his post on Tuesday.

IT is stated that the Fifteenth National Bank has decided to contribute yen 1,500,000 towards the military chest.

THE merchants and bankers of Yokohama have decided to strongly advise their Chinese em-

ployees to comply with the terms of the recent Imperial Ordinance and to register themselves.

FOUR houses were destroyed by fire in Isesaki-cho on Monday night. An overturned lamp was the cause of the outbreak.

A JAPANESE *belle* was knocked down by a train near Uyeno on the evening of the 6th inst. His feet were badly crushed.

THE B division yacht *Daisy* placed another win to her credit on Saturday, taking the trophy presented by Mr. Muraour.

H.I.H. Prince Kanin Kotohito, an Ensign of Cavalry, has been appointed an Instructor in the Military Riding School.

THE wife and daughters of the late Kim-Ok-kyun were lately removed from prison, where they have been kept for a long time.

AN attempt at double suicide was made in Yokohama on the 6th inst. The parties were very young and are expected to recover.

MR. MUTSU, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been staying at the villa of Mr. Hara Zenzaburo, at Honmoku, for the benefit of his health.

THE thunderstorms at the close of last month did very extensive damage, beside killing many men and women. Cattle also suffered severely.

THREE fires were promptly extinguished in the native quarter of the town on Tuesday night. They are supposed to have been the work of incendiaries.

THE war news is scanty. The Chinese fleet is said to be lying up in Chinese harbours, while the Chinese troops have been driven out of Söng-lwan and A-san.

MR. SHIMAZU MAGOROKU, owner of a coal mine at Mizumaki, Onga District, Fukuoka Prefecture, has applied for permission to supply gratis 100,000 *kin* of coal for military purposes.

SOME slight rain-showers fell in Yokohama on Wednesday, none lasting longer than a few minutes. On Thursday evening a heavy gale set in and rain fell for nearly twenty-four hours.

H.I.H. PRINCE Arisugawa Taruhito gave a farewell dinner on the 6th inst. to Major Baron von Gratschreiber, who shortly leaves for home, the term of his engagement in Japan having expired.

THE British *Chargé d'Affaires* in Tokyo has officially intimated to the Japanese Government the intention of Great Britain to maintain neutrality during the war between Japan and China.

AS a consequence of the war in Korea, Japanese swords of ordinary descriptions have greatly increased in value. A rise of over forty per cent. is reported as compared with the ordinary rates.

THE Authorities propose to prohibit the export of rice, coal, and certain other articles from Japan during the war between this country and China. The Chinese Government has prohibited the export of food-stuffs from China.

THE Osaka Mint struck gold and silver coins to the following amounts during July last:—5-yen gold pieces, yen 110,000; 1-yen silver pieces, yen 2,980,000; 20-sen silver pieces, yen 83,400; and 10-sen silver pieces, yen 8,500.

SOME sailors of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha having provoked the enmity of the hatoba coolies, the

latter assembled a few nights ago and proceeded to Kanagawa, armed with swords and bludgeons, to seek revenge. In the end four of the coolies were arrested and a stack of lethal weapons was confiscated by the police.

IT is stated that H.I.H. the Empress, who has been staying at Hayama, Kanagawa Prefecture, for some time, will return to Tokyo on the 19th inst.

THE English mail, which was transferred to the steamer *Hongay* ■ Hongkong, has taken a long time to reach Japan. The delay was explained on Thursday, when news reached Yokohama that the *Hongay* had got into a typhoon while coming up the Formosa Channel and had to seek shelter.

WHILE fully appreciating the patriotic feelings of those Japanese subjects who wish to organize volunteer corps, the Emperor advises his subjects that all those not enrolled in the army or navy will be serving the best interests of the Empire by continuing steadfastly to pursue their ordinary occupations.

AN Imperial Rescript affording protection and security to the lives and property of Chinese residents in the Treaty Ports has been issued. All those Chinese desiring to continue in Japan must register themselves at the respective Kencho, while certain discretionary powers are conferred on military and other officials in regard to granting future right of residence.

THE French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill for punishment of incitement to anarchy and for the suppression of anarchist propaganda in the press. Mr. Sydney Charles Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office, in reply to a question in the House of Commons in regard to the military contribution of the Straits Settlements, stated that the matter was receiving the special consideration of the Treasury, and that there was every reason to hope for a speedy conclusion of the matter. The *Novoe Vremya* states that Russia will never permit the occupation by Great Britain of Port Hamilton, whereby that Power would be enabled to create a new Gibraltar, dangerous to the Russian Navy and menacing to Russian possessions in the East. Sir Edward Grey has stated that the Japanese Government has promised that no warlike operations shall be undertaken by its forces against Shanghai or the approaches to that port; and China has also agreed that the approaches to Shanghai shall not be obstructed. Combatants will have no right to interfere with neutral vessels unless an effective blockade has been duly notified. It will be impossible to define contraband of war, but it will not be for combatants to decide what is to be held as contraband of war regardless of the rights of neutrals.

THERE is not much to be said about the Import trade. Japan being at war with China, many buyers of foreign Imports fight shy of business, and the commerce between the two countries has also been already affected, while added to this in the account are a tight money market and a high rate of interest. Yarns, Piece-goods, and Metals are stagnant. In the Kerosene trade prices have advanced, but not in consequence of actual transactions so much as a strong market in the capital and probable short supplies in the interior, and this in the face of fresh arrivals and a heavy stock. Nothing doing in Sugar. In the Silk trade there has been a small daily business and a fair amount of enquiry. Prices are steady and arrivals come in freely. There is very little now doing in Tea. Exchange has been steady, and rates close

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The war engrosses the attention of the Japanese public, so that scarcely any other question is discussed by the vernacular press. All the papers are urging upon the Government the necessity of striking a prompt and decisive blow at China. We will quote one or two of the representative articles on the subject. The *Hochi Shimbun* calls upon the nation to understand the situation in its true aspect. Many of our countrymen, it says, are apt to think that nothing can be easier than to conquer China. Our contemporary has no manner of doubt that Japan will be ultimately victorious, but it observes with good reason, that too many Japanese take a dangerously light view of the struggle upon which the country has entered. It is a struggle for life or death; either China must be reduced to a condition of complete helplessness, or Japan will have to be placed in a similar predicament. Should the war be terminated before striking a deathblow at China, there would certainly, in the opinion of the *Hochi*, be another disastrous war in a few years. China is convinced of her inferiority to the European Powers, and can lightly bear any defeat from them. But her attitude towards Japan is essentially different; she regards this country with intense hatred and disdain; she thinks herself very much stronger than the "little upstart Empire of Japan." Under such circumstances, she cannot submit to be beaten by Japan with as much equanimity as in the case of a defeat by an European Power. Consequently, in order to secure the permanent peace of the East, the Middle Kingdom, says the *Hochi*, must be reduced into such a state of helplessness that she will be unable for many years to come to attempt retaliation. Such being the case, Japan must be prepared to put forth all her energies and to run every hazard to encompass her object. The Japanese nation is, therefore, advised to enter upon the struggle with a sense of the solemn gravity of the issues at stake.

The majority of the Japanese papers insist that Peking should be promptly and directly attacked. The *Yiji Shimpō*, however, thinks that Peking is not the only point at which the greatest injury can be inflicted upon the colossal body of the Middle Kingdom. The plan suggested by our contemporary is that simultaneously with the destruction of the naval station at Wei-hai-wei, troops should be marched by way of Wi-ju into Manchuria, and possession should be taken of the region from which the present Dynasty in China originally came, and which is still considered to be of great importance by the rulers in Peking. Under these circumstances occupation of this part of the country may be, in the opinion of our contemporary, as effectual in bringing China to terms as the taking of Peking. In the same article, our contemporary observes that there are some persons who advocate the cessation of war as soon as the Chinese shall have been driven out of the Korean peninsula, and the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from that country, leaving there an adequate force to meet possible emergencies. Such an opinion is strongly disapproved by the *Yiji* for two reasons. They are first, that such a policy would entail upon Japan the inconvenience and expense of repelling the never ceasing attempts of China to pour troops into the peninsula; and secondly, that Japan's national dignity having been injured by China, this country can not stop the war until it shall have completely humiliated the enemy. Such an opinion, if it really exists, must be confined to an extremely insignificant section of the Japanese public; at all events no such idea has ever been ventilated by our Japanese contemporaries. The *Yiji* may perhaps refer to a recent article in these columns advising Japan to leave China to undertake the impossible task of driving her out of Korea.

The manner in which the Japanese journals have welcomed the recent Imperial Ordinance relating to the status of the Chinese residents, and the pains they take to advise their countrymen

to treat the Chinese with kindness and generosity must be considered as an expression of the sentiments entertained by the educated classes in this country. But the tone of these papers differs very much when they turn to discuss the manner in which the warlike operations should be carried on against the Chinese. In dealing with an enemy so universally known for treachery and faithlessness as the Chinese, it is not, says the *Mainichi* for instance, either necessary or safe to stick to the enlightened rules of modern International Law. Reference is made to the treacherous conduct of Li Hung-chang towards General Gordon at the time of the Taiping Rebellion, and our contemporary thinks that the haughty disdain with which he rejected the offer of a large reward from the Chinese Government, though no doubt principally attributable to his disinterested chivalry was probably influenced in some measure by the idea that to receive money from such a faithless nation would be a disgrace to a true man. With such an enemy it would be dangerous to adhere to the rigid practices of enlightened warfare.

The question of Korean reform receives a considerable amount of journalistic attention. The work of reform seems to be proceeding steadily and smoothly. But there seems to be little doubt that the Korean officials will be incapable of carrying out the reforms in practice, without the assistance of competent Japanese advisers. There is already talk of the employment by the Korean Government of a large number of Japanese for various administrative purposes. There is a rumour that Count Goto will be appointed chief of the Japanese staff, and that he will be accompanied not only by his immediate followers but by several members of the Radical party. The report seems doubtful, but it has been taken up with unnecessary seriousness by some papers. They of course disapprove of the idea of Count Goto going over to Korea as the head of his followers.

The *Yiji Shimpō*, writing on this subject, observes that it is absolutely necessary for Korea to rely upon the assistance of the Japanese for successfully carrying out administrative reforms. The Japanese, continues our contemporary, have no selfish motives in assisting Korea at the present juncture. But from the natural character of the Japanese, it is not improbable that the radical and thorough going manner in which they will carry out the reforms, may provoke the opposition of the privileged classes in Korea, for the results of the reforms will be beneficial more to the people at large than to the favoured few. This dissatisfaction will, however, be but temporary, and the time will soon come when the salutary result of the measures recommended and carried out by the Japanese will make the Korean nation sincerely grateful to their disinterested friends. The *Yiji* does not enter into the details of the reforms to be carried out in Korea, but it lays special importance upon education. Without educating the rising generation of the Koreans in the spirit of modern civilization, the work of reform, says the *Yiji*, will never take root in Korea. The Korean Government is advised not only to send promising young men to Japan to be educated there, but to establish schools in its own country.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is glad that the work of reform is making steady progress under the Regency of the Tai Wōn-kun. The present situation in Korea is compared to the Japanese revolution of the 7th century, which consisted in the remodelling of the political, literary, and social system of the country on the pattern of Chinese institutions. In the present instance, the changes in Korea are to be fashioned after the Japanese system. The revolution of the 7th century, as well as that of 1868, is open to the criticism of having attached too much importance to the appearance of things, and this fact is brought to the earnest consideration of the new Government in Seoul. The *Nichi Nichi* notices, with much concern, that there is already a tendency on the part of the Korean Government to strive at the completeness of systems on paper, and to disregard practical convenience and utility. This statement is supported by the

fact that the new Cabinet comprises several unnecessary Departments, such as Education, Agriculture and Commerce, and Public Works. The affairs apportioned to these Departments may be conveniently placed in charge of the Minister of Home Affairs. What is required in Korea is not the perfection of official organizations but a thorough reform of the spirit of the administration. The Korean statesmen and their Japanese advisers are referred to the example of the revolution in Hawaii. The Hawaiian statesmen are very practical, and they divided the business of the country into a few departments only. Our contemporary also seems to think that the work of reform would make better progress, if the matter were placed in the hands of a few persons only, instead of submitting every measure to the deliberation of a large number of commissioners. In conclusion, our contemporary dwells upon the subjects of industrial and fiscal reforms. Of industrial reforms the most important are the establishment of the postal and telegraph system, and the construction of railways. The best policy for Korea would be to entrust these undertakings to the hands of a trustworthy foreign Government or to private persons enjoying the confidence of such a Government, on condition that the business should be handed over to Korea after a certain length of time. Of fiscal reforms, the most important is the question of coinage. Instead of wasting time and money by attempting the manufacture of new coins, Korea is advised to use Japanese silver and nickel pieces. In order to facilitate the use of Japanese money, the Japanese troops and officials in Korea are recommended by the *Nichi Nichi* to distribute these coins wherever they go in the peninsula. Our contemporary thinks that a slight coercion by the Japanese troops will be sufficient for the success of this desirable measure.

The Tokyo papers are urging the Government to place the Japanese coolies in Korea under strict control. Nothing is to be feared from the troops, but the coolies, a large number of whom are in Korea, it is to be feared, may work incalculable mischief, unless they are kept under rigid discipline.

The feeling with which the Japanese public regards the criticism of the majority of the foreign press in the country, has found unmistakable expression in the columns of the Tokyo papers. The papers are justly indignant at the recklessly hostile manner in which Japan's conduct at the present juncture is discussed by foreign journalists in the Settlements. The *Nippon* urges the Government to take direct measures to prevent these newspapers from disseminating such statements. According to the *Nippon* the Treaties do not deprive the Government of the power of taking active measures in a case of this kind. The Government certainly has the power to prevent the dissemination of these newspapers in the interior. Our contemporary, we may add, refers to the *Japan Gazette* by name.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

KOREAN AFFAIRS AND RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION. Various special preparations have become necessary both on Government and private railways in connection with the Korean affair. On Government railways, cars and waggons have been inspected, and those that were thought defective for the conveyance of troops and ammunition are now undergoing repair with all possible speed. Some lines at certain stations are also to be reconstructed in order to enable long trains to pass each other with ease, while in some stations where hitherto a train used to run in and out in the reverse direction, a new line is to be specially laid so that the train may continue on a direct course. Thus, from the neighbourhood of the glass factory at Shinagawa a line to the length of about one mile is going to be specially laid as far as the station of Omori, and the work was already started in the latter part of last month. The new line will be com-

pleted in three weeks or so, and then the troops that get into the cars at the Aoyama Parade Ground may proceed to Yokohama direct without going to Shinagawa as before. A similar inconvenience is now felt at the Yokohama Station, and preparations are going forward for the construction of a new line from Kanagawa to Hodogaya. In Nagoya similar arrangements have already been made. On private railways, the Kōbu Railway Company is constructing a new line of about a mile long, extending from its line to the Aoyama Parade Ground. Again, on the Sanyō Railway, the Government has begun to construct a temporary line, of about five miles in length, from Hiroshima to Ushima; while certain arrangements are also said to have been made at the Sendai Station for the convenience of the troops of the city.

WAR AND ITS INFLUENCE ON COMMERCE.

THE influence of the present war on the commerce between Japan and China is freely discussed by the vernacular press. The gross annual value of the trade between these two countries amounts on an average to twenty-five million *yen*, of which exports constitutes a little less than a third. This trade is virtually stopped by the present war, and its consequences, direct and indirect, on the economy of Japan must be considerable. The principal articles imported from China are sugar, raw cotton, beans, rice, hemp, and so forth, while those that are exported from Japan are yarn, marine products, matches, coal, etc. Sugar is indeed an important item in the trade with China, the value of the import last year being above three million *yen*; fortunately, the sugar season being almost over, this year's trade will be little affected. Rice is an insignificant item, the import last year having amounted to only about 140,000 *yen*; but beans and cotton are more abundantly imported. Now is just the season for the import of beans, while September and October are the months in which cotton is usually brought into Japan. The import of cotton amounted last year to as much as 8½ million *yen*. Japanese spinners have recently been purchasing large quantities of cotton from China, especially since the recent great appreciation of gold, and so the stoppage of the supply of this raw material from China must affect the spinning industry of this country to an alarming extent. In fact, spinners appear to be most unfavourably placed in connexion with the war, for while on the one hand they are precluded from getting their raw material, they lose, on the other, the Chinese market for the disposal of their goods. It is believed that the factories will be obliged for the time being to stop the running of the machines during the night and to confine the work to the day time. This state of things has affected the stock market, where the shares of spinning companies have fallen in a much greater degree than those of other companies, the shares of the Kanagafuchi Spinning Factory, for instance, having fallen 24 *yen* from May 1st to August 1st. Of the marine products that go to China, seaweed occupies the foremost place. But the Kōbun firm of Hokkaido has never prospered, and while it was struggling to establish its business on a firmer basis, the present disturbance has overtaken it, so that it has been obliged to discharge its weed collectors—whether the company will be able to survive the present crisis remains to be seen. The match manufacturers again have been subjected to continued hardships since the derangement of the money market, and the additional injury they have sustained from the closure of the Chinese market for the import of their goods has obliged not a few of them to give up their business altogether.

The effect upon shares and bonds is even more alarming:—In the latest report of the Tokyo Stock Exchange we find the following statement. Owing to the increasing tightness of the money market, prices began to fall in the early part of June, and the decline was suddenly accelerated about the 5th, when, owing to the greater urgency of the state of affairs in Korea, it began to be generally expected that the Japanese

Government was going to despatch troops. Great apprehension prevailed among the capitalists, so that men strove to sell off the shares they had in hand, of whatever kind they were, with the result that the fall in the value of securities was still more pronounced. This depressed state of the market continued to exist till the end of the month. The following table shows the decline during the last two months:—

	May 1st. <i>yen</i> .	August 1st. <i>yen</i> .	Fall. <i>yen</i> .
Nippon Suiko Shares.....	313.50...	305.00...	1.50
Specie Bank Shares	238.00...	222.00...	16.00
Nippon Railway Shares...	102.50...	94.50...	8.00
Kwansei Railway Shares..	58.40...	45.80...	12.60
Tanko Railway Shares...	79.00...	68.20...	10.80
Tokyo Railway Shares...	133.00...	120.00...	13.00
Nippon Steamship Shares	68.30...	66.00...	3.90
Overland Transportation Shares	29.20...	25.30...	3.90
Kanagafuchi Spinning Shares	66.00...	42.00...	24.00
Tokyo Stock Exchange Shares	298.00...	208.00...	90.00
Redemption Loan Bonds	110.20...	104.25...	5.95
Navy Loan Bonds	109.80...	103.80...	6.00
Railway Loan Bonds.....	109.80...	103.50...	6.30
Five per cent Capitalized Loan Bonds.....	106.00...	102.80...	3.20

Since writing the above, we learn from the vernacular press that the transactions between the Chinese residents in Yokohama and the native merchants have suddenly assumed a brisk aspect in these last two or three days, the Chinese having bought both marine and land products to the extent of above 100,000 *yen*. This sudden activity manifested on the part of merchants was due to their prudent consideration that now that war has actually broken out between the two countries they may not be able to effect transactions in future. As the result of this the market exhibited a rise of from 10 to 20 per cent. The native merchants could not derive as much profit as they might have had they kept in stock any large quantity of goods. But they have sold off all the stock in hand and are eagerly waiting for fresh shipments. Whether this state of things will continue is, however, doubtful.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR.

ABOUT the three foreigners who, says the *Asahi*, were taken prisoners, together with the Chinese when the *Tsao-chiang* was captured, some differences of opinion is said to have arisen in the Foreign Office. One party is of opinion that they should be treated in the same way as the Chinese, but this is opposed by the other party. The latter holds that at the time of the naval engagement off A-San, neither Japan nor China had yet declared war, nor had the countries to which those foreigners respectively belong yet declared neutrality, and the recent naval fight may therefore be considered as having occurred while they were being peacefully employed by the Chinese Government. As such they should not be regarded in the light of the subjects of the belligerent Power. The latter opinion is said to have at last prevailed, and it is believed that the prisoners are to be delivered to the consuls of the respective countries stationed in Japan. It is in connection with that important business, says the Tokyo journal, that Mr. Suyematsu, Chief of the Legislative Bureau, has started for Nagasaki.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has a queer proposal to make about the disposal of the Chinese prisoners. Gratefully surprised to find that they were not going to be slaughtered as they had at first expected, but that on the contrary, they receive better treatment than they were accustomed to when they were at large in their own country, the Chinese appear to be rather pleased than otherwise at having been made prisoners. This want of spirit in Chinese soldiers is not a novel thing, for it was amply proved on the occasion of the Japanese expedition to Formosa some time ago, when the prisoners were glad enough to mix with the Japanese coolies and to work with them if only a small wage was promised them. Consequently, to detain those prisoners till the end of the war

and to employ them in work disconnected with warfare, in strict accordance with international law, should be regarded as foolish. Rather they should be sent back to their homes, when the shameless wretches would not fail to speak in high terms of the treatment they had enjoyed while they remained in Japan as prisoners, and then those who hear of this would be only too desirous to taste the same pleasure to fight with any ardour when the two armies are brought face to face, so that the first thing they would do would be to throw down their arms and to run into the Japanese quarters as self-surrendered prisoners. An ingenious, if somewhat far-fetched hypothesis.

THE RAIGO-JI.

THE celebrated Raigo Temple of Omi was founded by Denkyō Daishi in the year-period Yenriaku (782-805 A.D.), during the reign of the Emperor Kammu. It was at first named Jizokyojin, but was given its present appellation several centuries later when it was restored from decay by Yokogawa Sentoku. It enjoyed the patronage of the Emperors Ogimachi and Goyōji, and since then the Temple came to be famed as one specially patronized by the Court of Kyoto. Unlike other temples of similar antiquity, the Raigo-ji remains intact from the ravages of the civil wars that devastated the surrounding districts, and its building therefore dates farther back than eleven hundred years. Most of the treasures of the temple are in a good state of preservation, not a few of them being either autographs or paintings by Emperors, distinguished Court officials, scholars or priests of former times. Since the commissioners of the Temporary Treasury Board of the Imperial Household Department visited the Temple some years ago and were struck with admiration at the rare treasures preserved in the Temple, its fame has been widely spread, and many connoisseurs go there to see them. Mr. Nakai, now Governor of Kyoto, took great interest in the preservation of the treasures when he was the Governor of Omi, and presented a sum of 500 *yen* for repairing them. Among the treasures the autographs or pictures by many of the sovereigns of olden time, such celebrated priests as Denkyō, Jichin, Kōbo, and so forth, and by Kanaoka and Michizane, are said to be found, besides many pictures by celebrated Chinese painters. They are to be aired for several days to preserve them from insects, and will be accessible for everybody to see,—a rare opportunity.

The temple has advertised through the vernacular press that the airing of the treasures will last for ten days ending on the 27th instant, and that any person will be permitted to look at them on payment of 10 *sen*. It is said that a steamer will ply during that period between Ōtsu and the front of the Temple four times a day.

DOUBLE SUICIDE.

A most determined attempt at double suicide was made in the Yoshiwara early on Monday morning, the story subsequently elicited by the police being a terribly sad though unfortunately not infrequent one. Oyasu, the woman in the case, is the daughter of a very poor farmer living in Hyōgo Prefecture. She was last year, at the age of sixteen, betrothed to a young man of Kagoshima, himself poor but of respectable parentage. During a short absence of the fiancé, the father of the girl, pressed by want, sold her to a procurer in Tokyo, the girl unwillingly consenting for her father's sake. Arrived in this city she immediately informed her lover, Yoshisada, of the fearful fate that had befallen her. Yoshisada came at once up to Tokyo, and passed night after night with her, thus preventing other guests from molesting his wretched affianced. Finding no way of raising the sum necessary to release her from bondage, the two young people resolved to die together, at about 3 a.m. on the 23rd ult., they took a large dose of morphine. Yoshida was found dead the next morning and Oyasu in a dying state. There is, it is said, no hope of her recovery. But what a strange state of so-

ciety where such things can be; and how fearful the despair must have been that led the young people to their death. It is one of those cases where suicide seems venial and even praiseworthy.

ANOTHER AFFRONT TO JAPAN.

In *Judge* of July 7th there are some drawings illustrating "Our Glorious Fourth from the Japanese Point of View." The Fourth of July, by-the-by, seems to afford as much pabulum to the comic papers of the States as the Derby Day does to those of England—and in each case they serve us out year by year a large helping of "Resurrection Pie." We do not, however, wish to find fault with the humour of the pictures in *Judge*, and to criticise them as works of art we are perhaps incompetent. We wish, however, to point out that from the ends of their pigtails to the soles of their wooden shoes the "Japanese" in the pictures are all Chinamen. The present war will, perhaps, go far to make the public of western countries understand that China and Japan are not different parts of the same country.

THE WORD-MINT.

It is by means of certain lewd newspapers of the baser sort that various abominations wishing to pass themselves off as words creep into our language. The following cutting from an American journal introduces us to a word with which we have indeed been familiar for many years, but which we now for the first time see promoted to the dignity of print:—"It appears likely that the bike will soon be established as a regular adjunct of the Chicago Post-office. A few days since the Postmaster of that city made a test of the relative speed of the bike and the regular means of transit in the city. Several messages, each for delivery on the same route, were entrusted to two messengers. One of them was to use a bike and the other was to get about with the street-cars and the elevated road. The bike came out a clear victor. The bicycle man made his route in two hours and forty-minutes and the other was forty minutes behind him." Before long, we suppose, we may expect to see also *biker* and *bikess*. The tendency to abbreviate words is doubtless useful in the long run. Thus we are glad to say *cab* and *curio* in place of *cabriolet* and *curiosity*. But many a desirable result can be obtained only at considerable cost, and at present *bike* is a painful experience.

A more serious experiment in word-coinage is *merognostic*. How many of our readers, we wonder, know what a merognostic is. The word was coined as a kind of counterblast to the word *agnostic*, itself a neologism.

The origin of the word *agnostic* was as follows. There was a party, a few years ago, at the house of Mr. James Knowles, the Editor of the *Nineteenth Century*. Among those present were Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. Huxley. Conversation turned upon the question of man's power to obtain knowledge of the existence of a God, a future life, and other things beyond the domain of sensual experience. It appeared that a word was needed to describe the position of those whose attitude with regard to all problems beyond the bounds of experience was one of suspense, and who regarded enquiries in such directions as trivial and probably futile. Some one suggested the word *agnostic*, meaning literally "one that does not know;" and the word thus coined has taken a permanent place in our language.

Merognostic came into being in a somewhat similar way. Mr. Joseph Cook was at the house of Mr. McCosh, the well-known theistic philosopher. Mr. Cook questioned him as to the possibility of coining a word representing the position of the man who asserts only that he knows in part, and does not claim that he knows everything, concerning God's existence and attributes, and other kindred matters in religion and philosophy. Mr. McCosh thought of Paul's famous phrase, "I know in part," and asked what was the Greek word used in this text.

The word is *μέρος*. Mr. McCosh then suggested coining the word *merognostic*, to mean the man who knows in part. The word thus aptly coined has found its way into the new Standard Dictionary, and the following extract is given as an illustration of its meaning:—"It is not true that we know everything. Nor is it true that we know nothing. It is true that we know in part. Between gnosticism and agnosticism stands the sound philosophy of merognosticism. A cautious and well-informed man will be neither a gnostic nor an agnostic, but a merognostic."

This position seems to us hardly logical. Surely, with regard to the question of the existence of God, one must either be gnostic or agnostic—one must either believe that one knows that God exists, or believe that one does not know that God exists. There is no middle course. It seems to us that the "merognostic" position is amusingly described in May Kendall's book, "That very Mab." In speaking of agnostics, she says that there are two kinds, the hard-shelled agnostic and the soft-shelled agnostic. Now surely a merognostic is either a theist, in which case he had better continue to use the older and shorter word—or else he is a soft-shelled agnostic.

NOTIFICATIONS ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATIONS.

THE Department of Communications has issued the two following notifications over the signature of Count Kuroda:—

An announcement has been received from China to the effect that private messages for transmission by telegraph lines in the ownership of the Chinese Government, shall be limited to messages in ordinary English or figures included in recent telegraphic codes, and that have a definite meaning. Messages despatched direct to Shanghai or Amoy over the cable shall not come under this category.

With regard to telegrams despatched to China or to Korea and those that are to be transmitted over the inland telegraphs of China or Korea the Department will not accept for the present any responsibility in the event of mistakes, delay, or non-transmission. Those that go directly to Shanghai or Amoy or Eusan shall not be included in the above.

ANOTHER FORGERY STORY.

ANOTHER gang of forgers, this time five men, have been arrested by the Metropolitan Police. From about January to March of the present year, forged five *yen* and one *yen* convertible notes, so well executed as to deceive the eyes even of professional clerks, were frequently detected in Tokyo. This led the Metropolitan Police to institute a strict watch for the offenders. In the middle of May a rumour reached the sharp ears of the detectives that a certain robber had received a Chinese trunk from the dwelling of one Harada living in Asakusa, and that the trunk contained several bundles of counterfeit five *yen* and one *yen* notes. This awakened the suspicions of the police, and Harada and a man named Nagai, who was living in the same house, were brought before the Shita Police Office and examined. Harada simply averred that he had been entrusted with the trunk for purposes of safe-keeping, and since there was no evidence of his having either forged or uttered the notes, the police, though persuaded that the two really knew more than they chose to tell, could not extend the purview of the law beyond sentencing Harada to confinement for only ten days, Nagai being at the same time suffered to go unpunished. They were, however, marked as suspicious characters, and becoming aware of this vigilant attention paid by the police to their movements, contrived to elude observation and effect their escape, so that, for some time, their whereabouts was entirely unknown. Toward the latter part of May several forged convertible notes of strikingly good workmanship were again detected in Tokyo. The police at once concluded that they must have come from the hands of the two men, and that the knaves were lying concealed somewhere in Tokyo. These hypotheses were soon confirmed, for the detectives discovered that Nagai was living in Tokyo in a street of the Ushigome district, with his wife and children, and that he had constant meetings with another man in Asakusa. Moreover, evidence was procured of his associating with his former confederate

Harada. Nagai was also observed to frequent the shop of a certain engraver and printer in Ushigome, in whose house Harada and another person were seen holding secret meetings. The Police thought that, under the circumstances, they were justified in arresting the whole coterie. Haste was necessary, for Nagai seemed to know that he was watched. The entire gang were accordingly arrested at different places on the 3rd instant. The suspicions of the detectives were then amply justified, for in the house of the engraver, sixteen metal plates and other appliances used in forging the notes were discovered, together with 100 forged five *yen* notes and more than 500 one *yen* notes. It is said that the forgers had already uttered some 3,500 *yen* notes and 4,500 one *yen* notes. The notes they had chosen to counterfeit were the five *yen* upon which is engraved the figure of Sugawara Michizane, and the one *yen* having a representation of Daikoku on it. The public are warned to be careful in receiving notes of these kinds.

ATTEMPTED DOUBLE SUICIDE IN YOKOHAMA.

A DOUBLE suicide was attempted in Yokohama on the 6th inst. The participants were the eldest son of Ishikawa Katsuye, living at Kanda, Tokyo, named Tetsujiro (25), a coolie, who has been staying at a cheap inn at Miyoshicho, Yokohama, owned by Takenonchi Sukeji, and a girl, named Naka (18), a daughter of the inn-keeper. These people fell in love with each other, and upon this being discovered by the parents of Naka, the girl was sent to Tokyo, to the house of a relative, and Tetsujiro changed to another inn at Yokohama. Naka was lately recalled to Yokohama by her parents, and her intercourse with the lover was soon revived. The youth intended to make the girl his wife and his intention was communicated to her parents, but they refused their sanction. The couple, therefore, agreed to decamp from Yokohama, and the resolution was put into effect on the 5th inst. They passed the front of a police box at Otamachi about three o'clock in the morning, however, and their suspicious appearance attracted the attention of the police, who immediately stopped them. Examination proved that they were decamping from the town. The girl was thereupon returned to her parents, who closely confined her to the house. Early the next morning Tetsujiro stealthily broke into Naka's house and upon gaining access to her, the pair determined to commit suicide, preferring life together in the next world to a separated existence in this. Tetsujiro accordingly made two deep gashes in Naka's throat with a knife, and then cut his own throat in three places. The wounds in neither case were fatal, and with medical assistance both are expected to recover.

REPRISALS.

CHINA has forbidden the export of articles of diet to Japan. Now, says the *Fiji*, these things being necessities of life international law expressly forbids any belligerent power from prohibiting their export to another. Only in the case of munitions of war one party may forbid its export to the other; but for this no such special step as taken by China need be taken, for according to the provisions of international law, a neutral Power is not allowed to export such articles, and whenever this restriction is attempted to be broken the ships and the goods they convey run the risk of being seized. The procedure of China is quite useless, for the rice imported from China is of inferior quality, only fit to be used by the poor. It is never fit to be given to soldiers or seamen whose health should be cared for with great precaution. Thus the step taken by China in this affair is against the accepted principles of international intercourse, and Japan is therefore perfectly justified in retaliating. As a retaliatory measure the *Fiji* suggests the prohibition of the export of coal to China, which it considers as attended with this important advantage, namely, the infliction of a great obstacle to the free operations of her Navy. Coal, like food, is not legally a prohibited article in time of war, still if considered from the actual fact that coal is indispensable

to China for the carrying on of war, while the rice from that country is not used as food in the Japanese Army, the prohibition of the export of coal to China may be justified even from the military standpoint alone, and not as a retaliatory measure. The question is whether the object aimed at may be attainable. The *Yiji* thinks it possible, for though coal may be sent to Hong-kong as before and may thence be transmitted to Tientsin or other naval depôts, such roundabout carriage would not only be followed by an unusual rise of price, but with the still graver disadvantage of the supply being uncertain and tardy. Moreover, even a neutral Power would forbear to undertake such a thing, for it would not fail to awaken the displeasure of Japan, to the detriment of her future smooth relations with this country.

The price of coal is expected to fall in consequence of the fact that, apprehensive of an emergency, merchants are on the one hand refraining from exporting it, while on the other they, from patriotic considerations, have agreed together not to sell to any single foreigner above 1,000 tons. Virtually therefore, the commodity is to be disposed of to Japanese only, and the result has already manifested itself in the market. Thus the Karatsu coal has in the last few weeks fallen 13 per cent. in value. It is said that the reason why it does not fall much more is that the freight is unusually high owing to the scarcity of ships.

ANARCHISM IN FRANCE.

THE following, from an American paper of the 8th ult., are the details of the measure referred to in our telegrams in this issue as having been passed by the French Chamber of Deputies:—

A special Cabinet Council, presided over by Premier Dupuy, was held to-day. There was a complete discussion of the anti-anarchist measures decided upon by the council of Ministers the day after M. Carnot's murder. These measures will be introduced in the Chamber to-morrow and the Government will insist upon their being adopted before the close of the session.

They provide for the removal to the correctional tribunals for trial of offenders who hitherto have been sent to the assizes for trial before juries. Among the offences covered by the Ministers are incitement through the press to outrage or crime, and speeches advocating theft, murder, robbery, incendiarism, crimes against the State, and the defence of such crimes. The publication of reports of anarchist trials is forbidden under heavy penalties.

The reason for dispensing with jury trials in the cases of persons charged with the above offences is that the juries have always hesitated to convict because the Assize Judges are empowered to inflict the heaviest sentences.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE RICE HARVEST.

It is commonly believed that the rice crop of Japan will not fail in consequence of drought, and it is said that the harvest of the year promises well. In the Kwanto district, that is the provinces lying east of the Hakone Pass, Kozuke, Shimosa, Musashi, and Shimozuke seem likely to yield a good harvest, but the reverse is the case in the Chiba district, Awa, and Sagami. Of the latter three, the worst appears to be Chiba, where owing to the dearth of water, in four acres out of every ten the rice shoots have not been planted out. Awa and Sagami have no particular influence on the whole result as they are not rice producing districts of any consequence. In Tottori and Mikawa about 20 per cent. of the rice fields could not be planted, but the condition changes considerably for the better when we come to Owari and Ise, both of which are important rice districts. The provinces lying around Kyoto promise equally well, perhaps better. In Shikoku many of the rice fields suffered somewhat, but the injury is anticipated to be far less than that of crops cultivated in dry fields. In Kyushu, Kumamoto, Miyazaki, and Fukuoka many fields have suffered somewhat, but, on the whole, the harvest of that island may not be much worse than the average. In Chugoku the prospect is good, while coming to the Hokurikudo districts and further on to the north-eastern portion of the Main Island, the harvest is expected to be unusually good this year. On the whole, write

the *Nichi Nichi*, the harvest is expected to amount to about 40 million *koku* this year. Should this prophesy of our Tokyo contemporary not prove false, we must pronounce the harvest uncommonly good, for, turning to the Annual Statistics, we find that during the eleven years ending in 1892, the only years in which the yield rose above the level of 40 million *koku* were 1892 and 1890.

This prediction of the *Nichi Nichi* must be considered correct by the frequenters of the Rice Exchanges, for the quotations, which had risen to an extraordinary figure during the last few weeks, have begun to fall. The rise was mainly due to the result of the public agitation in connection with the Korean trouble, and was therefore artificial to a great extent, the reflection that the despatch of troops to a foreign land does not in any manner affect the total consumption of the staple, and the intelligence from the country reporting the prospect of a good harvest, having damped the ardour of those who were inclined to purchase, with the consequence that the market has begun to grow more and more inactive. On the morning of the 6th instant the business began at a quotation of 9.33 *yen*, but towards the afternoon it fell little by little so that at the end of the day the quotation was 9.08.

AN INTERNATIONAL ATHLETIC CONTEST.

On July 16th at Oxford the athletic competition between the Universities of Yale and Oxford took place. Of the nine events, five were won by Oxford, three by Yale, and one was a tie. Of the three events that fell to Yale, two, putting the shot and throwing the hammer, were won by the same man—Hickok.

A "Fourth of July Celebration" led some of the Yale men into slight difficulty a few days before the sports. On July 10th they were charged in the police court with letting off fireworks in High Street, Oxford, on the Fourth of July. The fact was admitted, but the accused stated that they were not cognizant of the law, and that they desisted when warned by the police. They were released upon payment of costs.

U.S. CONSULAR FEES.

OVER the signature of the United States Consul-General, the following has been issued dated August 9th, 1894:—

The United States Mint assay value of the Japanese Silver Yen has been officially fixed, until further notice, at Forty-nine and three-tenth cents (\$0.493) in United States Currency, at which rate all fees paid at this office will be received. Invoices should be made out in Silver Yen. In accordance with the foregoing, the following tariff of fees is established:—

	Yen.
For Invoice Certificate.....	5.08
For Extra Copy of Invoice.....	4.06
For Currency Certificate.....	2.03
For Landing Certificate.....	5.08
For Bill of Health.....	5.08
For Endorsement to Bill of Health.....	1.02
For Personal Effects Certificate.....	1.02
For Emigration Manifest.....	.51

To avoid delay in transacting business at this office, persons paying fees are requested to present the exact change.

THE "TENKYO MARU."

THE *Yiji-Shimpo* says that the *Tenkyo Maru*, a Japanese-owned sailing vessel of 1,148 tons burden, which left Fukuyama, Hokkaido, on the 21st of June last with a cargo of timber for Tientsin, and which has not been heard from since her departure from Hakodate, is now reported to have been captured by the Chinese. A telegram, which arrived at Yokohama on the 5th inst., announces that a Japanese sailing vessel loaded with railway sleepers, which had put into Taku, has been captured by the Chinese. After some investigations the ship was allowed to leave the port, but her cargo was confiscated.

PREMATURE MOURNING.

WE read in the Shanghai papers that nearly all the shipping and hulk flags in the river were at half-mast on the 30th ultimo, owing to the sad end of the officers of the *Kowshing*. It is curious

that such a firm conviction should have existed as to the death of Captain Galworthy and his officers. The *North-China Daily News*, writing on the 31st ultimo, said:—

Of one thing there is no doubt; all the foreigners on board were drowned or shot, among them being Mr. von Hanneken, the builder of the Wei-hai-wei forts, who, it is said, was going over to Korea to superintend the erection of forts, and the Japanese were so vindictive that to make sure of killing him, they killed all whom they could reach.

It will be an agreeable surprise to the people of Shanghai to learn that the men they prematurely mourned for are safe and sound, having been rescued by the Japanese, and the fact may teach the *North-China Daily News* the value of scrutinizing before publishing the strange stories brought to it of Japanese vindictiveness and so forth.

THE RECENT GALE IN NAGASAKI.

A VIOLENT gale swept over Nagasaki Prefecture on the 24th ult. The wind commenced to rise about 8 o'clock in the morning, and by midday had developed into a violent gale, only sinking down some four hours later. A large amount of damage was done during the tempest, but no full reports have yet been received from the Prefecture. The following is a brief return of damage caused in the town of Nagasaki and the Nishi-sonoki, Minami-takagi, and Kita-takagi Districts:—15 persons drowned, 2 persons injured, 25 houses, including the Town Office and an elementary school, completely overthrown, 61 houses partly blown down, 183 houses damaged, 57 boats wrecked, 9 persons missing. Much damage was also done to fences, stone-walls, trees, etc.

MANIFESTO OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

THE following is an epitome of the manifesto of the Radicals. A political party owes its existence to a certain fixed principle, and a party that lacks this foundation is like a man devoid of conscience. And yet there are many so-called parties that are defective in this very essential point, as witness the coalition between the followers of the Constitutional Reform Party and the Conservatives, the combination between the Anti-mixed Residence advocates and those maintaining the very opposite, and the league between the Strict Enforcement Party and the Progressionists who are, after all, the advocates of a moderate policy towards foreign countries. The reason the Radical Party has attained its present prestige is solely because it has fought against oppression, and because it has firmly upheld its principles and has pursued its objects with sincerity and undivided attention. The Party will continue to pursue the same policy in the future. The programme which the Party had at first pursued in connexion with the Diet was chiefly negative, and was confined toward effecting re-arrangements in the Administration, retrenchment of its expenses, reduction of land tax, and so forth. Seeing that the obstinacy of the Government and the ignorance of the House of Peers stand in the way of the successful and speedy introduction of those reforms, and convinced at the same time of the importance of carrying out other reforms that are now needed, the Party has decided to adopt at the same time a positive policy with regard to such affairs as commerce, navigation, the Navy, colonization, iron founding, and so forth. Especially will the attention of the Party be directed to the Navy and navigation, thinking that to attain the leadership in the East and to diffuse the national influence throughout the world the Navy should be strengthened so that it may be enabled to protect the national commerce and to carry out projects of colonization. Now that the nation is engaged in war with China, everybody should forbear from creating any dissension in the interior and should strive to present an attitude of cordial and earnest union of the people towards the foe. The Party therefore will refrain from any contest with the Government and will defer these matters to some other occasion. What the Party expects from the Government in this juncture is the utmost retrenchment of its internal expenses, and the appropriation of the money thus saved toward

war expenses; while after the war is ended the same retrenchment should be maintained and the military and naval equipment of the Empire should be made complete. The programme of the Party, that the Navy should be considerably strengthened, was based on mature reflection on the part of the Radicals, and though the increase of strength desired by the Party is far from being accomplished, still the adherents of the Party are of opinion that their efforts have not been entirely without effect. For the Navy has already proved itself to be of great service, and so long as an efficacious Navy exists in the country no hostile fleet can enter the Japanese waters and inflict an injury on the coasts. The strengthening of the Navy is indeed the question of paramount importance, to be followed by attention to commercial and colonial affairs. Now is just the time to establish the national policy and to enhance the national influence. The backward development of the Orient is primarily due to the imperfect prevalence of the principles of freedom and democracy, and a party which rests on the basis of democracy and liberal principle, as the Radical Party does, has a very grave and important position. Now when a general election is about to take place, the nation is engaged in the tremendous task of war with a foreign Power, and so it is incumbent upon those who uphold liberal principles to return a Party capable of organizing an efficient Diet equal to the present emergency. It is requisite that no irresponsible action should be suffered to invite another dissolution, as in the last session of the Diet. The urgent business of the State must now be considered in a spirit of mutual forbearance and coöperation.

THE "SPECTATOR" ON THE SITUATION.

On the eve of the Franco-Prussian War, the London *Spectator*, always gently oracular, said something like this:—"With France in the field, it is impossible to predict defeat, or even disaster. But history never halts, or history is on Prussia's side. Therefore, disaster or defeat is not probable for Prussia either." The London journal's ideas about the Korean complication somewhat similar:—

We can hardly suppose that Russia and England will permit a war between China and Japan; but the chance of one is coming very close. The Government of Korea has been oppressing its Japanese settlers, and the Japanese, who have a right to send troops there, have landed six thousand men, taken possession of the capital, and demanded certain "fiscal reforms." The Chinese, who also have a right to send troops, are rolling forward a small army just to see what the Japanese are about, and the idea at Shanghai is that the two armies will come into collision. That would not matter but that Korea is full of fine harbours, and most tempting both to Russia and Great Britain, and they will probably try to preserve the *status quo*, and prevent Korea from falling to either China or Japan. If it comes to a fight, the Chinese will probably win on land, but they may sustain disasters at sea, which will render them willing to accept a compromise.

The forecast here contained as to the results of a fight between the two Powers is as wide of the mark as the *Spectator's* morality is quaint. There would be no reason, says our contemporary, in effect, why Japan and China should not fight about Korea, but truly Korea has such nice harbours that to see them in possession of another nation would be very tantalizing to England and Russia. Therefore the two big European Powers will probably act as guardians of the peace. That is delightful. "We don't care a straw about your cutting each others' throats, but the prize of victory must not be anything particularly delectable that we may wish to appropriate ourselves whenever we're good and ready."

THE FIGHT ON THE 25TH ULTIMO.

Now that full information is forthcoming about the naval engagement on the 25th ultimo, it is seen that the Chinese ships made a miserable fight. There were four Chinese vessels, namely, three fighting ships and a transport. Of the combatant vessels one was captured; another was so terribly battered that she had to be run ashore in Caroline Bay and abandoned; and at third succeeded in reaching Wei-hai-wei. The

transport was sunk. Concerning the ship that escaped to Wei-hai-wei, the *N.-C. Daily News* says:—

One warship has returned from the engagement bearing every sign of having fought gallantly. She has reached Wei-hai-wei in safety, but bearing also every proof of the hideous perfection of modern destructive science. The guns and crews were blown to pieces, the forward barbettes was smashed to atoms, and blood and destruction were everywhere.

In return for all this, what was the injury suffered by the three Japanese ships? One shell penetrated into the engine-room of the *Naniwa Kan* and, failing to explode, did no hurt to anyone. We do not think that such a glaring disparity of results has ever been recorded in a naval fight. It is true that the Japanese ships were far superior to the Chinese in every respect. Still, the latter carried big guns, which, had they been served with any degree of skill and resolution, ought to have produced some impression. One hit however, was the sum total of their achievements in more than an hour's fighting, and that was an abortive hit, owing to bad ammunition. Of course bad ammunition does not mean bad gunnery, but it does mean bad equipment or careless inspection. Every trained artillery officer knows that fuzes are among the parts of a gun's equipment demanding the closest and most frequent scrutiny, and if shells fail to explode, that is no better excuse for defeat than it would be to explain that the guns themselves had rusted and become unserviceable. Apparently we are forced to infer from the fight on the 25th ultimo that modern ships and guns are virtually useless in Chinese hands. It was the very first occasion on which ships of that class manned and officered by Chinese came into action, and the result was simply miserable.

A CHINESE ACCOUNT.

The Chinese account of the fight on the 25th ultimo, when the *Tsao Kiang* was taken and the *Kowshing* sunk, is worth reproducing:—

A fight took place on Wednesday between the Chinese twin-screw steel cruiser *Chi-yuen*, 3 guns, 2,300 tons and 2,800 h.p. and a Japanese man-of-war, in Korean waters. The engagement commenced in the morning, and according to the Chinese accounts, lasted some four hours. At the commencement the Chinese sailors refused to work their guns, but on five of them being shot by their own officers, the others fought so well that they raked the Japanese fore and aft and carried away his bridge, killing the Japanese Admiral; but the Japanese picked off all exposed persons on the *Chi-yuen* and exploded a shell on her deck killing a lieutenant and men working one of the guns. The *Chi-yuen's* own steering gear was carried away and her forward guns disabled, but she steered with her twin screws and replied to the Japanese with her after gun with such effect that the Japanese surrendered, hoisting the dragon flag over a white flag, but before the *Chi-yuen* could take possession, several Japanese men-of-war hove in sight and the Japanese rehoisted his flag, and the *Chi-yuen* made all haste to get away and succeeded in reaching Wei-hai-wei for repairs. There is no doubt that she was badly damaged. On Thursday night a fleet of nine Chinese men-of-war, in fighting trim, left Wei-hai-wei to revenge the disaster to the *Chi-yuen*.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

PATRIOTIC enterprises to raise money either for the war fund or to provide comforts for the soldiers and the seamen stationed in Korea have now become universal throughout the country. Ladies of the highest rank are actively engaged in this patriotic cause, and we now learn from the vernacular press that, inspired by Prince Arisugawa and other princes of the Blood, who are solicitous to send comforts to the men who are despatched to Korea, several ladies of title and others have issued circulars to their female friends to ask for their contributions toward the scheme they have in contemplation. The disposal of the fund thus raised will be left to the care of Viscount Yamao, High Steward to Prince Arisugawa, and those to whom the circulars have been forwarded are requested to send their replies to the Viscount before the 10th instant. Among the names of the originators we find eight princes (not of the Blood),

fifteen marchionesses, wives of the Ministers of State, and many other distinguished ladies.

The Tokyo Industrial and Commercial Club has also started the same project, and the names of contributors to the first installment have been advertised in the newspapers. The money raised in this first installment is 577 yen, Messrs. Okura Kibachiro and Murata Kichigoro, who have contributed 100 yen apiece, being at the head.

The Navy has followed the example of the War Department and has established a Contribution Office. Mr. Takemiya Naikai, member of the Tokyo City Assembly, has submitted a letter to the Chairman of the Assembly, Mr. Kusumoto, urging him as to the advisability of providing for the maintenance of the families of the soldiers or seamen, inhabitants of the metropolis and on the retired list, who, in connection with the present trouble, have been ordered to rejoin the army or the fleet.

It is said that the contributions to the War Department have amounted up to the 1st instant to a sum of 50,000 yen in round numbers. The contributions in articles consists mostly of tobacco, straw sandals, and towels.

ANNIVERSARY.

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the submarine telegraph with the Far East the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce telegraphed as follows:—"The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce begs to offer its congratulations to the Telegraph Companies on the occasion of their twenty-fifth anniversary of telegraphy with the Far East, and is pleased to have the opportunity of wishing them a long and continuous career of prosperity." To this Sir John Pender replied as follows:—"Your telegram of congratulation on the occasion of the celebration of our 25th anniversary is peculiarly gratifying to me, coming as it does from the merchants of Hongkong, whom it always has been, and will still be, our desire to serve."

GO SEIKEN.

The *Asahi Shimbun* and other papers state that Go Seiken, the Chinaman whose name is so well remembered in connection with the assassination of Kim Ok-kyun, is now employed as a cook in the Chinese Legation, his work being merely nominal. It was he who accompanied the ill-fated Korean to Shanghai, suddenly disappearing immediately after the murder. What relation he had with the matter is not known. Still, querulously interpolates the *Asahi*, it is unbearable that a man of his calibre, who must have been in the secret and connived at the act, is employed by and under the protection of the Chinese Legation in Tokyo.

DEATH OF A BANK COMPRADEORE.

Six of the principal Chinese residents met at the Settlement Police Station on Sunday night to discuss matters relative to the status of the Chinese in Yokohama. While the discussion was going on, it was noticed that the Compradore of the Chartered Bank of I. A., & C., one of the party, was growing drowsy. His friends endeavoured to arouse him, but their attempts proving futile he was removed home. He rallied under treatment, but died at 11.30 the same night from an attack of apoplexy.

COLLISION AT SEA.

A COLLISION took place between the *Tomamaye Maru* and the *Kaiyeki Maru* off the light-house at Iwatsubo, Takashima-gun, Hokkaido, on the 1st inst. at 2 a.m. The former steamer sank. The passengers and crew were rescued by the *Kaiyeki*, but the cargo went to the bottom along with the vessel.

MR. HIRANUMA AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

SOME time ago Mr. Hiranuma Senzo, the Yokohama money lender, raised an action for fraud in the Tokyo Local Court against Baron Yamazaki, and Judge Yamaguchi, who was bribed

by the plaintiff, kept the peer in custody for over sixty days. Judge Yamaguchi was then acting as Chief Preliminary Judge of the Local Court. The case was finally handed to the other Preliminary Judge, who soon discovered that the Baron was guileless, and he at once ordered his release. The Baron has now brought an action for false accusation against Mr. Hiranuma.

YOKOHAMA RICE EXCHANGE.

THE dispute existing between the promoters and supporters of the Yokohama Rice Exchange, which was projected by three different organizations, and the establishment of which was only lately permitted in consequence of a union of these parties, has again assumed a very serious aspect. The distribution of shares is said to be the cause of the trouble. About ten o'clock on the night of the 1st inst. fifty rice merchants of Kanagawa and suburbs entered the Exchange building at Hattasakicho and loudly demanded a settlement from the officers. The two leading promoters, Messrs. Karobe Yohachi and Okazaki Yasubei, received the party and answered questions laid before them by the interviewers, who, not satisfied with the replies, began to behave in a disorderly manner. The police were finally called in and the discontented visitors were put out. The rice dealers left the place murmuring greatly. They soon proceeded to the office of the Yokohama Guild of Rice Merchants at Hagoromocho, where they partook of cups of *sake*, and then becoming greatly excited set out to attempt another interview with the officers of the Exchange. They were prevented, and were dispersed by the police.

THE DOCTRINE OF TWO-FOLD TRUTH.

IN our own time, when reason and revelation are in conflict, our modern apologists endeavour to "harmonise" the contradictions by obscuring them in a cloud of words. The method was not unknown to the Scholastics, the orthodox among whom employed it in defence of their faith. One of the most notable of these was Peter the Lombard, Bishop of Paris in the twelfth century. In his *Liber Sententiarum* he collected various contrary opinions concerning the doctrines of religion, and, by subtle distinctions in the definition of the terms used, he endeavoured to harmonise the contradictions. His work was for centuries a city of refuge for the hard-pushed theologian, and might be studied with profit by many a modern apologetic divine.

Opposed to this class of thinkers we find those who waged a bold fight for liberty of thought, and who endeavoured to escape the censure of the Church by the ingenious doctrine of two-fold truth. Few people realise the width and the depth of the freethought movement in Europe in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. But the Church being omnipresent and all-powerful, the unorthodox had in some way to make their peace with the ecclesiastics. The doctrine of two-fold truth took its rise at the University of Paris. The Crusades, a glorious manifestation of the strength of ecclesiastical Christianity, had the unfortunate effect of undermining faith in those ideas from which the Crusading enthusiasm sprang. Christian warriors hurled themselves upon the East, and the East revenged itself by sending Arabian Philosophy and Byzantine logic to sap the foundations of Christianity. During the first half of the thirteenth century, strange doctrines began to be heard from the professorial chairs in Paris. In 1247, one Jean de Brescain, reproved by the bishop for his errors, explained that he had maintained the condemned doctrines not as "theologically," but only as "philosophically" true. Twenty-five years later we find that, obviously in consequence of the spread of Averroistic ideas, the resurrection, the creation of the world in time, the changeableness of the individual soul, and other important Christian dogmas, are denied in the name of philosophy, while it is at the same time admitted that all these doctrines are "true according to the Catho-

lic faith." But that the real attitude of the freethinkers was one of antagonism to Christianity, and that the theory of two-fold truth was merely a subterfuge, is shown by some of the doctrines that were visited with the censures of the Church: "Nothing more can be known because of the science of theology." "The Christian religion prevents us from learning anything more." "The only wise men in the world are the philosophers." "The teachings of the theologians are based upon fables." It is not surprising that the Church retaliated on the freethinkers by founding the Inquisition, for, agreeing with Tertullian that "philosophy is the parent of all the heresies," and holding honestly the dogma that error was visited by eternal punishment, it was in truth an act of mercy on the part of the Church to stifle philosophy by the strongest argument at their disposal—fire.

And yet even after the Inquisition was founded free-thought continued to flourish, and above all in Italy, the very stronghold of the Church. It continued to shelter itself under the doctrine of two-fold truth. One of the most noteworthy of the Italian freethinkers was Petrus Pomponatius, a university professor, extremely popular among his students—for the students, it appears, preferred unorthodox professors. When a new professor was appointed, one of the first questions the students wished him to discuss was that of the immortality of the soul, and the popularity of Pomponatius suggests that the Christian view of the matter was not that most acceptable to the students. In his work on the immortality of the soul, published in 1516, Pomponatius adopts a very respectful attitude towards the Church, but he none the less boldly discusses "eight great difficulties" in the doctrine of immortality. We have not space to discuss all the points put forward by Pomponatius, but we shall allude briefly to one or two.

One of the commonest arguments for immortality in the time of Pomponatius (and we seem to have met with it also at a more recent date) runs as follows:—Since all religions maintain immortality, then if there is really no such thing, the whole world is deluded. Pomponatius replies that this after all is not such a serious matter as might at first sight appear. For we must remember that there are three religions, those of Moses, Christ, and Mahomed: they are either all three false, in which case the whole world is deluded; or else at least two of them are false, in which case the majority is deluded. Spiritual apparitions are explained by Pomponatius to be the delusions of the excited fancy or the deceptions of priests. Those that imagine themselves to be "possessed" are really sick. Pomponatius also deals with the statement, frequently urged in defence of a belief in immortality, that sinners deny it, while wise and good men believe it. Pomponatius vigorously combats this idea. Many wicked men, he says believe in immortality and in eternal punishment, but are carried away by the strength of their passions. On the other hand, some of the greatest and wisest men have held the soul to be mortal. He gives many names, and among others, "our own countrymen, Pliny and Seneca." But in the last chapter of his work he expresses submission to the judgments of the Church. Since there are no natural proofs of immortality, it rests solely on revelation. More than two centuries later Hume concludes an essay on immortality with almost the same words, but expressed after Hume's manner in an ironical form. Since, he says, reason is unable to persuade us that the soul is immortal, so much the more must we be thankful that this truth is established by revelation. And yet in England in the eighteenth century Hume did not venture to publish what Pomponatius had freely given to the world in Italy in the sixteenth. By the urgent advice of his friends Hume's essay on the Immortality of the Soul was cut out from the volume in which it was to appear, and it was not published till some time after his death. Hume had not, apparently, as much con-

fidence in the doctrine of two-fold truth as had Pomponatius.

Pomponatius exposed as freely as Hume some of the other logical difficulties in the dogmas of Christianity. He criticises the Christian idea of God, and asks, as many have asked before and since, how we are to reconcile the doctrine of the omnipotence, the omniscience, and the goodness of God with that of the responsibility of man. Suppose that I have the choice between two courses of action, one good and the other bad: if God is omniscient, he knows what I am going to choose; if God is omnipotent, the power that makes the choice is his, not mine; how then can I be responsible for the choice? And if God is good, how can he punish me for a sin that he has foreseen from all eternity, and that was committed in virtue of one of his own omnipotent acts of will? Pomponatius also attacks the belief in miracles, and tells us that the efficacy of relics depends upon the imagination of the credulous, and would be just as great if the relics were the bones of a dog. We know what this bold thinker would say of the faith-healing exhibitions of our time.

Some have been disposed to blame Pomponatius for taking refuge in the doctrine of two-fold truth. We must not judge him harshly: "Let him that is without sin among you cast the first stone." How few there are that do not modify their views more or less to suit the society of which they form a part. Who among us would be found to possess the magnificent courage of Bruno, who, when sentenced to the stake for refusing to recant his heretical opinions, looked his judges calmly in the face and said, "I suspect you pronounce this sentence with more fear than I receive it." But the martyrdom of Bruno has made his fame immortal, while Pomponatius, as a philosopher perhaps the greater of the two, is almost entirely forgotten. For to Bruno Truth was One.

A SUGGESTION FOR THE BENEFIT OF KOREA.

THE *Yiji Shimpō* makes a new suggestion for the welfare of Korea. It is to induce the inhabitants of Japan and Korea to intermarry. This, considers the *Yiji*, is no novel thing, but is warranted by the old usage of the two countries, especially of Japan, where Koreans were freely allowed to naturalize themselves and settle. There are many families in Japan avowedly descended from these Korean settlers, the families that go by the name of Hata, for instance, being unmistakably of Korean descent. The *Yiji* is of opinion that at least two or three per cent. of the inhabitants of Japan must have Korean blood in their veins. The Koreans are most closely allied to the Japanese, and if the experiment of intermarriage has been attended with such success in Japan, there is no reason why a similar result should not follow the same process on Korean soil. The insufficient intercourse between the two countries and the increasing divergence of their manners and customs have since tended to set up a barrier between the two. But now Japan is to play the part prescribed to it by Heaven, of diffusing the light of civilization through the Orient, friendly relations between Japan and Korea are destined to become more and more intimate. At this juncture, it is conceivable as well as important for the permanent interest of Korea to revive the old practice of intermarriage and to fuse the two races into a homogeneous whole, for, so long as the improvement be confined to outward, conventional points, it must be impossible for that country, the inhabitants of which are intellectually inferior to the Japanese, to march hand in hand with Japan in the progress of civilization. Such a radical improvement of the Koreans is indeed of paramount importance, for competition in international relations is becoming keener throughout the world, and this competition is only too likely to be followed with that between different races. When such an occasion arrives, the Japanese, who occupy the leading position in the Orient, should extend their assistance to their allies and should, by preserving the vitality of the Oriental races, contest for supremacy in

the arena of the world. That things will come sooner or later to such a pass is evident from the general tendency of the world, and the assimilation of Japanese and Koreans would be simply a preparation for that gigantic struggle. The multiplication of the Japanese people is remarkable, and it seems that Heaven has endowed them with the mission of assimilating others.

RAISING OF A NATIONAL LOAN.

THE Government is contemplating, says the *Hochi*, the raising of a loan to defray the war expenses, and the matter will, it is believed, be made public in a few days, as the Emperor's sanction has been obtained and the matter has been discussed by the Privy Council and been gone through. As to the amount and the rate of interest nothing is yet clear, but the *Hochi* hears that the first application will be for fifty million *yen* or so, while the interest will be merely nominal, the loan being a patriotic loan, so to say.

The same journal has an observation to make in this connection. It is uncertain whether the loan is to be raised from the peers only or from the public at large; the interest will, it is believed, be 3 per cent. The loan being patriotic, the peers would be most glad to furnish the amount required, provided it be within their capacity. This however, thinks the *Hochi*, is doubtful. The Treasury will therefore be obliged to fall back upon the general public. But here a difficulty is likely to arise about the rate of interest, for, whereas the Treasury would not offer more than 5 per cent., the people would probably be unwilling to invest their money unless the rate is above 6 per cent., seeing that the market price of the Redemption Loan Bonds has already fallen below par. Should the Treasury therefore undertake to raise the loan from the public at large at such a low rate of interest as is said to be contemplated the attempt would very probably fail. The Treasury is therefore advised to refrain from taking such a step, and to rely for the present upon the reserves in the Treasury. The reserves in the Treasury are in no wise small, and can readily provide for an extraordinary disbursement of 15 to 20 million *yen*. Under the circumstances, the step believed to be contemplated by the Treasury is considered inadvisable in the present condition of the market, especially as the time of the opening of the Diet is drawing very near.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

THE Minister of State for Communications issued on Saturday a notification to the effect that the Japanese Post Offices at Tientsin and Chefoo will be closed until further notice.

Another notification is also issued to the effect that postal money orders to be delivered in British India through the Hongkong Post Office, which were temporarily stopped, will be transmitted after this date. The amount of percentage deducted—to be paid at the Hongkong Post Office for the Indian Post Office—is $\frac{1}{100}$ of the amount of any Order.

ENGLAND AND THE KOREAN AFFAIR.

THE *Nippon* says that Great Britain has intimated to the Chinese Government, through her Representative in Peking, her intention of maintaining a neutral position in connection with the war between China and Japan, and the same intimation is said to have been made to the Japanese Government through her *Charge d'Affaires* in Tokyo about the 3rd inst.

PORTUGAL AND THE KOREAN TROUBLE.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the Portuguese Government has intimated to the Japanese Government the intention of that country to maintain a neutral position during the war between Japan and China.

DISCOVERY OF COAL.

THE discovery of a rich coal seam was lately made at Kimuri-mura, Kami-Mizu-uchi District,

Nagano Prefecture. The number of the seams is five, occupying an area of 2,308,250 *tsubo*, and each is over eight feet in thickness. The mineral is said to be of a superior quality, and smokeless. Mr. Matsumoto Keijiro, on behalf of the other discoverers, has arrived in the capital on business connected with the commencement of mining operations.

UNITED STATES SILK IMPORTS.

THE following are the imports of Raw Silk at the Ports of New York and the Pacific Coast:—

June, 1894.	Bales.	Lbs.	Value.
New York	764	191,442	450,710
Pacific Coast Ports ...	1,397	193,447	676,183
	2,161	384,889	1,126,893

The following are the imports of Waste, Noils, and Cocoons in the same period:—

New York	274	83,150	31,720
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SEVERE STORM IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

A TELEGRAM from New York, alleged to have been received in Tokyo by a private resident on the 6th inst., says that a violent hail-storm swept over South Dakota on the night of the 5th inst. Over three hundred houses and churches were overthrown during the gale, and more than one hundred and ninety persons were killed or wounded. A great number are reported missing.

"THE LAW'S DELAY."

OF this an American court has recently furnished an instance that would have surprised Hamlet himself. In Nebraska a man was convicted of theft, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment. A new trial was asked for, and in due time the Supreme Court decided that the prisoner was entitled to a new trial. But the man had already served out the sentence and had been discharged!

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

A LONG desired improvement is now in progress on the Daikanzaka, more familiarly known as Hegt's Hill. The approach to the Central Bluff is being widened by some six feet along the whole frontage of No. 74, and will be carried further down as opportunity presents. The bank will be strengthened by a strong wall of stone on that side and a better drainage arrangement will also be carried out.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER TO ITALY.

MR. NAKAJIMA, Japanese Minister to Italy, was released from his post on the 7th inst., and the position given to Mr. Takahira, Japanese Resident in Holland, who is now promoted to the rank of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Mr. Nakajima has been made an Imperial Nominee in the House of Peers.

THE GALE.

THE gale is now blowing strongly from the south-east, having veered round from the north during the night. Heavy rainfalls at frequent intervals, while other indications are apparent that we are experiencing here the tail-end of a typhoon.

PORTUGAL AND THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

IN obedience to instructions from the Portuguese Government, its *Charge d'Affaires* in Tokyo has intimated to the Japanese Government that Portugal will maintain strict neutrality during the war between China and Japan.

THE MILITARY HEAD-QUARTERS.

By an extra of the *Official Gazette* on Sunday, it was announced by an Imperial Order signed by the Ministers of State for War and for the Navy, that the military Head-quarters, hitherto established at the General Staff Office, had been removed to the Imperial Palace.

HELPING THE RED CROSS SOCIETY.

THE Red Cross Society of Switzerland has contributed 2,000 francs towards the funds of the Red Cross Society of Japan. The intention of the foreign Society was wired to the Japanese Society, and the President of the latter organization has sent a telegraphic message of thanks to the foreign association.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

According to later telegrams, it seems that the final fall of A-San into Japanese hands took place on July 30th, the day after the battle of Sōng-hwan. The Director of the Post Office at Fusan is reported to have wired to the Department of Communications as follows:—"There was fighting at A-San on the 29th and the 30th of July. The Chinese army was completely vanquished, and the Japanese troops have already commenced a return march to Sōul." It is not likely that all the Japanese troops left A-San so soon after their victory. If the report that the Chinese fled in the direction of Hong-ju be true, it would have been necessary to send a sufficient force in pursuit of them.

The following account of the battle at Sōng-hwan is published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, based on the latest telegram:—"Our army was drawn up in battle array at Chbi-won, while the Chinese troops were posted at Sōng-hwan and Phyoŋ-thaik. Now between the two armies lay a tract of rice swamp through which flows a small river. Our troops fought very hard with this river between themselves and the enemy, but it being very difficult to cross this stream under fire a party was despatched by way of Chik-san, so as to make a flank attack on the Chinese. The Chinese were not prepared for this move, and they were easily put to flight." The number of Chinese engaged in this fight is stated to have been 2,800. Nothing is known about the strength of the Chinese army at the head-quarters at A-San. But it is surmised that at least an equal number must have been stationed there. From the circumstance that the defeated Chinese fled in the direction of Hong-ju, it is probable that there was at the time no Chinese war-vessels in the Bay of Nam-ŷang.

Concerning the Chinese war-vessel *Koitsu*, which escaped into the Bay of Nam-ŷang after the naval engagement of the 25th ultimo, it is stated that she was burned by her crew, probably to prevent her capture by the Japanese.

There are rumours of a second naval engagement, but no report has been received by the Authorities. The first and second Naval Reserves have been called out in the districts west of Osaka.

The *Yiji Shimpō's* Sōul correspondent, writing under date of the 26th ultimo, gives the substance of the representation said to have been personally made to the Korean King by the Japanese Minister shortly after the recent reorganization of the Government. It is in the following strain:—"The reorganization of your Majesty's Government, and the endeavours which are now being made to effect administrative reforms, betoken an advance in the direction of civilization. But what has thus far been accomplished is only a preliminary step; the real work is yet to be undertaken. Under the circumstances, it is my earnest prayer that the task of reform may be prosecuted with unflinching zeal and perseverance. All the offices from that Prime Minister down to the lowest should be filled by men of real ability, irrespective of birth or family. Another point of great importance is that the principal officials of State should be invested with considerable discretionary powers. What the ordinary Ministers of State cannot decide themselves, they should refer to the Prime Minister, and only when the latter is unable to deal with it the matter should be referred to Your Majesty's personal judgment. The present system of submitting all affairs of State, however trifling, to Your Majesty's personal consideration, is calculated to cause much inconvenience and delay in the conduct of business. Concerning the reforms which are about to be introduced, I sincerely hope that they will be elaborated on the basis of the programme I recently had the honour of explaining to Your Majesty. On minor points I refrain from expatiating, it being my hope that the details of reform will be worked out in conformity with the customs and practices peculiar to the country. I must respectfully call Your Majesty's attention to one more sub-

ject, a subject to which I would fain avoid making any allusion. I refer to the necessity that all interference of the ladies of Court in politics should be strictly prohibited. In my country, as in all other civilized countries, the Household Department is strictly kept apart from politics. This is a measure absolutely necessary for the permanent prosperity of Your Majesty's dynasty." At the time this representation was made, the Queen, it is stated, was seated behind the King. His Majesty is said to have warmly thanked Mr. Otori for his kind advice.

Concerning the Queen, reports are not agreed. It has hitherto been authoritatively reported that she was divorced and deprived of rank. It is now stated by some correspondents that she is still residing in the Palace as Queen. The latter report as yet lacks authoritative confirmation. Possibly she may not have been divorced, but reduced to the rank of a Court Lady.

The Japanese army sent against the Chinese at A-San, is said to have been attended by three Korean military cadets, two sub-officers, and ten men. Of the privates, five are said to have deserted while on the way.

The work of reform is now being daily considered by Sixteen Commissioners, under the Presidency of Kim Koshu. Their deliberations are attended by the Regent in person. Animated discussions are not uncommon, but things are said to be moving on the whole quite smoothly.

On Monday the Authorities supplied the press with an account of the Naval engagement off the island of Phung-do. It is on the whole nearly identical with the version recently reproduced in these columns from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. There are, however, a few details which were omitted in the earlier report. The names of the Japanese warships that took part in the engagement, have, for instance, been given out officially for the first time. They are the *Yoshino Kan*, the *Naniwa Kan*, and the *Akitushima Kan*. In the former narrative it was stated that the Japanese vessels were on their way from In-chhön, when they encountered the Chinese. It is now reported that they were going to that port. The firing is said to have been kept up with great energy for a space of an hour and twenty minutes. The sinking of the transport *Kowshing* took place at 1 p.m., that is nearly five hours after she was first stopped by the Japanese war-vessel *Naniwa*. There was not a single person injured on board the Japanese men-of-war. The *Kowshing* had on board two General officers, four Colonels, ten Lieutenants, 1,100 men, and ten field-pieces.

According to the latest reports from Korea, it is stated that, since the defeat off Phung-do, the Chinese war-vessels have entirely deserted Korean waters, where, consequently, the Japanese war ships are ranging free and triumphant.

The latest Korean intelligence has been brought by the mail packet *Tagonoura Maru*, which arrived at Fusan on the afternoon of the 4th instant, leaving In-chhön at 6 a.m. on the 2nd. According to her report, things are quiet both at In-chhön and Söul. It is also reported that the munitions of war taken at A-San had already been transported to In-chhön, where they were heaped up in huge "mountains."

The *Chu-o Shimbun* publishes the following telegram from its correspondent at Moji, under date of August 5th, 2.30 p.m.:—"The 2,000 Chinese troops sent from Chefoo are believed to be encamped at Hong-ju together with the 1,000 who fled there after their defeat at A-San." This telegram is doubtful, at least we have not yet heard that there were Chinese troops so far south as Hong-ju, nearly thirty miles from A-San.

The Tokyo News Agency forwards us the following telegram, dated Shanghai, August 5, 3 p.m.:—"This evening a war-vessel and a transport with troops densely packed will leave Taku, their destination being probably Chhöl-do." Chhöl-do is an island off Wt-ju.

No news of hostilities either on land or sea has reached Tokyo. The greater part of the Japanese army that recently vanquished the Chinese at Söng-hwan and A-San, is believed to have turned back for Söul either on the 1st or the 2nd instant. So it must have reached the

Korean capital on the 5th at the latest, and the Japanese troops are believed to have left Söul about that date to meet the Chinese army which is marching upon the capital from the north. The vanguards of the two armies must have already encountered each other somewhere between Söul and Ph्योंg-yang. Consequently important news is hourly expected in Tokyo. The exact number of the Chinese troops that are marching from the north is not known, but their strength is believed to be not less than 10,000, some people even putting it at 15,000.

The work of administrative reform is stated to be making steady progress. According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Söul correspondent, writing under date of July 31st, the new Official Organization about to be promulgated is said to be modelled after the Japanese Government. The affairs of state are to be distributed among the eight Departments of Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Military and Naval Affairs, Justice, Finance, Agriculture and Commerce, Education, and Public Works. These Departments are to be presided over by Ministers of State, who collectively constitute the Council of State presided over by a Minister President. Upon the promulgation of the new official organization the following appointments, it is believed, will be announced:—Kim Oko-shu, Minister President of State; Li Yoshun, Minister of Military Affairs; Gyo Inchu, Minister of Public Works; Ming Etateu, Minister of Education and Finance; Kim Sokang, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Boku Teiyo, Minister of the Household and of Home Affairs; and Kim Inshoku, Minister of Foreign Affairs. Who will be appointed Minister of Justice is not known, but perhaps Mr. Boku Eiko, who left Tokyo on the 5th instant, will be chosen for the post.

The seventeen Commissioners of Reform are said to be daily meeting in the palace. The subjects under discussion at the date of the correspondence from which we are quoting, were the establishment of an independent Korean era (the Chinese era having hitherto been used), the despatch of Ministers Plenipotentiary to foreign countries, the abolition of slavery, the repeal of the law prohibiting priests from entering Söul, the abolition of the custom requiring officials to shut themselves up in their houses during the long period of mourning, the prohibition of illegal imprisonment of people by officials, and so forth.

At the instance of Li Yoshun, about, it is believed, to be appointed Minister of Military Affairs, the Commissioners of Reform are said to have decided that the Korean King should in future bear the title of the Emperor of Great Korea. It is not yet known whether this decision will be approved by the King and the Regent. Li Yoshun is a grandson of the Tai Wön-kun and is stated to be a young man of remarkable sagacity.

The correspondent mentions that Hong Tjyong-ou, the murderer of Kim-Ok-kyun, recently called at the Japanese Legation but was refused admittance.

The proposal that the Queen should be divorced, which constituted one of the principal points in the Tai Wön-kun's original programme of reform, seems not to have been carried out, for the Queen is still residing in the palace and appearing on State occasions.

The Korean Government is said to be considering the project of raising a foreign loan for the construction of railway lines between Söul and Fusan, and Söul and In-chhön.

An official telegram has been received at the Foreign Office, from Mr. Takahira, Japanese Minister to Holland, to the effect that Holland will maintain a strict neutrality in the war now proceeding between China and Japan.

The spirit actuating the new Government may be gathered from the proclamation recently issued, assuring the people that the Japanese troops would never commit any act of pillage, and ordering them to afford all facilities to those troops. The above proclamation is reported to have been dated in a new chronological style, instead of adopting the Chinese style as previously.

The *Mainichi Shimbun's* extra of yesterday gives some particulars communicated by its

Korean correspondent of the battle fought at Söng-hwan on the morning of the 30th ult. The Japanese Army took up its position in a pine forest some six thousand metres away from the enemy's entrenchments. It was decided to march against the enemy at 11 o'clock midnight of the 29th ult., by dividing itself into two wings, right and left. By thirty minutes to one on the morning of the 30th, the march of the two wings was completed. At about 40 minutes past the musketry discharge began and was kept up for 35 minutes, when the Japanese charged with fixed bayonets. The Chinese army had planned to assault the Japanese under cover of darkness and the two armies suddenly came into collision about midway between the respective camps and the firing was opened at a short distance of from 25 to 50 yards. It was the right wing that was engaged in this close contest, for the left wing led by General Oshima was moving more slowly and had by that time arrived at the pine forest in front of Söng-hwan. The Chinese were soon driven back to their entrenchments, with a loss of about 70 men. There is a little river called An-Söng that runs from the site of the Japanese camp to Söng-hwan. The Chinese had partially destroyed the bridge over the river and had, moreover, constructed a dam lower down, thus causing the river to overflow its banks. This caused the death of about 15 Japanese soldiers belonging to the storming division, and to the commissariat, who fell in unawares and where drowned. In the meanwhile the left wing quartered in front of the enemy's camp began to fire field pieces at the enemy, who were soon obliged to desert the second entrenchments constructed at the upper part of the hill, and joined those who were defending the works thrown up at the foot. The enemy fired at the Japanese but the shells failed to explode and not a soldier was injured by the enemy's cannonade.

Then the right and left wings began, as had been planned, to march against the enemy, firing at the latter as they proceeded. A severe contest ensued and when the two divisions were about 100 approach the enemy's camp a detachment of the left wing was despatched behind the hill at the foot of which the enemy was entrenched, and having ascended it from behind suddenly began to rush down the hill. The enemy thus attacked from the three sides were no longer able to hold their ground and the camp was taken just at 6 o'clock in the morning of the 30th. When the Japanese army entered the camp all the Chinese troops had fled, apparently in great confusion, for arms, provisions, etc., were left behind. Even the Commander-in-Chief and his second in command left their important documents and their caps behind them. The three divisions of the Japanese army now came together in the camp and waving the regimental standard in the direction of Japan gave three cheers for the Emperor. The prizes taken in the camp were five pieces of cannon, a quantity of powder, fifty or sixty old spears, and an abundance of clothing and provisions. Leaving the camp under the care of a small detachment, the main body began to pursue the fleeing enemy, another detachment having been already sent from the first to oppose the retreat. Till about five in the afternoon, the noise of artillery was heard without interruption, causing the death of more than 300 Chinese. Another detachment was despatched towards A-San under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Takeda soon after the fall of Söng-hwan. This advance guard reached A-San at 3 in the same afternoon, but only to find that the Chinese were all gone. At noon of the 31st, the main body joined the advance guard at A-San and encamped in the quarters deserted by the Chinese. The arms, ammunition, and provisions were plentiful enough to load more than ten Japanese junks. This was done promptly, and it was arranged that, re-loaded on bigger Korean vessels at Paik-du-jin, situated on the gulf of Nak-Yang, the prizes should be transported to Chemulpho. The Chinese had laid several mines in the vicinity of A-San, but they all failed to explode.

The Tokyo News Agency reports as follows about the Chinese war-vessel known as having fled toward A-San after being engaged with the Japanese ships near Phung-do, on the 25th ult.:—On the morning of the 27th ult., the *Takachiho* and the *Maya* lowered their boats and proceeded to inspect the condition of the Chinese warship. She was found stranded on the bar at the western inlet of Caroline Bay. On close examination, the magazine was seen to be torn open, thus causing a great part of the body of the ship to be filled with water. The wooden portion was moreover burnt away, while at a point about two-thirds of the vessel's length from the bow she was broken in two. The corpses of the crew were lying in heaps beside the guns on the starboard side, and the conning tower was virtually shattered. Within it was the corpse of an officer standing. He may have been the captain of the ship. On the lower deck indications were discerned of many other bodies, but they could not be clearly seen owing to the deck being under water. The guns from the Japanese vessels must have hit the ship with deadly precision, for even in the part standing out of the water more than ten penetrations were visible. Three of the boats were found stranded along the shore. The survivors must have landed by them. A 12-centimetre gun found on the upper deck appeared to be serviceable.

We take the following from the *Nichi Nichi*:—Fusan, 4 p.m. of the 6th instant:—On receipt of the news of the defeat of the Chinese at A-San, the Chinese troops, more than a thousand in number, stationed in Chong-ju completely dispersed, whither it is not known. There is a hope that the dispersion of this force may enable the telegraph to become again serviceable. It is said that the dispatch of a party of the Metropolitan Police under Inspector Takehira to Korea, whither they started by the last train of the evening of the 6th inst., is owing to the necessity of increasing the police force in the peninsula, since Japanese who are not soldiers are gradually going there in greater numbers. Minister Otori urged the expediency of the step, and the authorities complied with his request.

Shanghai, 7.10 a.m. 7th instant:—The Chinese war-vessel *Chi-yuen* sustained a grave damage in the naval engagement near Phung-do on the 25th ult., but it is learned from good authority that her repairs have not yet been begun. When the King of Korea learned that 13 Korean soldiers wounded in the skirmish on the 23rd ult., were receiving kindly treatment from the Japanese surgeons, his Majesty directed that his cordial thanks be conveyed to the medical department of the Japanese army.

The patients sent back on board the *Fuji-gawa Maru*, which reached Saecho on the 5th instant, are all coolies, and among those that came home next day on the *Tagonoura Maru* there was one soldier who had been wounded in the skirmishes in Söul. This is the first instance of a wounded soldier having been brought back to Japan.

The account of the battle at Söng-hwan on the morning of the 29th ult. and the occupation of A-San on the following day require some additions and rectifications.

The following is taken from a report sent by one of the Japanese officers who took part in the battle, to a certain officer in Tokyo.

The left wing started from camp at 12 o'clock on the night of the 28th ult., while the right wing set out two hours afterward. At five minutes past 3 on the morning of the 29th, the latter found themselves under heavy fire at a place about 700 metres distant from the bridge of An-Söng. But the enemy was driven away by 10 minutes past 4. At half-past 5 this regiment started toward Söng-hwan, which it attacked from the north-west. The defenders of the post could not stand against the Japanese charge, and fled in the direction of A-San at about 8 o'clock, leaving 4 cannon, many small arms, about 90 tents, and some ammunition. The left wing arrived at Söng-hwan at 20 past 5 and at once opened fire from the north-east. The Chinese had constructed breast-works on the elevation behind the central portion of the

entrenchments, and strove to hold their ground against the advancing Japanese. At 20 past 7 the left wing stormed the place with its whole force and carried it at half-past 7. The Chinese troops defending this part were encamped in five divisions. They fled, leaving behind them several standards, much camp equipage, many stands of arms, and ammunition. The Japanese then began to pursue the enemy, the right wing reaching A-San at 4 p.m. of the same day. The left wing encamped that day at some distance away from A-San, which place it did not reach until early on the morning of the 30th. The Chinese that fought with the Japanese are estimated to have been about 3,500, the casualties of the enemy were about 500, and the killed and wounded on the Japanese side aggregated 70.

We take the following from a report in the *Asahi*. The situation of Söng-hwan was especially well adapted for defence, for the whole district consists of wet rice-fields and swamps, with a small river running through, and there is only one road leading to Söng-hwan.

The plan of the Chinese must have been to retreat toward Chhön-an in case of defeat, but the Japanese were prepared to prevent this, and it was with the view of intercepting their retreat toward Chhön-an and driving them toward A-San that the retreating Chinese were attacked from their left. The Chinese evidently placed no faith in the forts constructed by themselves, at A-San: they dispersed without taking the ordinary roads. The Chinese are indeed skilled in the art of running away. As they fled they generally cast off their uniforms and donning the clothes of Koreans made the best of their way to what they considered safe places. The directions toward which they fled are unmistakably indicated by the cast-off uniforms. Even the Vice-commander of the Chinese troops appears to have been tempted to avail himself of this method, for his uniform was left behind in camp. The Chinese artillery accomplished some credible feats. They showed themselves highly skilled in the use of small arms. Both General Oshima and Lieut.-Colonel Fukushima narrowly escaped being hit. The plan of the Japanese army to drive the Chinese toward A-San and to exterminate them there, was disappointed, for the advance guard that reached A-San on the afternoon of the 29th had a skirmish only with some fifty Chinese soldiers, evidently left to guard the place, on the night of the 29th. That was the sole encounter between the two armies at A-San. Among the things taken at A-San was a quantity of ammunition, besides about 700 bags of rice each holding 7 to. Before the Japanese army left A-San the forts were totally destroyed, so as to prevent the place from being again occupied by the Chinese. On receipt of a report that the Chinese fugitives had re-assembled in the Sin-chhang district it was at first proposed to march thither, but that idea was abandoned on reflection, the fugitives being regarded as a mere rabble without any capacity to fight.

The *Nichi Nichi* gives the following express from Saecho, dated 3 p.m. of the 8th instant:—Captain Galsworthy and other officers of the *Kowshing* have sent a letter from Nagasaki to the Staff Office of the Admiralty here, signifying their gratitude for the cordial protection extended to them since the loss of the vessel.

The News Agency has received the following from Fusan, dated 11.40 a.m. of the 8th instant:—The Japanese troops returning to Söul on the 5th instant, were warmly welcomed by Representatives of the King, by the Japanese Minister, and by the Japanese residents in the capital. In the evening the King gave a banquet in the Court in honour of the Japanese officers.

The Chinese soldiers dispersed at the battle of Söng-hwan are rumoured to have proceeded homeward by land through Chhung-jn. The capital is very quiet. The above news was brought by steamer from Chemulpho and was then transmitted by wire from Fusan.

The same Agency has received another message from Shanghai, dated half-past 11 a.m. of the 8th instant:—"More than 2,400 Chinese troops arrived at Taku yesterday. They are the newly levied volunteers."

The following information is from the *Nichi Nichi*:—

Fusan, morning of August 9th:—The military telegraph has been constructed to-day as far as In-dong district at the south, from one end, while from the other it extended on the 8th as far as Chhung-ju, thus leaving only about 20 ri to be completed.

Shanghai, 8.15 a.m., 9th inst.:—The Acting Minister, Mr. Komura, and the Japanese Consul at Tientsin will start for home on the 11th instant. Several native papers state that a telegram despatched from Shanghai on the morning of the 8th instant to a certain quarter in Tokyo conveys the news that the admirals of the Southern and Northern fleets have disagreed in their council and that the Admiral of the former is much discontented.

The *Nichi Nichi* is more particular and states that the opinions of the Chinese Navy have become divided, one party advocating an offensive policy and the other wishing to confine itself to a defensive. The latter has gained the ascendancy and so the Chinese squadron that was lost sight of since it steamed out of Wei-hai-wei some days ago, must have taken shelter in the Gulf of Pechili.

The *Hochi* states that an agreement has been made among the war-vessels of neutral Powers, so that in future they will extend succour to vessels of either belligerent that have been vanquished by their adversaries and are helpless. At present the duty falls on the French man-of-war *Lion*, but the *Porpoise*, the *Wolf*, and others will undertake this task in turn. The *Yiji Shimpo* says that, according to a telegram lately received by the Authorities from the Japanese Consul at Hongkong, the Chinese Government discontinued to light the two light-houses at Saracen and Anpin in Formosa, and at one more place which can not be identified.

The *Kokumin* says that the Japanese Consul at Shanghai received notice on the 27th ult. from the Chinese harbour-master to the effect that a torpedo has been sunk inside the northern outlet of the Yang-tse-kiang, and that a ship that intends to enter the river should take the southern channel.

The *Nichi Nichi* gives the following express from Nagasaki, under the date of 10 a.m. 9th instant:—Captain Galsworthy, of the *Kowshing* is said to have applied to the British Consul in Nagasaki for a Marine Court of investigation to enquire into the loss of the *Kowshing*.

The Tokyo News Agency informs us that the killed on the side of Japan at the battle of Söng-hwan were only 32, and that there were about forty wounded.

The following telegrams have been received by the same agency:—Shanghai, 7 p.m., 8th instant. Under the escort of the *Ting-yuen*, three Chinese transports started for the coast of Wi-ju; some of the troops on board belonged to the Cho-ji Army, and some were new recruits.

Fusan, 3.40 p.m., of the 9th instant:—The apprehension that navigation in Korean waters is dangerous in consequence of the departure of seven Chinese war-vessels from Wei-hai-wei, is groundless. The voyage between this port and Chemulpho and Wön-san is daily carried on with perfect security.

THE "TSAO-KIANG" AND THE "KOWSHING."

The *Nichi Nichi's* Nagasaki correspondent has succeeded, after arduous inquiries, in obtaining many new facts pertaining to the war-vessel *Tsao-kiang* and transport *Kowshing*. We extract the following:—When the crew of the *Tsao-kiang* found that nothing could save them but surrender, they were in great consternation. They thought that should they deliver themselves up to the Japanese they would be mutilated, as by cutting off of ears or noses, while to return home in disgrace, if indeed to return alive were possible, would be death to them. At this juncture a Dane, who was on board the vessel and was going A-San on telegraphic business, strongly urged them to surrender, assuring them at the same time that the Japanese would not inflict any such barbarous treatment on them. His advice

was adopted and they surrendered. It is said that whenever a Chinese prisoner chanced to meet this Dane at the Saseho prison-yard he thanks him cordially for having persuaded him to surrender. The vessel was brought to Saseho in tow on the morning of the 8th instant. The foreign crew of the *Kowshing* were 11 in all, of whom only three were saved. Captain Gal-sworthy is said to have told the captain of the *Saikio Maru* in Nagasaki that it was Von Hanneken himself that ordered the Chinese to fire at the Chinese who jumped into the sea to save their lives. He professes to be a German officer, but is believed to be an Austrian Jew. He got on board the *Kowshing* when she was on the point of leaving Taku, as a passenger, with an introduction from Li Hung-chang. He was, however, a foreign employé of the Chinese Government. The vessel started from Taku under sealed orders.

When the Captain opened his letter of instructions in the open sea, he was directed to take the troops to A-San, but to leave the ship in case a battle should take place with a Japanese ship.

The Company that owns the ship was evidently aware of what the Chinese Government intended to do, for it obliged the latter to advance £40,000 security for the ship, which was not worth more than £25,000. It thus provided itself against all emergencies. The Indo-China Steam Navigation Company ought to be thankful to Japan for having sunk the vessel, observes the *Nichi Nichi*.

KOREA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Soul, July 24th.

Sleepy Soul was awakened yesterday at five in the morning by the Korean war-cry for which the people have been listening ever since the arrival of the Japanese troops. Half an hour later there was sharp firing in the direction of the Royal Palace, and about the same time troops were seen in all the gates of the city and at the Government buildings in Chong-wo. For a few minutes the firing was very vigorous and the results show that other than blank cartridge were fired. The Korean troops were just warming up to their work when the command was issued to "cease firing." They promptly obeyed, and the Japanese troops with fixed bayonets entered, undisputed masters of the King and his Palace.

While these things were going on in the Palace, some high "Generals" of the army were knocking at the gates of the different Foreign Legations asking, like cravens, for a hiding-place in cellar or outhouse. The exodus from the city which then began still continues, thousands seeking the kindly protection of a pine or brush oak on the hill side.

In the afternoon the Japanese troops assaulted the barracks in the eastern part of the city. Here again an attempt at resistance was offered, but strict orders came from the Royal Palace not to fire, but to surrender. They threw down their arms, and tore their uniforms from their backs and ran; a few disgusted at the cowardice of their generals, the majority glad to get away from danger. Three Koreans and one Japanese are reported as killed, the number wounded are put at thirty, but this is not confirmed.

The Japanese are in possession of the King and his capital city. The Chinese were conspicuously absent. Their flag was flying at their Residency, but all the gates were closed, and within it was still death when I passed by in the morning. The Koreans were expecting a Chinese army at eight o'clock "last evening," and are looking for it to come "to-day." The Japanese are in possession of the city it is true, but the heart of the Korean people is with China, and if they had a capable leader would resist unto death every advance movement of Japan in Korea; as it is, the people lack a leader, just as the soldiers yesterday lacked commanders.

The high officials of the Queen's family are rigidly excluded from the Palace. The King

father has been called to assist in the reorganization of the Government. He went to the Palace yesterday escorted by the Japanese. Ministers known for their pronounced progressive sentiments are allowed to enter the royal presence at will, but others, of whom there is any doubt, are not permitted to pass the gates. For the next three or four days, which the King and his Ministers have asked for to consider the measures of reform proposed, we may look for all sorts of rumours; after that, if the Chinese continue to remain away, we may look for some vigorous work in Government reorganization. If the Chinese decide to come to Korea and fight here, Japan will take the trouble to meet them out at sea at Chemulpho or A-San.

Business is at a stand-still. The gentry stroll about with a pipe in one hand and a fan in the other; women with heavy bundles on their heads and a child or two at their side make for the nearest gate on their way to the country. The English marines are here guarding their property, and the lives of English and Chinese subjects who placed themselves under their protection.

HONGKONG NEWS.

The Acting Puisne Judge in Hongkong recently displayed his clemency to a juror, says the *China Mail*. The gentleman in the box had slumbered peacefully through a three days' lawsuit, and was not even called to order for contempt of court. At last His Lordship noticed the "sleeping beauty" and interrupted the case by saying—"Gentlemen of the jury, can you hear distinctly what is being said?" The foreman said they could, whereupon His Lordship replied, "I am certain there is one of you who does not hear a word."

Mr. Jackson, a Bangkok pilot, was drowned on the 22nd July in consequence of the capsizing of a boat. Mr. Jackson first went to Bangkok in 1858 and with a few years' interval has resided there ever since. He was the pilot who took the French up the river in July last year.

At Worhai, near Amoy, a Chinaman has just died at the age, as is reported, of a hundred and fourteen. The last advice he gave to his great grandchildren, while on his deathbed, was, "Eat as many oysters as I used to do and every one will reach his hundredth birthday." He was a dealer in oysters.

The vexed question as to the right of lawyers of other nationalities to practice in the British Consular Court at Bangkok is, says the *Bangkok Times*, at last settled. It will be remembered that on the arrival of Mr. Kellet, an American subject, the members of the English Bar lodged a protest against his being allowed to practise in the British Court. This protest was forwarded to the Attorney-General at Singapore, who referred it to Chief Justice Tarring, of the Consular Court at Constantinople, to ascertain what rule obtained there. The following reply has been received by H.B.M. Acting Consul:—"We hear that any man is qualified to practice as advocate in any of the Courts holding sittings at Constantinople, besides English Barristers and solicitors." The effect of this is that any person other than an English lawyer qualified to practice in any of the Consular Courts will also be allowed to appear in the British Court, a condition which applies to Mr. Kellet. This upholds the ruling of Mr. French in 1889. We understand, also, that opinions have been received from the American Consulates at Yokohama and Shanghai that American lawyers are admitted to practise in the English Courts there and that a reciprocal courtesy is extended to the English lawyers in the American Courts.

Official literature is often amusing (says a Madras paper), but it is sometimes ridiculous. Here is a curiosity:—"Lieutenant-General Frederick Dormer Plowden, Madras Infantry, since deceased, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List." There is a touch about this cruel advertisement which is irresistible.

On the 29th ult. a large cobra, about four feet

six inches in length and of unusual girth, was captured alive on Mount Gough, Hongkong, by the Indian overseer in the Waterworks Department. It was on the path between the Police Station and Mr. Layton's residence. The overseer stunned it by a blow on the neck with his stick, and then seized it by the back of the neck, securing it later on with string. It was a handsome specimen of the black cobra.

The steamer *Quantock*, of 2,193 tons, Captain J. C. Main, which left Barrow on the 2nd June, with a cargo of railway materials for Japan, put into Bombay harbour on the 5th July owing to having experienced bad weather after leaving Perim for Colombo, which caused her cargo to shift from side to side. The cargo having been righted, the steamer left for her destination at 8 a.m. on the 10th July, but after leaving harbour she again encountered very bad weather, and the cargo in her after-hold again shifting the captain deemed it advisable to put back to Bombay. She arrived in harbour at about 8 p.m. the same day.

At a recent meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board, Dr. Hartigan asked the following question:—"Since it appears that Hongkong itself is almost if not quite free from plague, if we except cases brought over from British Kowloon, is it not therefore in the opinion of this Board inadvisable to introduce plague patients from these districts into Hongkong, or to remove plague corpses thence for burial on this Island, in order that the City of Victoria may be declared free from infectious diseases at as early a date as possible?" The President in reply first said that it did not appear that Hongkong was yet free from plague, and it would be very foolish to take any precipitate action for the sake of making out that it was free from the disease. Supposing, however, that the city was absolutely free, he did not see that it followed because plague patients were removed from Yau-mat and Kowloon to the plague hospitals at the western extremity of the island that therefore they could not proclaim the city uninfected. Although they removed plague patients to Kennedy Town it did not in any way endanger the most speedy declaration that the port was free. The Colony is expected to be declared free on or about the 10th or 11th inst.

The Chinese coolie, like all his craft whether in India, Burmah, or other country further East, is ever ready to perjure his immortal soul in a Police Court. The other day in Hongkong one of the fraternity, who was charged with having entered a house which had been closed by the Sanitary Authority, gave two explanations of this presence on forbidden ground which illustrate our opening remark. The evidence showed that he must have got in through the roof; he had taken down a bed-curtain, and wanted to get away with it. He was seen trying to lift the street door off its hinges. His statement in defence was a curious specimen of reckless and unthinking mendacity. "Seeing that the door was open [as a matter of fact it was shut, locked, barred, and nailed up] I went in to see if any whitewashing required to be done. I am a white-washer, but have no brush, etc., with me now—they are all in Sai-ying-poon." Then, apparently seeing that his whitewash story was too thin and quite transparent, he added, "I owed a man ten cents, and he chased me, so I took refuge there." He admitted previous conviction for house-breaking, says the *China Mail*, and now he is on stone-breaking and kindred pursuits for nine months. Many curious excuses have been made in Hongkong Police Court by Chinese prisoners, but we never heard one to beat that of a man who was brought before the late Mr. Charles May. He had been employed at the Aberdeen Dock, and exciting suspicion at the gate he left at the close of the day's work on account of an undue thickness about the waist, he was rubbed down and found to be carrying round his body several fathoms of iron chain. He declared to his worship that he was no thief—that he had simply taken the loan of the chain from the ship on which he had been working, as, in the morning having lost his key, he had borrowed the chain to keep his trousers up.

THE SINKING OF THE "KOWSHING."

MAJOR VON HENNICKE, at one time an officer in the German army, and subsequently, with the permission of the German Government, in the Chinese service, was a passenger on board the *Kowshing*. He escaped from drowning, and made his way to Chemulpho. A correspondent of the *Kobe Chronicle* obtained from him the following particulars of the affair:

The *Kowshing*, a British steamer of 1,500 tons, arrived off the coast of Korea on the 25th ultimo having some 1,500 Chinese soldiers on board, and in addition to six European officers carrying two German passengers, both in the Chinese service, one of them being Mr. von Hennicke. Shortly before she reached the place where she was to disembark the troops, an engagement took place between three Chinese men-of-war, accompanied by a dispatch-vessel, and three Japanese men-of-war. One of these latter was the *Naniwa Kan*, which signalled the *Kowshing* to stop. Captain Galsworthy accordingly let go his anchor, and an officer from the Japanese man-of-war came on board to make inquiries, after which he instructed the Captain to heave up his anchor and follow the men-of-war. To this the Captain demurred, and pointed out that the *Kowshing* was an English ship, and as war had not been declared when he left China he was doing a perfectly justifiable thing in carrying troops. Besides, had he desired to obey the order, he could not do so, as the troops on board had announced their determination to prevent him.

The officer then went back to the *Naniwa Kan*, and returning shortly afterwards informed the Captain that the Europeans would be given two hours to leave the ship before the *Naniwa* opened fire. The Captain again replied that it was impossible for them to leave, as the crew would not permit it.

As the officer, having delivered his message, was descending the gangway one of the Chinese officers rushed at the second officer of the *Kowshing* (whose name, according to the list already published, is Mr. T. Welsh) and slashed him across the back of the neck with a sword, almost severing his head from his body, the unfortunate man falling dead immediately. The reason for this attack was that the officer was looking down the gangway after the retreating Japanese officer, and the Chinese suspected him of an intention to leave the ship.

The Chinese told the Captain not to permit the Europeans to leave the ship, and said that she was a British vessel and they looked upon him to protect them. All the Europeans then went forward to the bridge, and were guarded there by Chinese, in order to prevent any attempt at escape. At the expiration of the two hours the *Naniwa Kan* steamed round and got into position and then fired a torpedo at the bunkers. Whether this struck the steamer is not known, but it was succeeded by a broadside of five guns, which injured the *Kowshing* so severely that she began to sink, and as she was settling down the Gatling guns of the *Naniwa* were fired at the poor wretches struggling in the water. As soon as the firing commenced the Europeans jumped from the bridge into the water, having first of all taken the precaution to put on life-belts. After being in the water for some time Mr. von Hennicke lost consciousness and remembers nothing more until he found himself lying on the beach, upon which he had been thrown after being, as he estimated, three hours in the water. He was afraid that the other foreigners were lost, though it is possible some of them were picked up by the *Naniwa's* boats. The general impression in Seoul was that they were all drowned or shot. Mr. von Hennicke afterwards made his way to an island where he found six Chinese sailors who had escaped, and, disguised as Koreans, the seven survivors managed to get a fisherman to take them in his boat to Chemulpho, where Mr. von Hennicke took refuge on board the German gun-boat *Ilts*.

The *Ilts* went out on Sunday, the 29th ult., for the purpose of cruising among the islands and endeavouring to pick up any survivors who might have reached land. It is believed that of the 1,500 men on board the *Kowshing* only 150 were saved, but information had not reached Seoul at the time the latest mail left as to whether these comprised any Europeans.

A Yokohama contemporary published yesterday a short account said to be derived from the "Manila" quarter-master, of the

steamer *Kowshing*, who was brought to Chefoo by the French gunboat *Lion*, and arrived at Shanghai before the departure of the *Empress of Japan*. His account is substantially the same as that of Major VON HENNICKE, and he also asserts that the Japanese machine guns were turned on the men that had jumped overboard.

In our issue of Saturday we published Captain GALSWORTHY'S account of the affair, which differs considerably from that of Major von HENNICKE. This account was obtained from Captain GALSWORTHY by the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent at Sasebo. Captain GALSWORTHY arrived at Nagasaki on Sunday, and in our yesterday's issue we published a telegram which is, as far as it goes, confirmatory of the account published by the *Nichi Nichi*. We give in parallel columns some extracts from Major von HENNICKE'S account, and from our Nagasaki telegram yesterday.

MAJOR VON HENNICKE'S ACCOUNT (as given in the *Kobe Chronicle*.)

"One of the Chinese officers rushed at the second officer of the *Kowshing*, and slashed him across the back of the neck with a sword, almost severing his head from his body, the unfortunate man falling dead almost immediately. . . . The *Kowshing*, . . . began to sink, and as she was settling down the Gatling guns of the *Naniwa* were fired at the poor wretches struggling in the water."

It is, to say the least, curious that Captain GALSWORTHY should have made no mention of the death of his second officer. A Japanese newspaper tells us that the foreigner now under treatment at Sasebo was wounded by a shot in the neck from one of the Chinese soldiers.

But from the facts before us it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the "second officer" who was nearly decapitated and fell dead almost immediately is identical with the "quartermaster" now under treatment at Sasebo for a wound in the neck. Should this prove to be the case it must be evident that Major VON HENNICKE'S powers of accurate observation failed him under the agitating circumstances in which he was placed, and he may well, while himself in peril of his life, have mistaken the vessel from which the shots were fired at the poor wretches struggling in the water. It will certainly be well to suspend our judgment on the affair until we receive a fuller account from Captain GALSWORTHY.

THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY AND THE WAR.

WHATEVER may be the military issue of the present war between China and Japan, its effect upon the feeling of the Japanese nation toward the foreign residents must be very grave. Judged by the utterances of a majority of the local foreign press published in Japan, there has always

existed among the open-port communities a sentiment of hostility to the people of this country. It is true that even the most violent of these newspapers claim to be influenced by a spirit of stern friendship. They pretend that their defamatory utterances are dictated, not by a wish to condemn, but simply by a desire to effect improvements; that, in short, the bettering of Japan's condition is their object, not the blasting of its reputation. Well, the candid friend is undoubtedly a blessing in disguise, not always agreeable but often useful. Friendship, however, that never loses an opportunity to be critical; that invariably couches its criticisms in insulting terms; that never fails to attribute doubtful acts to despicable motives; that minimizes every achievement worthy of praise and magnifies every fault or miscarriage; that substitutes sneer for suggestion and obloquy for advice; that accepts the worst report on the slenderest evidence, rejects the best deserved applause without the most conclusive proof, and dubs every breath of praise "fulsome flattery;" that lauds all detractors and backbiters, and virulently abuses all approvers; that, in short, adopts an attitude always consistent with deep dislike and never reconcilable with genuine good-will—of such friendship we can only say that it belongs to an age happily still unborn and appeals to an order of intelligence fortunately not yet educated. There is no alternative standard of friendship, and we do not hesitate to say, after more than a quarter-of-a-century's perusal of the writings of the local foreign press, that any Japanese who could mistake them for the utterances of friendship must be superhumanly credulous.

Why these things should be, it is hard to explain. Nobody can pretend that the Japanese of the *Meiji* era have ever failed in amity toward Occidentals. With exceptions so rare as to be wholly unworthy of record, they have been invariably courteous, kind, and conciliatory. What there can be to dislike in a people so polite, so refined, so intelligent, and so liberal; above all, what credit can attach to their defamation, we have never been able to understand. These things, however, are an old story. They have worked their mischief: have sown seeds that may one day bear evil fruit. But the process of growth is gradual and perhaps still capable of being permanently arrested by altered conditions. It is not so, we fear, with regard to the displays evoked by the present occasion. Japan is now passing through a sharp crisis of her national history. She has embarked upon a war that may tax her resources to the utmost. She has drawn the sword in the very cause that prompted England to send a fleet here 37 years ago—the propagandism of Occidental civilization. The heart of the nation is in the struggle. Its spirit is deeply stirred. Its lights, not for military

supremacy, but to show how far it has profited by the new systems of its adoption, and how much real capacity it possesses for the civilization it has embraced. There is not a man in the empire, from SOVEREIGN to scavenger, whose patriotism has not been fired by the event, and who would not give his life to insure the issue. At such a time the sympathy of the foreign residents ought to be strongly enlisted in Japan's cause. If any, doubting the justice of her policy, be incapable of sympathising with it, their plain duty is at least to refrain from openly discrediting and abusing her. Has such reserve been exercised, such good-will been displayed? On the contrary, several of the foreign local journals have done everything in their power to poison the public mind against Japan, and have made no attempt to conceal their hope that disaster may attend her arms. We need not quote written evidence. Every reader of the local foreign press knows well what we mean. Every reader of the local foreign press knows also that these journals reflect a sentiment entertained by a considerable section of the foreign community. They want Japan to be beaten. Living here under the provisions of a treaty of amity and commerce; coming hither to earn a livelihood; depending upon Japanese for their daily bread, there are nevertheless found among us many men who hope, and hope avowedly, that the Japanese, the first and only Oriental disciples of Western civilization, will be defeated in war by the Chinese, the most bigoted and unfriendly of Oriental conservatives. In what light must the foreign community appear to the Japanese? Can we possibly expect that any fragment of Japanese amity will survive for a body of strangers who, while enjoying the nation's hospitality and living by trade with it, take the side of its foes in a life-and-death struggle? The people of the United States have not forgotten or forgiven England's most unfortunate leaning towards the Southern seceders thirty years ago. The situation in the present case is much more striking, and we may be sure that its effects upon the Japanese will be correspondingly acute.

Among the many examples of this unfriendly attitude on the part of local foreign journalists, none is more conspicuous than an article published by the *Japan Gazette* on the subject of the Imperial Decree declaring a State of War. We give to the *Japan Gazette* full credit for the moderation of tone originally displayed by it in discussing the Korean complication, but we are compelled to say that its article of the 3rd instant destroys every vestige of its previous prudence. It says that the SOVEREIGN's manifesto "proclaims Japan to be eager for aggrandisement and anxious to advertise," whereas the manifesto explicitly denies any such purpose. It says that China's

refusal to coöperate in the reform of Korea's administration was owing to the fact that Japan "proposed terms to which China could not possibly accede," whereas the *Japan Gazette* has no knowledge whatever of the terms proposed by Japan; whereas the reforms mapped out by Japan were in truth of the simplest and most moderate character, and whereas no such attempt was ever made to tie China's hands. It says that "China never provoked war," whereas, in truth, China's interference in Korean affairs during the past ten years has been a perpetual provocation, and whereas, while relying on the intervention of Foreign Powers to avert war, her statesmen did not fail to hold language in the highest degree insulting to Japan. It discredits the EMPEROR'S allegation as to the side that fired the first shot, simply because it is a Japanese statement, and it predicts, with wanton insolence, that we may "expect to hear more falsehood than truth from both sides." It accuses the SOVEREIGN of deliberate falsehood, not in terms, indeed, but in perfectly unequivocal language. It declares that China has always been "most anxious for peace," though her war-ships commenced the fighting, and though, while seeking to gain time by means of European intervention, she was shipping troops to the peninsula and marching a large army across its northern frontier. Finally, it dubs the whole manifesto "a string of childish accusations which, had they been all as true as most of them are without foundation, would in no case have warranted Japan in invoking upon the two nations a terrible war." No one can pretend to think that such criticisms are inspired by any spirit of justice. They are simply unfriendly. Nothing could be worse than the taste that they display; nothing more graceless than the form in which they are preferred; nothing more calculated to provoke Japanese umbrage than their insulting recklessness of fact and sweeping airiness of condemnation. Every fair-minded and intelligent foreign resident must be revolted by such an exhibition, and we would ask the Japanese to understand that it has evoked far more denunciation than approval among the foreign community.

THE IMPERIAL ORDINANCE OF THE 4TH.

THE action taken by the Japanese Government with respect to Chinese subjects residing in this empire is consistent with the best traditions of Western civilization. An Imperial Ordinance, issued on the 4th instant and translated in these columns, guarantees to Chinese subjects in Japanese dominions the same security of life and property as is enjoyed by Japanese subjects themselves. Of course no new privileges of trade or travel are granted. The time is not opportune for

anything of that kind. But all persons of Chinese nationality now in Japan are assured that they may continue to live and carry on business at any place where they have hitherto been permitted to trade and reside, that is to say, at the open ports. From the first moment when war between China and Japan became a probable outcome of the Korean complication, the Chinese residing in this empire fell into a state of trepidation. They appeared to take it for granted that the Japanese people were so imperfectly civilized as to recognise no distinction between combatants and non-combatants in an international struggle, and that the Japanese Government had so slight a perception of its higher functions or so little competence to discharge them, that the lives and properties of peaceful Chinese subjects, who had settled in Japan under the ægis of a treaty of amity and commerce concluded in happier times, would be exposed to unrestrained mob violence or arbitrarily deprived of official protection. The fact that such an apprehension prevailed so widely argues ill for the treatment that Japanese subjects are likely to receive in China under existing circumstances. The things that Chinese settlers in Japan look to suffer at Japanese hands may be taken as an index of the things that Japanese settlers in China may expect to suffer at Chinese hands. Be that as it may, however, what we have here to note is that a considerable exodus of Chinese has taken place from Japan since the air began to be full of rumours of war, and that great loss and inconvenience must have been incurred in consequence. The Ordinance of the 4th instant should put an end to anything of the kind. We can not tell how far the Chinese may be disposed to rely on the Ordinance. They may continue to take their own ethics as a basis of inference, and may conclude that the issue of a benevolent Ordinance in time of war deserves no large outlay of practical confidence. We should hope, however, that they are not such blind readers of recent history, and that they will be able to estimate the value of the recent Ordinance from the earnestness, good faith, and thoroughness hitherto displayed by the Japanese Government in the discharge of its legal obligations. All that a Chinese subject has now to do should he desire to continue his residence in Japan, is to register himself just as Japanese subjects are required to register. That is an obviously necessary precaution, as is also the proviso that hereafter no Chinese subject will be allowed to enter Japan without a special permit signed by the Minister of State for Home Affairs.

We did not for an instant anticipate that the Japanese Government would hesitate to take this action in due season, nevertheless we may be permitted to congratulate the EMPEROR'S Ministers on

the new proof they have thus furnished of their allegiance to the best canons of international usage.

A specially interesting feature of the Ordinance is that Chinese subjects in Japan are brought by it under Japanese jurisdiction. That followed, indeed, as an inevitable corollary of the breaking out of hostilities between the two empires, for since treaties of amity and commerce naturally cease to have any binding effect when the contracting parties become belligerents, the treaty that reserved for the Chinese the privilege of extraterritorial jurisdiction in Japan, has lapsed *de facto*. It will be for Japan to consider what treaty, if any, she will make with the Middle Kingdom when peace is restored. Our conjecture is that no treaty will be needed, unless it be a convention relating to some special matters of commerce.

It may be well to allude here to a mistake repeated over and over again and contradicted nearly as frequently, namely, that China constituted a stumbling block in the path to Treaty Revision, since if the country were thrown open to Europeans and Americans, it must be thrown open to Chinese also, a contingency of very grave import. No such difficulty existed. China never was a party to the Treaty Revision negotiations, for the simple reason that her treaty with Japan contained no most-favoured-nation clause, and that its revision, had revision been mutually desired, would have been matter for special and independent discussion. Some embarrassment might have arisen in connection with the tariff, since it would have been highly inconvenient that Chinese subjects should continue to import goods under the present schedule after the rates had been raised for other nationals. That is another affair, however. We allude to it here merely for the purpose of noting that whatever perplexity it once involved is now at an end, since China can not resume treaty relations with Japan except on terms such as may be acceptable to the latter.

Gradually the force of events is striking off the fetters of Consular Jurisdiction from Japan's limbs. The Portuguese link was the first to snap, owing to Portugal's failure to discharge her judicial functions. The Hawaiian followed by voluntary surrender. The Chinese is now broken by war. How long will it be ere the larger links also are struck off? They hang already very loose.

The *Unity* gives the following as copied from the hymn book used in a popular church at Chicago:—

O sinner, see your dangerous state,
And think of Hell e'er 'tis too late.
When worldly cares would drown each thought,
Pray call to mind that Hell is hot!
Still to increase your godly fears
Let this be sounding in your ears,
Still bear in mind that Hell is hot,
Remember and forget it not.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

THE continued absence of any distinct news indicating that a contest has taken place between the Japanese and Chinese navies, has suggested many rumours, and we need scarcely say that such of them as have their origin at the open ports are invariably hostile to the Japanese. It is announced, for example, that the Japanese fleet is blockaded by the Chinese in Chemulpho, though this statement is given only as a report. It is further whispered that more than one Japanese man-of-war has been sunk; that the Chinese have command of the sea; that Japan's communications with Korea are practically suspended, and that the inferiority of the Japanese Navy has been clearly demonstrated. The most confident ventilator of such stories has been the *Japan Gazette*. With all the credulity that distinguished him while in charge of the *Hyogo News*, its editor does not hesitate to elevate hearsay to the rank of established fact. In his issue of the 4th instant he wrote:—"The *Yamashiro Maru* has undoubtedly been taken, and there appears to be reason to fear that the *Matsushima* has gone under, while the *Naniwa Kan* seems to have had a shell lodged in her engine-room, though fortunately it did not explode." Now the *Yamashiro Maru* has not been taken, despite the "certainty" announced by the *Japan Gazette*, neither has the *Matsushima Kan* gone under, and as to the unexploded shell in the engine-room of the *Naniwa*, it is so paltry an incident as to be scarcely worth mention. There is no reason to be surprised that false tales find their way into circulation, but there is much reason to be surprised that newspapers should accept them with such fatuity, endorse them with such recklessness, and publish them with such irresponsibility. Our contemporary, in the same article writes:—

Japan's fleet is considerably inferior in strength to that of China. To grapple with it must mean severe loss in ships and men, unless the Chinese run away, which they evince no intention of doing. We must therefore anticipate that several Japanese cruisers will find a resting-place at the bottom of the sea, and that others will have to change their flag from that of the Rising Sun to the emblem of the Middle Kingdom.

That is precisely the belief that prevailed some time ago at the open ports. It was confirmed by a statement, officially credited for a time, that the Chinese fleet had put boldly to sea and was cruising, or at anchor, off the Korean coast near A-San, thus evidently courting a battle with the Japanese. Since, therefore, a battle did not take place, a fair inference seemed to be that the Japanese were avoiding it, and this of course strengthened the idea of the Chinese fleet's superiority and gave colour to various canards about disasters suffered by the Japanese ships. But the truth will out, and very ugly truth it is in the present case. There has been

no naval fight for the simple reason that the Chinese fleets have hidden themselves away. It is related of a certain colossal and corpulent gentleman that whenever he founded a mosquito inside his net, he submitted quietly to be made a meal of, arguing that with his great bulk he could afford to be indifferent to the attacks of such a comparatively puny tormentor. China's mood is evidently identical with that of the fat philosopher. She knows that to struggle would probably entail much more pain than any ordinary enemy can inflict on her, and she therefore allows Japan to do its worst, devoting herself uniquely to two objects; first, to relegating the arena of battle to the greatest possible distance, and secondly to avoiding any conspicuous disaster. It will be difficult for the Chinese nation to discover exactly what happens in the Korean peninsula. Japan may claim victories there, but the Chinese can deny them, and who in the Middle Kingdom will be able to decide between the two? But a naval engagement with iron-clads and fast cruisers fighting on each side, would attract the attention of the whole world and its issue could not be concealed. Hence China apparently intends that there shall be no naval engagement. She kept her fleet intact during the "state of reprisals" with France ten years ago, and she did it by making the ships lie concealed in fortified harbours. That seems to be again her policy. It does not greatly surprise us. Indeed we predicted at the outset that it was not an unlikely line of procedure, and if for a moment there appeared to be a prospect that a more manly attitude would be taken, the hope has now to be abandoned. The big iron-clads, fast cruisers, and alphabetical gunboats are not to be exposed to the risks of battle, but are to be carefully preserved until peace is restored, when they will emerge from their hiding places and once again "demonstrate" in the Empire's waters, showing what a fine squadron flies the dragon flag, and what a big Power China is at sea. Western ideas of the use of a navy may be a little revolted by China's methods. But China does not care about that. Her motto is "To bear is to conquer our fate." Will Japanese naval men respect her patience.

THE "KOWSHING" AFFAIR.

SENSATIONAL and conflicting accounts are published of the incidents that took place at the sinking of the *Kowshing*. It is abundantly evident that the widest discrepancies of view exist among the witnesses of the affair, but we should not by any means be justified in concluding that deliberately false testimony has been given. Two observers of the same event may subsequently record diametrically different yet equally honest impressions of what occurred, and both may be totally at variance with the truth. Thus far there

have been three accounts from foreign sources, namely, from Captain GALSWORTHY, from Mr. VON HANNEKEN and from an anonymous correspondent of the *North China Daily News*. Among these there can be no doubt that the story of Captain GALSWORTHY is most deserving of credence. He alone can be supposed to have become personally acquainted with all the facts he describes, and he alone can be counted impartial. Mr. VON HANNEKEN is a German subject. He serves in the Chinese army, and was on his way to A-San with the intention of planning its fortification against the Japanese. The bias of such a witness is plain. The correspondent of the Shanghai journal is evidently an illiterate man, incapable of weighing the value of his own statements, and so confused in his ideas that he flatly contradicts himself in one and the same sentence. Moreover, he makes allegations known to be wholly contrary to fact and evidently inconsistent; as, for example, when he accuses the *Naniwa Kan* of "returning and deliberately shooting down" an unfortunate foreigner who had ascended the mast of the sunken ship, and when he adds that the *Naniwa* "had to fire several shots before she hit the foreigner," and that she "left several Chinese soldiers who were clinging to the same mast." The truth, as described by Captain GALSWORTHY and his fellow-survivors, is that the foreign officers of the ship jumped overboard together, and were saved by the *Naniwa's* boats. Plainly the purpose of the anonymous correspondent of the Shanghai journal is to accuse the Japanese of being animated by special feelings of hostility toward the foreign officers, whereas, in another part of his letter, he says that an officer sent from the *Naniwa Kan* invited the foreign captain and officers of the *Kowshing* to go on board the man-of-war before she opened fire. Indeed, the letter of this correspondent will not support the slightest test of analysis, and does not deserve a moment's serious consideration. Moreover, he differs from both Mr. VON HANNEKEN and Captain GALSWORTHY, for whereas the two latter allege that the commander and officers of the *Kowshing* were willing to surrender her, and would have done so had not the Chinese mutilated, the Shanghai correspondent is full of eulogy for Captain GALSWORTHY and his officers because they "refused as one man to leave their fellow passengers and ship in the hour of danger."

Among this mass of conflicting testimony there are but two points of real moment—did the *Naniwa Kan* fire Gatling guns at the Chinese struggling in the water, and why did not the Japanese man-of-war take steps to pick up the soldiers after the sinking of the *Kowshing*? In connection with the first point, we note that Mr. VON HANNEKEN'S statement is this:—"The *Kowshing*

gan to sink, and as she was settling down, the Gatling guns of the *Naniwa* were fired at the poor wretches struggling in the water." The *Kowshing*, then, had not sunk when this occurred, and if she had not actually sunk, who is to determine whether the Gatling guns of the *Naniwa* were fired at the men on board or at the men in the water? Again, if the ship had not sunk, how came the men to be in the water? Either Mr. VON HANNEKEN'S story is very clumsily told, or he has sought to attach an unwarrantable significance to a warrantable act. Of course, if the Chinese soldiers on board the transport refused to surrender, there was nothing for it but to sink her or suffer her to escape. As to that there need be no question. But we find it difficult to understand why the *Naniwa* did not save some of the soldiers after the sinking of the ship. Explanations have been given, but we confess that they do not appear satisfactory. Something is accounted for by the alleged fact that the *Naniwa* was alone in the affair, the other two Japanese vessels having gone in pursuit of the Chinese, and not having remained on the spot as was originally reported. Something further is accounted for by the fact that the *Naniwa* had to look after the *Tsakiang*, remove her crew, and put a prize crew on board. But these are only partial explanations. The *Naniwa*, we are constrained to think, should have found means to rescue some of the drowning Chinese, and her failure to do so, deprives the Japanese ships of any small credit that might otherwise have accrued to them. It was in no sense a feat of arms that three strong vessels routed three weak ones, but it would have been a feat of civilization had the *Naniwa's* boats rescued four or five hundred of the Chinese braves. We regret sincerely for Japan's sake that the opportunity was missed.

THE FIGHTING IN KOREA.

WE have had but meagre accounts of the fighting between the Japanese and Chinese in Korea, and on the whole it seems that there is not very much to tell. The Chinese showed themselves lacking in nearly all the qualities essential to military success. They had a splendid position and a strong force—for although only twenty-eight hundred were engaged in the defence of Sōng-hwan, it is pretty certain that fully twice that number were under the command of the Chinese General. Experience has shown that for offensive purposes the Chinaman makes a poor soldier. But in defensive warfare he is good: he can and will fight stoutly behind a parapet. In that respect he closely resembles the Turk: for garrison purposes both are equally excellent if well armed and well drilled. Hence, when it was rumoured that the Chinese force had

devoted some three weeks to fortifying A-San, had mined the approaches on the only accessible side, and had constructed a number of military obstacles, the general supposition was that an attack must involve heavy loss of life, if not temporary failure. People talked, indeed, of a probability that something in the nature of regular investment might be necessary, and that unless Japan could obtain command of the place on the sea-front as well as on land, her troops might be unable to reduce it. Another factor also received much weight in all thoughtful estimates of the situation. It was argued that, however feeble the Chinese soldiery might show itself in the face of a European foe, it would fight fiercely against the Japanese, upon whom the people of the Middle Kingdom look with contempt and of whom they have no manner of fear. But events have demonstrated the falsity of all these inferences and predictions. The Chinese have shown themselves thoroughly faithful to their old traditions of incompetence and weakness. Their defence of an almost impregnable position seems to have been almost farcical, and the proud courage attributed to them in a combat with Japanese troops, had no existence at the crucial moment. When news came of the fight at Sōng-hwan, a place some few miles distant from A-San, the conclusion formed was that this was an affair of outworks only, and that the retiring Chinese had merely fallen back upon the garrison of A-San, after defending Sōng-hwan as long as was expedient. The fact, however, is alleged to be that their only real stand was made at Sōng-hwan; that their retreat from it was almost a craven flight, with the notable exception of a small body of picked men; and that their subsequent conduct displayed no element of courage or patriotism. Where the remainder of the Chinese force was posted, or what it was doing, throughout the attack on Sōng-hwan, we can not find anyone that knows. But it certainly was not playing the natural part of support and reserve, neither was it preparing to make a final stand at A-San, for when the Japanese attacked that stronghold its defenders had already betaken themselves to flight. One body of braves, wearing a surcoat marked with ideographs signifying "select," made a most gallant resistance, and died almost to a man where they stood. But the rest simply ran away, and had not divested themselves of that tendency when the assault was delivered on A-San itself. They and their comrades then resumed the business of flying, and the Japanese won a very easy victory. Whither the Chinese troops betook themselves, we do not know. Probably they abandoned all idea of further combined resistance, and scattered throughout Korea to live as best they could; an evil look-out for the Koreans. On the whole, these encounters show that the Chinese fight no better against a

Japanese army than against a European, and we may fairly conclude that the whole story of this war will be in keeping with its first chapters. Some say that China has placed only a very small contingent of her best troops in the field, not venturing to denude the empire of them, or doubting their loyalty. But it does not much matter what process of selection she has employed. The result alone concerns us for the moment, and that result is that the Chinese forces fight badly and are ill equipped.

FOREIGN OPINION AND THE WAR.

OUR comments on the feeling entertained by the foreign community toward Japan at the present juncture have elicited a reply from the journal to which we referred by name, the *Japan Gazette*. In making those comments, we were careful to explain that our general condemnation of the foreign local newspapers' unfriendly attitude was not intended to apply to the *Japan Gazette*, for though that journal displays a singular aptitude for collecting and publishing, with all semblance of assurance, items of intelligence obviously based on the flimsiest rumours and generally unfavourable to Japan, its tone, with one notable exception, has been fair and discriminating throughout the Korean complication, and we are persuaded that it has enhanced its reputation by this moderation. The exception was most unfortunate, being, in fact, a violent and ill-considered criticism of the Imperial Proclamation declaring a state of war. Leaving that apart, however, we venture to compliment the *Gazette* on the sentiments expressed in its leading article in reply to our comments. We are glad to find its sympathies emphatically proclaimed on the side of the nation that represents progress and enlightenment, and that has not shrunk from war in order to secure for a neighbouring people the benefits derived by itself from Occidental civilization. At the same time, it is only just to point out that the *Japan Gazette* explicitly confirms our estimate of the sentiment swaying a considerable section of the foreign community. "We should be sorry to see Japan beaten," writes our contemporary. "In saying this we run counter to popularity, but we look beyond merely local likes and dislikes to the great question which the war must solve directly or indirectly." So, then, the *Japan Gazette* finds itself environed by opinion hostile to Japan and anxious to see her defeated in the present struggle. That is precisely the point upon which our original comments were based. We were astonished by journalistic evidences of the existence of a strong anti-Japanese sentiment at the present juncture, and we ventured to question the justice of the feeling as well as the prudence of parading it so openly. For doing so we are now accused by the *Japan Gazette* of ex-

hibiting the "hate of a dissimulator whose machinations are exposed;" are charged with "savage insolence;" are arraigned for "insulting the Yokohama community;" and are declared to have written with the object of "directly inciting the lowest class of Japanese to make an uprising against the foreigners in their midst." This is comical and characteristically refined. The *Japan Gazette* itself admits that foreign local sentiment is hostile to the Japanese and desirous of seeing them beaten, but when the *Japan Mail* says so, it is at once denounced as "a savagely insolent insulter of the foreign community," "a renegade detester" of its own countrymen, and an impotent inciter of Japanese mob violence against foreigners. The device is quaint, but so hacknied as to be growing a little tiresome. We can always be absolutely certain of the answer that will be elicited by any attempt on our part to protest against anti-Japanese injustice. Our good contemporaries at once ask the public to believe that they themselves may go on perpetually sticking knives into Japan without hurting her, but that if any other journalist condemns the practice, he at once becomes solely responsible for the wounds inflicted. Well, the public has discrimination. It can appreciate that kind of silliness.

JUJUTSU.

(COMMUNICATED).

THE national athletic exercises of the Japanese are few in number. They are not, as a people, fond of outdoor sports. Cricket and base-ball have been introduced, but only a faint enthusiasm is exhibited for either, the majority condemning both games as "childish" or "unmanly." Rowing is coming each year into greater favour, yet regattas are held by the students of only two or three Government schools, the publicity necessarily attendant upon such exhibitions being disliked. There are, in fact, only three kinds of athletic exercises in which the Japanese either consent to take part or deem worthy of cultivation. The first, a kind of polo, is now known to very few people. It is a game requiring much skill, constant practice, a steady eye, and no mean knowledge of equestrianism. There are very few old families in which this fine sport is still kept up, for it has always been a game patronised exclusively by noblemen or *Samurai* of higher rank. Then comes *kenjutsu*, the "sword-art" or fencing, an athletic exercise of the highest value and one which has, in Japan, developed in a purely national manner; the whole art being totally different from what it is in other countries. The sword is held in both hands, the attacks and parries are novel and subject to unusual rules; yet it is an exercise eminently calculated to bring every muscle of the body into play,

to train the eye and quicken the perceptive faculties, for, Japanese swordsmen are wont to say, the secret of success is to perceive what stroke the opponent is about to give before he actually lunges, or, in other words, to read the opponent's thoughts. Prior to the Restoration, a knowledge of fencing was vastly more important than an acquaintance with reading and writing. Every *Samurai* was taught that his trenchant blade was as his very soul; and even merchants and craftsmen, such as had no right to wear swords, were given to practising the art, as the best form of self-defence. But since the early years of the *Meiji* period fencing has gone greatly out of vogue; it is still kept up, and in quiet streets one can often hear the clash of the split bamboo fencing-sticks, mingling with the shouts of the combatants. Yet the art of fencing will never again be what it once was. With the secret of forging those matchless blades of Bizen, the time-honoured masterpieces of such men as MASAMUNE and HORIMITSU, the great love for the art has passed away. The art is now practised mostly by youths, who take it up as a sort of hygienic exercise. There used to be hundreds of celebrated masters of the sword; at present there are not so many score. An era of peace is sure to mark the decadence of all military accomplishments.

There is, however, one art that is still kept alive and that, in the opinion of the greatest and most patriotic men of Japan, should become still more popular and enjoy a wide-spread favour. This is *Jujutsu*, literally the "gentle art," a misnomer indeed if it is supposed to imply any passive condition, for of all athletic exercises it demands the greatest amount of physical activity, brings every muscle into play, and requires years of constant and assiduous practice to be understood. It is, in a word, a kind of wrestling, which teaches not only how to throw, disable, or maim an antagonist, but which also and in particular teaches how to be thrown without injury, or how seemingly to yield to superior strength and finally to win; or at least to hold one's own, by dint of admirable address, muscular suppleness, and undaunted courage. It teaches, first of all, a remarkable degree of presence of mind. There is no attack, however adroit, but what an adept *Jujutsuka*, though of puny physique, knows not how to meet and parry. If the hundreds of tricks, twists, turns, or falls he has been taught prove of no avail, he knows where to plant a blow which, not given with much force, will lay his stronger opponent unconscious or kill him outright. There are secrets taught, after a long course of study, which not only show a profound knowledge of the physical form, but would even do credit to a past master of anatomy. The muscles are so perfectly trained that a blow will fall harmless even on the pit of the stomach. *Jujutsu* deals preëminently with what

would be deemed foul blows and foul catches in Western lands. Its professors are simply ready to meet any kind of attack and proceed to any extremity themselves in order to secure the victory. It is a "gentle art" therefore only in so far as it teaches those who are not physically strong to cope successfully with vastly superior force. As such it is infinitely more scientific, more thorough, and more valuable a knowledge than any kind of wrestling taught elsewhere, though in its principal features it remarkably resembles the Cornish system.

It is generally held that, in the early days of the MING dynasty, a Chinaman named CHIN GENPIN came as a political refugee to Japan and taught the rudiments of *Jujutsu* to three *Samurai* named FUKUNO, ISOBE, and MIURA, each of whom founded a special system on what he had learned. Others again claim that AKIYAMA, a physician of Nagasaki, visited China some 250 years ago, and that during his sojourn in the latter country he acquired a knowledge of certain kicks and falls, blows, and the recovering of a man temporarily suffocated, or of one from whom life has apparently fled; and that finally the whole system of *Jujutsu* was afterwards developed from these three arts. A third opinion is that the origin of the "gentle art" dates from mythological times and is a purely Japanese invention. CHIN GENPIN came to Japan in 1654 and died here in 1671; all that he taught was several remarkable kicks and fatal blows. But a system of dangerous falls and deadly blows was known under the name of *Takenouchi-ryū*, as early as 1532, the founder of this style being a famous swordsman. From every appearance, *Jujutsu* is a comparatively modern art, and it was not until the era of IEMITSU that it became universally popular. From that time until the Restoration, in 1867, the art was diligently studied and grew to be an unparalleled system of attack and parry. But with the disappearance of the two-sworded *Samurai* the great art fell into decay, and it was not until 1882 that Mr. KANO JIGORO, the present Principal of the Higher Normal School, revived it by founding and maintaining a great school of *Jujutsu* at his own expense. This was formerly in Fujimi-cho, Tokyo, but has recently removed to Ushigome. Thanks to Mr. KANO'S enthusiastic labours, the art has quite recently become popular again, as it well deserves to be, so that now we find the highest educational authorities advocating its acquisition by students, as it admirably serves the purpose of keeping the body in perfect health and vigour. Mr. KANO has invented a peculiar style of his own, known as *judo*.

From the *Dai Nippon Shokwai Jii*, a well-known encyclopaedia published by the *Keigai Zasshi* Office, we learn that a number of styles have enjoyed comparative popularity since the last century.

among these are the *Kito-ryu*, the "Standing and falling" style; the *Tenshin-Shinyo-ryu*, or "Willow" style; and the *Shingan-ryu*, or "True Face" style. It would be far beyond our present limits to give a description of these three; indeed, they must be seen to be properly understood. Moreover, each and every style includes the two departments of *Satsu* (or *atemi*), the art of rendering an opponent powerless, of suffocating, laming, or otherwise putting him *hors de combat*; and *Katsu*, the art of reviving an unconscious person or one apparently dead. In both of these departments really marvellous things are taught, many of which would surprise even medical adepts. Bone-setting after a peculiar and secret fashion is also included in the mysteries of the art. Two years ago a professor of the Imperial University gave a course of public lectures in which he declared that many of the arts of *Jujutsu* would prove, upon investigation, wholly unknown to science, particularly in the *Satsu* department. Without going so far as this perhaps, it will be seen from this necessarily brief and inadequate description that *Jujutsu* is a formidable craft even in the hands of a man of no great physical strength. It is unquestionably worthy of adoption and study in the Occident, and of the very highest value to the Japanese who, as a nation, are physically less well developed than their neighbours or treaty allies.

JAPANESE JOURNALISTS.

WITH every due apology to our *Japanese confrères* for discussing their circumstances editorially, we proceed to note a few facts that will interest our foreign readers. Journalists outside the capital shall not occupy our attention, for with the conspicuous exception of one or two in Osaka, they do not yet deserve notice. Neither need we consider editors of periodicals, for periodical literature in Japan is still at a very incipient stage of its development. We confine ourselves, therefore, to the editors of Tokyo dailies, and to their case also we apply the still severer limit, editors of political importance. Japanese readers of the press are wont to set up the distinction *O-shimbun* and *Ko-shimbun*, or great and small journals. But it is a distinction resting on confused bases, and no longer possessing any emphatic significance. Let us then be still more concrete, and cut down our list to the twelve well-known journals, the *Fiji*, the *Nichi Nichi*, the *Nippon*, the *Kokumin*, the *Mainichi*, the *Hochi*, the *Kokkai*, the *Shin Choya*, the *Niroku*, the *Fiyu*, the *Chuo*, and the *Yomiuri*. Perhaps the most noteworthy fact about these journals is the extremely scant remuneration they bring to their editors. A hundred *yen* per month is about the maximum. Only the very favoured few reach that figure. Rumour, indeed, says that there are but two cases

in Tokyo. From this summit of opulence the scale descends by rapid gradations to sixty, fifty, and thirty *yen*, and finally to cipher. Party organs are conspicuous for the small stipends they pay their editors, partly because the extreme bias displayed by such journals necessarily limits the number of their subscribers, and partly because the editors are expected to substitute political devotion for pecuniary reward. Thus, of the editors of the five chief party organs, one receives 60 *yen* per month, two receive 30 *yen*, and the other two work for nothing, or at most an occasional honorarium. Of course it is impossible for educated men to toil on such terms. It becomes necessary for them to devote themselves to some bread-earning pursuit as a principal business, and to treat their journalistic duties as secondary, leaving the chief part of the work to sub-editors, who, though even more poorly paid, can afford to sell their inferior qualifications for a pittance. Newspaper proprietors are not to blame for this unsatisfactory state of affairs. They are said to be as liberal to their editors as circumstances permit. For example, the *Osaka Asahi* and the *Tokyo Asahi* are among the very few journals successfully conducted on business principles, and their proprietor pays his staff with proportionate liberality. The editor of the *Osaka Asahi*, Mr. TAKAHASHI KENZO, formerly Chief of the *Official Gazette* Bureau, is the prince of Japanese journalists in the matter of remuneration; he has a monthly salary of 200 *yen*. The writer of the *feuilletons* in the *Tokyo Asahi*, Mr. AYEBA KOSON, enjoys a similar distinction; his stipend of 100 or 120 *yen* per month places him at the head of his craft. These two papers, however, have a circulation that warrants the munificence of their owner. Other journals are in a very different condition. We do not purpose to give here accurate statistics of circulation. It will be enough to note that owing to various causes, some remediable, some irremediable—to the latter category belongs the fact that the use of ideographs necessarily precludes circulation abroad—political newspapers have a comparatively small circle of subscribers, and, with one or two exceptions, are not self-supporting. Owing their continued existence to subventions of some kind, impartiality becomes impossible to them, and the prejudice and virulence of their writings have few parallels among journals of similar nominal standing elsewhere. It is an evil state of affairs, but it reflects with fidelity the politics of the time.

It may easily be supposed that impecuniosity is the normal condition of Japanese editors under such circumstances. "Chill poverty" is their constant companion. In Japan, however, poverty counts for comparatively little. The people's attitude toward each other does not verify their familiar proverb, "To be poor is to be des-

bised." An "out-at-elbow" condition is characteristic of the great majority of the intellectual stars of the rising generation, but society does not turn its back on them for that reason. The editor's case, however, is exceptionally hard. Constrained by all the best canons of the "dignity of the press," he generally struggles to support his position, until his last state becomes distinctly pitiable.

Even more interesting, perhaps, is the question, what education does the Japanese editor possess and what experience does he bring to the discharge of his duties? We can answer this best, perhaps, by reference to the biographies of the editors of the twelve journals enumerated above. Among the twelve, then, we find that one received a complete University education, and two almost finished their University courses; three are graduates of the Keiogijuku (Mr. FUKUZAWA's college); three have had a miscellaneous education; two are Chinese scholars, and one is a graduate of the Doshisha (the American Board Mission College in Kyoto). Moreover, five of them can read foreign books and journals with facility, and the other seven have either a defective acquaintance or none at all with Western tongues. In this analysis our readers will probably find a sufficient explanation of the ignorance too often displayed by Japanese editors where Occidental affairs are under discussion, and of the want of penetration they frequently show when writing about the affairs of their own country. It is true that the same criticism may be pronounced against foreign editors of journals published in Japan. But the foreigner has the advantage of being familiar with the motives and principles of Occidental civilization, which are also the motives and principles of Japanese modern progress, and can further command the services of competent Japanese assistants, whereas no corresponding aid is within reach of the Japanese editor. On the whole, the writings of Japanese journalists indicate comparatively restricted erudition and limited mental resources. Examining their articles throughout the space of, say, a year, we find that they divide themselves into two general classes, attacks upon the Government and attacks upon their own *confrères*. Of course the easy-going temper of the Japanese public is to some extent responsible for this, but there can be no question that until the press proves itself much more capable of discharging the rôle of mentor which it arrogates, its writings will continue to be lightly regarded. Youth and want of experience are also characteristics of Japanese editors. Very few of them are over forty years of age, and still fewer have had ten years' practice in their profession.

It will readily be inferred from what has been said above that the social consideration enjoyed by journalists in Japan is

small. To be distinguished as a journalist is unheard of. Men who were once journalists have become distinguished in other lines, as Mr. FURUZAWA, Governor of Nara; Mr. KAWAZU, ex-Vice-Minister of State for Communications; Mr. YANO FUMIO, of the Imperial Household, and Mr. NAKAMIGAWA, Manager-in-Chief of the Mitsui Bank. With these men journalism was at best a stepping-stone. In truth, we may say without exaggeration that to be a newspaper editor is the *pis-aller* of an educated man in Japan, and it is not easy to detect any factors likely to correct this state of affairs. We must premise that the *Fiji Shimpō* is excluded from these comments. The *Fiji* stands head and shoulders above its contemporaries in impartiality, in accuracy of information, and generally in the traits of good journalism. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of course is an excellent paper—better even than the *Fiji* as an exponent of official views and motives. But the *Nichi Nichi* has a distinctly political bias whereas the *Fiji* is absolutely independent. The preëminence of the *Fiji* is generally, and doubtless rightly, attributed to the high qualities of its editor-in-chief, Mr. FUKUZAWA, one of Japan's best scholars and deepest thinkers. Mr. FUKUZAWA started the *Fiji*, and is its owner as well as its editor. Probably in such a combination lies the only hope for Japanese journalism. It is said that Mr. FUKUZAWA derives an income of \$4,000 a month from the *Fiji*. We doubt that. But even supposing the amount to be only a fourth of that sum, it would still contrast very strikingly with the miserable pittance earned by the editors of other journals. There are not many Mr. FUKUZAWAS, and there never will be another in Japanese journalism until men of capacity and capital see their account in devoting money and brains to found newspapers on Occidental lines in lieu of the hand-to-mouth irresponsible affairs that now represent the youthful press. An editor who is also proprietor has a field before him, we are persuaded.

THE KOREAN IMBROGLIO.

THE motive of China's policy towards the petty States on her frontiers has always been clear. She has sought to utilize them as buffers for softening the shock of foreign contact. But she has steadily contrived, at the same time, that her relation with them should involve no inconvenient responsibilities. The aggressive impulses of the outside world were to be restrained by an unproclaimed understanding that the territories of these States partook of the inviolability of the Middle Kingdom itself, while the States, on their side, must never expect their suzerain to shoulder the consequences of their acts. It was an arrangement depending largely on sentiment and prestige. To the little nations was assured whatever security might be found under the shadow of China's

wing, but they were not to count on her active protection unless their character as buffers was threatened. In old times, when the majesty of China possessed substantial significance, such a relation easily survived the course of events. But at the touch of modern Occidental practicality its fictitious nature became speedily apparent. In one instance after another China was obliged to modify it, and such modification always meant the surrender of her title to suzerainty. Hitherto her theory had been that these border States were independent toward all the world except herself. Now she had to confess their independence of herself also. This happened in the case of Tonquin, of Annam, of Siam, of Burmah. But with regard to Korea, China proved more tenacious. The possession of the peninsula by a foreign Power carries with it the command of the Gulf of Pechili, and therefore of the maritime route to the Chinese capital, and also gives easy access to Manchuria, the cradle of the present Chinese dynasty. Therefore the statesmen in Peking have endeavoured to preserve their country's old-time relations with the little Kingdom. But they could never persuade themselves to modify the indirect methods sanctioned by tradition. Instead of boldly declaring the peninsula a dependency of the Middle Kingdom, a step that might have been taken twenty-five years ago without provoking serious opposition from abroad, they have sought to keep up the fiction of ultimate dependence and intermediate freedom. In pursuance of this policy Korea was suffered to conclude (1876) with Japan a treaty, the first article of which declares that "Chosen being an independent State, enjoys the same rights as does Japan;" and subsequently to make with the United States (1882), with Great Britain (1883), and with others Powers, treaties in which her independence is admitted by implication. China, however, did not by any means intend that Korea should exercise the independence thus conventionally recognised. A Chinese Resident was placed in Sōul, and a system of steady but covert interference in Korea's domestic and foreign affairs was inaugurated. Japan chiefly suffered by these anomalous conditions. China had always entertained a rooted apprehension of Japanese aggression in the peninsula, and that distrust tinged all the influence exerted by her agents there. It would be an endless task to recapitulate the occasions upon which Japan was made sensible of the discrimination thus exercised against her. Little by little the consciousness roused her umbrage, and although no single occasion constituted a sufficient ground for strong international protest, the Japanese people gradually acquired a sense of being perpetually baffled, thwarted, and humiliated by China's interference in the peninsula's affairs. Still more serious were the consequences of that

interference when considered from the point of view of Korean administration. The rulers of the country lost all sense of national responsibility, and gave unrestrained sway to selfish ambition. The functions of the judiciary and of the executive alike came to be discharged by bribery only. Family interests predominated over those of the State. Taxes were imposed in proportion to the greed of local officials. No thought whatever was taken for the welfare of the people or for the development of the country's resources. Among the upper classes faction struggles, among the lower insurrections, began to be more and more frequent. Personal responsibility was unknown among officials, family influence overshadowing everything. To be a member of the MING family was to possess a passport to office and an indemnity against the consequences of abuse of power, however flagrant. The MING was the QUEEN's family. Its members were supreme in every department of State. So paramount was their power that any attempt to rebel against its exercise or remonstrate against its tyranny was utterly futile. This family, pledged to conservatism and to the maintenance of Chinese suzerainty, received the powerful support of the Middle Kingdom, whose Representative in Söul, Mr. YUAN, occupied virtually the position of a sovereign and dictator. From time to time the advocates of progress or the victims of oppression rose in arms. They effected nothing, however, except to recall to the world's recollection the miserable condition into which the peninsula had fallen. Chinese military aid was always readily furnished for the suppression of these *émeutes*, and thus the BIN family learned to base its tenure of power on ability to conciliate the Middle Kingdom and readiness to obey Chinese dictation, while the people at large fell into the thoughtless apathetic condition of men who possess neither the blessing of security of property nor the incentive of national independence.

To Japan this state of affairs grew daily more intolerable. Her modern relations with Korea had their origin in a treaty explicitly acknowledging Korea's independence, and placing the Peninsular Kingdom on a footing of equality with the Japanese Empire. Yet in all her dealings with Korea, in all complications that arose out of her comparatively large trade with the peninsula, in all questions connected with her numerous settlers there, Japan found herself negotiating with a dependency of China and with officials who took their orders from the Chinese Representative. To appreciate the bitterness of such conditions, we have to remember that for the past thirty years China has treated Japan as a contemptible deserter from the canons of the Orient, and has openly regarded her progressive efforts with disdainful aversion; while Japan, on her side, has chafed more and more at the

striking evidence of the wisdom of her preference for Occidental civilization. In the breast of each people there has been smouldering a sentiment of umbrage that could scarcely fail to be translated sooner or later into hostile action, unless either Japan reverted to conservatism, or China became progressive. Further, as a matter of State policy, the Korean question caused grave anxiety to Japan. Not merely did Korea's spirit of independence languish in the shadow of Chinese interference; not merely was the development of the country's resources effectually checked by the maladministration and gross corruption of its officials; but in the struggles of rival factions and the insurrections of suffering provinces, constant opportunities for foreign aggression were furnished. Whatever interest China may have in preserving Korea from the grasp of a Western Power, Japan has at least an equal interest. The security of each empire is deeply concerned in this question, and to suffer the peninsular Kingdom to drift into a condition of such administrative incompetence and national debility that a strong aggressor might at any moment find occasion and plea for interference, would argue as blind fatuity on the part of Japanese statesmen as though England were to withdraw all supervision from the Indian Free States, and allow them to become hot-beds of intrigue and corruption.

It has been stated above that the various *émeutes* and disturbances fomented in the peninsula during the past 15 years by the corruption or the conservatism of the Government, were suppressed by China's armed intervention whenever they assumed serious dimensions. That occurred notably in 1882 and 1884, and on both occasions the partizans of the victors, regarding Japan as the head and front of progressive tendencies, attacked and destroyed the Japanese Legation in Söul and compelled its inmates to leave the city. Japan behaved with great forbearance at these crises, but in the consequent negotiations she acquired conventional rights that touched the core of China's alleged suzerainty. For, in 1882, her right to maintain troops in Korea for the protection of her Legation was admitted, and, in 1885, she concluded with China a convention by which each Power pledged itself not to send troops to the Peninsula without notifying the other, the two empires being thus placed on an equal military footing with regard to the peninsular Kingdom.

Things remained thus until the spring of the present year, when a serious insurrection broke out in Korea. The insurgents, in several fights, proved themselves superior to the ill-disciplined, ill-equipped troops of the Government, and the BIN family finally had recourse to its familiar expedient, appeal to China's aid. This appeal was promptly responded to, and on the 6th of July 2,500 troops embarked at Tientsin and were transported

to the peninsula, where they went into camp at A-San, a place on the south-west coast, a little south of Chemulpho. Notice of this step was given by the Chinese Government to the Japanese Representative in Peking, according to treaty.

During the interval immediately preceding these events Japan had been rendered more than ever acutely sensible of China's arbitrary and unfriendly interference in the peninsula. Twice the efforts of the Japanese Government to obtain redress for unlawful and ruinous trade prohibitions issued by the Korean Authorities, had been hampered by the action of the Chinese Representative in Söul; and once an ultimatum addressed to the Söul Government in the sequel of long and vexatious delay, elicited from the Viceroy Li in Tientsin an insolent threat of Chinese armed opposition. Still more strikingly provocative of national indignation was China's procedure with regard to the murder of KIM OK-KYÜN. The assassination had been planned by Koreans in Japan, where KIM had for many years been a political refugee. The unfortunate man had been inveigled from Japan to Shanghai, accompanied thither by a fellow-countryman, and then treacherously shot in a Japanese hotel. China, instead of punishing the assassin as any civilized Power must have done, conveyed him, together with the corpse of his victim, in a war-ship of her own to Korea, the murderer to be publicly honoured, the body to be brutally mutilated. From this incident alone might be truly inferred the hostile and uncivilized spirit of Chinese interference in Korea wherever Japan was concerned.

When, therefore, shortly after the KIM OK-KYÜN incident and its revolting sequel, news was received of another insurrection in Korea, and when it became known that the MING family had once more solicited Chinese armed intervention, the Tokyo Government concluded that in the interests, first of the Japanese empire, and secondly of civilization in the Orient, steps must be taken to put an end once for all to the barbarous corruption and misrule that rendered Korea a scene of perpetual disturbance, offered incessant invitations to Western aggression, and effectually checked the country's capacity to maintain its independence. How was this to be effected? Japan, never claiming on her own account rights or interests in the peninsula superior to those possessed by China, was always prepared to work hand in hand with the Middle Kingdom in inaugurating and carrying out any efficient system of reform. But simply to invite such coöperation would have been plainly futile. Was there the faintest probability that China, having from the outset obstinately and contemptuously rejected on her own account all the progressive measures embraced by Japan, would listen to a gentle perfunctory request from the latter, and consent to join in forcing upon

a neighbouring Oriental Kingdom the very reforms against which her own face had always been rigidly set? Had Japan advanced such a proposal by the ordinary channels of every-day diplomacy, the world would have questioned her earnestness and Peking would have laughed at her. In point of fact proposals pointing to the settlement of the Korean problem by the agency of a joint commission of the two empires had been informally brought upon the *tapis* some months previously but had failed to command any attention at the hands of China's statesmen. The Japanese have probably as clear a conception of Chinese methods as any nation has. They have learned by experience what a marvellous potentiality for procrastination resides in that Protean body called the Tsung-li Yamén, which shows a different face to the same negotiators every week in the year. Had they approached Peking by common diplomatic avenues and invited the Middle Kingdom's coöperation in a scheme for bringing Korea under the regimen of Western civilization, they would have been simply involving themselves in an interminable labyrinth of evasion, obstruction, prevarication, and indifference. They resolved, therefore, that, as the problem called for a practical solution, and as the patience of the Japanese nation was already exhausted, they must not offer themselves to be the plaything of Chinese dalliance and dilatoriness, but must at once contrive a situation such as not only would place them beyond the reach of diplomatic obstacles, but would also enable them to pursue their programme even in the event of China's definite refusal to coöperate. With that object they sent a strong force of troops to Korea, prefacing the act, of course, by due notice to China. These troops proceeded at once to occupy positions of vantage in and around the Korean capital, and at the same time the Japanese Government unfolded to the authorities in Peking and Söul a programme of reform which they designated as essential, in their opinion, to secure Korea against the continual recurrence of domestic broils and to develop the little kingdom's capacity for independence.

It has been argued that Japan's action at this stage was at once precipitate and unpractical. Precipitate, because without any preliminary negotiations she called upon China to coöperate in a measure more or less self-stultifying; unpractical because, judging the Koreans by her own people, she believed them capable of assimilating novelties for which there was no warrant to imagine that they had either taste or aptitude. As to the former point, a sufficient answer is furnished by the explanation given above of the hopelessness of attempting any ordinary solution of this extraordinary problem. Japan simply guaranteed herself from the out-

set against becoming a victim of Chinese conservatism and inertia. As to the second criticism, its justice depends plainly on the nature of the reforms proposed. They were very simple—namely, that the personal responsibility of officials should be recognized; that a separate department should be established having charge of foreign relations, instead of entrusting them as heretofore to a subordinate office presided over by an inferior official whose resignation could at any moment be resorted to as a means of interrupting inconvenient negotiations; that the judiciary should be reorganized; that public works should be undertaken with a view to the improvement of means of communication; that a system of strict scrutiny into matters of revenue and expenditure should be adopted; that the educational system should be improved, and that students of promise should be selected for study abroad. Such a programme obviously included nothing that should have been beyond the strength and capacity of any ordinarily intelligent people, and might have been adopted by Korea with certainty of at least partial success.

China, however, declined to coöperate, or even to negotiate, upon the above basis. From the outset her action was calculated to provoke controversy. In notifying Japan of her dispatch of troops to Korea, she spoke of the latter as her own "subject State." Now Japan, in deference to China's susceptibilities, had always avoided any official reference to Korea's status. It was well understood that China still clung affectionately to the sceptre of universal sovereignty once swayed by her in the Orient, and her friendly neighbours had no disposition to call into needless question her tacit assumption of obsolete titles. But when she thrust those titles into the forefront of an international discussion the case was altered. Japan, having for eighteen years held treaty relations with the kingdom of Korea on an explicitly declared basis of independence and equality, could not suffer China to officially relegate Korea to the inferior rank of a subject State. Such a clumsy and uncalled-for declaration placed an immediate obstacle in the path to an *entente*. It was in fact the throwing down of the gauntlet by China. Japan was compelled to take it up. It is just to emphasize this point, because the Tokyo Cabinet has been roundly charged with a wanton assault upon China's suzerain title, whereas in truth Japan never raised the question at all until China thrust it upon her. After that there was no choice: the Japanese representative in Söul was at once instructed to ask for a categorical statement of Korea's status in view of the treaty of 1876, and Korea unhesitatingly replied that she was an independent State.

China's explicit refusal to coöperate in the regeneration of the peninsular Kingdom having been received, Japan declared

her resolve to proceed with the task alone. She had made ample provision against this very contingency, and she went to work resolutely, always, however, maintaining toward the Korean Government an attitude of friendliness and courtesy, and always emphatically disclaiming any aggressive designs.

Then ensued a series of evasions and intrigues on the part of Korea. Japan, having from the outset disavowed every aggressive project and indicated the permanent maintenance of Korean independence as her sole purpose, was naturally desirous of avoiding all recourse to violent measures. The consequence of her moderation was that she found herself baffled and thwarted at every turn by the scheming of the Chinese Representative. To-day, the Korean Government would promise everything; to-morrow, they would make the withdrawal of the Japanese troops an essential preliminary; at one moment, they would endorse the proposed reforms; at another, they would formulate endless difficulties and objections. They were in fact fighting for a great stake—their long-enjoyed opportunities of plundering the people—and were therefore only too ready to promote the more subtle object of the Chinese Representative. It finally became apparent that so long as the MING family and its ally, the Chinese Representative, swayed the counsels of the Korean Court, light could never be evolved. The KING himself, who seems by this time to have appreciated the situation, now resolved to entrust the direction of the administration to his father, the TAI WÖN-KUN, an old Prince of proved ability and resolution, who during many years of retirement had been regarded as the secret leader of the party of progress. The TAI WÖN-KUN had no reason to love China. Made prisoner by an extraordinary ruse in 1885, he had been carried into captivity in the Middle Kingdom and only obtained his release after years of exile. The summons of this statesman to the Palace was made the occasion of a violent demonstration by the MING family. They ordered the Korean soldiers to open fire upon an escort of Japanese troops which the Representative of Japan, acting at the request of the KING, had detailed to guard the TAI WÖN-KUN's person *en route*. The MING statesmen cannot have hoped for any success in this undertaking. Doubtless their sole object was to taint the TAI WÖN-KUN's advent to power with an atmosphere of armed violence and to discredit the initiatory stage of the new reforms. The Japanese troops made short work of their assailants. With trifling loss to themselves they put the Koreans to flight, and seizing all their arms, large and small, terminated their capacity for further obstruction. The TAI WÖN-KUN was placed in charge of the administration; Korea publicly renounced her conventions with China, and the Chinese Representative

withdrew from the city where, during nine years, he had played the part of an uncrowned king. His last act was in keeping with the extraordinarily inconsistent policy pursued by China toward the peninsula. For before leaving Söul he entrusted to the British Representative the guardianship of Chinese interests—the peninsula thus offering the spectacle of China having recourse to the good offices of a neutral Power for the protection of her people in a country that she designated a subject State of her own.

We have somewhat anticipated the course of events for the sake of our narrative's continuity. In point of fact, the stage to which we have carried our readers was not reached without the mediation of foreign Powers. It is unnecessary, even were it expedient, to explain how that intervention was at first secured. We may say, however, that it was at China's instance. She seems to have been persuaded until the eleventh hour that the Western Powers would never suffer the situation to reach a belligerent stage, and on the strength of that conviction she even permitted herself to indulge in lofty language that materially helped to complicate the negotiations. As for the Powers, they lent their good offices with all earnestness, not collectively but separately. It is, perhaps, premature to analyse the reasons of their failure. We are disposed to doubt whether, at the outset, they appreciated how irrevocably Japan was pledged to carry her undertaking to a really practical issue, and how impossible it would have been for her Government to accept anything like an abortive issue. When these things came to be better understood, the mediators applied themselves to modify China's attitude, and to some extent they succeeded. It is true that the Peking statesmen remained obdurate on two cardinal points. They declined to acknowledge Japan's political equality with the Middle Kingdom in the peninsula, and although they undertook to guarantee Korea's integrity, they stopped short of her independence. For the rest, they expressed their willingness to recommend a programme of reform in Korea, but were resolved to limit themselves to advice, leaving the Koreans free to adopt or reject it at will. It must be confessed that fate devised a very cruel stroke of irony when she compelled the Middle Kingdom to choose between drawing the sword or forming a partnership with Japan to force upon a neighbouring Oriental State a system of reform repugnant to all the instincts of Chinese conservatism. On the other hand, Japan would have been taking part in something very like an international farce had she, in the sequel of all her own practical effort and sacrifice, agreed that the adoption of her proposed programme by Korea should become dependent solely on the earnestness of Chinese recommendations. Still

there was here a basis on which some kind of effective understanding might have been built. But the opportunity came too late. Korea had already accepted Japan's programme and the measures necessary for its achievement were in actual operation. Moreover, all possibility of an amicable settlement disappeared at this stage. Chinese men-of-war opened fire upon Japanese, and a naval engagement removed the question at once from the field of diplomacy.

On the subject of this naval engagement and the events immediately preceding it, a few words are necessary. Japan, as described above, had sent a considerable military force to Korea simultaneously with the despatch of Chinese troops to the peninsula. Her object in doing so had been to guarantee the success of a programme that she deemed essential to her own safety and to the permanent tranquillity of the East. She seems to have fully recognised the significance of the step and to have been prepared to accept all its consequences. On the other hand, China, at the outset, sent twenty-five hundred men only, and since her avowed purpose was to kill an insurrection that died almost before her troops were landed, she made at first no attempt to re-inforce them. But she did not withdraw them. She kept them in the peninsula, her declared reason for doing so being the presence of a Japanese military force. Thus, throughout the subsequent negotiations, the Chinese troops lay in an entrenched camp at A-San while the Japanese occupied Söul. The trend of events had not yet imparted any character of direct mutual hostility to the two armies. But when it became evident that scarcely the faintest hope of friendly coöperation between the two empires could any longer be entertained, and when Japan single-handed, had fully embarked upon her scheme of regenerating Korea, not only did the continued presence of a Chinese military force in the peninsula assume special significance, but any attempt on China's part to send re-inforcements could be construed in one sense only, namely, as an unequivocal declaration of resolve to oppose Japan's proceedings by force of arms. Japan did not fail to warn the Peking Government that such would be her construction of any act of the kind. Nevertheless China not only despatched troops by sea to re-inforce the camp at A-San, but also sent an army overland across the northern frontier of the peninsula. It may, of course, be argued that Japan's original despatch of a large force to Korea might also have been interpreted in a hostile sense by China. That is true, to some extent. But Japan's despatch of troops had been preliminary to a proposal of friendly coöperation with China, and could not therefore possess any such significance as necessarily attached to the sending of Chinese armies to the peninsula after

China's refusal to coöperate and after the relations between the two Powers had been strained to breaking point. It was at this stage that an act of war took place. Three Chinese men-of-war, conveying a transport bound for A-San, with 1,200 troops on board, encountered and fired upon three Japanese cruisers. One of the Chinese ships was taken; another was so shattered that she had to be beached and abandoned; the third escaped to China in a dilapidated condition, and the transport was sunk, while the sum of the injuries received by the Japanese ships was one shell that penetrated the engine-room of the *Naniwa Kan* but failed to explode. Unfortunately, the transport was a British steamer chartered by the Chinese ostensibly for purposes of peaceful trade. Hence a question arose as to the propriety of sinking her. The Tokyo Government, foreseeing the possibility of such contingencies, had been careful to avert them by employing Japanese-owned steamers alone for transport purposes. But the Peking Government did not exercise equal forethought, and thus, at the crisis of the complication, a British steamer was found carrying Chinese troops and convoyed by Chinese men-of-war prepared to fire upon any Japanese cruiser that crossed their path. It is not to be supposed for an instant that Japan was bound to refrain from opposing the transport of troops to be employed against herself merely because a British steamer had been chartered to carry them. If one British steamer had the right to perform such a service unmolested, then a hundred or a thousand had an equal right, and China might have landed fifty thousand men in Korea while Japan sat with folded hands.

The narrative we have here set down represents the last chapter only of a history having its beginnings a quarter of a century ago. From the moment that Japan set herself to break away from Oriental traditions and snap from her limbs the fetters of Oriental conservatism, from that moment it was inevitable that a widening gulf should gradually grow between herself and the inveterate representative of those traditions and that conservatism. The struggle now commencing in Korea is not to determine China's shadowy suzerainty or Japan's political supremacy. It is a contest between Japanese progress and Chinese stagnation. To secure Korea's immunity from foreign aggression is of paramount importance to both empires. Japan believes that such security can be attained only by introducing into the peninsula the civilization that has contributed so signally to the development of her own strength and resources. China thinks that she can guarantee it without any departure from old-fashioned grooves and by the same perfunctory processes of protection that have failed so signally in the cases of

Annam, Tonquin, Burmah, and Siam. Hence the issue really at stake is whether Japan shall be suffered to act as the Eastern propagandist of Western progress, or whether her efforts in that cause shall be held in check by Chinese conservatism and anti-Occidental bigotry.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We publish below an authorized translation of the important Imperial Ordinance of the 4th instant:—

We hereby sanction the present Regulations relating to Chinese subjects residing in Japan and order the same to be promulgated.

(Privy Seal.)

(H.I.M.'s Sign-Manual.)

The 4th day, the 8th month,
the 27th year of *Meiji*.

(Countersigned)

COUNT ITO HIROBUMI,
Minister President of State;
COUNT INOUE KAORU,
Minister of State for Home Affairs;
MUTSU MUNEMITSU,
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;
YOSHIKAWA AKIMASA,
Minister of State for Justice.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. 137.

Art. 1.—Chinese subjects are authorized, subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, to continue to reside in those places in Japan where they have hitherto been permitted to reside and there to engage in all peaceful and lawful occupations with due protection of life and property, and subject to the jurisdiction of Japanese Courts.

Art. 2.—Chinese subjects residing in Japan in accordance with the preceding Article shall, within twenty days after the promulgation of this Ordinance, apply to the Governor of the prefecture where they reside to register their residences, occupations, and names.

Art. 3.—Certificates of registration will be issued by the Governors of Prefectures to Chinese subjects who register themselves in pursuance of the preceding Article.

Art. 4.—Chinese subjects who register themselves according to Art. 2 shall be entitled to change their places of residence provided they obtain from the Governor of the prefecture where they are registered, visés upon the certificates of registration and apply to the Governor of the Prefecture of their new residence within three days after arrival to be re-registered as prescribed by Art. 2.

Art. 5.—The Governors of Prefectures may expel from the territories of Japan, Chinese subjects who fail to register themselves as required by this Ordinance.

Art. 6.—Chinese subjects who injure the interests of Japan, commit offences, or disturb order, or are suspected of any of the above acts, shall, in addition to the penalties denounced for such acts, be liable to expulsion by the Governors of Prefectures from the territories of Japan.

Art. 7.—The present Ordinance applies to Chinese subjects employed by the Japanese Government or subjects.

Art. 8.—The present Ordinance does not affect the orders and measures of the Imperial Military Authorities which may be issued against Chinese subjects residing in Japan in connection with warlike matters.

Art. 9.—Permissions to Chinese subjects to enter the territories of Japan after the promulgation of this Ordinance shall be limited to those specially granted by the Minister of Home Affairs through Governors of Prefectures.

Art. 10.—The present Ordinance shall be enforced from the date of promulgation.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

We, relying on the glorious spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors and the coöperation of Our Subjects, and through the instrumentality of Our loyal and gallant land and naval forces are determined to preserve the dignity and prestige of Our realm. We know that it is on account of their loyalty and patriotism that Our Subjects in various localities are undertaking to organize volunteer corps. But deeming, We do that there are fixed institutions in the country as well as fixed avocations for the people, it is Our desire that except in cases requiring extraordinary recourse to their services Our subjects should continue industriously to pursue their accustomed avocations, so as to promote the industrial development of the realm, and to cultivate the national resources. At present, We do not deem that there is any need of volunteer troops, and We enjoin Local Governors to instruct the people concerning Our wishes.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign Manual.]

[Privy Seal.]

Dated August, 27th of the year of *Meiji* (Aug. 4th, 1894.)

Countersigned by the Ministers of the State.

RAISING CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD WAR EXPENSES.

As already referred to in these columns, a special meeting of various wealthy inhabitants of Tokyo and Yokohama was held at the Clearing House, Sakamotocho, Tokyo, on the 1st inst., to discuss the question of raising contributions towards the War Expenses. The originators of this patriotic scheme are Count Higashikaze and Messrs. Mitsui Hachiroemon, Iwasaki Hisaya, Fukuzawa Yukichi, and Shibuzawa Eiichi. The circulars were sent to more than 200 persons, but, owing to the suddenness of the project, only some half of them were able to attend the meeting.

Mr. Fukuzawa, in behalf of the promoters, spoke as follows—The troubles in Korea have gradually involved Japan and China in a quarrel, and at last news has reached us that on the 25th ultimo a naval engagement took place between the squadrons of the two countries off the coast of A-San resulting in a signal victory to Japan. This news, coming as it did at the outset of the breaking out of hostilities between the two nations, gives us unbounded satisfaction. Still, at the same time, we must not forget to consider the future. Our trust is in the army despatched abroad, and we sympathize with their lot and thank them for the hardships which they endure for the welfare of the country. Recently, with a view to provide comforts for the troops and seamen stationed abroad, a number of people have presented either money or articles to the Authorities. This, exemplifying as it does the patriotic spirit of the people, should be praised highly. Indeed, the present affair being one of the most important things that have happened to Japan during three centuries, and moreover being enacted before the eyes of the world, every step which the country is to take incidental to it will not only redound either to the glory or to the disgrace of the Empire but will even affect its very existence. Under the circumstances, even though matters of fighting be left to the care of soldiers and seamen, those at home must not stand idle, but must strive to discharge their proper duties. It is with this motive that we propose to raise contributions on a large scale and to devise measures for replenishing the Treasury to enable it to meet the extraordinary demands that may be made on it by the war. The cost of the war cannot, of course, be predicted by any one, but at any rate the nation must bear the burden. The money needed might be raised in various ways—by taxation for one. Such a procedure, however, would not fail to affect, to a greater or less degree, the economical condition of the country, especially if the Government should be obliged to interfere with the currency, or to appropriate the specie reserves, and thus deprive the present notes of the power

of convertibility. If this should occur, capitalists might find their properties reduced to half the present value, and the day of cessation of war might be a day of financial disaster. Consequently, it would be wise to make provision against any such financial disturbance, and also to display the loyalty and patriotism of the country, and to raise for those purposes suitable contributions from among the eight million families and 40 million inhabitants found in the Empire, and to provide at once the war expenses by voluntary contribution. Needless to say, we have not conceived the present project for the sake of any personal motive. To say the truth we hate war; but as things have turned out, war was inevitable. Our chief object, now that war has been declared, must be to maintain throughout the world the prestige of Japan. Now a large war-fund is an important means of giving free scope to the exercise of strategy, and so if our soldiers and seamen fight abroad by shedding their blood, we who are living at home must, to the utmost capacity of our means, supply the funds, and thus the operations abroad must be supported at home. It is with this spirit, and it is with the desire of preserving our empire, that we have conceived the present idea. In other words, the idea is that the Japanese nation should exert itself to the utmost for the safety of the country and should not prove false in the discharge of its proper duties. The money is for national purposes, but if we are asked to name its destination more distinctly, we beg humbly to place it in the hands of our Emperor, and if our action should conduce in the least degree toward alleviating the anxiety of the royal heart, then we shall declare ourselves unbouedly gratified. While our army and our navy will thus be enabled to pursue their work of conquest without being impeded by any consideration of expense, the present enterprise will not fail, on the other hand, to impress foreigners strongly. They will see the Japanese are really a loyal and gallant people, that, despite their party quarrels in time of peace, at the moment of any emergency their former feuds are forgotten at once and that the forty million brethren cordially act with the brother's spirit—the warriors in war and the citizens in providing money to the full extent of their capacity as if their only regret lay in their not being permitted to personally engage in the service. The Japanese troops, they will say, are therefore not the Government troops, but are a national army; the 40 million people are in fact all troops; the Government troops may be successfully combatted, but that the people's troops cannot be easily encountered. Thus they will be struck with awe, and the prestige of the Japanese Empire abroad will greatly increase. War vessels and cannon may prove efficacious in war, but in point of inspiring other countries with fear and respect we are firmly persuaded that the present enterprise of raising a war fund must prove far more efficacious. It is a superfluous thing to speak of patriotism, and so it is very briefly touched upon. We meet simply with the view to consult on the business of raising a fund, which is one way of attesting the loyalty and the patriotism indelibly inscribed on the hearts of our people.

The above speech ended, Mr. Shibuzawa stated his views as to the mode of collection, and asked the opinion of the assembly, who expressed their unanimous approbation and further desired to entrust the whole matter to the care of the projectors. The designation of the association was then talked of, and it was decided to dub it the Hokoku-kai (Patriotic Association). In addition to the five projectors, twenty-five men were further nominated, and thus the committee has come to be composed of thirty leading capitalists and influential personages in Tokyo and Yokohama. The names of the new members are as follows:—

Messrs. Miura Yasu, Yonekura Ippei, Yasuda Zenjiro, Amenomiya Keijiro, Okura Kibachiro, Nishimura Sutezo, Kikuchi Choshiro, Hara Rokuro, Mogi Sobel, Watanabe Koki, Shoda Heigoro, Nakakamigawa Hikojiro, Horikoshi Kakuro, Sonoda Kokichi, Sugimura Jiubei,

Watanabe Jiyemon, Hara Zenzaburo, Oye Taku, Abe Taizo, Oku Saburobei, Kakinuma Tanizo, Morimura Ichiyemon, Mayejima Mitsun, Soda Kinsaku, Watanabe Fukusaburo.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Considerable objections have been raised to the term "international law," on the ground that the ideas to which the name is applied are not legal at all, but moral, and it has been proposed to substitute the name "international positive morality." What are the differences between law and morality? Briefly they are two, one relating to the method of enforcement, the other to the mode of definition of the legal and the moral rule respectively. A law is a rule the violation of which is prevented or punished by the action of Government, directly or indirectly; whereas the violation of a moral rule, is punished only by social disapprobation and its consequences. Again, a law is embodied, more or less clearly, in a written code, the interpretation of which is left to the judgment of trained experts; whereas a moral rule is merely the expression of the general sense of right in a community in relation to the matter with which the rule deals, and while the opinions of individuals will be found to differ widely with regard to many important moral rules, there is no authoritative tribunal to which such differences can be referred for decision. Now when we come to consider the mutual obligations of those organic communities called nations, and to discuss on the one hand how those duties are to be defined, and on the other how they are to be enforced, we see at once that in many respects they bear a stronger resemblance to the dictates of morality than to the commands of law.

It has been often pointed out that in the gradual evolution of society there has been a concurrent enlargement of the social unit to which the individual is responsible for his actions. In a patriarchal state of society we find that outside the family moral obligation had no existence. After a time the idea of tribal morality was evolved. With the progress of civilization and the formation of states occupying large territories, there were necessarily associated, at once as cause and concomitant, first the development of national law and morality, and secondly written law. But the idea of international obligation has been of slower growth; it is still vague and unformed; and it lacks the definite sanctions of national law.

States still bear to one another the individualistic relation in which each seeks mainly its own interest, and the idea of common good is barely understood; the rules of international conduct are far from being clearly defined or universally admitted; and from the very nature of the individualistic relation there exists no authoritative tribunal to which differences of opinion can be referred.

It is obvious, however, that the very idea of international law implies an attempt to get beyond this state of anarchic individualism, an effort, however imperfect, to attain a universal political order, in which war shall be no more, and the world shall be controlled by a federation of civilized States. For the assumption underlying any attempt to punish a State for an infraction of international law is that the States have a higher social good, for the promotion of which the immediate interests of any particular State may be sacrificed. But only when that at present so distant ideal, "the parliament of man, the federation of the world" becomes actual, will the word "law," in the phrase "international law," have the same meaning as it has in ordinary national jurisprudence. At present, however, it is idle to talk of international law as if it were a code at once clearly defined and easily enforced. It is, and will long remain, a kind of compromise between the nascent sense of international morality, and individual States' ideas of political expediency.

A useful definition of international law is given by Sidgwick in his work on *The Elements*

of Politics. "If we keep close to actual facts, we can only define international law as a system of rules to which it is generally held that States, under ordinary circumstances, not only ought to conform, but may legitimately be compelled to conform; and which will accordingly be applied, in deciding disputes between States, by duly qualified arbitrators: while we at the same time admit that circumstances are liable to arise under which a State will not be widely disapproved for overriding these rules on the ground either of some imperative national interest or some alleged higher principle of international morality."

CHECKS ON DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA.

Mr. Stead said recently that the Constitution of the United States appeared to him to bear more resemblance to that of Russia than to that of any other country in the world. He was referring to the extreme difficulty of bringing about changes in the Constitution and to the spirit of "let things alone" that pervades the American Republic. In an article in the June number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Smalley, who has lived for many years in England, and who does not admire the English type of democracy—he quotes indeed with approval De Tocqueville's saying, "En Angleterre la Constitution peut changer sans cesse; ou plutôt elle n'existe pas"—explains and approves the Checks on Democracy in America. He fully admits the charge of Conservatism.

Aforetime it may have been a paradox, but it is now the mere simplicity of truth to say that America is probably the most Conservative country in the world. It is this Conservatism in the minds of the American people which ought to be placed first among the checks on Democracy. It springs from various causes, general and special, political and social. The Social question has hardly yet been raised in America; certainly it has not been raised in the same way and to the same extent as in Europe. But if we are to look at American Conservatism from a social point of view, it is to be said that there is no large class which has an interest in disturbing the present social fabric. It is a commonplace to speak of the prosperity and progress of the United States. It would not be a commonplace unless the prosperity were general and the industrial and commercial progress rapid, or unless all classes shared in it. What chance has Socialism in a community where every citizen either owns property or hopes to own it? There is no form of Socialism which does not imply tampering with property, and therefore no form of Socialism has got much of a foothold in America. So far as it exists, it is, like most other mischievous things in America, of foreign extraction. The Americans themselves have thoroughly digested Burke's saying that all men have equal rights, but not to equal things.

It may, indeed, be true, not that every man in the States hopes to own property, but that every man sees clearly the advantages given by the possession of property; but surely the ratio of the property-holders to the proletariat is not much greater in America than in the rest of the world; and surely the contrast between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie is as sharp and as bitter in America as it is elsewhere. The authors of two of the most widely read books of our time, "Progress and Poverty" and "Looking Backward" are both Americans, and they certainly do not share Mr. Smalley's views on the subject of American prosperity.

A few paragraphs later, Mr. Smalley thus sums up "the secret of the stability of the American Republic":—

Broad-based as it is, and ever has been, upon the will of the people, it is based upon the permanent, and not upon the shifting, occasional, transitory, will of the people. Principle governs, not impulse—an idea and not a caprice. And no check, or system of checks, upon Democracy is worth much which is not sufficient to insure the triumph of the permanent idea, and to defeat that which is but a gust of popular passion. The wind bloweth where it listeth, but the Republic has stood four-square to all the blasts.

This is very fine, and very true, but it is not the whole truth. We have repeatedly heard

Americans complain that the governing power in America as years have passed on has been more and more the power of the purse, the power of men who, with one of the writers in the *Biglow Papers*, say

I don't believe in principle,
But oh! I dew in interest.

And moreover, the success of the Federal Government, and the power of the Republic to stand four-square to all the blasts, are not the only things to consider. We recently read a thoughtful article by an American, complaining that the gradual removal of the municipal governments from effective democratic control had been the principal cause of the widespread corruption of civic administration. Surely in comparing the advantages and the disadvantages of immediate democratic control, the machinery and the results of local government must not be left out of count. Even if it be true that the system Mr. Smalley extols produces good results when applied to the Federal Government, yet surely those advantages may easily be outweighed by the apathy of the electors and by the corruptness of the elected produced by the same system when applied to municipal affairs?

A certain degree of inertia in a Constitution is doubtless a desideratum, but if, as may be true enough, the English Constitution is already excessively unstable, and the Radicals are in error in trying to make it still more so, yet it is possible to think that the American Constitution errs on the side of rigidity. Mr. Smalley thus explains the process that must be gone through to bring about a change in the American Constitution:—

Yet, when the American reformer has got his two-thirds of the House of Representatives and two-thirds of the Senate, he is only on the threshold of his difficulties. He must then go to the separate States, of which there are forty-four, and to the legislatures of the States, each of which is composed of two chambers. He has to appeal, that is, to eighty-eight separate legislative bodies, and he must manage to get a majority in three-fourths of these eighty-eight separate legislative bodies, before his proposed constitutional reform can become part of the Constitution. These States occupy half the North American continent; each one of them has a Constitution of its own; each has a population with distinctive traits and a strong State feeling; their legislatures are chosen under varying conditions of suffrage, meet at different periods of the year, and prescribe each their own methods of procedure. Yet three-fourths of them must concur in an amendment. If there be one less than three-fourths, the amendment fails.

Mr. Smalley thinks that the recent English views of America—he is speaking, of course, of the few Englishmen that have made an intelligent and sympathetic study of American characteristics and American institutions—have been too exclusively formed from Mr. Bryce's work on the *American Commonwealth*. Speaking of this book he says:—"We in America, I think, are just to Mr. Bryce, and sometimes more than just. The merits of his *American Commonwealth* are very great, the defect of it is one for which Americans can easily make allowance—Englishmen not so easily. It was Mr. Bryce's fortune to come in contact with a little clique of superior persons in America—some of them Americans, some not—who have made it their mission in life to expose abuses and point out blemishes, and endeavour to remedy the errors they detect in the working of municipal and State and national institutions. They so impressed their views upon Mr. Bryce that he has reproduced them in his book with great force. The result is that his own view lacks proportion. He has given too much space and too much emphasis to what might be called in New York 'Mugwump' notions. I have even heard Mr. Bryce's *American Commonwealth* called a Mugwump pamphlet. The phrase might be applied not unjustly to a chapter or two. Of the book as a whole, spite of its inevitably misleading effect abroad in some particulars, it is impossible for an American to speak without admiration and gratitude."

For an account of the American Constitution that seems to him on the whole better, though of course far shorter, than Mr. Bryce's, Mr.

Smalley would refer us to the last Chapter of Sir Henry Maine's *Popular Government*:—"I know of no account of the Constitution of the United States which, within the same limits, is equally full, specific, accurate, and instructive. Sir Henry Maine's book is made up of four separate essays. It is, nevertheless, a coherent whole. It is not a book which the authors of the *New-castle Programme* seem to have studied. It was published nearly ten years ago, but it is not out of date, nor will it be to any who care for political thinking of a very high order on great matters concerning the State. And what is most remarkable of all is this: that it is, as a whole, a protest against popular government and a panegyric on popular government in the United States. There and there only has Sir Henry Maine found what seemed to him sufficient and ample checks on the Democracy which, in its unbridled state, he dreads and dislikes. Of Democracy, however, as such, there is in America neither dread nor dislike. No American believes that his own Government could have been established on any other basis; but neither does any thinking American believe that its prosperity or its permanence would be promoted by abolishing the existing checks on Democracy."

Mr. Smalley's paper is to Englishmen both interesting and instructive, as a comparison between the English and the American types of democracy. In England the democratic principle is not yet completely triumphant, but the Royal power has for years been nothing more than a name, and the two remaining obstacles to democracy, the legislative power of a hereditary caste and the legislative power of the English Church, have obviously but a few years to last. When these are gone, we shall have a Democracy in which change in the Constitution will be as easy as in the United States it is difficult. It is obvious that such a state of affairs will be one of dangerous instability, a state of affairs in which some unwise change might be made in obedience to a transient popular enthusiasm. The American method could hardly be engrafted on the English Constitution; it is far more likely that the check put in force will have some resemblance to the Swiss referendum. But this expedient alone would not enable us to avoid one of the principal dangers of popular government of the type now taking shape in England—the danger that immediate popular control will impair the stability and the efficiency of the Executive.

JUSTIFICATION FOR THE KOREAN WAR.

By KANZO UCHIMURA.

"From whence come wars and fightings among you? Come they not hence, even of your lusts that war in your members?"

So run the weighty words of the great Apostle, as simple as they are profound, as demonstrable by the world's history as by the sad experiences of our daily lives. So much is his teaching generally true that more than one pious sect of Christians has pronounced war as unjustifiable upon any ground, and has forever condemned the sword as a weapon to be employed in the settlement of human affairs. And this materialistic century, conscious alike of the "lusts" that actuated all its wars, as of the unavoidableness of the same, has come to believe "lusts" as just causes for all wars, and to know of no war that has not "lusts" its primary aim and purposes. "War for Righteousness' sake" is now no more obsolete than the ways and customs of the Puritan days, and men only talk of such a war without any of them ever believing in it. No wonder then that the struggle now before us is construed with similar spirit, that sinister motives are imputed to us in our present occupation of Korea, and in the final conflict we have entered upon with our laughing and impudent neighbour.

But no one will doubt the existence of righteous wars in history. That was a righteous war that Gideon fought against the Midianites, when with "his sword and the Lord's"

he slew a hundred and twenty thousand by the waters of Jordan. That was also a righteous and just war that Militiades led against the Persian host, when, annihilating them upon the plain of Marathon, he checked the inroads of Asia into Europe. We call that a righteous and godly war that Gustavus Adolphus carried into the heart of Germany to relieve it from the Catholic oppression. The American Revolution was another righteous war, fought for mankind as they fought for their own independence,—an altogether noble and justifiable war. If wars in general come out of "lusts," all wars do not so come; and depreciate not the divine humanity by denying it altogether a nobler motive than the love of gain and empty honour, as it goes into war.

We believe the Korean War now opened between Japan and China to be such a war,—we mean, a *righteous war*. Righteous we say, not only in a legal sense, for legalities can be manufactured as sophistries of all kinds can, but righteous in a moral sense as well,—the only kind of righteousness that can justify any war. Let not Christendom doubt such a war, when righteous war having practically ceased to be reality within its own bounds, such a war is waged by a nation other than Christian. Such a war is not new with us, and we with our own light have believed in it and fought it. Heathenism if dark is earnest, and it may yet retain enthusiasm which Christendom has lost with its superstitions. A sort of chivalric spirit is yet with us, a spirit akin to Spartan courage, and Roman valour to crush the proud. If the West has passed its era of enthusiasm, the East is still in it, and a righteous war is still possible with us.

That Japan — a nation has entered only very reluctantly upon the present conflict must be acknowledged by all intelligent observers of our late situation guided by a very *unwarlike* Cabinet. At the time of the greatest prospect for the country's internal prosperity, war was a thing most to be avoided, and if "lusts" were our primary aim, no war should be our first and last policy. But China behaved against us, now for more than a score of years in as un-neighbourly and insolent a manner as we have ever been able to bear in our national existence. The great Saigo had seen this long before, and his sanguine wish for the immediate chastisement of China cost him his life, and the nation a terrible civil war. Indeed, *we killed our own that we might avoid a conflict with our neighbour*, so desirous have we been of peace. But how did China act against us in 1882, and again in 1884, and ever since then? Constant effrontery against us in Korea by constant interference with our friendly policy with that nation. While we laboured to open it to the world, China laboured to close it; and by imposing upon it its own Mongolian régime, endeavoured to keep it as a part of its own system,—a "hermit nation" like its own bulky self, alien to civilization and the world's progress. For the last ten years, Japan, who first introduced it to the world, was nothing more than an intruder in the Korean court, while China who came after, reigned supreme in all its affairs. It was a case of common incivility that aims to turn a man's affection from his trusted friend, to win him over by constant favours meant to satisfy his baser nature. But we bore this as a matter too puerile to be made a cause for bringing about an open infraction of international peace; and the nation that promised to be another rising star in the East has remained to this very day an occult star, with its resources all sealed, and bribery and misgovernment walking out in open daylight. What man with human heart could bear the treatment given to the body of poor Kim, an acknowledged guest of the Japanese nation, assassinated upon Chinese soil by an emissary of the Chino-Korean Government? The body and the assassin were sent to Korea in one of China's own gunboats to be delivered over to Kim's enemies, the body to be mutilated for exposure through the land, and the assassin to be loaded with honours of all kinds! Patience alone has kept us from open rupture with this insolent nation—an open violator of social laws, a foe of humanity, and

defender of savagery. And when the Tonglioh rebellion broke out in southern Korea,—itself a result of misgovernment conducted under Chinese interference,—how ridiculous to induce its puppet-government to call for aid from the "Mother Country," to bind it more by obligations which the country needed not, as was proved soon afterward. China has incapacitated in order Korea to keep it always her hanger-on,—the meanest bit of international policy that we know of in history. It is the very same policy pursued by a panderer to keep his victims always poor and dependent, that he may gain profit and glory thereby. Some fifteen millions of helpless souls kept ignorant and defenceless merely to satisfy the envy of the world's most retrogressive nation,—could this be borne by lovers of Freedom and ardent admirers of human rights? We only wished that we were not the first to raise our voice against the evil, that more Christian nations than we had taken the matter into their hearts long before we did, to heal this "open sore of the world."

Right here, legality steps in, and argues with us that we have no right to intermeddle with Korean affairs any more than China has; that we in sending our troops there are just as much blamable as China is in sending hers; that we and not she brought the final rupture of peace. To which our replies are as follow:—

1.—Interference itself is not wrong. We believe in the *laissez-faire* principle only to a certain extent. We have no right to interfere with our neighbours because they believe in religions not our own, because they have tastes different from ours, because they are engaged in trades unlike ours. But we have right to interfere, and it is our duty to interfere, when they are dying of hunger, when they are attacked by robbers, when our plain common-sense shows us that they are rapidly going toward the brink of destruction. *Laissez-faire* is a vicious principle if it means total indifference to all human souls. Christ and Buddha, Livingstone and John Howard would never have been were *laissez-faire* in this sense the heaven-settled law of society. Where it ends and where interference should begin is always not easy to tell; but that there are *intolerable* woes no sane man can doubt. When the Swedish Gustavus interfered with German politics, and Ferdinand and Wallenstein were curbed in their evil purposes, his action was good, noble, and manly. The hero of Lützen was a divine man, and well does the Protestant Germany cherish a regard bordering upon worship for its Swedish champion and deliverer. When the English Cromwell interfered with Alpine politics, and lent all his power and influence to the helpless Piedmontese to help them against the Catholic Duke of Savoy, his action was noble, manly, and Christian. The British "pity" was highest and purest then, and history echoes its glory for the vengeance demanded for "slaughtered saints, whose bones lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold." Such interference, long ceased to be a reality in these "economic centuries," are worth repetition, if human welfare is really to be cared for; and the fact that they are now obsolete in Western politics is no reason that they should not be taken up in Eastern. We interfere with Korea because her independence is in jeopardy, because the world's most backward nation is grasping it in her benumbing coils, and savagery and inhumanity reign there when light and civilization are at her very doors. Right we have not to disturb her healthy peace, much less to degrade her; but to save her and to free her from evils too glaringly apparent, our sacred right of neighbourhood compels us to vigorous interference on her behalf.

2.—International law can in no wise condemn us for our first sending troops to Korea, for we did this in strict accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Tientsin Treaty of 1882. If an objection is still raised against us that the force we sent was altogether too large for the protection of our citizens there (the object expressed in our manifesto to China), we have but to ask our critics to examine the barbarities committed by the Chinese soldiery in 1884. And if we are still questioned as to the propriety of our occupying Soul at

once when the Chinese camped at Gasan, our plain reply is that we knew too well by our past experience the insidiousness of the Chinese politicians, and that we have a right to guard against knaves, in this case as in any other. If we are still criticized on the ground that our procedure could not but invite doubts and suspicions, we would only ask, "How else would you manage yourself, were you in our own position?" As we have said, legalities are manufactureable, and as such we attach but little value to them as justifiers of our cause; but considering what International Law demands, we believe we have been consistent with all its requirements.

3.—It is yet to be settled which side opened fire first in the recent naval engagement near Ginsen. We believe that China did; but we fear patriotism may bias us in this our judgment. But that is a minor question useless to decide the all-important question of the justice of either side in the war, which fostered and which avoided the war,—that is the question above all questions.

Let it be noticed here that it was well-nigh two full months from the beginning of the complication to the final rupture of peace. We on our side maintained the independence and integrity of the Korean Kingdom, and through our long telegraphic correspondence with the Chinese court, our constant efforts have been to cause that nation to join us in united efforts to reform the state of affairs in the peninsula. How our pacific proposal was haughtily rejected, how, on the contrary, China's emissaries at the Korean Court tried to foil all our efforts for reform, how China instigated the corrupt Court against us, and how all this while the Chinese were briskly arming themselves to meet us upon land and sea,—all these things we know, and any fair judge can know them beyond any possibility of doubt. If the well-known propensity of Chinamen to cheat foreigners has had its most conspicuous exercise, it was during the first eight weeks that preceded the first day of August, 1894, the date of the declaration of the war. Our neighbour was treacherous to the last degree, and civility failing to carry our point, we decided upon war. We feel confident that never in her history was China allowed to cheat more freely than in her present relations with Japan. Imagine had she had some Western Power to deal with instead of her good-natured Eastern neighbour; she would have learnt to her immense cost long before this how dangerous it is to cheat so long. The land that gave Mencius and Confucius to the world knows their morality no more; and the civilized world begins to see that it needs another law, different from that which the nations observe,—even the law of muscular force,—when it deals with this people, destitute of faith and honour and respect.

But leaving all legalities aside (though we by no means disregard them), is not a decisive conflict between Japan and China unavoidable?—we might almost say is it not a historical necessity? A smaller nation representing a newer civilization lying near a larger nation representing an older civilization,—was there ever such a situation in past History without the two coming into a life-and-death struggle with each other at last? Greece versus Persia, Rome versus Carthage, the England of Queen Elizabeth versus the Spain of Phillip II.—these are the more prominent examples to be mentioned, and Marathon, and Zama, and the "Invincible Armada" were as unavoidable as the two kinds of civilization were irreconcilable. And in the upward progress of the human race, Providence has always willed that the newer be represented by the smaller, and the older by the larger; evidently we believe that spirit be tried against flesh, and quality against quantity. And in the conflict of two such nations, after all vicissitudes of fortune, the palm of victory always fell upon the newer and smaller, evidently we also believe that mankind may honour "the spirit that quickeneth," and despise "the flesh that profiteth nothing." And so once more in history, here in the Far East, the same grand lesson is to be taught by bringing the newer and smaller Japan in conflict with the older and larger China. The

Korean war is to decide whether progress shall be the law in the East, as it has long been in the West, or whether retrogression, fostered once by the Persian Empire, then by Carthage, and again by Spain, and now at last (last in the world's history, we hope) by the Manchurian Empire of China, shall possess the Orient for ever. Japan's victory will mean free government, free education, free religion, and free commerce for 600,000,000 souls that live on this side of the globe, while her defeat and China's victory will mean—what, let the reader judge for himself.

In a war that carries such significant results as these, what friend of humanity will not wish God-speed to Japan and her cause. Let America ask this question to herself,—America who first led us to light and civilization, as Japan is now trying to lead Korea,—and the spirits of her Pilgrim Fathers, of William Penn and Lord Baltimore, of Lincoln and Sumner and other heroes, shall in unison join the cause that we represent here and now. Let England do likewise; and her Simon de Montfort, Hampden, and Cromwell, and her Puritan divines, her Wilberforce and Cobden and Bright, and all who loved justice and liberty, shall be Japan's unfailing friends. Let France do likewise; and her Lafayette and Mirabeau, Coligny and his Huguenot followers, Victor Hugo, of recent date, and all her chivalric haters of despotism shall be the supporters of "the smaller and newer." Let Germany do likewise; and her Luthers and Lessings and Schillers, and immortal Goethe who asked for "more light," and all her "watchers upon the Rhine," shall one and all be well wishers of Japan's conquest in the East. Let Italia do likewise; and her Dante and Savonarola, Rienzi and Arnold of Brescia, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel,—all her souls of intense sincerity, whose kinship in temperament we claim,—shall in no wise side with our enemy, the apostle of oppression and ignorance in the East. And finally, let our good Slavonic neighbour ask the same question of herself; notwithstanding her exiles in Siberia, and her rigorous censorship of the press, laws far from liberal, was not the aim of her mighty founder the enlightenment of the human race? From the Russia of Peter the Great we can expect hearty friendship; and if need be even co-operation, in our present attempt to civilize the East. Yea more, let the Universe ask this question of itself, and see whether it wishes to doom one half of the human race to the lethargy of Chinese civilization by keeping them forever under the Manchu rule! It was the late Louis Kossuth of Hungary who said that in his opinion the two greatest men of the nineteenth century were Prince Bismarck and the Emperor of Japan. He said this because of the mighty work inaugurated by our worthy Sovereign, not only for his people, but for the millions of benighted Asia as well. Japan is the champion of progress in the East and who except her deadly foe—China, the incorrigible hater of progress,—hopes not and prays not for our victory!

Yet in thus calling upon the nations of the world to see and understand the cause we fight for, we are not begging for their aid in the conflict. The struggle is too glorious a one to be shared with other nations, and we single-handed desire to fight it to the end. *Sympathetic neutrality* is all that we ask from them at present. Let Japan have this opportunity of serving the world, as she has been served by it too long in many things.

We began by saying that the war we entered upon is a righteous war. That it is so will be evident as soon as we shall have reached its end. We took up the cause of our poverty-stricken neighbour, and that nothing of material profit shall accrue to us from helping her is more than evident. The indemnity from China would never exceed our expenses in the war, seeing that her humiliation is not our aim, but her coming to consciousness of her own worth and duty, and to friendly co-operation with us in the reformation of the East. Thus we fight with eternal peace in view, and Heaven help our bleeding ones as they fall in this holy war. Never before in our history has the nation been

fired with a nobler aim, and now as one man we march to meet our foe, knowing that

"Whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the battle's van,
The fittest place where man can die
Is where we die for man."

Kyoto, Japan, August 7th, 1894.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MISREPRESENTING THE JAPANESE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."
SIR,—Foreigners are sometimes blamed for not making themselves better acquainted with the Japanese people. Some of us have few opportunities, and others have little inclination to learn more than what is set directly before our eyes. We probably know as much as is necessary of the characters of those tradesmen, officials, or students, with whom we deal, and if we are satisfied with this knowledge, we may be content to plead guilty to a charge of mental apathy, of lack of intelligent curiosity. No more serious accusation can be brought against us. Missionaries, however, are in a different position. The nature of their work demands an intimate acquaintance with the people, their language, habits, and character. They are expected to possess this acquaintance, and their reports and speeches to those at home are received with confidence and eagerness. Accordingly it is both surprising and painful to read the reports of the C. M. S. Ladies' Anniversary Meeting held in London last May. Miss Box, a young lady who has resided in Japan for three years and a half, and who is head of a training establishment for Bible-women "portrayed in a striking manner the degraded condition of Japanese women, whose only possible chance of salvation, according to the mixed religion which she (sic) believes, lies in becoming a nian in her next life." Her pupils "are ignorant to a degree we can hardly realize in England," and so forth. This lady's address "retained the close attention of her audience from her first word to her last." Three years is not a very long time to study Japanese character, but it ought to be long enough to discover other characteristics of Japanese woman besides ignorance and degradation. Other observers have found amongst them "the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit," a willingness to "submit themselves to their husbands," and other virtues inculcated in the Bible. It is true that even a year after baptism, Japanese women "know nothing of the Old Testament, and look on its histories when explained to them much as English girls regard fairy tales."

Turning from the report of this meeting to that of the Bible Society, we find the Earl of Harrowby says: "We go to the islands of Japan, where we find a very backward and savage and degraded race. . . . The four Gospels have been given to that people, and we are now working on three of the Epistles, for which we are told they are ready and anxious." The noble earl ought to have been more explicit and accurate. It is hard to understand how such qualities as he attributes to this remarkable people can co-exist with a readiness and anxiety for the Epistles.

Yours truly,

August 7th, 1894.

F. P. D.

KARUIZAWA MISSIONARY CONFERENCE.

PROGRAMME OF 1894.

SUNDAY, August 12.

11 a.m., Rev. B. Chappell: 7.30 p.m., Rev. W. C. Buchanan.

MONDAY, August 13.

9.30 a.m., Leonard Wigham: "Mission Work in Chung King, West China."
Rev. Dr. MacGregor: "Mission Work in China."

WEDNESDAY, August 15.

9.30 a.m., Miss Cosad: "Evangelistic Work among Women."
Miss Porter: "Work among Children."
7.30 p.m., Rev. H. B. Price: "The Spiritual Dangers peculiar to the study of the Language."

FRIDAY, August 17.

9.30 a.m., Rev. Geo. E. Albrecht: "The Teaching of Jesus in its relation to Judaism."

7.30 p.m., Rev. Dr. MacCaulay. Question Drawer.

SUNDAY, August 19.

11 a.m., Rev. Dr. McGregor.
7.30 p.m., Rev. J. H. Pattee.

THE CHINESE RESIDENTS IN JAPAN.

PUBLIC MEETING IN YOKOHAMA.

A largely attended public meeting was held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on Thursday afternoon for the purpose of considering the present position of Chinese in the employ of foreign residents. Among those present were Messrs. J. Dodds, David Jackson, J. C. Budd, A. S. Garfit, A. J. Lines, R. D. Robison, J. T. Griffin, E. Whittall, D. Fraser, J. F. Lowder, P. Syme Thompson, J. D. Hutchison, A. H. Cole Watson, A. O. Gay, J. Holm, A. Conit, Ryle Holme, J. P. Mollison, James Walter, N. P. Kingdon, W. Ross, W. J. S. Shand, W. W. Till, R. A. Wylie, H. J. Sharp, E. Leopold, A. J. Wilkin, G. Middleton, M. Kaufmann, C. Weinberger, and others.

On the proposition of Mr. J. D. HUTCHINSON seconded by Mr. LEOPOLD, Mr. James Dodds was voted to the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, this meeting has been called in accordance with the terms of the following notice:—"A meeting of bankers and merchants will be held at the Chamber of Commerce Rooms (Keil's Building) to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock for the purpose of considering the present position of Chinese now in their employ." In acceding to your wish to occupy the chair at this meeting, I do so merely from a desire to facilitate business.—(Hear, hear.) I think I may inform you that since this meeting was first decided upon a change has occurred in respect to the position which we were called here to discuss. The Japanese Government acting quite within their rights, have issued an Ordinance dealing with the residence of Chinese now within their borders. It would have been quite within their power to expel them, but to avoid all unnecessary hardship or inconvenience, the Government offers to allow the Chinese to remain within the country if certain conditions are complied with by them; they also invite them to register at the Kencho so as to be able to afford them all due protection. These terms, cannot, I think, be called otherwise than liberal—(hear, hear)—and I think that we cannot do better, we who have Chinese in our employ, than to advise them to accept the terms and to register accordingly. As an employer of Chinese that is the course I have taken.—(Hear, hear.) I understand that the fears among the Chinese generally are very strong, and although they are so groundless, are, in any case, likely to become more exaggerated if not at once allayed. I think that the terms of the Ordinance are very reassuring. Now, as the question has been made so clear, there is nothing more that we can do, so far as I can see, than for this meeting of bankers and merchants, to appoint among ourselves a committee who can confer with the American Consul whenever the necessity arises of affording additional protection to the Chinese. The project is put before you, simply in order to open the discussion, and I throw out this question of the appointment of a Committee merely as a suggestion so as to obtain your views and expressions of opinion upon the question.

Mr. J. P. MOLLISON said that he quite agreed with all that the Chairman had said in regard to the terms of the Japanese Government being all that was liberal. Before the discussion commenced, however, he would like to know whether the meeting desired the presence of the gentlemen of the Press. He merely threw this out as a suggestion.

The CHAIRMAN said that this was a matter entirely for the meeting to decide. He would like to hear the opinions of the gentlemen present upon the matter.

Mr. N. P. KINGDON thought the Press should remain and report the proceedings. It was highly desirable that no false reports as to what passed at the meeting should be spread abroad. Besides, nothing that would be said that afternoon would be likely to give offence. He was in favour of the gentlemen of the Press remaining to report the proceedings, and would put it to the meeting as a proposition.

Mr. W. G. BAYNE seconded.

The CHAIRMAN said that personally he was quite in favour of the Press being represented.

Mr. LOWDER—What this community suffers from is not representation but misrepresentation by the press, and I am very glad to see its representatives here to-day.—(Hear, hear.)

The proposition was then put to the meeting and carried.

The CHAIRMAN—An important letter bearing on the question before us has been officially received by Mr. David Jackson, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, from Mr. McIvor, the Consul-General of the United States in this port. With your permission I will read it:

Consulate-General of the United States,
Kanagawa (Yokohama), Japan.

To DAVID JACKSON, Esq. H. & S. B. Co.,
Aug. 8th, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 7th August, making enquiry as to the meaning, effect, and application to be made of Imperial Ordinance No. 137 of the Japanese Government. Allow me to explain that my delay in answering your note has been caused by my absence in Tokyo. I would say that I am unofficially but satisfactorily informed that the purpose and intent of Ordinance 137 is simply to require registration in order that the police authorities may know where these non-belligerent subjects are living, their names and occupations, with a view of giving them that protection which the Government of Japan wishes to guarantee to non-belligerents in the interests of humanity.

The purpose of the Ordinance and the required registration seem to have been very generally misunderstood. There is no intention or desire that the Chinese by submitting to it shall become Japanese subjects. There is no intention of imposing a tax; the Japanese Government even going so far as to allow them still to hold land in the Settlement under the conditions under which they have held it in the past. It is not intended even to impose a tax in the form of a trade license.

The registration then for the present will make no difference whatever in the status of the Chinese except that the police will give them the better protection, and except a small registration fee which they will have to pay. Of course the Japanese Government reserves the right to enforce such later enactments as International Law may permit, and they do not guarantee that they will not impose taxes later, but, as I understand it, they have, at the present time, no such intention. I would say that I am satisfied that their action as to Chinese here has been most generous, and that the honest wish of the officials is that non-belligerent Chinese within the territory of Japan shall be thoroughly protected and every force which they have at their command, I believe, will be used for this purpose.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully.

N. W. McIvor, Consul-General.

Mr. LOWDER—I think that letter would assure even the most unbelieving Chinese. I think that in the face of this explanation it would be quite undesirable to appoint the committee. The letter is quite satisfactory from every point of view.—(Hear, hear, and applause.)

Mr. A. O. GAY—I quite agree with Mr. Lowder. The Chinese will be quite safe under the terms of the Ordinance. They are, however, very timid people, but I don't think this meeting could do more than advise them to comply with the demands, and remain in foreign employ. This is all we ought to do.—(Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN—In regard to the appointment of the Committee, it was suggested to me outside the room as a practical way to arrive at an issue, although personally I am not in its favour. I think myself that it will be sufficient for us all to advise our Chinese employes that it would be most desirable for them in their own interests to accept the conditions laid down by the Japanese Government.

Mr. WHITTALL said that general approval must be expressed of Mr. McIvor's letter. To go any further in the matter would not answer any purpose.

The CHAIRMAN thought it desirable to hear expressions on the other side. Some difficulty might have presented itself to some gentlemen while examining the Ordinance, which had not been conceived of by others.

Mr. JAMES WALTER said that the Chinese had at first great fears that by complying with the terms of the Ordinance they might become Japanese subjects. It was this reason which made them afraid of registering, for they thought that when once they had become Japanese subjects they might not be allowed to leave the country. The meeting could, however, assure them that this difficulty did not exist or was at an end, and that they need not be afraid to register.

Mr. WHITTALL—The registration was not devised with any intention of making them Japanese subjects, so far as I can learn, but simply to furnish information so that the police may the more efficiently protect them. I think this meeting should advise the Chinese to fall in with the terms of the Ordinance and to stop in our employ. They must register themselves, of course, within the time of grace.

Mr. JAMES WALTER—We should urge them to register.

Mr. WHITTALL—And dismiss the idea of their becoming Japanese subjects.

The CHAIRMAN—The point is fully covered in Mr. McIvor's letter.

Mr. MOLLISON suggested that a translation be made of Mr. McIvor's letter and the same be widely circulated among the Chinese. It would have a most reassuring effect, he felt certain. And it was just such a reassurance which that meeting could give.

Mr. KINGDON asked if Mr. McIvor guaranteed in addition to affording protection to the

Chinese, the Japanese Government would not force those who registered to become Japanese subjects.

Mr. JACKSON—He is perfectly satisfied that all due protection will be afforded them. In a personal interview, Mr. McIvor assured me that the Chinese could rest perfectly assured that they would be efficiently protected by the Government.

In answer to another question, Mr. JACKSON said the United States Consul-General had assured him that the Japanese Government would not interfere in any way with any Chinese leaving the country after he was registered. If the Chinese had to leave at a later period he was sure that they would have due notice, twenty days at the least, and no restriction would be placed upon their leaving for home.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. LOWDER—I beg to move as a resolution, for the approval of this meeting, "That this meeting is of opinion that Chinese residents who elect to remain in Japan are receiving from the Japanese Government every assurance and every protection that may possibly be required by International Law."—(Applause.)

Mr. DONALD FRASER—I beg to second that.

The CHAIRMAN—I think the resolution just proposed by Mr. Lowder is a fit and proper one to be adopted at this meeting.—(Hear, hear.) It disposes of the case at once, and all of us now present can individually assure his Chinese employes that this resolution is the opinion expressed by this meeting. I think it will allay all their fears of any undue interference. Beyond this we cannot go, as I explained in my introductory remarks. Mr. McIvor has written a private note to Mr. Jackson assuring him that he may use the official letter as he thinks best—that it was written in fact to help brush away any misunderstanding that might have gathered upon the subject.

Mr. A. J. LINES—There is one point in Mr. McIvor's letter which I should like to refer to. I see that the Japanese reserve to themselves the privilege of exercising belligerent rights against the non-belligerent Chinese at any future time. That time may be to-morrow, or the day after, or immediately after the expiration of the 20 days' notice. No one knows when it may be enforced. They may be made Japanese subjects or be summarily forced to leave the country. We want some assurance that so long as they do nothing officious or against the Japanese that they remain in this country at peace. We desire to secure for these inoffensive people an assurance that they may continue at their businesses unmolested. Mr. McIvor's letter does not cover that point, nor could he assure me upon it in the course of a private interview. I want to be assured that there will not be any exercise of arbitrary powers. I fully understand that the Government has issued stringent police regulations in regard to the Chinese so long as they do not offend against the customs of this country. I think this meeting ought to ask that the Chinese be allowed to remain with us so long as they are peacefully employed.—(Cries of dissent.) If we do not do something like this what is the good of calling the meeting?

The CHAIRMAN—I think that in seeking that assurance we should be pushing the Japanese Government a little too far.—(Hear, hear.) I am personally opposed to such a course. Japan is and has been reasonable in her demands, and in the event of future emergencies compelling her, she would, I think, give fair and reasonable notice.—(Hear, hear.) I do not see that we can ask for any more guarantees.—(Hear, hear, and "Quite so.") It would not be wise or politic.

Mr. LINES thought that the meeting could have gone farther than it had done. They had been called together to consider what could best be done in the interests of their Chinese clerks, and to ascertain each others' private opinion on the subject. What they had done was not sufficient for the purpose.

The CHAIRMAN—As I explained in my opening remarks, fresh light has been thrown on the subject, and really there was no necessity for holding the meeting now. It was well to go on now, however, and carry the business to a conclusion.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. LINES—Then I propose that as the meeting was called unnecessarily what has taken place up till now be annulled.—(Cries of dissent.)

The CHAIRMAN—I do not see that it is possible to annul what has been placed on record. I think that the meeting is doing all that it can in the matter.—(Hear, hear.) We had not all had access to Mr. McIvor's letter before the meeting, and as it has cleared the position, the business of the meeting, but for a proposition which is about to voted upon, is ended. Now we are in a position to advise our Chinese employes with confidence that they will be doing the best thing for themselves by complying with the terms of the Ordinance.—(Loud applause.)

Mr. GAY—There is nothing more to do than to pass Mr. Lowder's resolution.

The CHAIRMAN then read the resolution which was as follows:—

That this meeting is of opinion that Chinese residents who elect to remain in Japan are receiving from the Japanese Government every assurance and every protection that can possibly be required by International Law.

The resolution was then carried *nem. con.*

Mr. LOWDER—I will add to the words of my resolution, for the benefit of a previous speaker, that in all matters regarding International Law, the Japanese Government has been and is well advised, and should it come to giving the Chinese notice to leave, you may depend upon it, that one month's, possibly six months' notice will be given them.—(Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

St. Louis, Mo., July 11th.

The great American Republic has been in the throes of financial depressions and labour agitations and strikes for a year past that would have torn asunder the government of any nation not deeply rooted in principles that are eternal. The greatest strike ever known in any country is now in full blast from the Atlantic to the Pacific coasts. Indeed, so great is the labour movement and the boycott declared, that it borders on a revolution, and has been so called by the leading papers in the land. At this time of writing, United States troops are marshalled in Denver, Chicago, and many other cities and towns, and have ready their artillery with orders from Washington to shoot. Railroads are tied-up, and scarcely any freight traffic is being carried on in the great west, and a famine of meat and vegetables seems inevitable on account of the tie-up of freight trains. As I write, a message comes that the U.S. Army has been called out in this city, and within ten blocks of where I write soldiers are mustering. It looks like war—and predictions are heard on every hand that it is a revolution. Boys are now crying, "Extra papers—all about the riot in Chicago." Our wires are ringing with messages telling of riots and troops.

I have been writing up these strikes for two months and am familiar with them. I have been among both the capitalists and working men. The coal strike was serious enough, and caused untold hardship to multiplied thousands, but it was absolutely nothing to the great railroad strike that is now on.

The country never has never seen such a strike. Most of the men who have quit work have no grievance of their own, but have come out in sympathy for Pullman Palace Car employees. The wages of the employees of the Pullman Palace Car Co., at Pullman, Ill., were reduced several months ago on account of the financial panic. The employees asked that their wages be restored, but Mr. Pullman declined to submit the difficulty to arbitration, and in consequence about 5,000 hands in the employ of the company suddenly laid down their tools and walked out of the shops in a body. These employees were members of the American Railway Union, which organization espoused their cause, and began to agitate and organize all Pullman employees in other parts of the country. Pullman has three other large car shops at Wilmington, Del., St. Louis, Mo., and Ludlow, Ky., and soon all employees in these three places were organized and ready to act. Demands were made upon the Pullman Company, but with no effect, and in consequence President Debs of the American Railway Union ordered all employees in these three cities to quit work, which order they promptly obeyed. But Pullman made no concession, and his magnificent Buffer Sleepers were carried after every passenger train as if nothing had happened. The railroad authorities were asked to desist from running these Pullman cars, which they refused to do, saying that they had contracts with that company which they could not break. To stop all Pullman Cars, every member of the American Railway Union was ordered to leave his post. This order brought about the present national calamity. The first men to quit were the switchmen, whose business it is to make up trains at the depots, shunting, etc. I was at the Union depot in this city last week when the first shift of switchmen walked out. Their example was followed, until in 24 hours not a freight train could be moved in or out of this city.

Soon firemen and engineers followed suit, and a general lock-up of travel and traffic was the immediate consequence. Not all the engineers and firemen left, however, but just enough to tie-up

several roads. Imagine the feelings of hundreds of passengers who were on their way to distant cities being suddenly informed in Central Illinois that both firemen and engineer had left the engine and no others could be found to take their places. Passengers spent days in this plight and were only moved away by a "Green" engineer, guarded by United States troops.

There are now fully 100,000 men out on strike, with a probability of thousands of others to follow within a few days. To-day's reports are to the effect that Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labour of America, Sovereign, has signified his intention of calling out all members of that order in sympathy with the strike movement. If that is done it will be the finishing stroke of a deadly paralysis of business in this country.

This momentous strike can not be over estimated—the picture, terrible as it is, can hardly be overdrawn—not even to speak of the suffering of hundreds of thousands of families of labouring men who are out of work and money.

Every other matter of public interest, great and small, has been lost sight of in the midst of the great strike. Last week another branch of Coxey's Industrial Army passed through this city on their way to Washington. They came from the Pacific Coast, a distance of 3,000 miles. Washington is full of Industrials, and if the revolutionary symptoms of the strike keep up they might prove a serious factor.

Since writing the above, more serious developments have taken place in the great strike situation. President Cleveland has ordered out Federal troops, and issued two proclamations to the citizens of Illinois and the United States in which he warns all people to remain away from public gatherings, etc. It is now said that he will declare martial law in Chicago, which will take the local government out of the hands of the City of Chicago and State of Illinois and put it in the hands of the Federal Government. All public enterprises, including the telegraph, etc., are to be seized by U.S. Marshalls and war methods adopted in general.

President Debs and Vice-Pres. Howard of the American Railway, were indicted by the grand jury and arrested. They gave bonds in the sum of \$10,000 and were released. Other indictments have been made.

The Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labour yesterday ordered all knights to strike and an army of 100,000 more workmen are in consequence going out on strike. President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labour, will hold a conference to-morrow in Chicago with secretaries and Presidents of the various orders of the Federation and it is believed that they will declare a strike also.

Traffic is almost at a stand-still in this country and provisions, etc., are advanced in price, and to sum up the whole situation:—We are in perilous times and Geo. Pullman, the Palace Car-king, still refuses to arbitrate the matter with his men. He is the prime cause of all the trouble.

Despite drawbacks, American industries still prosper. No people on earth, I suppose, has greater powers and natural tendencies toward scientific advancement. The latest invention that has achieved success is the type-setting machine. This invention has been worked at for some time, but only recently has it proved sufficiently successful to give it a place in the leading newspaper composing rooms of the country. It works exactly like a type-writer and one man can do the work of half-a-dozen. It has been introduced generally, and in consequence thousands of compositors have been thrown out of work.

Only this week I saw in the fashionable portion of this city an electric *kuruma*. Two men sat comfortably in a seat, while the four-wheeled concern sped along by electric force. It is only a question of time when waggons, buggies, and carriages will be propelled by electricity, and horseflesh done away with. Japan will probably never have need for horses, as electricity will be used for that purpose by the time the nation is ready to do away with the *jinrikisha*.

The House of Commons, which is supposed only to sit for forty-two hours in the week—a supposition more honoured in the breach than the observance in these days—has decided, by a majority of 87, that miners should only work eight hours a day. With the principle of the decision few people will be disposed to disagree, but it is remarkable that one of the strongest speeches against the Bill was made by Mr. William Mather, who runs his engineering works on the eight hours' system. He believes in voluntary reform as against the legislative enforcement of a hard and fast rule, that may some day be found destructive of a great industry.

EVANGELISTIC METHODS IN TOWN AND COUNTRY.

By Rev. A. D. HAIL, D.D.

A PAPER READ AT THE MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION OF CENTRAL JAPAN, OSAKA, AND REQUESTED TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE "JAPAN MAIL."

Church politics, Mission peculiarities, and personal individualities are so diverse as to demand a treatment of methods of Evangelistic work from a dynamical point of view.

What this paper proposes, therefore, is simply some suggestions toward securing an enlarging and ever increasing efficiency of Evangelistic methods. As Evangelization is a work that may be hindered and hampered by hobbies, its underlying theory should be a right one. Consciously or unconsciously the work of each one is being conducted upon some constructive principle. Without stopping to mention various views, nor to defend the statement, yet in the practical usages of the Mission it has come to mean the immediate, direct effort to reach the people with the Gospel, and to convert them by it. This makes a very good working theory. Such a definition differentiates it from every other branch of mission work. The formative idea of the pastorate is the training of the church for aggressive work. The conversion of great numbers is not so much its immediate as its ultimate aim. The medical work is the hand of Jesus laid upon the leper and the loathsome that men may see what divine love is. It is Christ raising the noblest type of scientists directly for the sake of bodily relief and restoration, indirectly for soul redemption. The educational work is conservative of the results of evangelization. It trains the trainers of the ingathered and makes the enlargement of the direct evangelizing work possible. Evangelism is consequently both the seed and the fruit, the "root and the offspring" of all the other forms of work and furnishes them with both their materials and motives. It is buttressed on and broadened by them.

It is quite needful, then, that the retroactive relation of this work to every other be borne in mind, and that it be given a shaping influence upon the indirect work. The battle between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor* modified the instruction given in Naval Schools and methods of Naval Architecture throughout all civilized nations. Just as actual warfare has such a moulding influence over the working of institutions which supply it with men and means, so has evangelistic work a right to expect a similar influence over all branches of the work with a view to wiser methods.

It is necessary to enlargement and efficiency that methods should be flexible, and based upon the facts as found in the field. At first thought it seems a very simple thing to suggest some flaws of work for winning success. But more mature reflection will relieve one of any such idea. For instance, methods appropriate to country districts, when the days are short and the evenings long would be unworkable in the days of seed-sowing and harvest. In fishing villages there are seasons when the whole community do duty day and night in catching, and saving, and marketing the catch of fish. The same is true of the lumbering districts, orange farming, and tea planting communities.

It is impossible even to announce a rule invariably applicable to means and instruments. What can we do with the magic lantern? Good, undoubtedly. It has been and can be used with success. But even this demands a word of caution from the standpoint of the varieties of Japanese circles. This makes it necessary sometimes to beware of the Angels—on the lantern slides. For some audiences in Japan, Celeste with pinions of pearl modestly overshadowing a form of grace, makes a better impression as an angel than does Bridget with wings developing from angular shoulder-blades. Even tract distribution may be conducted in a way that may be more repellant than useful. Indiscriminate tract distribution may be injurious. In a new place, at the first, they may be given to each one, especially if there is, also, the advertisement of preaching places, or other needful points as to sources of information, printed upon an additional place or page. But ordinarily the character of the person, his social and intellectual standing must be taken into consideration. A Japanese classical scholar would be certainly repelled by a tract in the colloquial, while on the other hand a book like Martineau's Evidence of Christianity in high Chinese has been the means of doing much good. The character of a community ought, also, to be known, and suitable tracts as well, before a general giving is undertaken. Tracts, of which in general it may be said, "that it is more blessed to give than to receive" must be wholly abjured. Originality in the tracts he gives away and

the people to whom he gives them, this branch of the work may be very serviceable. They may be used oftentimes in introducing conversation on Christian topics with fellow passengers in coasting steamers, or fellow guests in hotels. Every missionary ought to be supplied with a good variety of them, but nothing can be so efficiently helpful in the use of them as a thorough knowledge of the people.

Even the matter of preaching cannot be conducted in fixed ways, always after our western models. It could not be so done even in Christ's day. He pursued one method with the thousands gathered upon Galilee's Sea and an entirely different one with the Samaritan Woman at the well of Jacob. A missionary may start out with a whole stock of set sermons, and yet if he knows the various audiences he meets, may not find a place for any of them.

A missionary then, for efficient work on evangelistic lines needs a knowledge gained by a patient inductive investigation of the country, as well as a knowledge of its language.

Growing efficiency of methods requires, then, a far more thorough study of this department of work. It must be studied from the standpoint of facts as they exist here in this field.

There are two things the missionary must study, the language and the people. Both are equally important and alike indispensable. In the study of the work in Japan we can obtain but comparatively little help from other fields. The situation in this country is thoroughly unique. Outside of Christian lands it is about the only country that has a predominating patriotism. Shintoism has introduced elements into the problem that require to be well understood. It has modified Confucianism and Buddhism and in some directions has been a power for good. Several sects of Buddhism are only other names with which it has clothed itself. It is another instance in which the hand is hand "Esaú, but the voice is that of Jacob." But Buddhism is not destitute of influence and cannot be ignored. Confucianism brings in still another element, yet is readily dovetailed into Shintoism. In other non-Christian nations educational institutions of value are developed either by the western governments which control them, or else by Christian missions, or by both. The same is true, also, of medical work. In Japan all this is reversed. The Government itself leads in these enterprises. Racial and social peculiarities have also to be considered. This is the soil in which the seed is to be sown. This is the patient whose symptoms must be understood before the remedies can be properly applied.

Another feature which requires special study that suitable methods may be devised, is the matter of reaching the overwhelming majority of the nation with the Gospel. There are in Japan, 123 towns with a population of from 10,000 to more than 1,000,000. These contain a population of 6,105,816. Or in round numbers, allowing for increase since the last census, 7,000,000. Besides these there are about 4,512 towns with populations of from 1,000 to 10,000. In addition to these there are other thousands of villages along the highways, and by-ways, on mountain tops and hill-sides, and along the streams in the valleys. Deducting 7,000,000 from these, leaves about 33,000,000 of Japan's 40,000,000, souls in the smaller places. The mission force is distributed through about 40 of the 123 larger towns, leaving 83 of them without occupancy. Add to this that in various places occupied in Central Japan, at least the number of missionaries given wholly to this work is disproportionately small. There a number who engage in the work incidentally. Certainly then the question is worthy of profounder study.

The field must be studied with the future in view as well as the present. Although this Empire has made marvellous progress in the past forty years, yet all that has been achieved is simply initial. Changes of centres of population will take place as great interests shall demand. There are back districts where missionaries now seldom go, with mountains rich in coal and iron and other minerals, which will as assuredly attract populations, as that man naturally lives and seeks prosperity. In these places it is not too soon even now to begin the foundation work of evangelization. The mineralogical, agricultural, and commercial possibilities of these future places are to be borne in mind, even though present results in such out of the way points might be meagre. This was the wisdom of the methods of the Jesuits in the early history of America. The names of such American cities as St. Louis, San Francisco, Santa Fé, Trinidad, and others, which to-day are great centres of Roman Catholic populations and influence, are monuments to the far reaching plans of the French and Catholic fathers who located their work in these places when as yet there was nothing of them but a

future. Here is where Christianity ought to have a great advantage over other religions in Japan. They already have their centres largely in places that in the great, and probably near future, will have become only of Archaeological importance. Evangelizing work ought, therefore, to precede the railroad and telegraph and lay the foundations in those places to which they must certainly go. Villages at the foot of great "Mountains which hold in their purple bosoms treasures for the endowment of coming generations," are salient points to be discerned and worked.

It is quite evident then that our plans of evangelization must take on a constantly widening scope and our methods be correspondingly enlarged. In a land where the seashore is largely the interior and the town is often the country, it is difficult to draw the line of distinction. We may safely take it as an euphemism for the entire Empire. Not the larger cities alone, but the smaller towns as well demand increasing consideration. None will question the wisdom of putting strength upon the cities. The danger to the work does not lie in overestimating the present great centres, but of underestimating the country. In looking over the work it will be found that the country has shown what may be expected should it receive greater attention. Some of our most prominent pastors and successful workers are from the villages. Of the famous Kumamoto band only the fewest number were from the town. The country work has been the means, also, of gaining an entrance to large places. Tokyo, Sendai, Wakayama, and other points have been opened up to several missions by means of work started in the smaller towns. There are some places so difficult of entrance that it might be safely laid down as a method to approach them through work in adjacent country places. It is generally the most enterprising people in the country who take hold of Christianity. Medical and law students, Doctors, Mr. Fukuzawa's scholars, pushing merchants, policemen, school teachers, have hitherto been the first to investigate and to be converted by the Gospel. Such men almost invariably move to larger places to better their condition. These men converted and followed up, or used as a means for gaining an acquaintance with their friends in other towns often become a very successful way of obtaining a foothold in neighbouring and even distant places. No nook nor corner should be neglected in our study. Joseph Nee-shima of Anaka is one of God's suggestions upon this subject.

The itinerating missionary, with varying methods of itineracy, is essential to an enlarging efficiency of the work. Each Mission ought to have a corps of men and women devoted exclusively to itineracy. They should have no other responsibilities whatever. Smaller Missions might find it profitable to have every member devoted to this work, leaving the literary culture of their pastors and helpers to Christian institutions already established, or even to the Government Schools. Indeed, it is perhaps not too much to say that in view of all the present circumstances the strength of every Mission in numbers at least ought to be devoted to this end.

Singleness of devotion to this work is of the utmost importance, whether from the point of view of health, or of personal efficiency. Conducted as it ought to be, it is trying to the nervous system, both on account of the isolation it demands and the constant brain effort necessary to keep track of its requirements through the medium of a hard language. The exposures incident to working in houses without fire, and where compliance with Japanese ideas requires the removal of comfortable foot-gear, also have their dangers to health. For success, however, the labourer must be able to say, "this one thing I do."

When the well-equipped itinerating missionary comes to his work, the prime requisite for the development of correct dynamical methods is the spirit of the man himself. His own personality and character will permeate everything. A man must have and cultivate a Christian love for the Japanese. There ought to be no class of men more prompt to see the good points in the people and more patient toward their failings. To live with them and for them so long as Providence shall preserve health and life, must be the ideal of the itinerator. Such a spirit will enable one to conform quite readily to many peculiar social requirements and little amenities, the observance of which are requisite to the greatest success. A Gracind spirit with coolies, niggardly dealings with hotel keepers, indifference to the efforts made by the Yadoya folks to accommodate the foreigner, and all kindred things growing out of differences in modes of life, are sure to be "dead-flies in the ointment." In no country is "The fragrance of a gentle life," so greatly influential as in Japan.

The itinerator must have his own special field of labour, embracing as large a territory as pos-

sible. He must become thoroughly identified with the field, so much so that he can be able to enter into something of the spirit of the people of that section. He should seek to know its history, wars, *daimios*, and great families, industries, sects of Buddhism and forms of Shintoism. Its schools, towns, rivers, roads, and valleys must be found out. It is well that he should know what families have children in his own place of residence, and what ones have sons in western lands. All this requires that the field should be the Evangelists' speciality, his "hobby" if necessary. It is important, too, that this territory should include large towns as sub-centres of work. The personal equation and the itinerator's field are the two things which condition all methods. Moody, of America, and Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, pursue methods widely different and yet each alike are successful.

Another essential to the success of methods in the itinerator's district is the occupancy of the sub-centres of the field, by one or more resident missionary ladies. If they cannot go out in the service of a Japanese Church or Native Board of Missions, it would be better to be employed for some form of Christian charity work. As it is a work of such great importance, and as mistakes make almost insuperable difficulties it is a matter of great consequence that they should have a large stock of prudence, patience, courage and tact. Their native assistants should be not less than thirty years of age and of the very best kind to be had. If a nurse for the sick, who should be devoted especially to the care of the sick poor, could be of the household it would be an inexpressible gain to the cause. The number of native Christian women nurses ought to be greatly increased, and trained for this special line of labour. There ought also to be included in the home one or more native women in training, either spending their vacations from the Bible Woman's Training School, or else permanently in that way under education. The School for Nurses, and the Bible Woman's School are factors of such importance that they cannot be overestimated. If there were increasing numbers to take the courses in both schools we could have nearly more ideal evangelistic work. The advantages of missionary ladies thus living and working are various. (1)—Knowing the estimate which Christians place upon womanhood, it shows the Japanese people and government that we have sufficient confidence in them to entrust our Christian women to their protection. It is an object lesson of faith in the people which has seldom failed to elicit a favourable response. (2)—Such an arrangement helps to gather up the fruits and enlarge the scope of the evangelistic work. Among those who attend the preaching services will generally be found some who desire to make further inquiries as to "this way." The home of the lady missionary would always furnish the means, or classes for such cases. It would form a basis, also, from which to extend the work into the contiguous villages. The extent to which this could be done, would of course depend upon the members who constituted the home. (3)—Lady missionaries of this kind have many ways of discovering new opportunities for good, and of opening the hearts of the people. At first many homes will not be prompt to respond, but in time residence will in some way or other open more homes than they will have either the strength, or time to enter. (4)—They are invaluable in the matter of keeping their fingers upon the pulse of the spiritual life of the people. They can tell the itinerating missionary when he comes upon his rounds of visitation, what the people have been asking and talking about: the questions that have been asked, the trials and perplexities to be solved. They know the homes to which sorrow has come, and the hearts that bleed for comfort. (5).—In every such place there are Japanese women who need just the companionship which such an arrangement affords. They are women who have come into touch with the spirit of modern Japan. They are desirous of making their own homes attractive to their husbands and children, and if properly encouraged they will not be averse to seeking supplementary knowledge even from their Western Sisters, in regard to ways and ideas that can be accommodated to Japanese surroundings and be helpful to their own home-life. While they may not and ought not to be ambitious to westernize their homes, yet they have a home-hunger that will predispose them to friendship with their sisters from the Occident. This often forms a strong bond of attachment which may be profitably used in Christ's work. Jean Paul Richter said, "I love God and flowers and little children." The love of flowers and children, forms such a common basis for Christian women and Japanese, that the former can move readily than any one else, stand thereon and raise the latter up to Him who is the source of all beauty and all inno-

cence. (6).—They form a most valuable adjunct to the native pastor, or evangelist, one which if they are judicious, will greatly increase their influence.

Although it may be a method that is wearisome to the flesh, yet the itinerator must work his way with increasing thoroughness.

This requires that the rounds of the field be made as frequently as time will allow. To employ an evangelist and leave him alone in the interior, especially in the initial period of the work, co-operating with him mainly at a distance, going only now and then simply to baptize a convert, is not, properly speaking, itinerating work. It is not wholly evangelistic work, nor is it very satisfactory.

There ought to be an occasional attempt at universal visitation, so that the intervening villages of the centres and sub-centres may not be unduly neglected. Providence has occasionally hinted this by the movements of men which take place from city to country. Students, merchants and others who are temporarily resident in the towns, become converted and at the end of a term of years go back to their own places, or elsewhere, to practice their avocation. Some are lost to the Church in this way for the lack of being followed up. This would suggest the propriety of hospitals, girls' schools, and other like institutions, as well as the city churches, of each having a Bible woman and the boys' schools, a chaplain, one branch of whose duties should be the matter of keeping track of those who go out from these institutions, and notify those working the districts to which they have returned. It is really necessary to save much of the results of the work already obtained to more minutely work our fields. This would greatly enlarge the possibilities of the work, for as an evangelist goes from place to place he will often receive invitations from adjacent points to pay them a visit. This feature of the matter has been too greatly neglected. It is customary for a missionary to ride in a jinrikisha half-a-day or even a whole day passing through village after village in which no sermon has ever been preached, and which have never even been exploited for missionary purposes. Between Tsu in Ise and Yamada a distance of about 25 miles, there are along the main road alone some 10 villages with more than 500 inhabitants in each and here in we may say comparatively, if not absolutely, no Christian work whatever has been done. The same thing holds true of every centre in which missionaries are now located. In all the Empire there are now, including church houses, only 928 regular preaching places. Of these some 35 are in the city of Osaka, and probably 115 in the city of Tokyo. Running in about that proportion throughout the country it is readily seen that outside of towns of 10,000 inhabitants or even more the number must be disproportionately meagre. Besides visits to the centre, an annual, or semi-annual visit to the smaller places would be very profitable. The missionary, for example, who has the Kishi-no-wada field could start out on foot from Osaka and spend at least a day or night in a village, or the centre of little villages. He would require perhaps two weeks time. The daily walks would be short and allow a good portion of the day to be given to each place. The disparity in the number of missionaries devoted to this exclusive line of Christianization makes the work to be undertaken assume rather large proportions. By what methods can it be accomplished?

It is important that the itinerator should turn to account everything in his field that he can. For example, the hotels in the country may furnish a good means of gaining a knowledge exceedingly helpful for extending the work and deepening it. Here, if one tarries several days he will be very apt to meet guests from various parts of his territory. The ubiquitous pack-peddler and boot agent will bethere. They generally know all the villages, the leading families, and all the items of information that are important for the missionary's purpose. From them may be learned what families have sons in the west. A very important item that can be fruitful of good results if rightly used. Solomon says "He that would have friends must show himself friendly." Little courtesies and cards can be exchanged with guests. Coffee and crackers may open the way for catechisms, and tea for tracts. A blank book should be kept into which the names and description of the persons and their families may be entered for future use. They can be remembered with a New Year's postal card or an occasional tract. Arrangements can be made for a visit to their villages. When visiting such villages, however, they should not be promptly called upon until a messenger has been sent with a card. There are communities in which men who are secretly friendly to Christianity might not care to have the assiduous attentions of a missionary paid them publicly.

The nationalistic feeling should not be lost sight of as a means which may be turned to good account. The attitude toward it ought to be a sympathetic one. It is far better that it should have its dangers than that it should not exist. It ought not to be antagonized for it is a virtue, which on a right basis has God's sanction. In all our work as preachers we should remember that preaching publicly is allowed only as a matter of grace upon the part of the Government. Indeed, it is not altogether certain that missionaries for their work have any right of residence upon the foreign concessions in Tokyo and Osaka. In the country, where the foreign missionary takes part in them, public meetings ought to be always held under the auspices of the Japanese, the missionary preaching only upon invitation. In places where he is not well known he should first send in his card to the police head-quarters. Both preaching and conduct must be such as to convince the Japanese, that Christianity is the religion of all others that can alone put patriotism upon a right, and therefore an unchangeably enduring, foundation. This feeling may be used, also, for preventing the impression so fatal to the highest usefulness of Japanese Christians that it is a very appropriate accompaniment to Christian conversion to change the cut of their clothing, their customs, and manners. The Bible is not a fashion magazine nor a tailor's manual. But more especially ought this spirit to be made to consume the self-reliance and responsibility of the church in this land for the conversion of their country-men? This as well as other reasons ought to make us avoid prematurely renting permanent preaching places in the country. It should be the last thing thought of, if it has to be done with mission funds. After people begin to get interested they will spontaneously begin to cast about for such a place. For the average meetings of those beginning to take an interest in Christianity a room in a private dwelling house would be sufficient. As those interested increase in numbers, if they are not informed that they are not expected to do so, they will naturally set about looking up such a place. When a Kogisho is procured in this way, though it may take more time, yet the people will take a more patriotically Christian interest in it.

In order to achieve the progressive accomplishment of this work, it is necessary for the itinerant missionary to multiply himself through the agency of the brethren. In the last resort, under God, the conversion of Japan rests upon the Japanese Church. The Japanese Christians must be made to feel this fact and missionaries must have more faith in it. The native agency must be multiplied. First of all there must be a great increase in the number of unpaid agents. A great deal of this work, especially that which lies contiguous to Churches, may be engaged in by the voluntary efforts of Christian men and women who "abide in their calling," as the apostle puts it. To do this, however, it is not necessary for them to neglect their families and their business. Busy men and women are the kind needed. The pastors, or missionaries ought to form special classes of such persons and train them scripturally and practically for their work. Trained Bible women should train unpaid women workers. Officers of the church could use the Methodist class system to advantage, a system that has, with some modifications, been so successful in Spurgeon's work, as well as everywhere else that it has been tried. "Each man, woman, and child should be a learner from some one more advanced and a teacher of some one less advanced." There is a growing need of more Bible women, and of men who will fill about the same place in the work amongst men that Bible women do amongst their sex. They should be men of some age and experience amongst their own people, so providentially situated that they can be either wholly or at least partially employed in it. They should be grounded in Biblical knowledge and the fundamentals of theology. Their work should be wholly itinerating. Their selection and employment might include some such principles as these. (1).—They should not be employed until after they have been in Church connections for at least three years. (2).—They must have shown a willingness to do voluntary unpaid work. (3).—They should not be employed to do occasional work in their own Churches. (4).—They should not be employed without consultation with their pastors, or the more experienced Church members or officers, and never against their advice.

They should move on to other places just so soon as well qualified men can come into the pastoral oversight of the converts gathered.

The itinerating missionary, according to the demands and extent of his territory, ought to have one or more good men as his more immediate special collaborators. They could thus be in training in the work, by the work, for the work. He could despatch them here and there to different

parts of the field as occasion might demand. They could often accompany him upon his tours, and when with him, at home or in touring, could constantly be receiving his instructions. This was the method of the Master and of Paul.

For the training of this class of workers, while some might be so situated that they could take the two years course provided in some of the Theological Schools, yet the wants of the case may be, in most instances, met by station classes modelled after the Bible Women's Schools, short sessions for teaching the essentials and practical work, and the rest of the time in the field. In the larger towns the classes could occasionally combine for a week or ten days' course of lectures from professors in our various theological schools, something on the University extension method. It would be simply theological university extension.

For the multiplication of his missionary power there is one more matter of supreme moment, and that is the impression of the missionary himself upon his immediate co-labourers. This requires that the missionary Evangelist must be and do what he would have his native brethren do and become. This principle must extend to everything, even to his travelling pack, which should be as small as is consistent with health. He should be willing to climb and cross the steepest and roughest mountain to reach the obscurest village in the land if the cause would gain by it. He must not take a jinrikisha where he would have his co-worker walk, and the excruciating luxury of a kago ought seldom to be thought of. The missionary must learn to make himself as little trouble as possible to the hotel people. The younger and more modern his helper is the more should he be careful not to sin against this canon of conduct.

As the Japanese co-workers are those through whom the missionary is to work by impressing his own spirit upon them, it is absolutely necessary that there should be growing harmony between them. These workers from different nationalities made one by the blood of Christ must maintain that oneness in all sincerity. Where there is danger of friction, the duty devolves upon the missionary, as coming to this country to exemplify the gospel in his own life to yield, where no moral principal is involved. Now here it is a mere question of methods or policy, the missionary even should be confident that his own judgment is correct, ought nevertheless, after faithful instruction as to results, give way rather than have contention. The Evangelist must constantly remember that he has a missionary character to build up before the brethren with whom he comes in contact. The attainment of this is not a thing of a day, nor of a year, neither is it imparted "by the laying on of the hands of presbytery." It comes through the cultivation of the passive virtues of long suffering, patience, gentleness, and brotherly kindness. Such a character will ultimately win confidence and conquer respect. Our ideal of ruling must be our Lord's royal principle of ruling by service. "Ye know that the rulers of the Gentiles lord it over them, and their great ones exercise authority over them. Not so shall it be amongst you; but whosoever would be great amongst you shall be your minister; and whosoever would be first amongst you shall be your servant. Even as the Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give his life a ransom for many." To undertake to make use of money allowances as a crank with which to turn the native machine will certainly confirm to the average missionary the great wisdom of our Lord's Command. One of the most touchingly beautiful things in our Lord's career was his relation to and training of the twelve in their evangelizing work and his relation to John the Baptist. The first year of his ministry was given up to the extension of the preparatory work which John had begun. Christ kept in the background his higher nature, and became simply the Baptist's co-labourer. He even retired from Judea to Galilee that his own work might not overshadow that of John the Baptist and subject it to criticism. Christ, always sustained to the twelve the relation of a *Paraclete*, one always at their side ready to respond to their call for help. "The most important part of their training was one which was perhaps at that time but little noticed, though it was producing splendid results, the silent and constant influence of His character on theirs." "It was this which made them the men they became," and sent them ultimately everywhere with a holy zeal. Christian character is the missionary's only power of control over and usefulness through his fellow labourers of the Japanese Church. Let this missionary character be the one object of attainment, and it will have a cumulative force in multiplying personal usefulness. It will be efficient in life, and it will be a planted tree that will "be growing" when one sleeps.

For the stimulation of the country Christians it would be exceedingly profitable to hold an occasional fellowship meeting with them. Pastors and workers from abroad should be called in for conference and exhortation on practical topics of Christian life and work. Where Christians are isolated, young in the life and work, such meetings could be made a great power for good in stirring them up to duty in their immediate vicinities, besides making them feel their oneness with the great body of the Church.

In order to induce the enlargement and secure the efficiency of the work it is needful that much attention be given to methods for evangelizing those classes in Japanese society whose employments and surroundings and aims tend to make them a unit. For example the fisherman form quite a distinct class. They have a common folk lore, many secular dialectical terms and idioms, common superstitions and objects of worship. They are hardy, brave, and generous. Their conduct toward shipwrecked sailors from different nations challenges the admiration of the world, and has received substantial recognition from the crowned heads of Europe and the Government of the United States. They can be gathered sometimes upon the sea shore amongst their boats and nets to hear the Gospel. They take very kindly to illustrative preaching, especially, when the illustrations are drawn from sea scenes and sea life. Boatmen are, also, an increasing class. Coasting steamers, river boats, and sail boats are constantly multiplying. The life of the majority of these men is an exceedingly hard one and its temptations many and great. Here is room for a few gospel-boats fitted up with reading rooms and other attractions. An occasional use of the magic lantern, and a baby organ with a few good singers would be very helpful. The tea drinking apparatus will be a general requisite. Preaching places ought to be located amongst them modelled somewhat after the Bethels and Seaman's Missions of other countries.

There is a wide field awaiting some judicious middle-aged woman or women. Visiting a Government Lazar-house several years ago with Dr. Osgood of China and a Japanese medical missionary, we were ushered into a large room where several hundred women, the diseased victims of licensed vice were assembled. They were engaged in knitting, sewing, and similar employments, while whiling away the tedium of the time until they could be returned to their old haunts and hells of social horror. Cannot industrial schools and homes for this class be undertaken, and efforts be thus made to gain them to our Lord? A sufficient number of such women have been converted to justify hopes of success. They will need to be taught useful arts and employments in order that they may be helped in their fight against the social pressure and temptations growing out of their first condition. There are also the Eta villages, coolies, factory hands, the prisons, that all need to be considered and reached in some way.

In each theological school the chair of practical theology ought to be reinforced by an additional teacher, who shall thoroughly study this whole evangelistic problem. He should take the students of the advance classes into practical training in actual evangelistic work and instill into their minds methods which shall take in all classes. The instructor should be entirely devoted to the work in his own city and its surrounding places. It should be the "Chiries" of the theological school.

As greatly assisting the evangelistic work in the town, there is need of and room for the gradual development of the Institutional Church, adapted to Japanese conditions. A pastor of one of these Churches defines it as "one which, with a suitable corps of workers, and a varied equipment, aims to educate and confirm people in the love of all that is pure and lovely and of good report. Its object is to save the whole man: and it believes that there is in salvation everything that makes a man more nearly what he is designed to be. It should begin with people just where they are: meet the needs which they are conscious of, and so generally lead them to be conscious of needs higher and nobler. Some general lines will be friendliness and sociability, charitable aid, aid to self-help; the ministry of music and art; the simple and urgent preaching of the deepest and most aspiring truth we can possibly attain to.

There are three things which our Lord emphasized as important in seeking to win men to Him. The unity of His followers, the indwelling of His spirit, and good works. The Institutional Church is an exemplification of the Christ Spirit coming under the latter head. The maintenance of reading rooms, ragged and industrial schools, kindergartens, homes and rescue work in outcast districts, orphanages, nurseries for the sick, nurseries

where the babies of working woman can be kept while the mothers are out for day labour and other forms of Christian charity. Such Churches would be in accord with the genius of the Japanese people and in harmony with the word of God.

The principles and results that these churches have in common, as summarized by a student of them in America, are these. (1).—They aim to provide for the social needs as far as financial power permits. None of them regard their equipment as adequate to the work growing up around them. They feel an absolute call to give facilities in up-building to the scores they are winning to the Master. (2).—They keep the doors open all the week. No man finds these Churches locked at any reasonable hour. They are the home of the rescued, the refuge of the tempted, the centre of opportunity for Christian workers, the meeting place of Philip and Nathaniel, those who have seen the Saviour and those who have not. (3).—They accompany the regular preaching by evangelistic efforts, choosing themes calculated to lead to conversion, presenting them in direct, forceful, simple fashion and following an evening sermon by an after meeting. They employ evangelists. All of the pastors themselves are possessed of a rich evangelistic spirit.

In Japan the nearest approach to such an institution is the Central Tabernacle of Tokyo, under the auspices of the Canda Wesleyan Mission, Dr. C. S. Eby in charge. Its success is an indication of possibilities in such a work. In some places, as the Osaka Church, Rev. Mr. Miyagawa pastor, the boys and girls schools have brought many under Christianizing influences and many most useful converts have been gathered in. The Spiritual life, and the range of the Evangelistic work of some Churches has been greatly helped and extended by means of orphanages and ragged schools. Such Churches may be in danger of secularization, but this cannot be if it is made a means of Evangelism and the Evangelistic spirit is made to be the sub-base that is heard all through it. Actual experience thus far proves that the most powerful effect of all is the exaltation of the preaching of the Gospel pure and simple to the masses they gather in, and the adoption by the Church of direct and regular evangelistic Methods.

While the situation in Japan is unique, yet we can ever have our minds open to methods that are successful elsewhere, and especially in Christian lands. Such as renting a column in the most popular dailies to be placed under the editorial management of some live sensible Japanese brother for propagating Christian truths; simultaneous meetings at suitable seasons, throughout the city with direct efforts at conversion, and the development of Christian Endeavour Societies modified to suit Japanese surroundings.

CHINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

A Chinese correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, writing from Peking, 1st August, 5 p.m., says:—

The following Edict was issued to-day by the Throne:—

Korea has been our tributary for the past two hundred odd years. She has given us tribute all this time, which is a matter known to the world. For the past dozen or so years Korea has been troubled by repeated insurrections, and we in sympathy with our small tributary have as repeatedly sent succour to her aid, eventually placing a Resident in her capital to protect Korea's interests. In the 4th moon (May) of this year another rebellion was begun in Korea and the King repeatedly asked again for aid from us to put down the rebellion. We then ordered Li Hung-chang to send troops to Korea, and they having barely reached Yashan the rebels immediately scattered. But the *Wojen* (an ancient name for Japanese, expressive of contempt), without any cause whatever, suddenly sent their troops to Korea, and entered Söul, the capital of Korea, reinforcing them constantly until they have exceeded ten thousand men. In the meantime the Japanese forced the Korean King to change his system of government showing a disposition every way of bullying the Koreans. It was found a difficult matter to reason with the *Wojen*. Although we have been in the habit of assisting our tributaries we have never interfered with their internal government, Japan's treaty with Korea was as one country with another; there is no law for sending large armies to bully a country in this way, and compel it to change its system of government. The various Powers are united in condemning the conduct of the Japanese, and can give no reasonable name to the army she now has in Korea. Nor has Japan been amenable to reason, nor would she listen to the exhortation to withdraw her troops

and confer amicably upon what should be done in Korea. On the contrary, Japan has shown herself bellicose without regard to appearances, and has been increasing her forces there. Her conduct alarmed the people of Korea as well as our merchants there and so we sent more troops over to protect them. Judge of our surprise then, when, half-way to Korea, a number of the *Wojen* ships suddenly appeared and taking advantage of our unpreparedness opened fire upon our transports at a spot on the sea coast near Yashan, and damaged them, thus causing us to suffer from their treacherous conduct which could not be foretold by us. As Japan has violated the treaties and not observed international laws, and is now running rampant with her false and treacherous actions, commencing hostilities herself, and laying herself open to condemnation by the various Powers at large, we therefore desire to make it known to the world that we have always followed the paths of philanthropy, and perfect justice throughout the whole complications, while the *Wojen* on the other hand have broken all the laws of nations and treaties which it passes our patience to bear with. Hence we command Li Hung-chang to give strict orders to our various armies to hasten with all speed to root the *Wojen* out of their lairs. He is to send successive armies of valiant men to Korea in order to save the Koreans from the dust of bondage. We also command the Manchu Generals, Viceroy, and Governors of the Maritime Provinces, as well as the Commanders-in-Chief of the various armies to prepare for war and to make every effort to fire on the *Wojen* ships if they come into our ports, and utterly destroy them. We exhort our Generals to refrain from the least laxity in obeying our commands in order to avoid severe punishment at our hands. Let all know this Edict as if addressed to themselves individually. Respect this!

IN A CHINESE THEATRE.

If you want to be amused, and have a large stock of patience and nothing better to do, go to see a play acted in a Chinese theatre, such as may now be found in every large town on the Pacific Coast of America. You will find it most entertaining, and are moreover, certain to gain, if nothing else, an enlarged view of the possibilities of the drama. You must, however, be willing to play your part as one of the audience thoroughly, if you wish to learn anything. It would be worse than useless to go merely to gaze blankly and blandly for a few moments, like a supernumerary, and then to disappear for ever and for ever. A short stay could only result in wrong impressions—you would come away amused and vain—you would "feel good" about it: your race-pride would be flattered, and you would say to yourself, "What queer nonsense! What dull folk to enjoy it!"

Exactly so! Once I was in the company of some Japanese sailors watching "Hamlet" played at the chief theatre in San Francisco. They were astonished—men and women actually fondled each other on the stage! Such immodesty distressed them: they were not used to it, in public. And then the play was such a ridiculous jumble! No one could make any sense of it, nor tell what it was all about; so they soon grew tired and came away.

In this case of course we know that the fault was not in the play, but in the spectators; and is it not just possible that you yourself have been at fault sometimes with regard not to plays only, but to various other matters as well? Have you never given judgment where you lacked sympathy? Do not be surprised, then, if, when you come to watch the Chinese actors, much of what they do should seem meaningless and foolish. Remember that their art was not framed for your particular amusement, but has grown up without one thought of you. And indeed what possible right have you to come with your ready-made tastes and condemn it because it is not what you are used to? Hosts of people are used to it, and their preference may well outweigh your condemnation, "beir of all the ages" though you be. Besides, if you could only view it aright, for all what you call the buffoonery of the actors, the play itself may be a veritable Chinese "Hamlet" for wisdom and beauty. At any rate act on that supposition, and sit till you can prove its truth or untruth.

But I said you would need patience, and you will! To see the whole play you will have to come at four in the afternoon and stay till midnight. You must not stir: there are no intervals, and you might "mar all by this starting." You must watch intently the exits and entrances, note the disguises and transformations. An actor who has gone out scantily clad may reappear in flowing robes fourteen feet in circumference with a gorgeous golden crown four feet high, but you must be

able to recognise him; you must look beyond the streaming beard and moustache that hang so oddly in front of his face like a veil. You must not be deceived by appearances: "there are cozeners abroad." That hero is not necessarily dead because his head has apparently been cut off—it may be he has only suffered enchantment; nor this man be alive because he is stalking round the stage with the others,—there are such things as spirits and dreams, and this man may perchance be a dream or a spirit.

If you need an interpreter, find out a friendly Chinaman in the audience who can speak a little English—a washerman or a domestic servant—and sit near him. Then, when a new character appears, you can make your inquiries. You may learn "him allee same good, him all light," and feel confidence in him accordingly; or it may be that your neighbour's opinion is unfavourable, and he thinks "him heap bad, him all same debil," when you will expect to find the new comer doing wickedly, even though he have no black and white paint on his face. Thus you will be able to separate the sheep from the goats.

But if you are very sensitive or quick-tempered it will be best to keep away from these theatres. You may find, as I did once in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, that suddenly the rows of glistening heads around you are all turned so that their owners might cast their oblique looks upon you, full of enjoyment and satisfaction because of some joke that the chattering comedian upon the stage has broken over your unconscious head; and this might destroy your self-possession and lead to consequences. When one's skin is white one does not take such insolence well from heathen people.

In watching the play be careful to disregard the mannerisms of the actors: every stage is stagey. Do not allow yourself to be annoyed by the set, stalking gait, the short, quick stride, and the ridiculously sudden wheeling about of the men, nor by the distressingly affected and mincing airs of the ladies. Heed not that constantly recurring, rapid, curving fling of the leg, which seems to twist that member almost into a knot: the movement may not be meaningless to the initiated, though it seems so to you. Learn to find pleasure in the lithe neatnesses of the actors, and in the quick, delicate movements of the wrist and hands with which they follow the music,—for there is music, and much of it, and a very important and characteristic part it plays. It is a mass of sound, forced from gongs and cymbals—several of each, perhaps, manned vigorously—from tomtoms, from curious loud fiddles, from mouth-instruments that emit a blare louder than a trumpet, and from twanging instruments with strings. Loud noises come from all: the sound varies, but never ceases: it is incessant and stunning. Also it is Wagnerian and expresses sentiments: there is a love-motif on the cymbals, sorrow on the gong, joy on all the instruments together. Warriors enter to the clarinet and gong: marriages are celebrated on the gong: conversations, combats, deaths,—all require the gong. The gong is always with you. It drowns the voice of the singers, though this will not cause you any additional sorrow, since the high screeching *falsetto*, which all the actors use except the low comedians, is not melodious to English ears. At first this noise will cause you pain, uneasiness, confusion; but be patient, and gradually you will become accustomed to it. It will form an undertone to everything, like the sea, and you will come to regard it as a necessary constant, and feel a void when it stops. Its influence over you will be greater than you imagine: you will find little fragments of airs afterwards passing through your mind that you do not remember to have noticed in the din.

Certainly you must have patience—great patience. You must be prepared to witness endless repetitions: *da capo* stands over everything, even over mortal combats, deaths, and executions. No need for you to applaud, or shout *encore*! Sit still, and you will see every action repeated over and over and over again, so that you can never forget it.

There is no scenery, but you will find something to admire in the richness, the variety, and picturesque quality of the costumes and in the grotesque masks that are sometimes used. The terrible painted faces of the bad men and comedians will amuse you; and you will notice no doubt that the ladies' faces are tinted with the colours you are familiar with, but that the pinkness covers the temple instead of the cheeks.

Then, as you are a mere ignorant spectator, unlearned in the language of the Chinese, and in their myths, legends, and histories, you will soon have a most engaging series of problems to solve, as you labour to follow the plot.

Two heroes have been fighting—why and with what result? Is either dead? And if so, which of them? The man in magnificent raiment, with

the earnest face, why does he warble so often and so painfully above his loose moustache? Are they mere ballads he sings to please the audience, or does his theme carry forward the plot? The grave old gentleman with wings in his helmet—is he a terrestrial or a celestial? And the superior personage who makes such fitful entrances—is he from above or below? What relationship exists between the two ladies? Is the elder a sister, or a mother, or a mother-in-law? Do Chinese doctors always prise open the jaws of their reluctant patients with a short stick, before they administer doses? Whence this sudden accession of strength to the persecuted man, which enable him to become all at once the persecutor? Has the doctors' medicine, or his own long prayers, caused the grateful change?

Many things like these will trouble you and you will form many false theories that will fall to the ground as the play goes on; but if you hold fast to the leading characters, giving them names of your own for reference, and closely follow their movements, you will emerge victorious at the end; and, unless your experience differs from mine, you will come away with the outline of a remarkable and often quite pleasing story in your mind. To you it is as though the play were in dumb show and you must exercise your judgment in interpreting what you see. Amid a jumble of acrobatic performances and much pantomimic buffoonery, you will come here and there upon scenes full of dramatic force, scenes that, with very little alteration, would be considered powerful even on a European stage. Glimpses of pathos and humour, of dignity and force, will sparkle out occasionally, and remain pleasantly in your memory after the rest is forgotten.

Let me give some instances from my own experience. I will begin with a pathetic piece that I saw once in Victoria, Vancouver's Island, which shall be called "Two Broken Hearts." A maiden sits weeping on the stage. Her father, once a powerful mandarin, has had to fly with her from bitter enemies who still pursue them. She had fallen blind through the witchcraft and wicked spells of their persecutors, and, in their long flight, has been guided by grasping the shaft of her father's spear. Now they have come, without friend or follower, to a desert place, and she has sunk down exhausted. Her father leaves her to rest for a few moments, while he goes out to reconnoitre; and she sits chanting a mournful song, meanwhile moving her hands aimlessly over the ground. Her fingers touch something: it is the handle of her father's sword, and, as she clutches it, her song suddenly stops. She shivers as she raises it and tries its keen edge; and then once more her song commences, more mournfully even than before. But it is soon stopped for ever, for she suddenly drops her neck over the edge of the sword, and quietly dies. Her father, who is close at hand, rushes frantically forward to prevent her, but too late. In his wild grief he snatches up the sword, stained with his darling's blood, and turns back desperately to meet his pursuers. Soon he returns with an arrow buried deeply in his shoulder, which he painfully draws, and dies, and so the scene ends.

As to humour, I have heard it said that the Chinese have no sense of humour, but I do not believe it. What else is it that I have sometimes caught gleaming in the bright eyes of bland, grave house-servants? What else has caused the deep, low chuckle, coming from somewhere lower than the throat, that I have heard run through a group of Chinamen as they listened to the jocose narrative of a friend's doings? Perhaps the form their humour takes upon the stage will hardly satisfy the western standard. Here is a sample which I saw in the "Big Grand Theatre" at San Francisco. It shall be called "The Ghost who hated Boreas." The hero, a sea-captain, comes in and seats himself at a table to write; but he is heavy with sleep, his head soon droops, and he falls into a peaceful slumber. But scarcely has his nap begun when he is disturbed by the hasty entrance of a breathless fellow who begins, with an air of great consequence, to pour out a long tale of not the slightest importance. The captain listens for a time with wide open eyes, but when he finds that the story has settled down into an uninterrupted singsong which shows no prospect of reaching an early conclusion, he tries to break the thread of the narrative. All in vain, for the tedious fellow represses his interruptions with a deprecatory wave of the hand, and goes on his monotonous way with head thrown back and eyes half closed in an ecstasy of delight at having secured a listener. After a time the captain submitting to the inevitable, adopts the wisest course in the circumstances, and dozes off to sleep again. The bore is so satisfied with himself, and so engrossed in his tale, that he never notices this, and still goes on, see-saw, sing-song, with never a stop till the audience (or at least one of them) grew as

weary as the captain. But a mysterious avenger is at hand. A limping ghost of horrible appearance, who remembers his own suffering on earth, hops in unseen to befriend the captain. He squats silently behind the chair of the story-teller, holding the club he carries in readiness to strike, while that worthy is still quite unconsciously jabbering his interminable nonsense. Once the club is raised threateningly over him, and twice, and yet he goes on: then a thundering stroke descends on his shoulders which stop his voice so suddenly that it leaves him with open mouth in the middle of a word. In comical terror he gazes about in vain attempts to find out whence the blow came, then, in amazement seizes the sleeper and rouses him to tell of this terrible new affair. But the captain listens with hazy inattention, evidently thinking it some more of the same tale, and dozes off again immediately. The bore, abandoned now to the tender mercies of the spectre, runs hither and thither in horror, adopting first one plan and then another to discover or avoid his invisible assailant; but the ghost crawls after him wherever he goes, now clubbing, now clutching him, until at last the poor wretch makes his escape half dead with fright, and the captain is left to sleep in peace, while the ghost curls up by his side like a faithful dog whose labours are done.

What an example for European ghosts! And what a sphere of usefulness for ancestral spectres is here indicated! Surely it would pay to import a Chinese ghoul of this kind to instruct our gibbering idiotic phantoms in their duties. Indeed this ghost was in every way a model ghost, and that man might count himself rich who could boast the friendship of such a one. For the faithful thing laboured in the interests of its friend all through the play. The captain had much heavy fighting to do; and whenever a combat took place the brave phantom was always at hand to hover on the outskirts of the fight, like Mephistopheles, and put in blows with his terrible club upon the enemy whenever an opportunity occurred.

I have seen occasional touches of Rabelaisian coarseness in their humour, as when, in Victoria, the comedian professed to play the prank of Gargantua in Paris upon the orchestra; but in spite of this in the scenes between the sexes the acting is really refined and delicate.

Nor must you think that there is no dignity in these plays. I have watched many graceful and impressive tableaux, and I was always pleased with the rather frequent altar-scenes, when prayers and oblations were offered by the characters of the drama. In one case I heard the audience join, with a low hum, in chanting a prayer which was evidently familiar to them. And the following scene that I saw in the chief theatre at San Francisco, was incomparably more impressive than the angels at the Lyceum. There entered in solemn state a procession of superior persons—deities, perhaps, or kings, or ancestral spirits—in magnificent raiment, with wings to their towering helmets and shoulders. With grave majesty they ranged themselves silently around their leader, who uttered a few impressive words to which they replied in curt ringing sentence, or by simply nodding the head in silent acquiescence; then solemnly and mysteriously the procession filed out again and was seen no more. I felt that in those brief sentences, the doom of men and of nations had been pronounced; and I did not wonder at the awesome effect that the scene produced on the audience.

Thus, all through, amid much that is pantomimic and tedious you will find little fragments of better things that will encourage you, and make you wish to know more. And when you have watched the whole play, and, by translating the dumb show and piecing together your notes and recollections, have come to have an idea of what the plot may be, you will find a perfectly logical and connected story, at least as good as those that form the bases of many a modern melodrama; and you will possibly conclude that the drama itself has a merit greater than that of the actors therein, whose whimsical doings, along with the enthusiastic energy displayed by the gong-player and orchestra generally, will send you out into the open air at midnight with a peculiarly confused feeling in the head as though a large number of fantastic dreams had been holding high holiday there. —G. W. LAMPLUGH, in *Macmillan's Magazine*.

A letter from Algeria in the *Débats* states that missions of English girls are being pushed forward in Kabylia, and that these fair missionaries teach the native to write, and set up in their copy-books such pernicious maxims as these, "I should like to have myself naturalised as an Englishman." For the present the *Débats* is willing to regard this as a joke; but it warns the Englishman that he must not go too far.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The following is the fifty-eighth report of the Court of Directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders to be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, the 18th August, at noon:—

GENTLEMEN,—The directors have now to submit to you a general statement of the affairs of the Bank, and balance-sheet for the half-year ending 30th June, 1894.

The net profits for that period, including \$115,290.83, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to \$1,256,856.08.

The directors recommend the transfer of \$300,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the reserve fund which fund will then stand at \$4,500,000.

In connection with the Praya Reclamation Scheme, the portion in front of the Bank's premises here is now complete. The cost, \$60,000, has been debited to profit and loss account. This land, now standing in our books clear, will no doubt ultimately prove a valuable asset; in the meantime it is not the Bank's intention to either sell or build upon the site.

After making these transfers and deducting remuneration to directors, there remains for appropriation \$886,856.08, out of which the directors recommend a dividend of one pound per share, which will absorb \$355,555.55.

The difference in exchange between 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2/1½ the rate of the day, amounts to \$404,840.49.

The balance \$126,460.04 to be carried to new profit and loss account.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. F. Henderson, Mr. A. G. Wood, and Mr. S. G. Bird.

C. J. HOLLIDAY, Chairman.

Hongkong, 2nd August, 1894.

ABSTRACT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE 30TH JUNE, 1894.

LIABILITIES.		
Paid-up capital	...	\$10,000,000.00
Reserve fund	...	4,500,000.00
Marine insurance account	...	250,000.00
Notes in circulation	...	9,889,526.45
Deposits—		
Silver	...	\$64,440,507.85
Sterling, £2,942,938.16-5	...	27,972,487.80
		92,412,995.65
Bills payable (including draft on London Bankers and short sight drawings on London office against bills receivable and bullion shipments)	...	22,516,694.03
Profit and loss account	...	8,256,856.08
		\$139,306,171.57
ASSETS.		
Cash	...	17,359,293.91
Bullion in hand and in transit	...	8,982,216.87
Investments, viz.—		
£250,000.00 at 2½ per cent. Consols lodged with the Bank of England as a special London reserve	...	\$1,900,000.00
£508,300.00 Consols and other sterling securities	...	\$4,011,663.36
		7,301,663.36
Bills discounted, loans, and credits	...	45,374,516.03
Bills receivable	...	59,094,004.70
Bank premises	...	2,157,195.80
Dead stock	...	155,909.97
		\$ 39,306,171.57

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.—30TH JUNE, 1894.

Dr.		
To amounts written off—		
Remuneration to directors	...	10,000.00
To dividend account:—		
£1 per share on 80,000 shares—£80,000 at 4/6	...	355,555.55
To dividend adjustment account:—		
Difference in exchange 4/6, the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 2/1½, the rate of the day	...	404,840.49
To transfer to reserve fund	...	300,000.00
To transfer to Bank premises (cost of Praya Reclamation)	...	60,000.00
To balance carried forward to next half-year	...	126,460.04
		\$1,256,856.08
Cr.		
By balance of undivided profits, 31st December, 1893	...	\$115,290.83
By amount of net profits for the six months ending 30th June, 1894, after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, deducting all expenses and interest paid and due	...	1,141,565.25
		\$1,256,856.08

RESERVE FUND.

To balance	...	4,500,000.00
		\$4,500,000.00
By balance, 31st December, 1893	...	4,300,000.00
By transfer from profit and loss account	...	200,000.00
		\$ 4,500,000.00

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."

London, August 6.

Sir Edward Grey has stated that the Japanese Government has promised that no warlike operations shall be undertaken by its forces against Shanghai or the approaches to that port; and China has also agreed that the approaches to Shanghai shall not be obstructed. Combatants will have no right to interfere with neutral vessels unless an effective blockade has been duly notified. It will be impossible to define contraband of war, but it will not be for combatants to decide what is to be held as contraband of war regardless of the rights of neutrals.

London, August 9.

The *Vigilant* has been twice defeated by the *Britannia* at Cowes.

Jabez Balfour has been extradited by the Argentine Government.

"SPECIAL" TELEGRAMS TO "JAPAN MAIL."

Nagasaki, August 4.

Her Majesty's ship *Severn* left this port on Tuesday last for Tushima to meet the British Squadron, which was bound to Chemulpho, and reported the loss of the steamer *Kowshing* to Admiral Fremantle. On receiving the report the Admiral ordered the *Alacrity* to proceed to Sasebo and demand the release of Galsworthy, Tamplin, and another Englishman recently belonging to the *Kowshing*. The *Alacrity* arrived here yesterday, and was on the point of leaving for Sasebo, when it became known that the Japanese Authorities had already ordered the prisoners to be taken to Nagasaki. They are hourly expected here, and the *Alacrity* is awaiting their arrival.

Nagasaki, August 5, 5.35 p.m.

Captain Galsworthy has arrived here, and his report of the *Kowshing* affair is entirely in favour of the Japanese. He says the *Kowshing* was not connected with the Chinese war-ships, and he has no knowledge of the naval fight, but, being helpless, he offered to surrender his vessel. To this the Chinese Generals objected, and threatened his (Galsworthy's) life. The *Naniwa*, after due warning, fired a torpedo, but this missed the object, whereupon broadside and machine guns were brought to bear upon the *Kowshing* until she sank. All the Europeans and many of the Chinese jumped overboard, and these were fired upon by the Chinese who remained on board. The quartermaster is still under treatment at Sasebo, for a wound in the neck, and Muhlenstedt is still a prisoner at Sasebo. The captain and mate are all right.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE "JAPAN MAIL" FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS."]

London, July 28.

The French Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill for the punishment of incitement to anarchy and for the suppression of anarchist propaganda in the press.

July 31.

Mr. Sydney Charles Buxton, Parliamentary Secretary to the Colonial Office, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, in regard to the military contribution of the Straits Settlements, stated that the matter was receiving the special consideration of the Treasury, and that there was every reason to hope for a speedy conclusion of the matter.

The *Novoe Vremya* states that Russia will never permit the occupation by Great Britain of Port Hamilton, whereby that Power would be enabled to create a new Gibraltar, dangerous to the Russian Navy and menacing to Russian possessions in the East.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London July 31.

Sir Edward Grey (Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said that British interests in Siam consisted in upholding the independence of the country and securing the "most

favoured nation" treatment. The British Government relied on the assurance given by France that the occupation of Chantaboon would not be indefinitely prolonged.

The *Times* correspondent at Peking wires that Li Hung-chang, being interviewed, said that if war was once declared the Chinese would fight to the bitter end.

Great Britain has notified neutrality. Lord Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty, has issued a warning to British ships to carry no troops or munitions of war, and instructed Admiral Sir E. R. Fremantle on the China Station, to concentrate his ships at Chinese and Japanese ports in order to watch British interests.

London, August 3rd.

It is reported that two thousand Japanese were killed in the fighting which took place on the 27th and 28th ult., at A-San. The *Times* states that twenty thousand Chinese have entered Korea from Manchuria.

Russia and England are desirous to act in complete accord in regard to their diplomatic action for settling the conflict between China and Japan. It is stated semi-officially at St. Petersburg that, if their efforts fail, Russia is determined never to allow any Power to take even a partial possession of Korea.

(FROM TONGKING PAPERS.)

Paris, July 24.

The Chamber has voted articles two and three of the Anti-Anarchist Bill. The Socialists raised a tumult, alleging that Casimir-Périer influenced the Cabinet.

The trial of Cesario Santo has been adjourned until the 2nd August.

Paris, July 25.

The Chamber has voted articles four and five, after a stormy debate, the moderate Radicals exchanging insults.—*Daily Press*.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Kumamoto, August 9.

A strong earthquake was felt here at 19 minutes past 11 o'clock last night, and 29 after shocks occurred up till noon. No damage was done in the town. Nothing is known as to the results of the shock in the rural divisions.

Yamaguchi, August 9.

A violent shock of earthquake was felt here last night.

Miyazaki, August 9.

A severe earthquake occurred here at 12 o'clock last night.

Nagasaki, August 9.

A rumour is current that the Captain of the *Kowshing* has asked the British Consul at this port to open a Marine Court of Inquiry to examine into the circumstances of the loss of the transport.

Shanghai, August 9th.

It is said that another Imperial order has been sent to General Lien Ming-Chang calling him up to Peking. It is not known whether he will answer the call or not.

Kyoto, August 10.

A serious dispute in connection with the water privileges occurred on the 8th inst. between one hundred and fifty residents of Ayabecho, Tango Province, and one hundred and seventy farmers living in the neighbourhood of the above town. The men were scattered by the police before they could attack each other.

Kumamoto, August 10.

The violent earthquake of the 8th was strongly felt in every rural division around here, but no loss of life has been reported. In Kikuchi District a stone bridge was partly destroyed, and cracks were made in the walls of godowns. Some residents, who attempted to leave their dwellings, sustained slight injuries.

Nagasaki, August 10.

The captain of the *Kowshing* and others left here for Hongkong on the 8th.

Utsunomiya, August 10.

Severe gales and heavy rains have been experienced since the day before yesterday, and various rivers are expected to overflow shortly.

Shimonoseki, August 10.

The remains of Major Koshi and Ensign Matsuzaki arrived here from Korea yesterday, and were at once sent up to Hiroshima.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

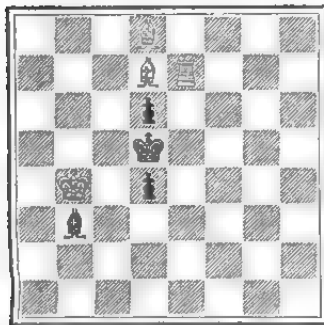
The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 133.

- WHITE. BLACK.
- 1—R to Q B 7 1—P x Kt
2—R to R 7 ch. 2—K to B 3
3—Kt x P, mate if 2—K to Q 5
3—Q to Kt 4, mate 1—K to Q 5
2—R to B 4 ch. 2—K x R
3—Q to Kt 4, mate if 2—K to K 4
3—Q to K 4, mate 1—P to K R 3
2—K x Kt P 2—K x Kt (K 6)
3—Q to K 4, mate if 2—K x Kt (Q 5)
3—Q to K B 5, mate.

Correct answers received from Digamma, W.H.S., J.D., and Shogi, who all remark upon the beauty of the variation resulting from Black's move 1—P to K R 3.

Problem 132.—Correct solutions have also been received from Shogi and Blanco.

PROBLEM No. 135.
By W. A. SHINKMAN.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Mr. C. H. McGEE.

The Tokyo Chess Club suffers a severe loss in the departure of its Secretary, Mr. C. H. McGee, to fill a position in one of the Canadian colleges. A sound and steady player, Mr. McGee could always be trusted to give a good account of himself, and in the first match between the Yokohama and Tokyo Clubs he came out with honours divided in playing against Mr. Balk, the Yokohama champion. The local clubs will find it no easy task to replace players of such calibre as those they have recently lost.

The Chess manuals of our youth spent much time and space in examining Philidor's defence (2—P to Q 3) in the King's Knight's opening. It was a favourite with the great Morphy, who played it successfully in many of his match games, and was always thought to give Black a safe though close game. Steinitz, however, in his Modern Chess Instructor, fights on the other side, and gives a series of moves which, he claims, must result in White having the advantage. We give a specimen, exemplifying the ex-champion's views on the point.

GAME No. 149.

PHILIDOR'S DEFENCE.

(NOTES BY W. STEINITZ.)

- WHITE. BLACK.
- Steinitz. Rainer.
- 1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—K Kt to B 3 2—P to Q 3
3—P to Q 4 (best) 3—P to K B 4

This move was recommended by Philidor and favoured by Morphy.

- 4—Q P x K P 4—B P x P
5—Kt to K 5 5—P to Q 4
6—P to K 6

Q Kt to B 3 at once reduces the option of Black to 6.....
If to Q B 3 or B to Q Kt 5 and both are unfavourable for the defence.

- 7—Q Kt to B 3 7—P to B 3
8—K Kt x K P 8—P x Kt

B x P was no doubt better for Black, but in that case also White obtains the advantage.

- 9—Q to R 5 ch. 9—P to Kt 3
10—Q to K 5 10—R to Kt sq.
11—Q B to K Kt 5 11—Q to Q 3

If 11..... Kt to Kt 4, Q to B 4 wins, or if 11..... Kt 3, 12—Castles (Q R to Kt sq.)

- 12—R to Q sq. 12—Q x P
13—B to Q B 4 13—K Kt to Q 2
Of course if Q x Q White mates by R to Q 8.
14—B x Q 14—Resigns.

It is generally understood that Chess is one of the favourite pastimes of monarchs, warriors, statesmen, etc. But it does not always follow that they are experts in the mimic warfare. We clip the following from a contemporary.

Ludwig Bachmann is the author of a book recently published in the German language on the science of chess. The book contains a number of games which should interest every devotee of the game, not so much on account of the excellence of the play as on account of the notability of the players. These include such men as Roy Lopez de Signora, Jean Jacques Rousseau, Louis Francois de Bourbon, and Napoleon the Great. Two games played by Napoleon are reproduced below:

GAME No. 150.

(Played at Malmaison, March 20, 1804.)

- WHITE. BLACK.
- Napoleon I. Mme. de Remusat.
- 1—Q Kt to B 3 1—P to K 4
2—K Kt to B 3 2—P to Q 3
3—P to K 4 3—P to K B 4
4—P to K R 3 4—P x P
5—Q Kt x P 5—Q Kt to B 3
6—Kt to K 5? 6—P to Q 4
7—Q to R 5 7—P to Kt 3
8—Q to B 3 8—Kt to R 3
9—Kt to B 6 ch. 9—K to K 2
10—Kt x Q P ch. 10—K to Q 3
11—Kt to K 4 ch. 11—K x Kt
12—B to B 4 ch. 12—K x B
13—Q to Kt 3 ch. 13—K to Q 4
14—Q to Q 3 mate.

GAME No. 151.

(Played at St. Helena about 1820.)

- WHITE. BLACK.
- Napoleon I. Gen. Bertrand.
- 1—K Kt to B 3 1—P to K 4
2—P to K 4 2—Q Kt to B 3
3—P to Q 4 3—Kt x P
4—Kt x Kt 4—P x Kt
5—B to B 4 5—B to B 4
6—P to B 3 6—Q to K 2
7—Castles 7—Q to K 4
8—P to K B 4 ch. 8—P x P
9—K to R sq. 9—P x P
10—B x P ch. 10—K to Q sq.
11—P x Q 11—P x R (Q)
12—B x Kt 12—B to K 2
13—Q to Kt 3 13—P to Q R 4
14—R to B 8 ch. 14—B x R
15—B to Kt 5 ch. 15—B to K 2
16—B x B ch. 16—K x B
17—Q to B 7 ch. 17—K to Q sq.
18—Q to B 8 mate.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Shanghai, Nagasaki, and Kobe	per N. Y. K.	Friday, Aug. 18th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Aug. 18th.
From Hongkong	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 18th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Aug. 18th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Aug. 18th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Aug. 20th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Aug. 18th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Aug. 23rd.

* City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco on July 18th. † Belgic left Hongkong on August 1st. ‡ Ancona left Hongkong on August 3rd. § Varra (with French mail) left Hongkong on August 8th. ¶ Empress of India left Vancouver on August 6th. ** Gaelic left San Francisco on August 7th. The English mail is on board the steamer Hongay.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Monday, Aug. 13th.
For Shanghai, Kobe, and Nagasaki	per N. Y. K.	Tuesday, Aug. 14th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	on or about Aug. 14th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 18th.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 18th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Aug. 20th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Aug. 21st.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Aug. 24th.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 25th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Isa Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, I. Iwata, 4th August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 4th August,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Swain, 4th August,—Hakodate via ports, 2nd August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,540, H. Walter, 5th August,—Kobe 4th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, British steamer, 2,600, Wm. Ward, 5th August,—Hongkong via ports, 24th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, E. Porter, 5th August,—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Misaki Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,353, Thompson, 5th August,—Otaru 2nd August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Cormack, 5th August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, M. Kai, 5th August,—Mojji, Coal.—Ten Yetsu Kisen Kaisha.

Mary L. Cushing, American ship, 1,575, J. N. Pendleton, 6th August,—New York 2nd March, Petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,358, Haswell, 7th August,—Nagasaki via ports, 3rd August, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 7th August,—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 7th August,—Yokkaichi 6th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Redpole (6), gunboat, Captain C. G. May, 7th August,—A cruise.

Sorachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,108, Hayashi, 7th August,—Otaru, Coal.—Tanaka Shoten.

Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, 8th August,—Kobe 7th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Panton, R.N.R., 8th August,—Tacoma, Wash., 24th July, via Victoria, B.C., 25th, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Tsukushi Maru, Japanese steamer, 636, J. Will, 8th August,—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Ardencloth, British ship, 1,222, Robt. McCarlie, 9th August,—Middlesboro' 10th April, Coke and Pig Iron.—Salo & Co.

Daphne, German steamer, 1,394, F. Voss, 9th August,—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Teucer, British steamer, 1,802, Riley, 9th August,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, Kawamuro, 9th August,—Yokkaichi 8th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Tipple, 9th August,—Kobe 8th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 10th August,—Hongkong 2nd August, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Conner, 10th August,—Nagasaki via ports, 6th August, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Selvio Maru, Japanese steamer, 483, Renny, 10th August,—Nagaura, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Oceanic, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 4th August,—Hongkong, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,219, J. Wilson, 4th August,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lindisfarne, British steamer, 1,560, E. Andrew, 4th August,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Carmarthenshire, British steamer, 1,775, Davies, 4th August,—London via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Port Adelaide, British steamer, 1,783, Morgan, 4th August,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, K. Iwanaga, 4th August,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 4th August,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yoritomo Maru, Japanese steamer, 642, Murray, 4th August,—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 5th August,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Y. Arai, 5th August,—Bouin Island, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 5th August,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Iburi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, A. Keith, 6th August,—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Coal Mining Railway and S.S. Co.

Isu Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, A. Umeson, 6th August.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,291, Swain, 6th August.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lennox, British steamer, 1,350, Wm. Ward, 6th August.—Hongkong via ports, Ballast.—Doddwell, Carlill & Co.

China, British steamer, 2,600, Wm. Ward, 7th August.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Cormack, 7th August.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,540, H. Walter, 7th August.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,053, Thompson, 7th August.—Kobe via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, 8th August.—Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 8th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, M. Kai, 8th August.—Mojii, General.—Ten Yetsu Kisen Kaisha.

Himeji Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,340, McKenzie, 9th August.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,754, A. W. S. Thomson, 9th August.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Corney & Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 9th August.—Mojii, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Panton, R.N.R., 9th August.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Doddwell, Carlill & Co.

Kobe Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,358, Haswell, 11th August.—Nagasaki via ports, Mails and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Salasie, French steamer, 4,016, A. Paul, 11th August.—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports:—Major G. Kelaart, Major Lyle, Major McLaughlin, Captain and Mrs. Coombe and infant, Captain Westcott, Mr. F. L. Dortch, Mr. B. E. Brackenbury, Mr. Loh Chat Tung, Mr. R. Finch, Mr. H. Hegener, Mrs. Kuhn, Mrs. A. L. Lange, and Miss A. E. Thompson in cabin. In transit for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. John Gray, Miss Grace Douglas, Miss M. Douglas, Mr. J. A. Hawes, Mr. P. McGregor Grant, Miss C. J. Jewell, Rev. M. N. Trollope, Master C. J. Donnelly, Mr. Crawe, Mr. Aug. Ehlers, and Mr. J. Richards in cabin; Mr. A. R. Agassiz in second class.

Per British steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. C. Ray, Lieutenant Molesworth, Captain Simmonds, Mrs. Koshiha, Mr. and Mrs. Orr, 3 children, and amah, Miss Boyd, Miss A. B. Stout, Mrs. Bousdoff, Commander V. Bher, Russian Navy, Lieutenant M. Tirtominn, Russian Navy, Mr. Jno. C. Siegfried, Miss Grobrugge, Mr. O. Meyer and Indian servant, Mr. Hicks, Mr. Love, Mr. Kessler, Mr. Fales, and Mr. J. W. Langdon in cabin. For San Francisco:—Dr. and Mrs. Fales, Mr. W. P. McLean, and Miss E. B. Gunnison in cabin; 11 Europeans in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Miike Maru*, from Otaru:—Mrs. Jansen and the Misses Jansen, Mrs. and Mr. Lovitt, and Master Lovitt in cabin; and 2 Japanese in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, from Shanghai and ports:—Mr. and Mrs. S. Smith and child, Messrs. Botkin, A. Brown, J. W. Sprague, and C. Schutze in cabin; Miss S. Otsuka, Messrs. K. Otsuka, M. Funakoshi, M. Kobayashi, and J. Yamanaka in second class, and 62 passengers in steerage.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, from Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. Gielen, Mr. Louis Jephson, Mr. F. E. Popert, Mr. F. Fachmann, Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. Grunseid, Mr. Elia, and Mr. Gregory in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Saibio Maru*, from Nagasaki via ports:—Captain G. J. Edwards, Captain Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Uyemura and child, Mr. E. Karke, Miss Marshall, Mr. H. Kack, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Schiano in cabin; and 4 passengers in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, for Hongkong:—Lient. Markham, Mr. F. Mason, and Mr. F. J. East in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. A. R. Agassiz, Mr. Blyth,

Mr. Blankenburg, Mr. G. Callo, Miss E. W. Case, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Chatterton, Mr. Crowe, M. le Comte De Nattes, Master Donnelly, Miss Grace Douglas, Miss M. Douglas, Mr. Aug. Ehlers, Mrs. Farrer, Mr. P. McGregor Grant, Mr. John Gray, Mr. J. A. Hawes, Miss C. J. Jewell, Mr. Lawrence, Captain Mackintosh, Mr. A. Maslenikoff, Mr. O. S. McLeay, Mr. Wilhelm F. Nieper, Mr. Richards, Miss H. Robinson, Mr. B. Schwesoff, Rev. M. N. Trollope, Mr. and Mrs. Von Wartegg, Miss Weir, and Mr. I. Yamaguchi in cabin.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. M. Yoshida, Mr. R. D. Buchan, Mr. H. C. Gulland, Mr. W. Lee, Mr. A. Russell, Mr. G. Holmes, Lieut. R. Mansfield, Mrs. Woo Chee Tong, Mr. and Mrs. Kwong Man Wing, Mr. Lum Quai Pan and infant, Mr. Yoo Cheong, Mrs. Yoo Cheong and infant, Mr. Yoo Pan Kee and infant, Mr. Ching and servant, Mr. H. MacArthur, Mr. Wong Ping Dun, Miss L. E. Hughes, Miss S. R. Mo, Mr. E. A. St. Clair Smith, Mrs. Ah Sang and child, and Mr. J. Videll in cabin; 63 Chinese and 23 children in steerage.

Per British steamer *China*, for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. Aldridge, Mrs. Louis Von Bousdoff, Mr. A. H. Butler, Mr. George B. Barber, Commander V. Bher, I.R.N., Mr. M. J. Brandenstein, Mr. Henry Bernhard, Mrs. R. L. Chamberlain, Mr. S. Chamberlain, Mr. J. P. Chamberlain, Miss Chamberlain, Dr. and Mrs. Fales, Mr. G. Ferris, Mr. R. P. Flynn, Mr. E. G. Fryer, Mr. G. W. Fruit, Miss Gunnison, Mr. Wm. Kothoff, Mr. Kurino, H.I.M. Minister to the United States, Mrs. A. L. Lancaster, Mr. W. P. McLean, Mrs. Oyama, Mr. M. Pauly, Mrs. C. W. Starr, the Misses Starr (2), Rear-Admiral J. S. Skerrett, Mrs. J. S. Skerrett, the Misses Skerrett (2), Mr. J. C. Siegfried, the Misses Slow (2), Mr. A. A. Thomas, and Lieut. M. Tirtominn, I.R.N., in cabin.

Per French steamer *Salasie*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Mr. de Jardin, Mr. Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Lo and child, Messrs. Lo, Lee, and Tang, Shé (2), H.E. Hung Wong, J. D. Smart, H. P. Wadman, Foo Yat Tong and servant, A. Michie and boy, Hegnauer, Mrs. Liu, Mr. and Mrs. Tao and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Tau and child, Messrs. Liu, Yuen, Tong, Liao, Wong, and Hing, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Lu, Mr. Teller, Mrs. de Pol, Mr. and Mrs. Chan Wong, child, and 2 servants, Messrs. A. Mau and servant, Wong Chen Hoo and servant, L. Michelot, Ariga Inokichi, Watanabe Yoshitaro, H. Joseph, H. Clark, Ling Cheong, and Chu Sing, Mr. and Mrs. Ah Roong and 4 children, Messrs. Chun Kee, King Fei, T. Powers, Ah Chee and child, Tong, Seng, Yu, Li and child, and A. Tong, Mrs. and Miss Woo, Mr. Ching, Mr. Lee Sung Chee, and Mr. Sie Sen Chun in cabin; 11 Chinese and 12 children in second class, and 55 Chinese in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 393 bales; Waste Silk, 18 bales.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	OTHER	TOTAL
	CANADA	WEST.	EAST.	COAST.	CITIES.	
Hongkong	—	—	—	377	—	377
Amoy	177	1,779	6,618	—	—	8,574
Shanghai	12,539	1,963	—	50	—	14,552
Swatow	1,063	3,150	6,890	45	—	11,148
Yokohama	2,190	—	—	90	—	2,280
Yokohama	1,774	280	289	116	—	2,459
Total	17,743	7,172	13,797	678	—	39,390

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hongkong & Canton	140	—	—	140
Shanghai	101	—	—	101
Yokohama	328	—	—	328
Total	569	—	—	569

Per British steamer *China*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.	CHICAGO	NEW YORK	PACIFIC	OTHER	TOTAL
	CANADA	WEST.	EAST.	COAST.	CITIES.	
Shanghai	1,243	—	1,312	—	—	2,555
Hankow	—	—	—	713	—	713
Hyogo	304	534	187	—	—	1,225
Yokohama	5,544	777	600	—	—	6,921
Hongkong	461	—	—	—	—	461
Total	7,732	1,311	2,299	713	—	12,055

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	HARTFORD.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	11	—	11
Hongkong	—	282	—	282
Yokohama	—	504	26	530
Total	—	797	26	823

Per French steamer *Salasie*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Raw Silk for Europe, 303 bales. Treasures for Shanghai, \$64,000.

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Miike Maru*, Captain W. Thompson, reports:—Left Otaru the 2nd August at 7.30 p.m., Shirakami the 3rd at 11.45 a.m., Shiriyasaki at 4.10 p.m.; passed Kinkasan the 4th at 9.47 a.m., Inuboye-saki the 5th at 12.50 a.m., Noshima at 9.56 a.m.; had fine weather and light variable winds to Inuboye-saki; thence to Noshima calm and foggy; thence to port light airs and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 5th August at 2.15 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, Captain Haswell, reports:—Left Nagasaki the 3rd August at 4.52 a.m. and anchored at Shimonoseki the same day at 3.45 p.m. Left at 10 p.m.; on the 4th at 10.45 a.m. passed steamer *Niigata Maru* outward bound; at 11.30 a.m. passed steamer *Hinode Maru*; anchored at Kobe at 5.3 p.m. Left Kobe the 6th at 4.10 a.m. and proceeded toward Yokohama, where we arrived the 7th August at 6.20 a.m.; had fine passage throughout with light and moderate breezes.

The British steamer *Victoria*, Captain J. Panton, R.N.R., reports:—Left Tacoma, Wash., the 24th July at 9 a.m., and *Victoria*, B.C., the 25th July at 3.30 a.m.; had light to moderate winds and much fog prevailed throughout the passage; crossed the meridian on the 31st July in lat. 51° north; passed Company's steamer *Tacoma* on the 5th August in lat. 44.09 N., long. 159.16 E.; passed P.M. Co.'s steamer *China* the 7th at 7.45 p.m. Arrived at Yokohama the 8th August at 2.30 p.m. Time on passage, 13 days, 17 hours, 28 minutes.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

War operations have taken the life out of all markets. It is naturally to be supposed that when the country in at war trade will be disorganised; but there are some things which should be in demand, notably Blankets for the troops. Iron and steel for military purposes, etc. But no transactions of moment are done in anything and all is flat, stale, and unprofitable.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—24 yds, 39 inches	\$2.40	to 3.00
Grey Shirtings—30 yds, 45 inches	2.60	to 3.40
T. Cloth—24 yds, 32 inches	1.60	to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds, 44 inches	1.70	to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	4.75	to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Satinets Black, 36 inches	0.16	to 0.21
Valves—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.85	to 9.05
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.85	to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.60	to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.80	to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.35	to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.95	to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.	PER PIECE.
Flannel	\$0.27 1/2	to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches best	0.35	to 0.40
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	—	—
Medium	0.30	to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	—	—
Common	0.25	to 0.30
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.15	to 0.22 1/2
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35	to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60	to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40	to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 5 yds	0.45	to 0.52 1/2

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	—
Nos. 16/24, Medium	\$37.00 to 37.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	37.50 to 38.00
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	—
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	38.00 to 39.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	39.50 to 40.00
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	40.00 to 41.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	42.00 to 44.00
No. 32s, Two-fold	42.00 to 44.00
No. 48s, Two-fold	48.00 to 51.00
No. 20s, Bombay	—
No. 16s, Bombay	—

METALS.

Market unchanged. Small business indeed with no prospect of any immediate change for the better. War, tight money, high interest, hot weather, all fight against the trade at present.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$3.35 to 3.40
Flat Bars, 3 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Round and square up to 2 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.85
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.40 to 9.60
Wire—Galvanized	6.00 to 6.25
Thin Plates, per box	5.80 to 6.00
Silicon No. 1, Illinois	1.60

KIKOSNRK.

Further vessels have come in from New York, and the stock is apparently ample. But from Tokyo a higher market is reported, and as there is some doubt as to future supplies being near at hand the market has risen: Holders are strong, and we have advanced our quotations.

Chester	1.72½ to 1.75
Comet	1.70 to 1.72½
Devote	—
Russian Anchor	1.70 to 1.72½
Russian Moon	1.67½ to 1.70

SUGAR.

Market well nigh stagnant. Quotations nominally maintained, and both sides take up a post of observation for the present. Dealers will not operate owing to the uncertain nature of present demand, and importers are not pushing sales until they know whether the naval operations will prevent supplies from coming up.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	\$4.60 to 4.65
Brown Manila	5.20 to 5.30
Brown Daitong	3.40 to 3.45
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.20 to 7.40
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.
RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 3rd instant, since which date settlements on this market amount to 753 piculs, divided thus:—*Hanks*, 32 piculs; *Filatures*, 597 piculs; *Re-reels*, 92 piculs; *Kakada*, 32 piculs. Direct shipments have been 172 bales, making the total settlements of the week somewhere near 900 piculs.

There has been a fair amount of enquiry and the market generally has been pretty steady. Holders, however, seem inclined to sell, and in one or two cases have taken some reduction in price. The forward settlements on the Produce Exchange also show considerable falling off, both in quantity and price, so that we predict a lower market all round. Stock increases, the war causes money to be tight and interest on native loans is advancing rapidly, to say nothing of the probability that many industrial loans will be called in and the money used for military purposes. These things combined make dealers anxious to quit their stocks and a bold operator might get silk at less than quotations.

New Crop.—Nothing further to be said. It is probable that the out-turn will, in the aggregate, be fully as much as was anticipated; and the reported shortage in *Kakada* sorts is not confirmed by the course of the market.

There have been three shipping opportunities since we last wrote. The English mail *Verona*, 5th instant, had 393 bales for Europe; the *Empress of Japan*, sailing on the same date, took 328 bales for New York, and the steamer *China*, 7th instant, carried 530 bales for the same destination. These departures make the present export figures 4,624 piculs, against 1,725 piculs last year, and 4,498 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Hanks.—There have been a few small purchases, principally in *Chichibu* sorts, at \$565. No *Shinshu* or high class *Foshu* have as yet come to hand.

Filatures.—There has been a fair trade in these, both markets operating to a good extent. For America some high prices were paid, competition between shippers giving the native holder about \$20 more than the market price. We do not raise our quotations on account of this, the general trend of the market being towards lower prices. Among the most recent purchases are *Gakosha*, \$690; *Yafima*, \$685; *Kaimetsu*, \$680; *Teisha*, \$675; *Kairosu* and *Shineisha*, \$665. In fine sizes a fair amount of business has been done; *Intayama*, \$700; *Hoshinsha*, \$690, with others in proportion.

Re-reels.—These are a little easier, and lower prices have been accepted, so that the following transactions are reported: *Katsuyama*, \$655; *Five Girl*, *Tortoise*, \$650; *Kodama*, \$630; *Shorusha*, \$625; *Tenshinsha*, \$620.

Kakada.—A small business; some old *Kakada* *Re-reels* done at \$665, with new *Horsehead* at \$630; some new *Horsehead*, third sorting, were reported at \$580.

In other sorts, no business.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2½ (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2½ (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 3½	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—

Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	\$700 to 710
Filatures—No. 1, 10/12 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	680 to 690
Filatures—No. 1½, 13/16 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 1½, 13/16, 14/17 den.	665 to 675
Filatures—No. 2, 10/12 deniers	640 to 650
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	640 to 650
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oshu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	645 to 655
Re-reels—No. 1½, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	630 to 640
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	615 to 625
Re-reels—No. 2½, 14/18 deniers	600 to 610
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—

Kakada—Extra	—
Kakada—No. 1	650 to 655
Kakada—No. 1½	625 to 635
Kakada—No. 2	600 to 610
Kakada—No. 2½	575 to 580
Kakada—No. 3	—
Kakada—No. 3½	—
Kakada—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 1, 2	—
Hanatsuki—No. 1, 2	—
Hanatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 24	—

Export Raw Silk Tables to 10th Aug., 1894:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Europe	2,013	1,070	1,035
America	2,447	614	2,424
Total	4,460	1,684	3,459
Settlements and Direct	4,624	1,725	4,498
Export from 1st July	5,250	2,500	5,800
Stock, 10th Aug.	9,000	5,700	3,700
Available supplies to date	14,250	8,200	9,500

WASTE SILK.

A blank week, the total settlements being 5 piculs *Kibiso*, with direct shipments of about 25 piculs.

The market seems practically to have come to a stand; stock is increased to nearly 15,000 piculs and holders' statements that home manufacturers can pay more than shippers do not seem to incite shippers to action. It is quite clear that the native dealers must lower their pretensions if they wish to do any considerable trade.

There have been two shipping opportunities since we last wrote, the English mail *Verona* on the 5th instant taking 18 bales waste for Europe and the steamer *Alderly*, 6th instant, having 120 bales for the same destination. These departures make the total export to date 1,709 piculs, against 400 piculs last year and 1,610 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Pierced Cocoons.—Fresh arrivals have increased the stock to nearly 900 piculs, but there have been no sales as yet.

Noshi.—Nothing at all has been done during the week, and shippers do not seem inclined to pay what holders ask.

Kibiso.—The only business has been a few piculs of *Filature*, best realizing \$107, with seconds at \$90.

In other sorts, nothing to remark.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Bushi, Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	—
Kibiso—Hachoji, Good	—
Kibiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low	—
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	—
Mawata—Good to Best	—

Export Waste Silk to 10th Aug., 1894:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Waste Silk	1,709	400	1,610
Pierced Cocoons	—	—	—
Settlements and Direct	1,709	400	1,610
Export from 1st July	1,750	600	800
Stock, 10th Aug.	14,800	9,000	7,800
Available supplies to date	16,550	9,600	8,600

Exchange has remained steady all through the week at the following rates:—LONDON, 4m/s. Credits, 2/1½; Documents, 2/1½; 6m/s. Credits, 2/1½. NEW YORK, 30d/s. U.S. \$52; 4m/s. U.S. \$52½. PARIS, or LYONS, 4m/s. fcs. 2.69; 6m/s. fcs. 2.70.

Estimated Silk Stock, 10th Aug., 1894:—

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	50	Cocoons	880
Filatures	6,075	Noshi-ito	7,100
Re-reels	2,105	Kibiso	6,530
Kakada	750	Mawata	100
Oshu	5	Sundries	190
Taysam Kinds	15		
Total piculs	9,000	Total piculs	14,800

TEA.

Small daily business at late quotations. Market dull with no life in it.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICUL.
Choicest	\$30 to 33
Choice	27 to 29
Finest	24 to 26
Fine	21 to 23
Good Medium	17 to 19
Medium	15 to 16
Good Common	13 to 14
Common	11 to 12

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has remained steady during the interval, and rates close fairly firm.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/0½
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	2/1
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	2/1½
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	2/1½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/1½
On Paris—Bank sight	2/6
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2/6
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/2 prem.
On Hongkong—Private to days' sight	1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73½
On Shanghai—Private to days' sight	74½
On India—Bank sight	104
On India—Private 30 days' sight	107
On America—Bank Bills on demand	50½
On America—Private 30 days' sight	52
On America—Private 4 months' sight	52½
On Germany—Bank sight	2/12
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	2/10
Bar Silver (London)	28½

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April 23rd, 1893.

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YOKOHAMA, AUGUST 18TH, 1894.

月三年五十二拾明
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 18TH, 1894.

BIRTH.

On the 17th instant, the wife of JOHN A. JEWETT, of a son.

DEATH.

On August 16th, at sea, of aneurism, J. C. THOMAS, Master, Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship *Tsuruga*, aged 32 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. KUMAZAKI, Japanese Consul at Lyons, was released from his position on the 11th inst.

THE Chinese exodus from Yokohama still continues. Over five hundred have left during the week.

LIEUTENANT GUNJI, who has been staying in the capital for some time, left for Chishima on the 11th inst.

A SEVERE earthquake has been felt in Kiushiu, but the damage done is not so great as was at first suspected.

THE Japanese fleet paid a visit to Wei-hai-wei on the 10th, but, failing to find the Chinese fleet there, returned to Chemulpho.

THE Empress Dowager has subscribed yen 1,500 towards the fund for providing comforts for the soldiers in Korea.

THE floods have done extensive damage on many parts of Japan—breaches in embank-

ments, submerging of houses, washing away of bridges, and delay in the train service being the principal. Several lives were lost.

TWO convicts while indulging in some horseplay in Ishikawajima Prison strangled another with a loin cloth. They are now awaiting trial.

THE Chinese Minister and suite, including the Chinese Consuls at the various Treaty ports, left Japan this week per the M.M. steamship *Salaste*.

THE King of Siam has conferred decorations upon several high officials of late, among them being Mr. Mutsu and Mr. Hayashi of the Foreign Office.

SURGEON ISHIGAMI, one of the experts sent to Hongkong to investigate the causes of the pest, returned to Tokyo on Sunday. He was warmly welcomed.

THE water in Hakone Lake rose to the abnormal height of five feet above high water mark on Sunday, owing to the recent heavy rain in the adjacent district.

QUARANTINE inspection is no longer deemed necessary at Hakodate. The quarantine station at Nagaura, near Yokosuka, has been shifted to Nagahama near Tomioka.

THE Chinese have seized the *Tenkyo Maru*, a Japanese ship engaged in conveying railway sleepers to Tientsin. The officers and crew were sent back to Japan.

JAPANESE residents in China have been very roughly treated by the *canaille* of the Chinese towns and most of them have returned home, along with the Consular and Legation officials.

THE total amount of tea sold to foreigners at Yokohama and Kobe from the commencement of this season up to the end of July last was 27,840,050 *kin*, valued at yen 7,526,229.439.

THE Messageries Maritimes, the Pacific Mail, and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies now make Nagasaki a port of call on their run to Shanghai and Hongkong respectively.

MAJOR FURUISHI, on being reprimanded by the Commander-in-Chief because his battalion failed to strictly observe some directions given by that officer, took the matter so much to heart that he committed *seppuku*.

THE ladies belonging to the suite of the Japanese Legation at Peking were grossly insulted by the Chinese soldiers at Tientsin. The Chinese Government has apologised and promised to duly punish the offenders.

A SAD bathing accident occurred at Kamakura on Tuesday, a young Japanese lady and a lad being drowned in the under-tow, which was said to be running very strongly at the time. The parents of both are persons of note in Tokyo.

THE British steamship *Quantock* picked up the crew of a Japanese sailing vessel soon after leaving the Formosa Channel last week. The steamer *Gwalior* also rescued some shipwrecked Japanese when nearing Kobe on her voyage up from Hongkong.

THE military telegraph wire between Fusan and Seoul has been completed, but the Koreans, displaying much mischievous opposition to the invention, have cut it twice within twenty-four hours, so that no messages have yet been able to get through.

THE weather was so boisterous on Saturday that the race for the A division boats of the Yokohama Sailing Club was postponed until a more favourable opportunity. The *Daimyo* and *Spray*

entered for a match, but the latter meeting with several accidents at the start left the *Daimyo* to sail the course alone.

A PAPER-HANGER's apprentice in Yokohama, having a grudge against another employé, waylaid him the other night and stabbed him. He is now in prison, while the injured man is progressing as favourably as can be expected.

THE Minister for Communications issued a notification on the 11th inst. to the effect that any persons desiring to send money by urgent telegraphic money order will have to pay an additional fee of 35 *sen* beside the ordinary telegraphic money order fee.

GERMANY is increasing her fleet on the China station, five war-vessels having been ordered there during the week. The *Novoe Vremya* states that Russia will never permit the occupation by Great Britain of Port Hamilton, whereby that Power would be enabled to create a new Gibraltar, dangerous to the Russian Navy and menacing to Russian possessions in the East. The British Naval Manœuvres, which have had for their object the reproduction of possibilities in warfare with France, have ended in a complete victory for the squadron representing France. The steamship *Baltimore*, from St. Petersburg, has arrived at Gravesend with five cases of Asiatic cholera on board, and one death occurred during the voyage from the same cause. Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Morley stated that the rejection of the Evicted Tenants Bill by the House of Lords would render it very difficult to maintain peace in Ireland. The *Vigilant* has been twice defeated by the *Britannia* at Cowes. Jabez Balfour has been extradited by the Argentine Government. The Prorogation of Parliament is expected to take place on the 22nd inst. Sicily has been visited by an earthquake, thirteen persons having been killed and twenty-nine injured. Cholera is increasing in Holland. In the United States Senate the Tariff Bill has been accepted and passed. In the House of Representatives Bills were introduced to place on the free list coal, iron, and sugar; that dealing with coal has passed. The debate in the House of Lords on the Evicted Tenants Bill has been adjourned.

THE Import trade continues much as last reported. Only small sales of Yarn have been effected, and Piece-goods are scarcely looked at. A few Fancies have been taken, but only to a retail extent. The Metal market is quiet, and new business has been on a small scale, deliveries of previous bargains having been the principle feature of the trade during the week. No change in Iron of any description, but Tin Plates being scarce are held for more money, while Wire Nails are a trifle easier. The Kerosene trade is healthy, and holders are strong; in fact anything like a good demand at present would send prices up. The Sugar trade has been fairly brisk, but most of the sales of Brown sorts are said to have been "forced" in consequence of Chinese owners settling their affairs and leaving the port. White sorts are in fair demand at full figures. The Silk trade, which languished somewhat almost since the opening of the new season, took a turn this week, and the total export amounts to fully 2,500 piculs. This has had the expected effect on prices, which are pushed up as high as possible, but, holders being anxious to unload, some reduction on present rates may be obtained. Waste Silk is almost entirely neglected, the actual business being 7 piculs. There has been more doing in Tea, the demand running on the better grades, and Common leaf being in full supply prices are somewhat lower. Exchange has been decidedly turned upward, and rates close firm.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The reigning question in the vernacular press continues to be the war. The general election which, were it not for Korean affairs, would at this time be the paramount problem of the moment, is dwarfed into utter insignificance: it occupies a few inches of space in unconsidered corners. The Declaration of War by the Chinese Emperor is made the subject for various expressions of national disdain and indignation against the colossal kingdom, and the "old knave," Li Hung-chang. In connection with war funds, Imperial Edict, No. 143, is discussed by several papers. They do not censure the Government for issuing it at this time, but, some of them, for instance, the *Hochi*, sorely regret that the Ito Cabinet did not take measures to assemble the New House of Representatives, earlier so that the Rescript could have been issued with the warm consent of the popular legislators. The *Hochi* does not doubt that their consent would have been easily obtained. As to a national loan, the *Kokumin* speaks in favour of it, and advises the Government to fix the rate of interest at not less than the percentage currently obtainable, so that there may be no failure in raising the necessary funds. It further advises that the denominations of the bonds be ten yen and multiples of that sum, in order that men of ordinary means, as well as the wealthy, may enjoy the honour of becoming creditors of the Government at this critical tide of affairs, and so gratify their warm sentiment of patriotism. The *Hochi* takes the opposite camp, especially against a debt extending over a long period of time. It denounces in burning terms the disgrace that must fall on the present generation should it make its successors bear the burden of the war. Other papers that have touched this question speak in favour of the loan, and as to the rate of interest they are united in recommending that it be small.

Such was the spirit before Rescript, No. 144, was issued. Since then all the papers unite in praising the Government with one voice for having acted wisely and promptly. They bid the Cabinet rest assured that the patriotism of the people, who are justly enraged at the barbarous government of China and fully convinced of the importance of the war, will fill the military chest with the required sum long before the specified time, and they predict that the money will be procured at a lower rate of interest than the maximum mentioned in the Rescript. In connection with this subject, they repeatedly assure the Government that the people are as one man against China, who, to use their words, is not merely the enemy of Japan, but the foe of humanity and civilization.

The *Fiji Shimpō*, which has hitherto been censured by the Japanese public as too backward in its expressions of opinion and sentiment, is this time ahead of all journals in the vehemence of its invectives against the "arrogance and lawlessness" of China, and in urging the Japanese forces abroad to invade China and to make a triumphant entry into her capital, risking their lives to a man. In its issue of Thursday, it asserts the advisability of marching by land into Manchuria and occupying its three Provinces before the winter comes, so as to make the giant Kingdom come to terms before the cold prevents the Japanese troops from marching onward. In case the occupation of Manchuria does not bring China to terms, it says that the troops may quarter there for the winter and march upon Peking as soon as spring sets in. Not entering into such minutæ, other papers urge the necessity of quick and active measures on the part of the Japanese army and navy, so that they may not be beaten in an unfought fight, reminding them of the proverbial crafty policy of Li, usually described by the Japanese "Delay"; a policy by which France was obliged years ago to make a little creditable treaty with the "old knave."

Korean reforms receive considerable attention. The *Niroku* and several other papers say

much about the comparative uselessness of making small changes in the organization of the government and of enacting new laws and regulations. What is really required, they say, is a fundamental change, such that once established would at once alter the whole features of Korean politics and never again permit the detrimental influence of China to be exercised. The education of Korean youths in the Spirit of the Japanese system is treated by more than one contemporary as the only means of firmly establishing a spirit of independence among the Koreans. A means of making the reforms in the peninsula thorough and deep-rooted is suggested by the *Kokumin*. It recommends that a considerable number of Japanese should emigrate to Korea and become new Koreans. It states that these settlers might hope to make their lives there happy and prosperous, notwithstanding the hilly features and barrenness of not a small part of the peninsula, for the country has at present not more than 120 inhabitants per square mile, while in Japan there are fully double that number in the same space.

Speaking of the advantages Japan may derive from making Korea a really independent State, the *Niroku* gives the following table, which shows the benefit in trade Japan may reap by having greater influence than China in the peninsula (in studying the table, it must be remembered that 1884 is the year when Japanese prestige in the peninsula suffered seriously at China's hands):—

IMPORTS TO KORRA IN YEN.		
Year.	From Japan.	From China.
1885	726,760	242,680
1886	941,550	406,856
1887	827,113	641,340
1888	1,049,489	636,092
1889	1,113,647	723,037
1890	1,259,218	1,321,614
1891	1,426,403	1,738,044
1892	1,318,707	1,712,272
1893	845,349	1,589,126

The *Kokumin* and the *Yomiuri*, which usually pretend to some literary merit, call upon Japanese bards and scholars to produce songs and essays worthy of the victories at Hôitō and Seikwan. The *Yomiuri* calls it a disgrace to the literati of Japan not to pay due tribute, in the form of *uta* or *shi*, to the victors. Our contemporary is so earnest in this matter that it has proposed to receive from the public literary gems upon these memorable victories, offering prizes, not in the form of money or watches as usual, but in the shape of the paper itself. It promises to send the paper free for two years to first-rate contributors, for one year to second-rate, and for six months to third-rate.

The *Nippon* and the *Kokumin* speak of the war at some length. The gist of their articles is that war is not an unmixed evil, often proving a blessing to both the conquered and the conqueror. They mention France and Germany after the Franco-Prussian war as examples of countries benefited by defeat and victory, the victors not reaping more good than the vanquished. Forecasting the issue of the present war, they say that China defeated will not be able to reap benefits such as France has harvested, so effeminate is she in moral and intellectual capacities, whereas Japan has ample capacity for the glorious rôle played by Germany since the Treaty of Paris. Thus they ply pens so full of sentiment and enthusiasm that their readers become almost blinded to the benefits of peace and lost in a dream of war's blessings.

The *Nippon* calls clamorously upon the nobles not to fail to fulfil their proper duty toward the Emperor and the nation at large, and reminds them that it is not wealth well hoarded, but wealth well spent, that proves a man worthy of high position. The *Asahi* gives an article by one of its eminent correspondents, which, after mentioning various things to be attended to by the nation, by the Government, and by the

wealthy, in order that Japan may become a Power not merely in the East but in the world,—among the rest, the building of a dockyard where warships of any size can be constructed and the establishment of a steel foundry equal to the requirements of the new dockyard—proceeds to call upon the whole people to aid any large projects useful to the State, and to divert the funds they now spend in giving their children special education into some channel better calculated to conduce to strengthening the country.

The Government is warmly urged by all the papers to retrench its expenditures in view of the people's voluntary contributions towards the war-fund. The *Shin Choya* goes so far as to declare that the Government should not resort to a national loan until it has so retrenched its expenditures as to convince the nation of the necessity of resorting to that means of raising money.

The advantage on Japan's part of humiliating China from the standpoint of Chinese commerce is touched on by the *Fiji* and other contemporaries. They refer to the abolition of the heavy taxes in the interior of China, which Japanese importers have to bear at present and which do much to lessen the profits obtainable from Chinese trade.

The attack upon some foreign papers published in Yokohama is continued by the *Nippon* and not a few other journals.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE METROPOLITAN PAPERS ON CHINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

As might have been expected, the metropolitan papers comment on China's Declaration of War with disdain and derision. They heap invectives on what they consider the arrogant and altogether absurd claims of China over Korea, and on the Chinese perversion of the true state of affairs. The *Nichi Nichi*, for instance, considers the declaration as altogether wanting in dignity, a sure sign that China has no faith in what it parades with so much apparent plausibility. It then proceeds to refute the Declaration sentence by sentence. It says that to base the presumption that China has a just claim over Korea on the mere conventional payment of tribute by the latter is absurd; that the request of Korea to China to send troops for the suppression of insurrections was simply due to the arbitrary action of Ming Yei-sun, who was instigated by the Chinese Resident; that the despatch of Japanese troops to Korea in the present instance was in virtue of the Treaty of 1882, that the number of troops was not increased till after the skirmishes on the 23rd ult., and that the entry of the troops to the Palace was due to the request of the King who wished to be able to carry out various reforms contemplated by him. Again, it was China herself that interfered by force, both in 1880 and in 1882, in the internal administration of Korea, while Japan's action in the present case in demanding the reform of Korean administration is justified by international law, for Japan has simply exercised the right of self-preservation that belongs to every state. Further, as is fully recognized by the various Powers, Japan has been obliged to take the present step single-handed, because China has refused to cooperate with Japan in this matter. The statements in the Declaration that the Korean people are afraid of Japanese soldiers, and that the Japanese warships have fired upon Chinese ships unexpectedly and without any justification, are regarded by the *Nichi Nichi* as mere subterfuges, and childish endeavours to make Japan responsible for China's actions. The last part of the document, which enjoins on the authorities the utter destruction of Japanese ships that may enter into Chinese harbours, it instances as an example of the narrow-minded barbarism so characteristic of China; while the exhortation that is addressed to Li Hung-chang

and others to beware of neglecting the imperial commands lest sure punishment should overtake them, is regarded by our Tokyo contemporaries as a proof that the Empire, vast as it is, has no faithful subjects, and that the Court of Peking has no confidence in their loyalty. The *Mainichi* writes in a similar strain. It says that if the mere fact that Korea has offered tribute to China may be construed in the sense that Korea was China's tributary, then Japan has precisely the same claim to make over the Peninsula, for the latter used to send tribute to the Tokugawa Regency, and therefore Japan's claim to suzerainty is as valid as that of China. But these are really all matters of ancient history, and have no bearing on the present situation. The relations between Japan and China and Korea can be said to have been firmly established on a new basis in the period when, with the inauguration of the new era in Korea, the last named independently contracted a treaty with the various Powers, and when China explicitly acknowledged Korean autonomy in domestic and foreign affairs. And yet China, with absurd inconsequence and vain ostentation, endeavours to obscure the real state of the case, and persists in false statements to the effect that the Powers hold Japan blameworthy for the despatch of troops to Korea. This proceeding of China is, says the *Mainichi*, really in keeping with her cunning artifices, first to corrupt sordid, unprincipled newspaper editors who are induced to manufacture false telegrams and mutilate reports for her interests, and secondly to pray secretly for the intermediation of foreign Powers while ostensibly showing a bold front toward Japan. The *Mainichi* sneers at the cowardice of China who, notwithstanding all her pomp and arrogance, evidently intends to confine herself to a purely defensive policy.

A STRANGE RUMOUR ABOUT THE MITSUI RUSSIAN KAISHA.

THE *Hochi* transcribes the following from the Kumamoto *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. In the harbour of Tsunokuchi, Nagasaki Prefecture, there have been for some days one German and two British sailing vessels with eleven Chinese on board. On the 29th ult. two more British steamers came in. All these ships have come for the purpose of buying coal. The purchasers are all Chinese, and when the purchase is completed the ships are to sail for Shanghai. One of the two steamers got about 1,800 tons coal and instantly started for Shanghai on the afternoon of the 29th. Besides the captain, there were two more English in the crew, but the remaining 41 were all Chinese. Up to the 30th nine foreign vessels had entered the harbour whence they carried away on an average 2,500 tons of coal each. All of them must be Chinese vessels in spite of the flags, for they bore on the side Chinese characters. In Tsunokuchi there are ten coal depôts, and the total quantity stored there on the 30th was estimated at about sixty thousand tons. The price is more than double that which prevailed during the previous month. Prior to the arrival of those Chinese ships pulverized coal alone was disposed of, but to them blocks were sold, which amounted to more than two-thirds of the whole sale. The stock of blocks running short, the two small steamers that are usually found in the harbour led in tow from Miike junks loaded with coal, which was then directly transferred to the foreign ships. All the coal thus sold of course came from Miike, which is owned by the Bussan Kaisha. The branch office of the Company at Tsunokuchi used to give announcement whenever a foreign vessel arrived, but this notice is now entirely dispersed with. The harbour of Tsunokuchi, says the *Hochi*, is specially adapted for the secret export of coal, and should the Bussan Kaisha really supply coal to Chinese taking advantage of this condition, then its action should be denounced in the severest terms. The *Hochi* is, however, inclined to think that the firm must be incapable of selling coal to the enemy.

THE CHINESE RESIDENTS IN YOKOHAMA.

THE issue of the Imperial Ordinance providing security to Chinese subjects desirous of remain-

ing to reside in Japan, has had quite the opposite result to what was expected. It has alarmed rather than pacified the Chinese. For various absurd conjectures have begun to arise among them, as that the registration would have the effect of naturalizing them as Japanese subject; that in any civil disputes that may arise between Chinese and Japanese, the judges would show partiality to their own countrymen; or that the Chinese would be taxed just in the same way as the Japanese. The Chinese are really puzzled at the Ordinance, and they have frequently held conferences on this point at their Central Club. It is said (we take these statements from the *Yifu*), that the majority of them cling obstinately to their suspicions, and that they have decided to give up their first idea of remaining in Japan. Those Chinese are all men of more or less means, but they are said to be demanding their due share of the funds they have contributed to the Club, declaring, under one pretext or another, that they are even in want of the passage money. The managers of the Club are said to be at a loss what to do, the funds having already been exhausted in providing tickets to their nationals who wanted go home.

Various other considerations have conduced to persuade the Chinese, once resolved to stay, to give up that resolution, writes the *Shogyo Shimpō*. In the first place, they are urged by their wives and relatives who, at the first alarm, fled to China, and who, now that war has actually begun, are anxious that their husbands should join them. And then the Chinese Minister and Consul are said to have urged their nationals to return. Even if they were inclined to stay they would experience great inconvenience in the transaction of business, for the Chinese who were employed as book-keepers, accountants, and in other subordinate positions have nearly all gone away. It is said that the Kanagawa Kencho will not tax those staying behind, there being no provision in the Ordinance requiring it to do so. The Chinese are required to apply for registration before the 24th inst., but those who have applied are few in number thus far.

VANDAL PROJECTS IN KYOTO.

KYOTO, says the *Nichi Nichi*, is noted far and wide for the excellence of its scenery. That is mainly due to the charming mountain range of Higashiyama, which may therefore be considered the park not only of Kyoto but of all Japan. Nothing should be farther from the thoughts of the citizens than to take any step calculated to detract from the beauty of these hills for mere pecuniary reasons. None the less a scheme of that nature appears to be contemplated by a portion of the Kyoto folks. They talk of building a railway along the part of Higashiyama known as Shogunzaka, the object being to attract visitors to Kyoto next year during the Fourth Domestic Exhibition, and to show them the fine views of the city at a fixed charge. The capital required is estimated at thirty thousand yen. The projectors have applied for permission both to the City Office and to the Osaka Dendrological Bureau, for the forest at Shogunzaka, being public property, is under the control of the Osaka Office. These applications have been rejected, but the projectors are so zealous about what they apparently consider a profitable enterprise that they have submitted their proposals to the City Council, and are employing every possible means to secure the attainment of their programme. Governor Nakai is expected to adhere to his original resolution: He will reject the application when it is again brought before him in his capacity of President of the City Council. One of his predecessors, Baron Makimura, received the title of "the Plebeian Governor," because he sanctioned the cutting down of a number of trees in Higashiyama and Arashiyama, thereby greatly marring the beauty of the two famous hills. Young trees have since been planted in the places denuded by the woodmen, and the ancient appearance will be gradually restored. The repetition of any such action—and the contemplated construction of a railway in the Shogunzaka

precisely analogous—must be sternly repressed. In fact, even the establishment of ordinary industrial factories should be regarded with disfavour in Kyoto, for their tall chimneys interfere seriously with the restfulness of the scenery. Nature certainly never intended Kyoto to be a city of machines and smoke, but alas! Nature's designs are little respected where filthy lucre is in question.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

THE Eastern Bimetallic League, recently established in Shanghai, has just issued a pamphlet entitled a "A Protest," dealing with the silver question. "The protest is against the attitude assumed by the opponents of bimetallicism with respect to this, the most important question of the century." The causes of the appreciation of gold are thus summarised in the pamphlet: 1.—A reduced production, which, though slightly increasing during the past few years, has not sufficed, with this increase, to make a material addition to the already existing stock, that previously, together with all the silver in circulation, was not too much for the world's monetary requirements. 2.—An enormous increase in the demand, caused by the demonetization of silver, which virtually threw upon gold the chief burden of the currencies, thereby giving rise to a general scramble among the gold-using countries for that metal.

As proofs that the appreciation of gold was the natural outcome of the demonetization of silver, the following points are urged: 1.—That such an appreciation was inevitable in accordance with the law of supply and demand. 2.—That the general fall in prices and shrinkage of values noted since the demonetization of silver, are what must necessarily have happened from an appreciation of the standard, being, in fact, another form of expressing the same idea. 3.—That while such a fall of prices with attendant disturbances in all the gold standard countries leads to the conclusion that the cause is the same in all those countries (though it suits the purposes of the partisans of monometallism to assign different reasons therefore), the fact that, in the silver standard countries, there has been no such decline in or disturbance of values, proves that the trouble arises from some cause which is common to all the gold countries, but does not exist in those where silver is the standard; and, among all the pretexts assigned by the opponents of bimetallicism, there is not one which makes the slightest approach towards meeting the requirements of these conditions, nor is there any reason that can do so, except the appreciation of gold.

According to the writers, some of the effects of the domination of gold have thus far been: 1.—It has reduced the gold value of the world's property by one half. 2.—It has destroyed the financial stability of the greatest British possession, India; and thrown upon the British taxpayer, himself being gradually ruined by the same cause, liability to make good the debts which India is now unable to pay. 3.—It has closed up thousands of flourishing industries in Europe and America. 4.—It is diverting manufacture from gold to silver currency countries. 5.—It has thrown millions of men out of employment, compelling employers to reduce work and wages for those who remain. 6.—It has deprived the agriculturist of the profit of his toil, and the owner of the land of his rentals. 7.—It is curtailing the operations of merchants throughout the world. 8.—It is causing such diminution in transport that the shipping and railroad industries are seriously threatened. 9.—The prevailing distrust among capitalists, the natural consequence of the foregoing causes, has led to the hoarding of gold in banks and treasuries, further intensifying the evil. 10.—Finally, it has caused such general discontent that sedition and anarchy are rife.

The writers then go on to point out why both gold monometallism and silver monometallism

are impossible, and they conclude that international bimetalism is the only remedy for the present financial chaos. The paper ends with an examination of the three principal objections put forward by the opponents of bimetalism: first, that there is no certainty that bimetalism, though before successful in accomplishing its objects, would be so if again introduced; secondly, that by reverting to bimetalism we should upset the new order of things which has come into existence since the outlawry of silver, and cause the sacrifice of such interests as have been established on the faith in its permanency; thirdly, that a restoration of silver means a dangerous inflation of the currency. The fallacies underlying these objections are briefly exposed.

The paper is clear and effective, but we must say a word or two in criticism. To exaggerate the evils that have ensued on the demonetization of silver, as, for instance, to attribute the anarchist movement to this cause, will not hasten the general acceptance of bimetalism. Again, to speak of bimetalism as if it were a kind of universal panacea, after the administration of which we may expect to see something very like the millennium, is to strengthen the hands of the enemy. Lastly, the adherents of such a cause as bimetalism can never improve their own position by implying that their opponents are necessarily either knaves or fools.

"TRILEY."

MR. WHISTLER, like everybody else, has been reading Mr. Du Maurier's "Triby," now appearing in *Harper's Magazine*. Having tried on the cap of Joe Sibley, one of the minor characters in the novel, and finding it fit very well, Mr. Whistler has written a characteristic letter on the subject to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

To the Editor—SIR:—It would seem, notwithstanding my boastful declaration, that, after all, I had not, before leaving England, completely rid myself of that abomination, the "friend!"

One solitary unheeded one—Mr. George du Maurier—still remained—hidden in Hampstead.

On that healthy heath he has been harbouring for nearly half a life every villainy of good fellowship that could be perfected by the careless frequentation of our early intimacy and unsuspecting camaraderie. Of this pent-up envy, malice, and furtive intent he never at any moment during all that time allowed me, while affectionately grasping his honest Anglo-French fist, to detect the faintest indication.

Now that my back is turned the old marmite of our pot-au-feu he fills with the picnic acid of thirty years' spite, and, in an American magazine, fires off his bomb of mendacious recollection and poisoned rancour.

The lie with which it is loaded, a mean invention, he proposes for my possible "future biography"—but I fancy it explodes, as is usual, in his own waistcoat, and he furnishes, in his present unseemly state, an excellent example of all those others, who, like himself, have thought a foul friend a finer fellow than an open enemy.

J. MCNEIL WHISTLER.

Reflection:—The companion of the petard we guillotine. Guineaes are given to the popular companion who prepares his infernal machine for the distinguished associates in whose friendship he has successfully speculated.

No one surely, except Mr. Whistler himself, could feel thus injured by the shafts of Mr. Du Maurier's genial humour.

VOLUNTEERING IN HONGKONG.

A NEW impetus has been given to the Volunteering movement in Hongkong, says the *China Mail*, by a scheme for the formation of what may be termed "suburban sections," the first of which is now being organised at Hungham. There are at the Kowloon Docks, at East Point, at Quarry Bay, and at Aberdeen, a considerable number of men eligible and willing to become Volunteers, but unable to get into Victoria as frequently and regularly as is necessary to qualify; and so, as the mountain will not come to Mahomed, Mahomed has at last made up his mind to go to the mountain. The leading spirits among the Volunteers sounded some of the Dock-men, and found promise of sufficient support to warrant the experiment; the Secretary of the Company gave all the encouragement he could without leaving room for any suspicion of compulsion, and the military authorities willingly co-operated. The other evening, Colonel Jerrard and Lieutenant Lambarde (Adjutant) went over with Captain McCallum and Surgeon-Captain Cantlie to "swear in" recruits in the Reading Room at the Hongkong

Docks. Fourteen men presented themselves as soon as they had come off duty, and all passed the medical inspection and were sworn in. Arrangements were then made for the formation of two gun-detachments, and a couple of field-guns are to be sent over in a few days, to be housed by permission in Dock premises, so that the new section may practice on the spot; the Kowloon shooting range is handy for them to put in their carbine exercise. It is hoped that a similar spirit will be displayed in other outlying regions, and that equal success may be obtained; though the peculiar nature of Sugar-works duties may prevent men from getting the time required for drill. The Hongkong Volunteer Artillery thus receives a very promising addition to its force, which deserves the best wishes of the whole community.

CAPTAIN INGLES, R.N.

WE take the following from the *Army and Navy Gazette*:—"The announcement of the selection of Captain John Ingles, R.N., who is now in command of the *Mersey*, to succeed the late Captain Younghusband, R.N., as Superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories at Woolwich, has been received with much satisfaction by the Naval Service. While the feeling afloat is entirely that this post should invariably be filled by a naval officer, it was considered in the circumstances inexpedient to enforce this claim by newspaper agitation, but instead, to trust to the authorities and their advisers choosing the right man. That they have done so will we are certain, be generally admitted, and indeed universally acknowledged by those who know Captain Ingles and his career. It was generally understood that as soon as he had put in his sea-time for flag rank he was to be employed in some way in connection with the Admiralty, but we assume that he has given up all idea of further active service in taking this post. Captain Ingles, who was fifty-two in January last, may retire at once, in which case there should be an additional promotion this batch."

THE JAPANESE FLEET.

A PLUCKY attempt made by the Japanese fleet on the 10th instant has ended in failure. The Chinese Navy having hidden itself away, and its commanders being apparently determined to preserve it for the Middle Kingdom by not exposing it to any risks, nothing remains for the Japanese except to go in search of the skulking iron-clads. Accordingly, a strong squadron set out for Wei-hai-wei, where the Chinese vessels were supposed to be lying. But on arriving there, the Chinese fleet was *non inventus*, and after bombarding the forts for a short time, the Japanese ships steamed back to their anchorage off Chemulpho. Apparently the whereabouts of the Chinese fleet is unknown. Probably it is lying in Port Arthur, but the Japanese officers seem to have been too uncertain about the matter to essay an immediate attack on the latter place. We may take it for granted, however, that they are determined to get at the Chinese fleet sooner or later.

CHINESE ITEMS.

THE Chinese Navy, says the *Kokumin*, formerly employed many foreigners in its ships, but the Government was obliged some years ago to dismiss them with the exception of engineers, in consequence of the opposition of some thirty young Chinese officers who threatened the Government that they would resign should the foreigners continue to be employed. The Chinese war-vessels are therefore now poorly manned, the places left vacant by the dismissed foreigners having been taken by Chinese who are but slenderly acquainted with the art of managing ships. A second difficulty is now reported to have overtaken the Chinese war-vessels, for the foreign engineers, who have hitherto been employed, are said to have resigned their posts since war has been formally declared between China and Japan. There are but few Chinese who are qualified to act as naval engineers, and the consternation of the Chinese navy may well be imagined at this wholesale withdrawal of foreigners from its service. This is believed to

be the reason why the Chinese fleet is shut up in Wei-hai-wei.

With regard to the Japanese sailing vessel *Tenkyo Maru*, said to have been seized at Tientsin, the *Nichi Nichi* says that the sleepers which the vessel carried were supplied under contract to the Chinese Government, and so it is likely that the cargo may have been duly received, not confiscated as at first reported. That the Chinese action in the matter was peaceful is considered to be the more likely as the crew are reported to have been suffered to set sail unmolested.

The *Kokumin* has an important item of news to the effect that the Chinese Government has sent a communication to Tokyo suggesting that the commercial transactions between the two countries should be continued, notwithstanding the war, and that merchant vessels that are not connected with warfare should be suffered to pass without interference. The *Kokumin* has nothing to say with regard to the source of this information which, therefore, needs confirmation.

With regard to the charges reported to have been made by the Japanese officers who took part in the recent naval engagement, viz., that they are ignorant of international usage and devoid of the sentiment of humanity, the *Nichi Nichi* remarks that Mr. von Hanneken is in Chinese service, and cannot be regarded as an impartial witness.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Standard Life Assurance Company in its last yearly report says:—"The total funds have increased during the year by £171,721, 4s. 5d.; the average rate of interest earned £4, 2s. 1d. per cent., being nearly the same as in 1892. The amount paid for claims is less by upwards of £90,000 than the corresponding figures for the previous year, and the expense ratio again shows a small decrease. The mortality experience of the Company, both at home and abroad, continues to keep well within the tables of expectation on which the calculations are based. The funds now amount to eight millions sterling and are invested with the greatest care. Year by year, as is well known to every one who has to do with the investing of money, the placing of funds on safe securities and at remunerative rates becomes more difficult, and the Directors of the Standard consider that the average rate of £4 2s. 1d. per cent., now being realised overhead on the Company's investments is as good a return as they have any right to expect under the circumstances which prevail."

A PEEP AT THE KOREAN CAPITAL.

THE *Hochi* gives an account of the present state of Seoul, based on the narration of a Japanese gentleman who has lately returned to Tokyo from that city. Since the sudden change in the state of affairs in Korea, and since the Government became dependent on Japan and asked the Japanese troops to drive out the Chinese in A-San, the Japanese residents in Seoul are publicly licensed to wear swords. It is as if the old order of things that prevailed in Japan prior to the Restoration had been resuscitated. The Japanese, armed with swords, walk the streets in small parties with a highly satisfied air. They are, however, orderly and civil in their behaviour, and the fact has made a good impression on the natives, whose attitude towards the Japanese has become more and more respectful as the news of the victory of Japanese forces both at sea and on land has arrived. Since then the Japanese are regarded by common folks as something superhuman, and whenever a Korean meets with a Japanese on the road he salutes him reverentially several times. The respect paid to the Japanese is not confined to the common people, for the same feeling is exhibited by the Court. So, whenever a Japanese resident of importance who takes interest in the improvement of the country, goes out either on palanquin or on horseback to call upon the Korean officers of distinction, he is

invariably escorted by a body of native soldiers armed with spears and drawn swords. In short the Korean capital is exactly in the state which prevailed in Kyoto at the time of Restoration. The *Hochi* jocosely remarks that any body who had no opportunity of seeing the disturbed aspect that Japan wore during the period of the Restoration, or who is desirous to swagger about with two swords girded on, should proceed to Seoul. He must behave himself in an orderly manner, but he may with impunity assume a warlike appearance.

NATIONAL LOANS.

A STATEMENT, says the *Nichi Nichi*, given in several Japanese papers that the Government has decided to raise national loans to supply the military chest, is unfounded. The Treasury has a surplus amounting to above 20 million *yen*, and if to this the contributions which the people have begun to pour in towards the military chest be added, the sum is not less than 30 million *yen*. The expenses thus far disbursed for the prosecution of the war would not exceed 5 million *yen*; consequently so long as the war is confined to Korean soil and is not carried on, for a protracted time, or on a very large scale, and so long as no necessity arises for the Navy to augment its equipment, there would be no need to raise loans. Such a topic therefore has never been discussed in the ministry. Yet this absurd rumour is carried even to the length that the Treasury contemplates the issue of inconvertible notes after the loans have been raised. Nothing is more chimerical. The issue of inconvertible notes is a last resource to be taken when all means available for the raising of national and foreign loans have been exhausted. The credit of the Japanese Empire has not fallen to such an extent as the spread of that rumour would imply. On the contrary, now that the Japanese army has proved signally victorious in Korea, the credit of the Government is as high as ever. If there were any necessity for the Government to raise national loans, the demand would be eagerly met. Some may compare the condition of the Government at the time of the Satsuma rebellion with the present condition, but this is quite fallacious; the financial conditions of the two periods are utterly distinct. Six per cent. capitalized pension bonds, of 100 *yen* face value, had, to give an instance, fallen even below the level of 70 *yen* in 1873, but the Redemption Loan bond of 5 per cent. interest still preserves the face value.

SOME CURIOSITIES OF ETYMOLOGY.

ONE of the most interesting classes of words in our language is that of the doublets, two words differing in form and in meaning, but originally derived from the same source. If we were to read "The milk-maid was milking the cow in the bower, while the lady was lying down in the byre," we should be somewhat surprised; yet the two words were originally the same, being derivatives of the Anglo-Saxon *bur*, a chamber. The word *ancient*, now obsolete, but familiar to everyone in connexion with Ancient Pistol, was merely an Anglicised form of *ensign*, a standard, or a standard-bearer. Another curious pair is *beldam* and *belladonna*. The former name was given ironically to an ugly old woman, while the latter was applied to the deadly nightshade on account of its use by fine ladies to expand the pupils of their eyes. *Spook*, *bug*, *puck*, and *pug*, appear to be all variants of an original unknown form, from which are derived the Welsh *bug* a hobgoblin, the Middle English *pouke*, an elf, the Irish *puka*, a sprite, and the German *spuk*. *Spook* retains its original meaning, and this meaning is shown also in the compound *bug-bear*, and in the proper name *Puck*. The insect *bug* was so called because, like a hobgoblin, it is an object exciting terror or disgust. By the Americans the word is applied indifferently to any insect and the existence of the compound *bed-bug* suggests that in English also the word was formerly of wider application. We have, indeed, heard bacilli spoken of as *bugs*, but this was by a Scotchman. The name *pug* was originally applied to monkeys from

their impish ways—there is an eighteenth century poem in which a monkey is throughout called pug, but we cannot at the moment recall the name of the poem or that of the author. It was owing to the monkey-like face of a revolting kind of little dog that this animal was called a pug.

Speaking of doublets reminds us of words existing both in English and in German, derived from a common stem, in which one of the pair has an exalted, the other a degraded meaning. Take for example the word *knight*, which has for centuries in England been an appellation of honour, and compare it with the German *knecht* (now, however, obsolete or provincial) meaning a menial servant, a "fellow." Both are derived from a Teutonic form, *enicht*, meaning a youth, a servant, or a man-at-arms. On the other hand, the word *knave* has in English come to be used in a bad sense, while the corresponding German *knabe* retains its primitive meaning of boy.

The study of slang opens up an interesting but imperfect chapter of etymology. The difficulty in tracing the origin of so many slang words depends on the absence of written records, and on the unusual rapidity with which such words are apt to undergo change. Among the simplest are those that originated in "thieves' Latin," such as *fake* from *facere*, to make; *cop*, with its derivative *copper*, a policeman, from *capere* to take, or seize. A notable feature of slang is the extraordinary number of equivalents it contains for the verb *to die*, most of them figures of speech. We give a few of these: *To croak*, *to go off the hooks*, *to kick the bucket*, *to peg out*, *to slip one's cable*. The source of the phrase *kicking the bucket* is obscure. It is said by some to be of East Anglian origin. In hanging up a slaughtered pig a piece of wood is thrust beneath the tendons of the hind legs, and by this the pig is suspended. This piece of wood is locally termed a *bucket*, and hence, by a coarse metaphor, *to kick the bucket* came to signify to die. Another idea is that the expression is derived, from a well known method of committing suicide. A man stands on a bucket, puts a noose round his neck and attaches the rope to something above, and then kicks the bucket away so that he dangles in the air.

Each profession has its own slang. Thus medical students used at one time to speak of butter as *ointment*; "Pass the ointment, please," one would say to another; but this expression is now obsolete. In journalistic slang the *top-dressing* is the large type introduction to a report which is usually written by the editor himself, or by some other person on the staff of the paper in a higher position than the reporter. But here we are beginning to divulge to the public some of the important secrets of our profession.

ACCIDENTS AT KAMAKURA.

A VERY sad story comes from Kamakura. Two lives were lost there on the morning of the 14th instant. The children of Dr. Nagao, President of the Sanitary Board, were bathing on the beach near the *Kashin-in*, among them being a girl of sixteen. They were attended by a servant who is a strong swimmer. This man, observing that the young lady seemed to be in difficulties, went to her aid, but without success. Indeed, he nearly lost his own life, and was with difficulty rescued, in an unconscious condition. It is surmised that owing to some special state of the wind and tide, a strong under-tow had set in and the poor girl becoming involved in it, was carried out to sea. At another place some few hundred yards distant, the son of Mr. Asao, a well known official formerly in the Naval Department, was bathing at the same time. He too met with a similar fate. At the time of our latest advice the bodies had not been recovered.

THE KARASAKI PINE.

MANY of our readers are doubtless familiar with the celebrated Karasaki Pine, which constitutes one of the Eight Scenic Gems of Lake Biwa.

It is a noble tree, magnificent as to proportions and exquisite as to symmetry, and it has an island all to itself. But it seems that the Pine, having outgrown the island, must perish for lack of nourishment unless its area of dry land be extended. A society has consequently been formed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of saving the life of the celebrated tree. We have been asked to publish the prospectus, and we gladly do so, remarking, at the same time, that we have had the privilege of seeing one of the pictures by Mr. Hashimoto Gaho, referred to in the prospectus, and that we hold it to be a drawing of no small skill, beauty, and fidelity. The prospectus runs as follows:—

THE GREAT PINE TREE OF KARASAKI.

The Giant Pine of Karasaki, one of the wonders not only of Japan, but of the world, is too well-known both to foreign residents and to tourists to stand in need of particular description. Murray's Japan Guide-Book gives its dimensions as follows:

Height, over..... 90 ft.
Circumference of trunk, over..... 37 ft.
Length of branches from East to West...240 ft.
Length of branches from North to South...288 ft.
Number of branches, over.....380

It occupies an entire island, and has been considered sacred from immemorial antiquity, the local goddess being credited with power to heal all the ills to which flesh is heir. Most curious is the aspect of this venerable monarch of the forest, whose branches spread out like a sun in every direction and are supported by a whole scaffolding of wooden legs and stone cushions, making a *tout ensemble* visible for miles around from every quarter of beautiful Lake Biwa. The great tree is now in danger of destruction through a peculiar cause, namely, the absence of sufficient space for the accommodation of its ever-increasing branches. The island on which it stands has grown too small to hold it, and an artificial extension of the same has become necessary. With this object of preserving to future ages a natural monument alike so ancient, so beautiful, and so curious, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood and others interested in the preservation of the national antiquities have determined to appeal for subscriptions,—an object which it is hoped will approve itself to the minds of benevolent and artistically disposed Europeans and Americans. The celebrated artist, Mr. Hashimoto Gaho, has executed three masterpieces representing the Giant Pine, one of which is carved in wood, while the other has been collotyped by Mr. Ogawa, the well-known photographer. These prints will be given to subscribers, single or in many copies, according to the amounts subscribed at the following addresses:

Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, No. 61, Yokohama;
Mr. Ogawa's Studio, No. 13, Hiyoshi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo;

who will receive subscriptions for the above-named object. All the money thus collected will be applied to the above-named purpose of enlarging the island in Lake Biwa on which the tree stands, and generally of tending and caring for it, so as to ward off the decay with which it is imminently threatened, and to preserve intact one of the loveliest of Japan's many lovely scenes.

DR. KITAZATO'S LECTURE.

ON the 10th instant, at the Rokumeikan, Dr. Kitazato delivered a lecture on the plague. It was attended by more than 300 hearers, among whom we may mention the Minister and Vice-Minister of the Imperial Household, Mr. Makino, Vice-Minister of Education; Mr. Nagayo, President of the Sanitary Association; Mr. Hamao, President of the Imperial University, and others. At the right hand side of the lecture room, various specimens of the bacillus brought from Hongkong were arranged for microscopical examination under a magnifying power of 600 diameters. The Doctor was led to the platform by Mr. Nagayo and spoke for about two hours. The vernacular press gives only a short epitome of the lecture, in which we see no important point that has not been already considered in his report. But we may quote the following:—There were four plague hospitals in Hongkong, and it was in the new hospital under the control of the Colony that the investigators chiefly carried on their inquiries. In this hospital there were Chinese to be treated by medical practitioners of the Western school, Indians, Portuguese, half-bred and Japanese. Now, as every body

knows, the Chinese abhor the idea of post mortem examinations, and it was most important that this business should be carried on in profound secrecy. Consequently, whenever Dr. Aoyama was to make an autopsy, he repaired to a narrow shed situated behind the Police Office. This shed had only one room of about 4 yards square, and was provided with but one window. Even this one window had to be closed in spite of the heat of the season, lest a Chinese might spy out what was going on in the interior. Dr. Kitazato believed that his colleague must be the only medical man in the world who had conducted post mortem examinations under such difficulties. When Doctor Kitazato first succeeded in discovering a species of bacilli in the blood of a plague patient, he thought it highly resembled the bacillus discovered by Dr. Frökel in cases of acute pneumonia and chicken cholera. But he was soon convinced that the new bacillus was totally distinct from the other two, for it could neither be inoculated to a bird, nor when subjected to culture experiments did it lose vitality even after several transplantations. When within a week after the arrival of the party at Hongkong, Dr. Kitazato transmitted a message to Tokyo that the cause of the plague had been discovered, a certain American doctor sent an article to a foreign paper of Yokohama and criticized his discovery as an untrustworthy and absurd report. Now, specially dispatched as he had been by the Government of Japan, he thought himself entrusted with a grave responsibility, and he was quite incapable of publishing a premature discovery, merely to attract public attention. He was sure that before he sent that telegram he had fulfilled all the conditions necessary to establish his discovery and he felt fully justified in publishing it at the time he did. The disease that has lately ravaged Hongkong originated in Yunnan, whence it first spread to Canton in the spring of the year, and then passed over to Hongkong, which is but six hours' voyage from the latter place. There are many kinds of disease popularly known as Black Death, and it is not yet clear which of them should be regarded as the genuine one. The epidemic which prevailed in Hongkong is called Black Death, simply from the occasional appearance of black spots on the skin of the patients that succumbed, or from the blackness of the patients' tongues caused by fever. Dr. Kitazato could not consent to give the designation "Pest" simply on these accounts, but he was more inclined to believe that the Pest that prevailed in Hongkong should rather be called lymphatic pest than to be merely termed "Black Death." The crisis of the disease is in the third day after the onset, and if the patient survives this he has a fair chance of recovery.

We can assure Dr. Kitazato that he is entirely mistaken in attributing our article to an American doctor. Should we be rude if we suggested that the learned specialist seems a little hasty in jumping at conclusions?

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA AND ITS COAL.

THE *Nichi Nichi* and the *Shogyo Shimpō* write on the above topic, trying to clear the Company from the charge made against it by several Tokyo papers of having secretly exported of coal to China. They say that the coal now exported by the Company at Tsunokuchi is supplied according to contracts concluded last autumn and also in the beginning of the year, the amount contracted for having reached as much as 350,000 tons this year. The buyers are chiefly steamship companies, gas and electric light works, and various factories conducted by British or German capitalists. The coal to be handed over to Chinese at Shanghai is confined to 2,000 tons to the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company and another 2,000 to a certain Chinese retail merchant. The article is sometimes sold even in cases not previously secured by contract, but in so doing the Company has taken due precaution since the latter part of June, and has instructed its branch offices not to sell coal to the Chinese. In two cases only has the Company supplied coal

to the Chinese since then. Moreover, even in cases in which the Company has contracted to supply coal, it may withdraw from the contract, for a condition of the contract is that the Company may be unable to fulfil its engagement, on account of hostilities between Japan and any other country, or when the export of coal is forbidden. Thus, whenever the export of coal is forbidden in the present instance, the Company may refuse to fulfil the contract, but until then the Company has no option but to adhere to the contract, for to refuse to do so would be followed by a great loss to the Company. Still the Company is endeavouring as far as it can to suspend the delivery and has already taken steps to that end. Some seem to think that because the vessels carrying away coal from Kuchinotsu bear Chinese characters on their sides, therefore the Company must be selling coal secretly to China. That is simply a gross mistake, for every foreign vessel engaged in the coasting trade of China is marked in that way for the sake of convenience.

THE LATEST CENSUS OF THE CITIES OF JAPAN.

THE *Official Gazette* has issued the following census of the cities, towns, and villages on the 31st of December of 1893. We subjoin that obtained five years earlier showing the relative development of the cities:—

Name.	1893.	1888.
Tokyo	1,278,151	1,313,209
Kyoto	316,292	275,780
Osaka	485,331	442,658
Sakaye	46,199	45,005
Yokohama	152,395	118,947
Kobe	153,280	115,954
Himeji	26,268	25,466
Nagasaki	64,452	43,669
Niigata	49,933	44,761
Mayebashi	32,139	21,636
Mito	28,484	21,807
Tsu	29,253	16,031
Nagoya	188,861	154,981
Shizuoka	36,525	40,555
Kofu	33,492	24,468
Gifu	31,851	26,002
Sendai	67,372	77,515
Morioka	34,222	32,924
Hirotsuki	30,891	30,436
Yamagata	29,889	28,880
Yonezawa	28,913	28,714
Akita	27,750	29,454
Fukui	42,458	39,853
Kanazawa	90,551	96,752
Toyama	57,830	55,300
Takaoka	30,485	19,736
Tottori	26,922	26,022
Matsuyama	55,176	33,324
Okayama	50,800	43,885
Hiroshima	86,246	84,873
Shimonoseki	33,036	32,384
Wakayama	55,152	55,097
Tokushima	60,118	60,080
Takamatsu	34,324	38,294
Matsuyama	33,211	34,410
Kochi	33,691	31,209
Fukuoka	55,233	48,850
Kurume	26,336	20,732
Saga	28,768	25,584
Kumamoto	56,934	52,189
Kagoshima	50,321	47,512

JAPANESE IN THE UNITED STATES.

RECENT events, says the *Chicago Daily News*, render the interpretation of the naturalization laws by Judge Colt, of Boston, unusually interesting. The case was the application of Mr. Saito, a Japanese, for citizenship. The court held that the Japanese do not come within the description "white persons" prescribed in the statutes. Thus the most ignorant and dangerous Europeans—creatures little above animals in the scale of creation—may become citizens, while the cultured and intelligent natives of Japan are debarred from the privilege. There is certainly an opportunity for remedial legislation in this matter.

CAPTURE OF A JAPANESE SHIP.

THE rumour recently circulated as to the seizure of the Japanese merchant vessel *Tenkyo Maru* by the Chinese Authorities at Taku, is confirmed. We find a note on the subject in the *Fiji Shimpō*. It appears that the vessel was employed by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in connection with their branch store in Tientsin, and that

she was lying at the mouth of the Peiho when seized by the Chinese. A telegram despatched from the firm in Tokyo elicited, on the 14th instant, the reply that she had actually been seized, but that her officers and crew had been allowed to leave by a French mail steamer. She is a sailing vessel of over 1,000 tons register, and was insured for twenty thousand yen, the risk being divided among three offices. Since, however, the policy contains no provision relating to capture by a belligerent in time of war, the insurance is, of course, unrecoverable.

MR. CLEMENT SCOTT.

THE *Chicago Daily News* makes the following reference to the great critic:—Mr. Clement Scott absent-mindedly asserts that the problem play has existed in France for more than half a century, and in support of his announcement he enlists "La Femme de Claude." It happens that "La Femme de Claude" was written about twenty-one years ago, and a rash critic sagely inquires how the quoted play proves the existence of problem dramas when written twenty-nine years after Mr. Scott's alleged date. Upon receiving this unkind boomerang Mr. Scott recoiled like a wounded fawn and in a scathing arraignment of the critic he makes statements succinctly explaining with some arrogance that by half a century he means "of course twenty-five years." It is soothing to learn that Clement occasionally means what he says, as some of his effulgent idiocies may be half way met with forgiveness. Mr. Scott spent several damp, sodden days within our open gates and broke into printed imbecilities instantly he moved away. Altogether Clement was a cold cipher while he stayed. The bulging brains of the city made a pleasant effort toward entertaining the eminent critic, but he accepted their attentions in a stupor bordering on trance, and devoted himself to string-halt descriptions of people and things he did not see. Among other memories pardonable since his twenty-five-year-half-century departure are several choice reviews of his own rather mealy translation of "Diplomacy," which happened to be running at a local theatre. Mr. Scott truculently spun off a few columns and honoured a *Chicago* newspaper with the surprise of a right to publish it for a large sum of money. The manuscript was returned to the sanguine censor of the drama with some American business economy plainly suggested in a stereotyped note stating "please inclose postage stamp with any other manuscript." Clement had a fit and demanded attention and apology and several inexpensive courtesies, but the stamps are still charged up against him with other polite delinquencies.

THE "NICHU NICHU" ON THE TREATMENT OF THE CHINESE RESIDENTS.

THE Imperial Ordinance provides for the protection of Chinese subjects who choose to remain in Japanese territories. The Ordinance was dictated by humane consideration on the part of Japan, and, in pursuance of that motive, the Japanese Government will not tax those Chinese, though freely entitled to do so, as the treaty between the two countries has lost its efficacy with the declaration of war. The Chinese are thus exempted from a fate that they regard with the greatest horror, for that which makes them hesitate to remain here is not any honourable or honest fear, but consists in the single doubt whether, should they stay behind, they may not be taxed in the same way as Japanese subjects. The Japanese Government have relieved them of this apprehension, for if the words of the American Consul-General at Yokohama, who stands at present as protector of Chinese residents, be trustworthy, and there is very reason to believe him, the Japanese Government are said to have resolved not to tax the Chinese subjects living in Japanese territories. If we turn to what the Chinese Government are doing toward the Japanese subjects living in China, the contrast is striking. Look at the outrages inflicted upon them at Shanghai, at Tientsin, and at Muko. The most unpardonable of all is the outrage that occurred at Tientsin, for the offenders were China's regular soldiers, and the victims helpless Japanese

ladies. Our humanity, continues the *Nichi Nichi*, will not be altered by the wickedness of China, but if, despite our liberality and benevolence, the Chinese persist in their culpable conduct, then, to give them some lesson for their future benefit, it would be well to act with decision and promptness. If, at this juncture, there be any person who either through private interest or sentiment, intends to extend protection to the Chinese, then no matter of what nationality that person is, a similar decisive step should be taken with him. Lately, there have been some local English papers which are prone now and then to calumniate the humane Japan and support the barbarous China. Some of them are so stupid and ignorant as to protest on behalf of the Chinese, and to indulge in an absurd discussion, as if registration converts the Chinese into Japanese subjects, and as if the Chinese are entitled in virtue of international law to enjoy such hospitable treatment from the Japanese Government. Those who write in such a strain are idle scamps not suffered to mix in society in their homes, and are simply Chinese with the face of Europeans. As such we need not trouble ourselves to refute what they say. But if even their perverted arguments be considered one of the causes that induce the Chinese to indulge in wickedness, then, in virtue of the national rights of the Empire, those fellows should be driven out at once, a step that we believe to be perfectly proper.

FOREIGN RICE.

SINCE the declaration of neutrality issued by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative, as well as by the Representatives of other Foreign Powers, it becomes illegal for foreign merchants to import rice into Japan. Of course Chinese merchants had already ceased to import on their own account, but an idea seems to have prevailed at first that the services of foreign firms might be utilized for the purpose. That, however, is now seen to be out of the question, and unless the war soon terminates, Japan will have to depend entirely upon her own supply of the cereal. If, under such circumstances, the threatened shortage of the rice crop had proved a reality, very serious consequences must have ensued. But fortunately that fear has not been realized. The crop is expected to be above the average, so although high prices must be anticipated, no grave hardships will result.

TWO KOREANS.

THE *Kokkai* writes in a tone of some suspicion as to the whereabouts of Messrs. Tei Rankyo and Li Kei-kwan, confidential followers of Mr. Boku Yeiko, who, it may be remembered, are now out on bail, the Public Procurator having appealed against their discharge in connection with the Li Ishoku affair. Under the circumstances, these two Koreans ought to remain in Japan, but the *Kokkai* believes that they started for Korea with Mr. Boku when the latter was summoned by the new Korean Government to take part in the reformed administration of the country. The *Kokkai* has made inquiries at the lodgings where the two gentlemen used to live, and has ascertained beyond any doubt that they have accompanied their leader and have started for home. Being on bail they are obliged to send in a report to the nearest police station whenever they intend to go beyond Tokyo, and they faithfully observed this rule in every case when they travelled beyond the limits of the capital. But in the present instance they have neglected to do anything of the kind.

In a subsequent issue the *Kokkai* returns to this subject and gives an explanation of the two men's movements. It appears that though the fact of their leaving Japan is unquestionable, they had the special permission of the Japanese Government for doing so. They are now persons of great importance to Korea, and being men of honour, it is fully expected that if the Court of Appeal reverses their acquittal by the subordinate tribunal, they will return to Japan and undergo any sentence that may be pronounced against them. Even should they fail to do so of their own accord, it will be easy for the

Japanese Government to demand their surrender by the Korean Government. These considerations, together with the pledge of Mr. Boku, are said to have induced the Authorities to take an exceptional course with the two Korean gentlemen.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S MINISTER.

THE following is the Address to be presented to the Hon. P. Le Poer French on his arrival:—
Yokohama, August 15th, 1894.

To the Honourable P. LE POER FRENCH,
H.M. Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Tokyo.

SIR,—The news of your appointment to the post of British Minister in Japan, in succession to the late Mr. Hugh Fraser, was received by your countrymen here with feelings of great satisfaction.

When you left Japan five years ago, after a lengthened period of service in the British Legation in Tokyo, they took occasion to present you with an address expressing their esteem, and their regret at your departure.

They then entertained the hope that the experience you had acquired in this country might at some future time be utilized by you in a still more responsible position than you had previously filled, and it is therefore now a source of gratification to them to be able to welcome you on your return, and to congratulate you on your appointment to the highest position which an Englishman can hold in this country.

We remain, with sincere esteem and respect, your faithful servants,

[Signatures.]

SILK CULTIVATION IN AMERICA.

"ON the 14th inst.," says the *Silk Journal* of June, "the United States Senate passed a bill to encourage silk culture in the United States. It provides for the establishment of five silk experimental stations in different sections of the country, to be annexed of State agricultural experimental stations, but to be managed under rules prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. The bill appropriates \$5,000 for each station and \$2,000 to pay for a general superintendent. Silk culture is one of the industries dependent upon cheap hand labour, and, as frequently pointed out in this journal, it can never be successfully and profitably prosecuted in this country so long as labour can be more remuneratively employed in other industries. It is far better for us to go to Japan for raw silk than to try to compete with Japan in its production." We (*Japan Mail*) have pointed out many times—extending over a dozen years—that these efforts to grow silk in the United States would fail. They have been all failures so far.

ARTIFICIAL SILK.

AGAIN the announcement is made that artificial silk is a demonstrated success. The *Textile Mercury*, of Manchester, says:—"A company has recently been formed in Bradford under the title of 'The Lehner Artificial Silk Company,' for the purpose of manufacturing artificial silk according to the methods of Dr. F. Lehner. The capital of the company is £170,000. The bankers are the Bradford Old Bank. The vendors are Dr. Lehner, Mr. George Frederick Priestly, and Mr. Thomas Ferneley Wiley. A machine for producing artificial silk has been at work, privately, for some time in Bradford, and already a quantity of goods have been manufactured. For many years attempts have been made in France and Switzerland to produce artificial silk. Some of these experiments have more or less succeeded, but the great difficulty has been to reduce the elaborate laboratory experiments to a practical and commercial success. Dr. Lehner claims to have done this. He has produced a beautiful yarn, which has been woven by practical manufacturers into handkerchiefs, dress goods, braids, and so forth."

NAVAL NOTIFICATION.

COUNT SAIGO, Minister of the Navy, issued today a notification to the effect that torpedoed have been sunk at the entrances of Tokyo Bay and Nagasaki harbour, and any vessel wishing to pass will not be allowed to proceed without the assistance of an official pilot vessel. The notification

further states that every vessel is forbidden to enter or leave the above ports before sunrise and after sun-set. This notification will be enforced on and after the noon of the 22nd inst. An official notification by the U.S. Minister upon the above subject, will be found in our advertising columns.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS IN THE UNITED STATES.

THERE has been quite a little storm in St. Louis over some statements made by Dr. W. S. Chaplin, the Chancellor of Washington University, in reference to the condition of medical schools in that great city. The city might support three or four, but the actual number is ten or eleven, many of them but poorly equipped and doing slight enough work. In an impromptu address delivered before the Harvard Medical Alumni Association at the close of June, Dr. Chaplin remarked that in the West, to which St. Louis still belonged, people (thereby evidently meaning the ordinary world) do not understand what science, culture, and education mean. Consequently schools crop up like mushrooms, with an organisation and teaching faculty quite unworthy of high-class institutions. The medical schools in St. Louis mostly owed their origin to the desire of some specialist to advertise his work, and it paid him in the end to spend time and money on a teaching institute. All lovers of really good and sound education must desire to see the number of these schools decrease. As Washington University includes in its organisation the St. Louis Medical College the strongest of these Medical Colleges, these remarks created quite a storm, and the newspapers have been receiving indignant letters from medical men. One calls upon the Chancellor to resign his position as head of the St. Louis Medical College! Now it is evident on the face of the matter that the Chancellor desires this and perhaps one or two other schools strengthened and developed, instead of being dragged down, weakened, and hampered by a host of petty rivals offering a complete course in medicine in two winters. The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* outdoes its usual blatant vulgarity in discussing the matter. Before receiving an explanation or qualification from Dr. Chaplin, who is now in Europe, it seeks to scorch him in the following notes:—"Dr. Pangloss Chaplin, LL.D. and ASS., of Washington University, has gone abroad to tell people of the difficult task before him as an educator of the wholly uncultured West. What a pity that the people of the West are compelled to pick their college professors from the offal of Yale and Harvard." Such is considered smart writing by the editor of the leading newspaper in the great city of St. Louis! Dr. Chaplin came to St. Louis from Harvard, where he was Dean of the Lawrence School of Science; hence the point of the remark.

MR. FUKUZAWA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR FUND.

MR. FUKUZAWA has contributed ten thousand yen toward the war expenses. He has set forth the motives of this contribution in the columns of his paper, the *Fiji Shimpō*. The article is permeated with sincerity and patriotism, and everybody who reads it must be touched strongly. He sets out by describing at the outset the vast influence which the English people exercise throughout the world, ascribing it to the greatness of their country. Whenever he travelled abroad he was deeply convinced of this point, and he could not but think that Japan, if she aspired to emerge from insignificance to the notice of the world, must work strenuously to deliver herself from her old ways of Oriental conservatism, and must adopt the Occidental principles of civilization and progress. His fervent prayer has been satisfied, and Japan, with unparalleled exertions has achieved wonderful success. She has, however, not only to advance on the path of the Western civilization herself, but also to inspire the same spirit into her neighbour, Korea. In fact she has resolved to take the lead in the grave task of civilizing the Orient. But now China has stepped in and endeavours to obstruct that aim. The present war

is therefore one of vital importance. It is a war between light and darkness, and is vitally connected with the fate of the Orient. Japan must by all means push this war to the extremity, and must struggle to crush her unwieldy and bigoted antagonist so long as there is a man left in the Empire. When a man learns that in this most important war the attainment of success may be furthered by financial help, how can he sit idle? Mr. Fukuzawa therefore decided, after consultation with his family, to offer 10,000 yen toward the war expenses. He is a hater, he says, of that too fashionable project, the raising of subscription funds—he has not only refused to give aid to many such projects but has even advised his friends to refrain from contributing. But the present case is entirely different, and everybody who recognizes the deep meaning that this war imports should be ready to forward it, even at the risk of creating more or less disturbance in the routine of the domestic finance. It might be thought too personal and might thus offend the good taste of the public did the writer enter into the private condition of his family; but he asks his readers to bear with him a little, for it may be of some use to those who are similarly situated as he is. He is an old scholar who has never engaged in trade, has never received any salary, but has obtained a competence solely by the use of his pen. He has provided what he thinks proper for his many children, and has set apart a portion with which he intended to enjoy his declining years with his wife. Moreover, he has reached the age of sixty-one this year, and it was his intention to celebrate his sixty-first birthday in accordance with the old Japanese custom, besides carrying out several other programmes. All these projects have, however, been given up, and by adding together the funds which he had appropriated for these various domestic undertakings and that obtained by reducing his household, he has obtained a sum of 10,000 yen. The pleasures which he had arranged for his old age may seem to be thus lost, but he replies that in place of them he will be enabled to enjoy that boundless pleasure of seeing his country respected throughout the world and he a member of it.

TEA-PLANTING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

It is well known that the floor of the lower Mississippi valley corresponds closely to that of Japan. The climatic conditions are similar, both climates having a sultry summer, with plenty of moisture. Already cotton is a crop largely reared in both countries; and now the Westerners are endeavouring to produce tea also. An enterprising South Carolina agriculturist, living near Charleston, has received the aid of the Agricultural Department in his endeavour to naturalize tea. Seed of the best quality was obtained from China and sown in the year 1889. Dr. Sheyard, of Pinehurst, the gentleman engaged in the enterprise, obtained last year 37 lbs. of excellent tea from an acre so cultivated. This is of course a slim enough return, considered absolutely, but it must be remembered that the plants are young. By the close of the decade he hopes to increase the yield to 640 lbs. per acre. A Detroit firm, to whom the tea was handed for inspection, no particulars being furnished of its origin, reported that it might be graded with the best they had in stock. The consumption of coffee in America, especially in Southern cities, is immense, for it is served with every meal. It remains to be seen whether tea will able in any measure to supplant it, if the industry becomes a local one. The demand for tea, in such a city as St. Louis, is comparatively small, Assam and Ceylon teas find absolutely no market, and the quality supplied is altogether inferior. Tea has to be recommended to the people by a system of prizes and presents, that proclaims it to be still a fancy article.

MR. TAGUCHI ON THE OPERATION OF THE WAR. MR. TAGUCHI, editor of the *Economist*, evidently attaches great importance to an article which appeared in the last issue of his journal, for he takes the unusual course of signing the article with his name. The article discusses

the plan of campaign. Now that the Chinese troops in Korea have been dispersed, the next thing to be done is to invade China itself. In this the Navy should be made to play the chief part, and the programme for it is, according to his opinion, (1) to attack Chefoo; (2) to attack Taku; (3) to cut off the supply of provisions from the Chinese army stationed at Wi-ju at the mouth of Tai-dong-yang river; and (4) to blockade Shanghai. The objects aimed at in taking these steps are to destroy the Chinese Navy and to injure Chinese commerce. The first essential of the present war is to destroy the Chinese Navy and to obtain the unopposed command of the sea. For this purpose Chefoo and Taku should be attacked and the Tai-dong-yang closed. When its Navy has been destroyed China cannot despatch its troops to the Peninsula. Together with the destruction of the Navy the blockade of Shanghai should be carried out promptly. This is to prevent the subjects of neutral Powers from selling contraband of war to China. Several Powers have declared neutrality, and though the subjects of those countries are morally bound to observe it, nobody can foretell what they are likely to do. Hence the Japanese Navy should blockade Shanghai at first and, beside destroying or capturing the enemy's war-vessels or merchant vessels, should subject the trading vessels of neutral Powers to inspection. This will no doubt be extremely vexatious to those vessels, but they are morally bound to submit to the right of search. The shrewd economist's object in thus subjecting foreign vessels to vexatious treatment, is really to make Japanese commerce far more prosperous. Should Shanghai be blockaded and its commerce be interfered with, says he, the prosperity of the Japanese harbours would be increased, just as in former times the constant wars on the Continent of Europe threw the commerce of the world almost entirely into the hands of the English. As neutral vessels would regard it highly inconvenient to be subjected to inspection in that way, a too rigid limit must not be established in regard to contraband of war, nor must the manner of inspection be too strict, for Japan desires to keep on good terms with the neutral Powers. But everything that can safely be done to promote Japanese commerce at the expense of Chinese should be done. In conclusion, Mr. Taguchi disapproves of the opinion prevailing in some quarters that the Japanese land forces should march on Peking. He thinks this disadvantageous in many respects, and maintains therefore that the Chinese Navy must be destroyed first. After that has been accomplished the army should be made to proceed toward Peking, should China persist in her hostility even then.

THE POLICE AND RETIRED SOLDIERS.

THE Metropolitan Police are engaged in a worthy scheme in connexion with the Korean affair. There are among the 3,000 constables in the metropolis quite a considerable number of soldiers placed on the retired list. Many of them who belong to the 1st Reserve have been summoned to their respective corps, and others will shortly follow. When their service is thus required in the Army they, as policemen, are placed on the retired list. That is quite a serious thing to their families, for it means that the breadwinners are deprived of their monthly pay. The Metropolitan Police have therefore suspended their original project of forwarding donations for the comfort of soldiers and seamen, and are now deliberating on the device of giving support to families whose breadwinners have been summoned to military service. This is considered by the *Nichi Nichi* a very commendable project, for the war with China may, unlike that between civilized countries, be prolonged through a considerable period of time. Retired soldiers who are serving as police are not confined to Tokyo alone; the same must be the case all over the country. The undertaking is therefore a large one.

A RETRACTION.

THE *Asahi Shimbun* finds that its charge against Mr. Asano is baseless, and accordingly with-

draws it. It declared, as our readers doubtless remember, that Mr. Asano or his manager had been engaged clandestinely selling coal to the Chinese, and that the fact came to light owing to the wreck of a ship of his laden with coal. But it now turns out that the *Banroku Maru*—so that vessel was called—did not belong to Mr. Asano at all. It was chartered by the Government. So the *Asahi* is responsible for another mare's nest.

THE NAME OF THE WAR.

WHAT to call the present war is a difficulty that must have presented itself to all writers. "The China-Japan War" is clumsy; the Sino-Japanese War is pedantic; "the Japonico-Chinese War" is impossible. Were it permissible to construct a compound out of the dignified language used by his August Majesty the Emperor of China and the slang of the Tokyo streets, we might say "the war of the Pigmies and the Pigtales," which would at least be alliterative.

THE TELEGRAPH IN KOREA.

It was expected that the line of military telegraph in Korea, from Fusan to Seoul, would have been opened for the transmission of messages from the 8th inst. Some delay occurred, however, and necessitated the postponing of the opening for two or three days. The 11th was spoken of as a probable day, but the Koreans through whose district the line passes seem to be prejudiced against anything so new-fangled. They cut the wires in two places, and the expectation on the 13th inst. was that the line could not be in working order before the 16th or 17th.

LETTERS FROM JAPAN.

RECENTLY, in answer to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. A. Morley said:—It is the fact that letters from Shanghai superscribed for transmission *via* Vancouver and New York are sometimes received several days earlier than similarly superscribed letters from Japan. Representations were made some time ago to the Japanese Post Office on the subject, but that administration was not willing to undertake to separate the superscribed letters from the correspondence sent by the ordinary route, *via* Vancouver and Montreal.

FLOODS IN TOCHIGI PREFECTURE.

THE recent heavy rains have caused disastrous floods in Tochigi Prefecture. The line of railway to the north of Kuribashi is under water, to a depth of some 3 feet, and passengers have to walk along a wooden causeway for a distance of about 500 yards. We read in the vernacular press that 5,000 houses were submerged; 18 bridges destroyed, one life lost, 1,192 houses partially flooded, and 2,977 *cho* (7,442 acres) of arable land devastated.

THE KAMAKURA CATASTROPHE.

THE bodies of the unfortunate young people who lost their lives at Kamakura on Tuesday have been recovered. The case of Mr. Asao is rendered still more melancholy by the fact that he had but recently returned from completing his education in England, and his future was regarded as full of promise. The greatest sympathy is felt in Tokyo with the bereaved parents.

MILITARY LOANS.

THURSDAY'S *Official Gazette* contains the Rules for Military Loans. According to the new regulations the amount of the loans must not exceed yen 50,000,000, for which interest is to be paid at a rate under 6 per cent. per annum, and the loans are to be repaid in fifty years, commencing five years after the year of issue.

MORE SHIPS FOR JAPAN.

THE Japanese Government has purchased six steamships which belonged to the English line running between Liverpool and China. The steamers are being equipped for service in the event of war.

THE "KOWSHING."

THE Naval Court of Inquiry into the loss of the *Kowshing* is expected to be held in Shanghai. Capt. Galsworthy and Mr. Tamplin have reached that port, as well as a scaman and a quartermaster.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

It is stated in the *Asahi* and several other papers that the Japanese Government have decided to return the arms seized from the Koreans when the latter opened fire against the Japanese troops on the 23rd ult., as they were proceeding toward the Palace escorting Mr. Otori. It is believed that this course will be taken by the Government owing to the fact that the Korean soldiers who fired against the Japanese must have been instigated by the Ming faction, and also because these soldiers have been friendly rather than otherwise toward the Japanese since that incident and because the Korean Government has expressed regret for the occurrence.

The Hydrographical Bureau of the Navy has given notification as follows:—Torpedoes have been laid in the following sections of Tokyo Bay: Within the line that starts from the extremity of Hashirimizu to the Honmoku buoy established in front of the extremity of Honmoku, in other words the western side of the Bay situated to the south of the line that extends from Koshibasaki to Hitomiyama, Kisarazu. Ships that pass in or out Tokyo Bay through the interspaces that lie between Kannonasaki and Futsusaki should hereafter sail that portion of the sea between the buoy stationed midway between the two capes and Futsusaki, taking the eastern route from the place where the torpedoes are laid, at a suitable distance from it. The limit of the torpedoed spaces shall be indicated by establishing two buoys along the line that stretches from the extremity of Hashirimizu to the Honmoku buoy, and also by constructing a red light beacon at the extremity of Hashirimizu. Further notice shall be given when the buoys and the beacon are in place.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that a military telegraph constructed between the watch tower at Noda-saki, Hizen, and the Nagasaki Post and Telegraph Office and between the watch-tower at Shijiki-saki, Hizen, and the Hirado Post and Telegraph Office were opened on the 3rd instant, another between the watch-tower at Oki and the Sonoura Office of the same island province was opened on the 4th, while those between the watch-tower at Fura, Awa, and Tateyama Office, and between the Nagatsuro watch-tower in Izu, and the Shimada Office were opened on the 7th instant.

The *Asahi* says that the flags, arms, and so forth of the captured vessel *Tsao-kiang* have been conveyed to Tokyo and are now in the Naval Office, having been inspected by H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa, at the Central Staff Office. They will be transferred in a day or two to the military museum at the Shokon-sha, to be shown to the public at large.

In a recent issue we suggested it as probable that the vanguards of the Japanese and Chinese armies that were presumed to be proceeding toward Phŏng-yang, Phŏng-an-do, would come into collision. This has not happened, however, for the latest telegram from Korea says that the Japanese vanguard has anticipated the Chinese in the occupation of that position. It seems that the Chinese vanguard is still somewhere near Sŏn-chhŏn, the main body being stationed at Wi-ju and its vicinity.

The *Kokumin* states that five British men-of-war are lying at anchor at Otaru, watching the movements of the Russian fleet on the other side of the sea. Some other British ships have gone to the China Sea to keep watch on the movements of the French Squadron in the neighbourhood of the strait, and any ambitious attempt which France may conceive against Siam. A rumour, therefore, that the 17 vessels of the British Squadron in China and Japan had assembled at Chemulpho must have been erroneous.

The *Hochi* has learnt from a trustworthy quarter that the United States of America has resolved to despatch the *Monterey*, the *Olympia*, the *Philadelphia*, and the *Boston* to the East, to protect her interests during the Japan-China war. They are said to have already started for their destination.

The fate of the sailing vessel *Tenkyo Maru* appears to be still uncertain. The arrival of the

Captain and five of the crew at Shanghai on the 8th instant is beyond any doubt, but it is not clear what has become of the ship and her cargo, whether they are still detained or are set free. According to a telegram said to have reached the Foreign Office on the evening of the 8th instant from Mr. Okoshi, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, the Captain and five of the crew of the sailing vessel after having been set free are said to have arrived in Shanghai in company with the suite of the acting Minister, Mr. Komura. From this information it appears likely that the Chinese Government has seized the vessel with the cargo, and has set the crew at liberty.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Fusan correspondent writes that the rise of the market in Fusan is extraordinary. The best hulled rice is sold with reluctance even at 12.50 yen per *hoku*, and vegetables, fish, and almost every other article of daily use are sold at double the usual rate. The exchange rate of Korean coin is even more striking in its rise. On the 4th instant it was 190 per cent., while on the next day it even went up to 220 per cent. Seeing this, the acting Japanese Consul gave warning to the Japanese exchange brokers, to confine the price to the level of 220 per cent. The brokers were displeased at the intervention of the Consul, for they held that as the price rose as much as 430 per cent. during the trouble of 1884, it would not be fair to limit the appreciation to 220 only. However, in consequence of the remonstrances of the Consul, they finally agreed not to raise the price above 330.

General Oshima has reported, says the News Agency, that the guns taken from the Chinese at the battle of Sŏng-hwan were eight instead of four as previously supposed. He has also reported that of those who were wounded in that battle five have died.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Fusan correspondent wired the following news to Tokyo, under date of 8.40 p.m. of the 10th instant. Fifteen hundred Chinese troops are said to have really reached Kai-phŏng from Phŏng-yang, and from one thousand five hundred to five thousand more are to follow. Kai-phŏng is a town in Phŏng-an-do, and is distant only about 17 *ri* north of Sŏul. The *Nichi Nichi* presumes that a decisive battle may have already taken place on the banks of the Im-jin-gang. This news is contradictory to that given above that the Chinese troops have not been seen at Phŏng-yang and that the Japanese have occupied the place. We are, however, inclined to place credence in this latter report, for the same piece of intelligence is given in yesterday's issue of the *Yiji*, though the *Yiji's* correspondent, also telegraphing from Fusan, puts the vanguard at 1,000, and the main body to follow them at 4,000 men.

The following telegram from Shanghai, under date of 8.10 p.m. of the 10th instant, is published by the *Nichi Nichi*. When Mr. Arakawa of the Japanese Consulate, Tientsin, was about to leave Taku for Shanghai on board a British steamer with the officials of the Consulate and about twenty Japanese women, Chinese soldiers, taking advantage of the temporary absence of the Japanese gentlemen, rushed into the place where the women were, and led them away by force, together with the baggage of the party. Several of the ladies received wounds. That night they were confined in the Chinese barracks and only set free on the next day; the baggage and other valuables were not returned. A rumour is current that the Japanese Government has made a strong representation on the subject to the Chinese Government through the medium of the American Minister. Even in the vicinity of this city (Shanghai) outrages on the part of the Chinese against the Japanese are not infrequent. On receipt of the foregoing telegram, the *Nichi Nichi* sent a member of the staff to the Foreign Office to inquire into the authenticity of the news. This gentleman was informed that similar intelligence had been received by the Authorities, who at once transmitted a message to the American Minister asking him to make an urgent representation to Li Hung-chang. The Minister acted promptly in the matter, for the Foreign Office is said to have received a message from

the Minister that the Viceroy has signified his great regret for what the Chinese soldiers had done, has offered repeated apologies, and has, moreover, promised him to restore the seized articles to the owners and to inflict severe punishment on the soldiers who were guilty of such misconduct. The *Nichi Nichi* observes that the Japanese must be prepared to encounter such outrageous treatment from the hands of barbarian Chinese, but that they should be patient with them, should endeavour, with magnanimously enlightened hearts, to lead them out of the darkness of ignorance and bigotry.

The following is taken from a letter sent from the Branch office at Shanghai of Mr. Kishida Ginko, under the date of the 4th instant. In Shanghai four or five Japanese are daily assaulted by the Chinese, and those who have been wounded in these attacks are not few. The other day a boy employed by a certain Japanese firm was captured with four others of the Branch Office of the Japan-Chinese Bank. They were violently handled by several hundred Chinese and fainted more than once. China appears to have adopted her accustomed tactics in carrying on war with a foreign Power, that is, to weary her antagonists by protracting war. The export of sheep, eggs, rice, and other edibles from Shanghai has been forbidden, as well as hemp and cotton; and it is believed that the import of commodities from Japan will also be forbidden. The hostile aspect of the Chinese at large in connection with the present affair is unexpectedly strong, the general excitement is far greater than which prevailed here during the war with France.

The ships of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company have ceased to carry on the coasting trade and have shut themselves up in various harbours. The consequence is disastrous to the commerce of Shanghai, where the market is in a deplorable state. The price of rice has risen by leaps and bounds, and the common people are suffering dreadfully. The want of steamers is sorely felt by the Japanese residents in Shanghai who are desirous to return home. The chartered ship which the Yusen Kaisha has put on the service between Shanghai and Nagasaki is an old ship, so slow that it takes four whole days to sail between the two places, while the fares charged by the foreign steamers are too high for most of the Japanese. Moreover, the latter sail directly to Kobe or Yokohama and the residents, the majority of whom have come from Nagasaki, are in great perplexity. About one hundred Japanese have already returned, and some three or four hundred still wish to leave. The military telegraph constructed between Sŏul and Fusan will be completed, it is confidently expected, on the 12th instant.

The *Kokumin* says it received yesterday a telegram announcing that a second naval engagement has taken place. Our contemporary believes that the fight occurred in the neighbourhood of Wei-hai-wai, either on the 11th or 12th inst.

Led by the statement in Monday's issue of the *Kokumin* nearly all the Metropolitan papers echo the news that a second naval engagement took place on the 10th instant near Wei-hai-wei, resulting in another signal victory for the Japanese navy. The *Nichi Nichi* even gives news, though merely as a rumour, that in that battle seven Chinese vessels were sunk. The *Chu-o* is more confident, for it says that it has received an important express from Shanghai under date 9.20 p.m. of the 12th instant. It is highly incensed therefore to find itself prevented from inserting the news, the press censors having forbidden its publication on the ground that no official report of the alleged affair has yet been received by the Authorities. After writing the above, the *Chu-o* issued an extra, from which we take the following:—

The subjoined express has been received by the authorities at 8.50 a.m. of the 14th inst from Saseho, under date 3.50 a.m. of the same day.

The Japanese fleet and a number of torpedo boats reached the neighbourhood of Wei-hai-wei at midnight on the 9th instant, and instantly the torpedo boats prepared for the attack.

Next morning shots were exchanged between the fleet and the forts. In the bay a few war-vessels of no large size were seen, the more formidable ones having left. Under the circumstances it was thought unadvisable to keep up the attack on the forts. The fleet safely arrived at Chemulpho at 8 a.m. on the 11th instant.

The express received by the *Chu-o* from Shanghai was to the effect that seven Chinese war-vessels had been sunk. This appears to be a gross exaggeration of the above incident.

The news that the Chinese troops have advanced as far as Kai-pyŏng is now regarded with suspicion by the native papers. The *Nichi Nichi* took the trouble to ask the Authorities as to the truth of the report, and was informed that the latter had received intelligence to the same effect. Judging, however, from the fact that no news has since been received of an encounter between the two armies, which must have taken place had the Chinese really proceeded so far (since Kai-pyŏng is separated from Sŏul by less than 20 *ri*), it is supposed by the *Nichi Nichi* that the previous telegram may have been erroneous.

The passing of the Chinese fugitives, from the battle of Sŏng-hwan, toward the Phŏng-yang district, through Chhŏng-ju and Chhŏn-ju, may have been mistaken for the arrival of fresh Chinese troops from Wi-ju.

The casualties on the Japanese side at the battle of Sŏng-hwan are said to be as follows:—Major Matsumoto, rifle wound in the leg; Capt. Matsuzaki, killed on the field; Lieutenant Tokiyama, drowned during the attack; Lieutenant Yamaguchi, rifle wound in the leg; Lieutenant Morita, slight rifle wound in the head; Ensign Yamada, rifle wound in the leg; 32 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, killed by gunshot or drowned during the battle; 50 others wounded. Of the wounded 5 have since died in hospital. Major Furushi is also dead, but his death occurred a day or two before the battle, and in a strange manner, according to the Sŏul correspondent of the *Chu-o*. His battalion failing to observe strictly some directions of the Commander-in-Chief, he was reprimanded by the latter. Deeming this a great disgrace, he committed *seppuku*.

The war correspondents of the metropolitan papers join in ridiculing the Chinese troops for their ignorance in the use of repeating rifles. It is said that when the company led by the late lamented Captain Matsuzaki crossed the An-sŏng river during the battle of Sŏng-hwan, and were advancing toward the enemy's entrenchments, an ambuscade suddenly rose at a short distance off and began to fire at them with repeating-rifles. The troops were then made to lie down. The Chinese thoughtlessly emptied their magazines, and when the firing had slackened the Japanese stood up, charged, and put them to flight.

According to the latest Sŏul correspondence of the *Yiji Shimpō*, the Koreans in Phŏng-yang district appear to be unfriendly to the Japanese. The other day a mob of some 300 Koreans made an onslaught on Japanese there, wounding two men named Saiki and Imai, and Lieutenant Machiguchi (of the scouting party) had his pistol and other things taken by force. The Japanese were obliged to retreat some 4 *ri* nearer to Sŏul. The *Yiji's* Shimonoseki correspondent telegraphs that in consequence of some danger being apprehended in the Korean sea between Chemulpho and Fusan, the Japanese steamers suspended navigation two or three days ago. In general, quietness prevails both on land and sea.

An account of the triumphal return to Sŏul on the morning of the 5th inst. of the Japanese army that fought at the battle of Sŏng-hwan, has been received by the *Nichi Nichi* from its Sŏul correspondent. A triumphal arch of evergreens was erected by the Japanese Legation on the high way that leads to Sŏul, at a place distant from it about one Japanese mile. There a small river runs and the arch was constructed on the bank of the river nearest to Sŏul. Early in the morning, Mr. Otori, followed by the Legation officials, proceeded in a palanquin and

took his stand on the western side of the road, just beyond the arch. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Li Inyo (Japanese pronunciation), special deputy of the Korean King, and Mr. Tei Keigen, as representative of the Ministers of State, arrived at the place, and awaited the return of the triumphant army. At about six o'clock a loud din of trumpets and drums was heard, and a few minutes later Korean coolies striking Chinese martial instruments captured in the battle advanced, bearing several white flags on which ideographs signifying, "Prizes obtained at the battle of Sŏng-hwan" were written. Then followed another band of coolies bearing the captured red and white Chinese standards. There were twenty-seven standards in all, great and small. On two of them was inscribed the name of the Commander-in-chief, and on three others that of the Vice-Commander. Eight pieces of cannon followed, each drawn by two oxen. Battalion after battalion next arrived in regular array and halted on the other side of the river. General Oshima, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, with his staff, crossed the bridge and dismounted in front of the arch. Mr. Otori received him and his suite and congratulated them in a short dignified speech on the successes attained by them. The General returned thanks, and then the King's Deputy and the Representative of the Korean Ministers of State addressed him in suitable words, to which the General replied. Cheers for the Emperor of Japan and for the King of Korea were lustily given, and the ceremony ended. The army then began to move forward and reached Sŏul at 9 o'clock a.m.

Mr. Takahira, lately *Chargé d'Affaire* in Belgium and promoted a few days ago to be Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary at Rome, has sent a telegram to the Foreign Office stating that Denmark has declared neutrality in connexion with the Japan-China war.

The latest news about the Queen of Korea is given in the *Nichi Nichi*. It says that when the first meeting of the King and the Tai Wŏn-kun at the Palace was over, and the latter retired to a room specially assigned to him, the Queen came in and with tears in her eyes piteously apologised to him for her past conduct, and swore to him that she would never interfere in the future in the administration of the country. The Tai Wŏn-kun was moved, and simply confined himself to a mild reproach, and gave cordial advice as to the course to be observed by her hereafter. Thus the Queen is saved from the degradation, which according to Korean precedent, seemed likely to be her lot.

Among the subjects discussed by the seventeen Commissioners of Reform we find, besides those already given, appointment to official position according to ability regardless of rank, the abolition of the criminal system of extending punishment to others in the family beside the real offender, the permission given to widows to remarry, the restriction of marriage at an early age, and so forth. It is said that some of them have already been fully discussed and have obtained the sanction of the king. The *Kokumin's* Sŏul correspondent writes under the date of the 1st instant, that the Korean Government has decided to despatch an ambassador to Japan to return thanks for the cordial friendship manifested to Korea by Japan.

To-day's *Official Gazette* says that the Italian Minister in Tokyo has communicated to the Japanese Government that Italy had announced its intention of maintaining neutrality during the war between Japan and China. A similar communication has been made by the Minister Resident of Sweden and Norway in the capital to the Japanese Government.

The *Nichi Nichi* has received the following telegram from Fusan under date of the afternoon of the 13th instant:—"The military telegraph between Sŏul and Fusan was completed and about to be opened for the transmission of messages, when, on the afternoon of the 12th instant, the wires, throughout a distance of about 2 *ri* between Tai-ku and Saug-ju, were cut by the Koreans. It is believed that the

transmission of messages will be delayed one or two days on that account.

The *Fomiori* says, though on what authority we are not told, that Ming Yan Shun, chief of the Ming cabal, who was lately sentenced to banishment to a distant island, has secretly fled to Port Hamilton and intends to make his escape thence to some other place.

The *Mainichi* gives a rumour that a skirmish has taken place between the Chinese and Japanese troops at Kai-pyŏng and the *Hochi* thinks that in two or three days another piece of happy news, namely, the intelligence of a second victory in the neighbourhood of Phŏng-yang, will arrive.

It is stated by the *Hochi* that service by the overland telegraph is interrupted in consequence of the Chinese experts employed in the various offices having fled.

The vernacular papers observe that the object of the Japanese fleet in boldly proceeding to Wei-hai-wei was to decoy out the Chinese war-vessels that were supposed to be lying there and to cripple or destroy them. It was therefore quite a proper movement on the part of the Japanese fleet to leave the place when they saw no vessel of importance and when none of those in the harbour ventured to encounter them.

From a mutilated paragraph given in the *Hochi*, the Japanese fleet appears to be lying in the bay at the extremity of Hwan-hai-do, which it is separate from Wei-hai-wei by a distance of only 10 hours' steaming. About the place, where the Chinese fleet is sheltered two opinions prevail in the vernacular press: one, that it is in Lŏ-shun Kén; another that it is in Shanhai-kwan, a port lying at the western entrance of the Gulf of Lian-tung.

The bombardment of Wei-hai-wei is expected by the vernacular press to be followed by serious results to Northern China, whose commerce will be greatly crippled and the food supply threatened with suspension.

The *Hochi* says that the Ambassador to come here from Korea, to return thanks for the friendship shown by Japan, will be the grandson of the Tai Wŏn-kun. The Vice-Ambassador will either be Mr. Kin-ka-chin, who lately represented Korea in Tokyo, or Mr. Yu-kichi-yei.

The *Yiji Shimpō* has the following express from Osaka, under date of noon on the 14th instant:—

The injunction contained in the Chinese Declaration of War that "Wo-jen" ships coming into Chinese ports should be utterly destroyed, seems to have been literally carried out, in direct contradiction of the predictions of the *Kokumin* that China had intimated to Japan her intention of allowing the merchant marine of the two empires to carry on trade unmolested. The seizure of the Japanese ship *Tenkyo Maru* at Taku settles the question.

The *Yiji's* Shimonoseki correspondent has sent the following, under date of 7.59 p.m. on the 14th instant:—Yesterday the Authorities requisitioned 3,500 tons of first rate coal from the two collieries of Tagawa and Kanada, and the Karatsu colliery was similarly ordered to supply 1,500 tons of the same material. Some say that the quantity to be supplied by the latter is 10,000 tons. There are at present in Moji about 30,000 tons of coal, in lump and dust.

The Department of Communications yesterday instructed its officials at the Japanese Post Office in Shanghai to return home, and the Office will be closed till further notice.

The *Nichi Nichi* has received the following telegram from its Fusan Correspondent:—Fusan, 10.35 a.m. 15th instant; the telegraph between Sŏul and Fusan has been opened for transmission of messages.

The meaning of the above telegram is that the repair of the military telegraph had been completed, but that the line was again rendered useless by fresh damage done by the Koreans, as another telegram despatched from Fusan on the afternoon of the same day shows. The latter message runs thus:—"The military telegraph that was opened for the transmission of messages this morning has been damaged once more by the Koreans in the portion of the line passing between Nak-dong and Yu-gok.

The military telegraph constructed at great

pains by the Japanese Government being of no service in consequence of the mischievous acts of the Koreans, the Authorities, says the *Nichi Nichi*, are contemplating some decisive measures for its preservation.

The Metropolitan papers say that the Government has decided to lay an additional telegraphic line between Tokyo and Nagasaki, and Tokyo and Shimonoseki, and that the work of construction has already been started. The Nagasaki and Sasebo line will also be supplemented in the same way.

The *Shogyo Shimpō's* Shanghai correspondent has transmitted the following message, under date 8.24 a.m. of the 15th instant:—"The Kai-ping Colliery Office has chartered two Norwegian steamers, tonnages 691 and 885, and one Belgian steamer of 822 tons, on condition of monthly renewing the charter."

A telegram sent from Tientsin to a certain quarter in Tokyo, says the vernacular press, on the evening of the 14th instant, is to the effect that the four Chinese war-vessels and torpedo boats hitherto lying in Taku have started toward Shan-hai-kwan.

The *Hochi* says that China appears to be principally employed in the defence of the Gulf of Lian-tung, leaving the defence of the mouth of the Gulf of Pechili comparatively neglected. It is not because the mouth of the Gulf of Pechili is thought sufficiently strong that China thus neglects its defence, but because she thinks a naval engagement in the open sea risky, and also because she regards the connection between her territory and Korea as of paramount importance. It is therefore supposed by the *Hochi* that the troops which China appeared to send to Korea before the battle of Sōng-kwan were fought and before A-San was taken, were really dispatched for the strengthening of Lian-tung, and were distributed to Newchang, Port Arthur, Fāng-hwang-ch'ang, and Chiu-ben-ch'ang. The troops stationed at Wi-ju are therefore believed not to exceed 7,000. Whether those troops have advanced to Phyoŋ-yang or not is yet uncertain, some papers stating that they hesitated to advance on learning the news of the disaster at A-San, while others say that a part has advanced. In this context the *Fiji's* Fusan correspondent has sent a message, under date 2.45 p.m. of the 15th instant:—"The Chinese troops are said to be in scattered groups in the neighbourhood of Phyoŋ-yang, though their number is not known; they are moreover said to be preserving connection with the ships in Tai-dong-gang."

Some days ago we were told by the vernacular papers that the Japanese advance guard had occupied Phyoŋ-yang. Hence, if the Chinese troops have advanced so far, the collision between the two may take place at any time.

The latest news about the Chinese troops routed at Sōng-liwan is that received from Fusan, under date of the 13th instant. It says that the troops fled along a bye-way near Kim-sōng in Sang-wōn-do about the 10th instant.

It is said that the total number of Japanese soldiers sent back from Korea up to the 15th instant on account of illness, is 282, of whom only 143 are now in Hiroshima Military Hospital, the rest having been either restored to health or sent home. The *Shogyo* and other journals state that of the total number of Chinese formerly living in Yokohama, about 1,800 have gone home, and about 1,700 still remain. At a meeting held by them a day or two ago, in their Central Club, they are said to have resolved to stay behind and to apply for registration. The registration office of the Kanagawa Kencho, which had very little work to do previously, has therefore become suddenly busy.

The majority of the Chinese that have left for home are said to be young men of no means. The cause of their departure is ascribed by the vernacular papers to their having received news that the Peking Government is desirous of utilizing their services as volunteers at a higher salary than is usually given. The knowledge they are supposed to have of Japan is believed to be the motive of this high wage.

DEATH OF HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS PRINCE TERUHIITO.

We regret to have to announce the death of His Imperial Highness Prince Teruhito. The little Prince began to be indisposed about the 20th of June, and on the 26th of that month he was sent to Miyanosita for change of air. After a time he seemed to improve, and strong hopes of his speedy recovery were entertained, but after the storm on the 10th instant his malady grew rapidly graver, and the physicians' reports became so disquieting that the Emperor issued orders for the Prince's immediate return to the capital. Setting out from Miyanosita at 9 p.m. on the 16th instant, His Imperial Highness reached the Azabu Palace at 12.25 a.m. on the 17th, and expired the same morning at 3 o'clock. The Prince was born on November 30th last year. He was the Emperor's fifth son. Of his four brothers only one survives, Prince Yoshihito, the Heir Apparent.

KOREAN REFORMS.

Telegraphic intelligence from Sōul says that the Reforms Committee have elaborated the following principal points of improvement as calling for immediate introduction:—

- 1.—The substitution of modern for ancient style (almanack) in documents, public or private.
- 2.—The despatch of Ministers Plenipotentiary to the various Treaty States after Korea's treaty with China has been revised.
- 3.—Abandonment of the system of making lineage a prime qualification for office, and substitution of a system under which men of merit shall be selected without reference to their birth.
- 4.—Introduction of a system of etiquette based on official rank and not on the distinctions of military and civil.
- 5.—Confining of criminal punishment to the actual perpetrators of a crime, and not implicating relatives.
- 6.—Limiting the right of adopting an heir to cases where there is no child by either wife or concubine. N.B.—This reform is not to have retrospective effect.
- 7.—Abolition of early marriages, and enactment of a law making the minimum marriageable age for a man twenty, and that for a female sixteen.
- 8.—All marriages whether of maids or widows, to be left to the free volition of the parties concerned.
- 9.—Abolition of service for a fixed period, whether in a public or private capacity, and abolition of all sales of human beings.
- 10.—Permission to address the Reform Committee on all subjects of national interest, whatever be the rank of the person tendering the advice.
- 11.—Appointment or reduction of all officials to be made dependent on the real needs of the State.
- 12.—Adoption of a fashion of official and non-official dress for persons in Civil Service.
- 13.—Regulation of the question of resuming duty after a period of mourning.
- 14.—Abolition of the law forbidding the entry of priests and nuns into the capital.
- 15.—Definite determination of the numbers and salaries of all officials.
- 16.—Registration in official ledgers of all public expenditures, as well as of all lands officially held, and of all taxes.
- 17.—The Japanese Government having taken exceptional steps to secure our country's (Korea's) independence, an ambassador shall be at once sent to Japan with instructions to express Korea's thanks.
- 18.—The Japanese troops being stationed at various places to protect the country against the Chinese troops, their presence must be considered to have no other object whatever. Korean subjects are exhorted to understand this, and feel perfectly re-assured.

There are other provisions of a minor character, but we need not add them to the list. The Japanese newspapers appear to think that the work of reform is likely to be even more thorough than was indicated by the programme that the Japanese Government submitted.

Of course it will be understood that the Committee have not finished their labours. Other matters remain to be considered by it.

THE CAPTURE OF THE "TENKYO MARU."

It appears that the Japanese sailing ship *Tenkyo Maru*, which has been seized at Taku by order of the Chinese Government, sailed from Hokkaido on the 21st of June with a cargo for Tientsin. Hence her departure took place long before any prospect of war between China and Japan had made itself apparent; even before the Togaku rebellion had begun to attract serious attention. It also goes without saying that she was not engaged in any operation of a belligerent character, directly or indirectly. Under these circumstances international usage forbids her capture by the Chinese. The *Fiji Shimpō* writes very strongly on the subject. It quotes an Order in Council issued by the British Government during the Crimean war, in which the privilege of entering British ports, discharging their cargoes and clearing without molestation, was guaranteed to all Russian-owned vessels that commenced their voyage prior to the declaration of war, as well as the privilege of safely completing the outward and homeward trips. It notes that France also adopted a similar course at the same time with regard to Russian ships, and that during the Franco-German and the Turco-Russian wars, corresponding immunity was granted to the trading vessels of the belligerents under corresponding circumstances. Hence China is unquestionably violating the usages of civilized nations when she seizes and confiscates the *Tenkyo Maru*. But then, says the *Fiji*, China has never shown much respect for international law. No more she has, and we cannot expect her to turn over a new leaf on the present occasion. If the *Tenkyo Maru* represents the sum total of the Middle Kingdom's *spolia opima* in the sequel of the present trouble, Japan may congratulate herself.

THE WHITE FLAG.

"All went well," says Captain Galsworthy in his report, until the morning of the 25th, when off Shupael Island we passed a man-of-war flying the Japanese naval ensign with a white flag above it. This vessel proved to be the Chinese war-ship *Chi-yuen*. Mr. von Hanneken, in his deposition, tells the same story about the flags, though he, not unnaturally, mistook the ship that was flying them for a Japanese man-of-war. Now the Emperor of Japan, in his Declaration of War, says that hostilities were opened by the Chinese ships firing upon the ships of Japan; and the Emperor of China, in his Declaration, alleges that the Japanese began the fighting. For the purpose of determining between these statements, the testimony noted above with reference to the flags is of value. What was the *Chi-yuen* doing with the Japanese ensign flying under a white flag? The Japanese story is that the Chinese ships flew these flags treacherously, and that when the Japanese vessels, suspecting no ruse, drew to within a distance of 300 metres, the Chinese suddenly opened fire with torpedoes and big guns. If that tale be untrue, how are we to account for the Japanese ensign and the white flag seen by European witnesses to be still flying from the mast-head of the *Chi-yuen* as she effected her escape? There cannot, we presume, be the slightest doubt that the *Chi-yuen* was actually flying such colours. Why was she doing so? It is inconceivable that she should have hoisted them during the fight, except as a token of surrender, and there is no hint that she surrendered. Apparently we are justified in concluding that the Japanese account is correct; that the Chinese vessels did resort to a treacherous ruse for the purpose of inveigling the Japanese to such close quarters that a discharge of torpedoes and broad-side guns would be at once fatal; and that, therefore, the responsibility of having actually commenced hostilities rests with the Chinese.

H.R.H. Prince Komatsu had an audience with the Prince of Wales on 30th June, and is on the point of leaving this country on his return to Japan. He has become an hon. member of the Japan Society.

MR. VON HANNEKEN.

Mr. von Hanneken, a German subject, who was on board the *Kowshing* at the time of her sinking by the *Naniwa Kan*, has sworn a deposition before the British Vice-Consul in Chemulpho, and the document appears in the *North China Daily News*. There is not much to be said about Mr. von Hanneken's statements. They make it evident that he was with the Chinese troops in some official capacity, and they also show that to the last he tried to contrive the ship's escape. Indeed, he explains how it had been suggested that the *Kowshing* might pretend to obey the *Naniwa's* orders, and then run into the island. That, of course, would have entailed the transport's destruction. However, the most interesting point about the deposition is that he makes two distinct statements in consecutive sentences. We quote the paragraph:

"During this the firing continued, which was bravely answered with rifles by the poor wretches, who knew they had no chance in trying to swim. I saw a Japanese boat lowered, heavily armed with men. I thought they were coming to the rescue of the remaining men, but I was sadly mistaken—they fired into the men on board the sinking ship. I do not know what their purpose was in doing so. The fact is that the swimming men were fired at from the Japanese man-of-war and from the sinking ship, the men on board the latter one probably having the savage idea that if they had to die their brothers should not live either.

The italics here are our own. We employ them to emphasize the statements in question. Mr. von Hanneken swam first in the direction of the *Naniwa Kan* and afterwards headed for land. We know that he was swimming thus, because Capt. Galsworthy and the Chief Officer agree in alleging that they saw him in the water a good way ahead of them. Now the Captain and the Chief Officer declare that, from the position of the *Naniwa*, she could not have fired at them, and if that be true in their case, it must have been even more emphatically true in the case of Mr. Von Hanneken. Whom are we to believe? Mr. Von Hanneken says, in one breath, that the men in the sinking ship were fired at by the *Naniwa's* boat, and, in the next, that the men in the water were fired at by the *Naniwa* herself. He speaks as though the only object of the *Naniwa's* boat was to do this apparently cruel deed, but we know, as a matter of fact, that the boat went to the rescue of the Europeans. Mr. Von Hanneken never discovered that. He swam right away to the island. How much of his testimony is worthy of credence? Of course we do not suggest that he spoke in bad faith. But we doubt whether his observation of the events occurring around him was quite accurate. One thing is plain: if the rescuing boat observed that the soldiers in the *Kowshing* were firing at the Europeans in the water—as all witnesses, Mr. von Hanneken himself included agree that they were firing—the boat's crew were of course bound to try and silence that fire. Unless they could silence it, they risked their own lives in the attempt to save the swimming Europeans, and they left the latter exposed to deadly peril. It is therefore palpably unjust to find fault with the *Naniwa's* boat for firing at the men in the sinking ship who were firing at the men that the boat was sent to save. Had Mr. von Hanneken known that the boat was engaged on an errand of rescue, he could not have preferred this accusation against her. But he did not know, and it seems that his ignorance was not limited to that one particular.

All things considered, we are strongly of the opinion that the Japanese Admiralty should order a naval court of inquiry to investigate the conduct of the Captain of the *Naniwa*. Nothing less will satisfy the mind of the public. There is a pretty general feeling that the sinking of the *Kowshing* was a needless act, and there is a unanimous feeling that if the *Naniwa* deemed it necessary to resort to such an extreme measure, she ought to have taken every possible means of saving the survivors when the ship went down. Had an American, French, German, Italian, or British ship acted as the *Naniwa* acted, her commanding officer would

certainly be tried by Court-martial, unless his report fully satisfied his superiors that no blame could attach to his conduct. If the report of the Captain of the *Naniwa* fully exonerates him, the sooner it is published the better. If it does not fully exonerate him, then a Court of Inquiry should be convened as speedily as possible. Japan's reputation is destined to suffer terribly on account of this incident if she identifies herself with the proceedings of the *Naniwa Kan* in the absence of a strict investigation or a thoroughly satisfactory official report. We can not too strongly urge this matter on the attention of the Government.

POLITICAL UNION.

The *Fiji Shimpoo* has a strong article urging the importance of complete national union at the present crisis of the empire's history. In point of fact the people are thoroughly united in supporting the Government's war policy. All classes are agreed that the Korean question called for immediate solution, and that Japan was bound to approach the task with such vigour and resolution as would ensure a measure of success. In the presence of war with a Power of China's magnitude, the political differences that agitated the nation have been temporarily thrust out of the arena, and the whole country is swayed by one purpose. But the *Fiji* does not think this sufficient. It wants something more. It wants to have the leaders of the Opposition brought into the councils of the State, so that there shall be no manner of doubt as to the unanimity of the nation. Count Okuma, Count Itagaki, Count Matsukata, Viscount Shinagawa, and so forth, are directly mentioned by our contemporary in this context. It urges that they ought all to be included in the Cabinet. As to the evident objection that there are no portfolios vacant, the *Fiji* pooh-poohs it. Let nominal offices be created, it says. Technicalities of that sort should possess no weight where there is question of showing a united national front, and of assuring the people that the destinies of the State, at a supreme moment of its history, are directed, not by any one political party, but by all the talent available. The *Fiji's* article is long, but its gist may be sufficiently understood from what we have written. Evidently the problem is one that does not properly invite any emphatic comment from without. We can see many arguments against the Tokyo journal's suggestion. But we can also see many arguments in its favour. One thing is tolerably certain, namely, that if any statesmen in Japan are capable of appreciating the needs of the situation, Count Ito and his present colleagues are the men. Another thing is very doubtful, namely, the possibility of inducing Count Okuma, Count Itagaki, and so forth, to enter the Cabinet temporarily by an opportunist back-door specially constructed for their ingress. Still, the moral effect of their consent, could it be secured, would be most excellent.

CHINESE NEWS.

The foreign press in China is virtually dependent upon Japan for information about the progress of the war. In Peking the stories circulated by the Chinese are uniformly favourable to themselves. They claim to have beaten the Japanese at Yashan (A-San), and on the 3rd instant asserted that their troops, under General Yeh, were marching upon Seoul. The Peking correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* makes this comment:—

We are now fairly launched on a war the end of which and the results of which no one can foresee. Japan, as representing Western civilization, will have the sympathy, perhaps, might we not say doubtless, of most foreigners, in the Far East at any rate. Her action in Korea, however difficult perhaps to justify on some grounds, is pretty much on all fours, from their standpoint, with the British occupation of Egypt. As Great Britain wanted to safeguard the Suez Canal as her shortest route to India and also wished to institute reforms in Egypt and reconstruct that country which her suzerain and

herself are neither willing nor able to accomplish, so Japan considering the state of Korea as a continual menace to her is desirous of introducing reforms so as to make her strong and independent. She has resolved to undertake the task.

The Japanese Minister and his suit seem to have withdrawn from the Chinese capital in the quietest manner possible. "There was no ceremony with regard to the hoisting and lowering of the flag, as was the case when the French left Peking ten years ago." The principal officials travelled to Tungchow in chairs; the remainder on donkeys. Among the suite were Peking's barber, washerman, and photographer.

The Tientsin correspondent of our Shanghai contemporary has the following significant item:—

More than 12,000 troops have been sent from this immediate section to the seat of war—or near it—by steamers. It is noticeable that those vessels flying the British flag—chartered before the declaration of war had been made so far as is known here, and before any openly hostile acts had occurred—were sent under sealed orders to the most dangerous point for debarkation, i.e. to Korean soil and in closest proximity to the Japanese forces, thus showing that the Chinese apprehended that the sending of these forces would in itself, in view of existing conditions, be considered as an act of war and might involve danger, into which they would not send their own vessels. This apprehension proved true.

It will be seen from this what kind of work the British flag was required to cover. It will also be seen that the troops whom the Japanese have been fighting and routing with such ease in Korea, are the much vaunted forces of the Viceroy Li's army.

The Emperor of China in his declaration of war alleges that the Japanese ships commenced hostilities on the 25th ultimo by firing on his Majesty's vessels. The story told by the Chinese in Tientsin, as recounted by the *North China Herald's* correspondent, is this:—

The Chinese report that by strategy, the Japanese vessel was drawn on till very near the Chinese boat, one of French model and built in Foochow, when they fired with such effect as to leave her in a sinking condition and although she turned and steamed away, they think she must have sunk before getting far away or receiving any relief. They acknowledge that their principal gun was disabled by the first shot of the Japanese boat, and the impression prevails that they were quite as willing to withdraw as were their foes. It is said among the Chinese that the Captain of the gunboat was of no use, a perfect coward, and that all the fighting was done, or the commanding rather, by two of the young men who were students in the States, who stood to their guns till they were killed, and that the men under their leadership did well too.

"The truth will out."

With regard to the outrages committed by the Chinese in Tientsin against the Japanese, we read the following:—

This afternoon about a hundred coolies made an attack on a Japanese store in the French concession, broke a number of windows and did some other damage. The police explain it as a case of revenge on the part of the coolies of the carrying guild, because the Japanese employ their own men to carry goods from the steamer. If so, the time has some significance.

The attack on the Japanese shop mentioned as occurring on the 31st of July appears to have had its origin in the anti-Japanese feeling which is manifestly on the increase. It was apparently directed against all the Japanese, and but for the timely intervention of foreigners in assisting the Japanese to secure house boats, and get away to T'ongku for the steamer, matters might have become serious, and blood might have been shed.

A number of soldiers camped on an open plot beside the Japanese Consulate last night. In the late evening, they went into the Consulate and began wandering about the premises, the Consular staff being still there, and behaving in a most offensive manner. It came near being a riot within the limits of the British settlement, and probably would have been, but for the interference of the police and others. Such incidents as these indicate the need of protection against the soldiers about as much as against the roughs, of whom there are a large number about Tientsin. We have been informed that all the soldiers having been sent from the Taku forts to the seat of war, those forts are to be re-manned with soldiers from Hubei and other provinces of

Central China. These southern troops have won for themselves an unenviable reputation throughout the North, and their advent will not be welcomed by the northern Chinese.

The *North-China Daily News* persistently clings to its belief that the sole cause of the present war is to be found in Japanese domestic politics. "If the Government," it writes, "had obtained a majority at the last session of the Diet, the war would have been postponed: they were again in a minority, however, and they had either to resign and allow party government to be inaugurated, to go to war with China, or to face a revolution in Japan." The *North-China Daily News* is very grossly misled in this matter. But of course its *ipse dixit* can not be refuted, being a mere expression of opinion.

As to the troops that the Japanese may expect to encounter in the north of Korea, we find the following in the *North-China Daily News*—

The telegram received by us and published in these columns the other day stating that the Chinese army had crossed the Yalu and entered Korean territory, on the 30th of July last, apparently refers to the Kirin army under the Tatar-General Wên, who received special instructions from the Throne to lead his army of horse, foot, and artillery, (consisting of very nearly 30,000 men drawn from the Manchurian province) into Korean territory at once, without any reference to the Viceroy Li at Tientsin. It seems that the Throne has been seriously displeased at the procrastination of the Peiyang authorities, which explains the sending of the Manchurian Army Corps into Korea without informing the Viceroy Li of the order, and without waiting for a junction with the Peiyang land forces which have been pouring into Yichow on the Korean borders transported thither by the China Merchants' steamers for the past three weeks. The latter body of troops who number not less than 20,000 will thus form the reserve and at the moment of writing are very likely some 150 miles already inside Korean territory and about a day's march behind the Kirin forces. The latter passed Yichow on the 26th of July last. It is evident, if this intelligence be correct, that the Japanese army in Korea has a very powerful force before it—some fifty thousand men—and that it will probably have to fight more than one stubborn battle.

With regard to the outrage committed by Chinese soldiers at Taku, we find the following:

The *Chungking* arrived here (Shanghai) yesterday morning (August 7th) from Taku, having on board the Japanese Consul at Tientsin, his wife and family, members of the Japanese Legation (not the Minister), and other Japanese, to the number of sixty. It was arranged that they were to leave by the *Chungking*, and on Wednesday at 8 p.m. some fifteen people, including six men, the rest being women and children, went on board. The steamer was lying alongside the Tongku coal wharf and no trouble was anticipated, but at 1 a.m., on Thursday, while the Captain and some of the officers were asleep, they were suddenly awakened by demoniacal yells from a number of soldiers who rushed on board. The night was pitch dark and the soldiers had lanterns. They were armed with swords and fixed bayonets and rushed along the deck like madmen. They found one Japanese whom they pulled about, dragged along the deck and then threw on the pontoon, a distance of some four or five feet below the ship's deck. Another Japanese offered resistance and he was tied hand and foot, his hands behind him, and thrown on the pontoon. The soldiers went through the saloon and into the ladies' cabins, and in one of them they found the Consul's wife, children, and maids. They did not touch her, but took one child and the maids. The child was not hurt, and one of the soldiers took it away on his shoulders, but brought it back in about ten minutes. The poor maids' wrists and ankles were tied tightly and she was, after being thrown on the pontoon, placed with the others in a heap. Although they did not touch the Consul's wife, they stole her jewellery. The soldiers went into a room occupied by some mandarins and examined their cards. They were in uniform and intimidated the foreigners on board, brandishing their weapons in front of them. They made them open their cabins which they searched, in one case looking into the mosquito curtain which was tied up over the bunk. They told the Chinese crew that they had been ordered by the Viceroy to seize the Japanese in revenge for the Japanese having killed 2,000 Chinese in Japan. The tied-up people on the pontoon endured great agony, their wrists and ankles being so tightly bound

that their shrieks were heartrending and some of the women fainted. Between 2 and 3 a.m. the soldiers left, but before they did so six of them went to the side of the steamer and fired a volley in the air, apparently as a signal to the men in the fort that they had finished their work. Some of the soldiers went into the saloon where the officers were and demanded something to drink. They were given water which one of them spat out on the deck. They then asked for lemonade and cigars, their spokesman being a villainous-looking individual who knew a few words of English. Among other things they stole a revolver and two of the ship's lamps.

After leaving the ship, the soldiers marched away with their captives in the direction of the forts, but they stopped at a godown in which they locked their prisoners.

At 5 a.m. the prisoners were all taken back to the ship, the women were badly bruised about the face and body and they suffered terribly from the pain in their wrists and ankles caused by the tightness of their bonds. A Chinese officer came with them and made an apology to the Captain for what the soldiers had done. He ordered the ship to leave the wharf, a measure he said was necessary for the protection of the people on board. The *Chungking* left the wharf at 7 a.m. and dropped down the river, and went outside Taku in the afternoon. On Friday morning the Japanese Consul, Consular staff, and other Japanese went on board and the steamer left for Shanghai.

The *Chowchowfu*, a Chinese ship flying the German flag (by what right we do not know), has been twice stopped by a Japanese man-of-war near Chemulpho. The Captain of the *Illis* went and demanded an explanation—so says the Chemulpho correspondent of our Shanghai contemporary—but the Captain of the Japanese ship did not speak English.

A number of survivors of the *Kowshing* having arrived in Tientsin, an official inquiry was held there at the Imperial Chinese Admiralty, Messrs. Detring and Loh Fêng-luh sitting as agents of the Viceroy Li, and a number of foreign Consuls being present. Four Chinese soldiers gave evidence, and all of them were curiously unanimous in stating that the *Naniwa* had fired at the people struggling in the water. But they said not a word about the Chinese soldiers themselves having done so. A Manila-man also was among the witnesses, but he frankly confessed that he had been too frightened to observe what was going on.

The *North-China Daily News* is giving space in its columns to an essay entitled "The Japanese in Korea." Every line of it is inspired by hatred of Japan. The writer seeks by every means at his command to discredit her and bring her into ridicule. But his ignorance is so palpable and his malice so conspicuous that the essay will not deceive anybody. If the editor of the leading Shanghai journal thinks such matter worthy of his columns, the status of his paper must have greatly fallen.

Mr. Tamplin, the Chief Officer of the *Kowshing*, has sent a very full account of her sinking to the *North-China Daily News*. But his statement adds little, if anything, to our previous knowledge. He says that he saw the Chinese soldiers shooting at him from the deck and gangway ports as he swam for his life. He also says:—"No attempt was made to rescue the drowning Chinamen. Two volleys were fired from our boat with the object of sinking two of the life-boats which, having got clear of the ship, were filled with Chinese."

Here are a few words about the fight of the 25th ultimo. We take them from the Tientsin correspondence of our Shanghai contemporary. They show that the Japanese gunners handle their weapons well:—

In the engagement between the *Tsi-yuan* and the Japanese man-of-war, the first shot disabled the conning tower and broke all the engine-room and other telegraphs, besides killing three men in it. The next shot disabled the turning machinery of her forward barbettes gun, without injuring the gun itself, while the next shot went right through the ship, struck a gun standard on the opposite side, glanced off, went aft and after going through the deck, lodged in a hammock. Eighteen men were killed in the engagement and thirty odd wounded, the latter by splinters. The lieutenant who worked the after gun was badly wounded, but he refused to leave his gun and continued to

use his sextant to get the angle for firing. This officer was apparently one of the American students. As an instance of the callousness of the Chinese, four days after the engagement, the vessel had not been cleaned of the blood, etc., about the deck.

The anomalous character of the inquiry held in Tientsin, under the presidency of Messrs. Detring and Loh, for the purpose of questioning the survivors of the *Kowshing*, is strongly commented on by the *China Gazette*, which journal seems to be exceptionally well supplied with accurate war news. We find in its issue of the 9th inst. an account of an interview with Mr. Komura, the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires in Peking, who was then in Shanghai en route for home. The following deserves to be quoted:—

With reference to the affair on the *Chungking*. Mr. Komura said:—"I must state positively, in justice to Li Hung-chang, that he did not authorise the outrage. Rather I should say he exerted himself to procure the liberation of those who were seized by his soldiers, and I heard from a reliable authority that he will severely punish all who were concerned in that incident,—probably behead those directly implicated." Li sent a guard of 40 picked soldiers to protect Mr. Komura all the time he was in Tientsin and did everything in his power to facilitate his departure. Mr. Komura left Tientsin with his suite on the 4th in the *Tungchow* and arrived here yesterday afternoon.

In the same interview Mr. Komura made this interesting statement:—

Mr. Komura said that up to the time of the sinking of the *Kowshing* there was a very strong party for peace in Peking, the leaders of which, men of the highest rank and greatest influence, were all enemies of Li Hung-chang. They were the President of the Board of Revenue, the President of the Board of Rites, and other officials of equally exalted station. The naval engagement of course put an end to all hopes of affairs being amicably arranged, and the aims of the peace faction in this respect were frustrated; but they were successful in their efforts against Li Hung-chang, (between whom and the Peking Government generally there is a good deal of friction) so far as to cause the Government to appoint a Commission to examine into Li's conduct in connection with the whole Korean difficulty. The report of the Commissioners is not likely to be at all favourable to Li, seeing that they are, without exception, professed enemies to the great northern satrap. The President of the Board of Revenue is an old antagonist, who first tried conclusions with Li over the introduction of railways in the North; he is not likely to leave a stone unturned now to secure the overthrow of his great rival. The report is anxiously awaited and there is much speculation as to the nature of the decree which will be issued as soon as the Commissioners come to a decision. At all events it is generally admitted by all parties in the capital that Li Hung-chang is in a very difficult position. His only chance now is to push the war on as rapidly as possible, but this does not quite suit the views of the Central Government, whose cue is to move slowly, procrastinate and prevent any decisive battles being fought, in order to cripple Japan's finances.

Commenting on Major von Hanneken's deposition, the *China Gazette* says:—

Now what does all this mean? It looks very horrible, but while we have no idea to make it worse or better for either the Chinese or Japanese—we have no interest beyond arriving at the truth and we believe we have not nearly got it yet—we are forced to the conclusion that the Chinese soldiers were simply a horde of wild animals, ravening to shed blood of friends and foe alike, shooting their drowning comrades and murdering the foreign officers and engineers in the water. The Japanese boat obviously put off to rescue life, but were forced to shoot down the savage wretches whom they had come to succour, in sheer self defence, and to put an end to the atrocities enacted upon the *Kowshing's* deck. If the *Naniwa's* people were merely actuated by the desire to slaughter they could very easily have carried it out to the end from her deck without sending a single boat off within reach of the *Kowshing's* small arms. To talk about such dastardly proceedings as bravery on the part of the Chinese soldiers is simply abusing common sense. To our minds the story told by von Hanneken amounts to this: that the *Kowshing* was in the hands of 1,200 odd pirates from the moment the soldiers, led by the Chinese General, took charge of the ship, and rendered the Captain and his officers powerless to give orders or to navigate the vessel.

The account of the *Chungking* outrage, as given in the ship's log, is this:—

The steamer *Chungking* whilst lying alongside Tongku coal wharf in the river Peiho, having got her cargo and passengers, both European and Chinese on board, was boarded between 12.30 a.m. and 1 a.m. on the 2nd August by some 50 Chinese soldiers, armed with rifles, spears, and drawn swords. Amongst the passengers were the wife of the Japanese Consul from Tientsin, and about 25 other Japanese, all, with one exception, being females. The Chinese soldiers took complete charge of the ship, and with much shouting, commenced pulling all the Japanese passengers ashore by the hair of their heads, striking them with the butt-ends of their rifles in the most brutal manner. The Japanese were tied hand and foot and left lying on the wharf, whilst the soldiers, who were commanded by a man with a glass button, who however, did not appear to have much control over them, continued their search. The Europeans, both passengers and crew, had their berths pulled about and ransacked, and it took some trouble to convince the soldiers that two young foreign children were not Japanese. The child of the Japanese Consul's wife was taken out of its berth, but was afterwards sent back with the amah. The Consul's wife was not touched, only robbed; but a student from the Consulate was very roughly used, being stabbed in the back with a sword, thrown violently down and bound hand and foot; and whilst in that state cast bodily from the gangway on to the wooden wharf, a distance of about 10 feet. The "braves" then fired a volley in the air, evidently as a signal to somebody. They informed the Europeans that they would not molest them, but at the same time they pointed swords in their faces, whilst searching the rooms, and took the ship's lamps to assist them in overhauling the vessel. Then the so-called commander wished the officers to see and certify that nothing was lost out of the ship. There were several of the searchers dressed like ordinary coolies; some of them were stripped to the waist and armed with rusty swords. These were the men who used the Japanese women so brutally. The men in uniform acted more as sentries and did not appear to take so much interest in the proceedings. The roughest portion of the raiding party came into the saloon and ordered liquors and cigars in the most insolent manner. They stated that what they were doing was by the orders of the Viceroy. About 2 a.m. another official appeared on the scene, who had the women unbound and moved further along the wharf, and about 2.30, he marched them all into a godown. This official came on board and remained some time, taking a note of all the Japanese luggage, which he ordered to be put down into the ship's hold. Two Turks, deck passengers, were also taken ashore. The official said through an interpreter, the captain's boy, that he ought to have asked the captain's permission before searching the ship and intended to have done so; but the proceedings were more like a raid for spoil than a proper search. A very strange circumstance was that the roughs who did most of the work could speak "pidgin" English, whilst the officers and soldiers proper, could not. There were two Chinese saloon passengers who were so frightened that they left the ship about 5 a.m. the same morning. The Japanese Consul's wife had between \$200 and \$250 stolen, and the other women had their rings, keys, and money taken off their persons; their luggage was not touched. From the ship a revolver and two lamps were stolen. The captain of the ship was warned to take the vessel away from Tongku village by the commander of the soldiers.

Here is a point of interest—we take it from the *China Gazette*:—

The Model Settlement having secured the inestimable boon of freedom from attack by the Japanese during the war, we ask the responsible authorities if it is right or proper that the Foreign Settlements should be made the scene of the most important military operations in which China, at the present moment, seems engaged, i.e., the enlistment of Foreign mercenaries to aid her in the war and inspire some confidence in the breasts of her own gallant defenders. Recruiting for the Chinese army is openly prosecuted here, and "beach combers" of the most varied nationalities, British, German, and American chiefly, are being engaged by foreign agents of the Chinese Government in Shanghai, for service in the war ships and with the troops of China. Tempting rates of remuneration are offered to induce adventurous foreigners to incur desperate risks and we suppose that it is useless in this mercenary age to ask men, whose ordinary lot is hard work and scarcely any pay, to resist the tempter who offers him big pay for what seems very little

work. But we think it is due to ourselves that this place, considering its peculiar status and very delicate position between the two belligerents, should be made a recruiting ground for neither one or the other. Steps should be taken to stop it at once, for it is pretty clear that the British Consular notification, respecting the penalties that British subjects incur by taking military or naval service with either China or Japan, will not exercise the wholesomely deterrent effect on here that it would were the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act more clearly understood.

HONGKONG NEWS.

The *Daily Press* records with regret the death from plague of Sister Anna Pereira, of the Italian Convent, which occurred at the Government Civil Hospital. The unfortunate sister had until recently been one of the noble band of voluntary workers at the Alice Memorial Branch hospital at Kennedytown and doubtless contracted disease there.

Dr. Yersin, the French pathologist has returned to Saigon. His investigations have been most thorough and the results will doubtless shortly be made known. The Professor before leaving expressed his desire to correct a misstatement. He only discovered the bacillus of plague at a depth of two inches below the surface in the infected district and not at a depth of a foot or eighteen as reported.

The death is announced of Fleet Paymaster W. Wykeham Perry, who served on this station some ten years ago as secretary to Admiral Wiles. *The Times* given the following obituary notice:—Fleet Paymaster William Wykeham Perry, R.N., who died on the 14th June, at Bonclia, Caterham Valley, Surrey, at the early age of 48, deserves remembrance on account of the gallantry which he displayed when, 19 years ago, Commodore James Graham Goodenough, of the *Pearl*, was fatally wounded in the Pacific. Mr. Perry, although he was suffering from a sore mouth, and although the arrow which had struck the Commodore was believed to have been poisoned, devotedly sucked the wound, unhappily, without avail. For this he received promotion to the rank of paymaster. From 1885 until quite recently he acted as secretary to the Admiral Superintendent of Naval Reserves. Mr. Perry became staff-paymaster in 1886 and fleet-paymaster in 1887. He was a qualified interpreter in Italian and Arabic, and, owing to his service as secretary, was entitled to the special rate of half-pay.

News has been received by telegram at Singapore that Lady Bonser, wife of the Chief Justice of Ceylon, late Attorney-General of the Straits Settlements, has died in Ceylon of typhoid fever.

According to the *Macao Independente* two lads, Antonio Maria Azedo and Filomeno Gracias, lost their lives while bathing at the favourite bathing beach at Area Preta early on the morning of the 31st ult. It appears that one of them went too far out and finding himself in danger called for assistance; his companion swam out to him, but unfortunately instead of saving him they both were drowned.

News has been received, says the *Siam Observer*, that M. Pavie had a rather exciting time during his trip down the Meikong. At one place he was occupying a native house which took fire and was totally destroyed. The neighbour hurried up to try to extinguish the flames, but M. Pavie stopped them, being afraid that his stock of explosives would be ignited and burst.

A telegram was received in Hongkong on the 7th inst. by Messrs. Wieler and Co. conveying the news that the German steamer *Protos* (Capt. Johannsen) had been in collision with another steamer off Cape St. James at the mouth of the Saigon River and had been beached. The *Protos* left Hongkong on July 27th for Saigon, and was at the quarantine anchorage at Cape St. James at the time of the mishap.

In the libel case of Tilleke v. Ward, which was tried in the British Consular Court at Bangkok on the 26th July, the plaintiff was

awarded 500 ticals damages. The parties were joint proprietors of the *Siam Observer*, but the interest of Mr. Tilleke, who provided the capital, was undisclosed, Mr. Ward appearing as the sole proprietor. The parties quarrelled and notice of dissolution was given. Mr. Tilleke is a lawyer and while engaged in Court in the case of M. M. Pulley & Co. v. Mr. Murray-Campbell, on June 28th, as solicitor for the latter, defendant, who was present as a reporter for the *Siam Observer*, sent to Mr. Bennett, a representative of Mr. Murray-Campbell, a letter containing these words:—"Insist on your lawyer asking Pully who the Co. is. It might be a lawyer on your side, in which case—well, you don't stand much chance." This was the libel complained of.

Commodore Boys announces the receipt of a telegram from H.B.M. Consul at Takao warning shipmasters that the Pescadores and South Cape Lighthouses have been ordered to cease exhibiting lights.

Mr. Tilleke, the Bangkok lawyer, has had to tender an apology to M. Pelinski for having stated at the British Consular Court that it was impossible to obtain justice in the French Consulate.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The English newspapers that arrived by the belated *Hongay* occupy themselves chiefly with the birth of an heir to the English throne, and the assassination of the President of the French Republic. But these events have already been fully dealt with in our extracts from American papers. The following sonnet by Swinburne appears on the first page of the *Nineteenth Century* for July:—

CARNOT.

Death, winged with fire of hate from deathless hell
Wherein the souls of anarchists hiss and die,
With stroke as dire has cloven a heart as high
As twice beyond the wide sea's westward swell
The living lust of death had power to quell
Through ministry of murderous hands whereby
Dark fate bade Lincoln's head and Garfield's lie
Low, even as his who bids his France farewell.

France, now no heart that would not weep with thee
Loved ever faith or freedom. From thy hand
The staff of state is broken: hope, unmanned
With anguish, doubts if freedom's self be free.
The snake-souled anarchy's fang strikes all the land
Cold, and all hearts unsundered by the sea.

The settlement arrived at between England and Germany in connexion with the Congo agreement will be embodied in a formal instrument cancelling Article III. of the said agreement. That is to say, the lease granted to England of a strip of territory along the German frontier will be declared void, and the *status quo ante* will be fully and unreservedly affirmed. There is no doubt whatever that this article was an infringement of the recognized rights of Germany, and in the negotiations that have recently taken place Germany appears to have acted with great friendliness and moderation, thus rendering a settlement much more easy than would have been the case had she acted as if she were glad to find an opportunity of twisting the lion's tail.

An explosion occurred on the 23rd June in the Albion Colliery, near Pontypridd, South Wales, causing the loss of more than two hundred lives.

Two interesting points have been raised in connexion with the succession of the Hon. Bernard Coleridge to the title of Lord Coleridge. The first relates to the right of peers to sit in the House of Commons. It is doubtful whether the eldest son of a peer becomes a peer *ipso facto* by the death of his father. He has, it seems, to make a definite application for a writ. Now the question arises whether, if a man does not apply for this writ, he is not at liberty to retain his seat in the House of Commons. This question has been raised by Mr. Chamberlain as a matter of privilege; and with it is also to be discussed the subject of the reelection of those Members of Parliament that accept office under the Crown. The second point relates to the right of a peer to practise as

a barrister. The new Lord Coleridge has consulted the Attorney-General, Sir John Rigby, with respect to his right to practise at the Bar, having regard to the fact that he has succeeded to a seat in the House of Lords by the death of the late Lord Chief Justice, and the learned law officer has given it as his emphatic opinion that there is no legal bar to his practising, and further, that he can see no objection to such a course. As coming from the highest authority on professional etiquette in matters appertaining to the Bar, Lord Coleridge has accepted this decision, and has decided to continue his practice at the Bar both in town and on the Western Circuit.

There is yet another bullet-proof cuirass. According to the *Münchener Neueste Nachrichten*, trials have recently taken place at the Bavaria Circus in Munich of a new bullet-proof cuirass invented by a Hamburg armourer, Wilhelm Weber. The trials took place before Prince Leopold and Prince Ruprecht of Bavaria, and appear to have been eminently successful. The cuirass, which is covered with blue military cloth, was on the first occasion fired at with a service rifle at a distance of ten paces, and the bullets, it is stated, were shattered into small fragments, which lost themselves in the material, whatever it may be, of which the cuirass is made. On the second occasion Herr Reimers, who conducted the trials on behalf of the inventor, put on the cuirass, and three shots were fired at him without producing the slightest effect or causing even any apparent concussion. A few splinters of the steel coating of the bullets and a lead fragment about the size of a pea were subsequently extracted with the help of pincers from the point of impact of the bullets. The cuirass weighs 11 lb., but the inventor states that it can be safely reduced to 8 lb. Prince Leopold declared himself highly satisfied with the results, and expressed his opinion that the invention, if sustained by further experiments, might be of great value to the army. It is important to notice that steel-coated bullets were used on this occasion. If we remember rightly the claim made for Herr Dowe's cuirass was that it would resist leaden bullets, but not steel.

At a meeting of the British Economic Association, Mr. Balfour made the following interesting remarks on the attitude of the general public towards economic science discussions. Political economy, if it is anything in the world, is a science. If it is not a science, we exist—this society exists—in vain, for our object, that for which we exist, for which we have come together, is to promote directly scientific investigations. Now, the public have never yet mixed themselves up in scientific investigations without spoiling the investigations and doing themselves a good deal of harm. The public have left the scientific man alone. They have but vaguely understood the character of his labours; they have been content to profit by them without apprehending them. In political economy it has been and is now more and more different every day. It always has been different, and the difference has emphasized itself day by day, and the result is that you do not leave the economist to work out his results in scientific independence as you permit the chemist or the physicist; but the public insist on coming in at any moment and pronouncing on the results of labours, from which, therefore, they do not draw the full profit which they might draw. I do not pretend to be able to see any solution of this difficulty. The idea that a democracy—or without using the word democracy, which appears to suggest controversies which are far from our minds on the present occasion—the idea that any large body of public opinion can express views worth having on difficult economic subjects appears to me to be absurd. You have only to ask the first man in the street what his views are upon some very simple economic problem, not at all more difficult to understand than the fifth proposition of Euclid, and he will tell you those are abstract metaphysical discussions far above his ability, but that common-sense tells him this or the other with regard to the practical issue. The man you meet in the street is the man

who rules our destinies, and whether our destinies are going to be better ruled under his scientific guidance than they would be if we were really permitted to profit by the unselfish scientific investigations of economists I do not pretend to say. At all events, of this I despair. I do not believe that we shall ever get newspapers, which are run on commercial principles, to insist upon their readers understanding scientific political economy. I do not believe you will ever get the public to take the trouble to master the real elements of the problem, on which it may be in some cases that its own economical prosperity depends. Therefore, unless they will consent to follow the teaching of those who are prepared to devote their minds to these subjects, or unless, which is possible, the untutored instincts of the community—which is, I say, possible, though I think unlikely—are to be a better guide of public policy than are the carefully thought-out deductions of men of science—unless one of these two contingencies occurs, I confess I think it is more than probable that the community will commit many economic blunders, from which both the generation which commits them and those who come after for many generations will suffer.

THE "KOWSHING" AFFAIR. CAPTAIN GALSWORTHY'S REPORT.

The British steamer *Kowshing*, owned by the Indo-China S. N. Co., left Shanghai on July 17th, bound to Taku, under charter to carry Chinese troops from that port to A-San, on the coast of Korea. Arriving at Taku on the 20th, arrangements were made to ship the troops, and on the 23rd 1,100 came on board, including two Generals, a number of other officers of various ranks, and a German ex-army officer named Henniken, who came as an ordinary passenger. At 9.50 p.m. on the 23rd the ship proceeded on her voyage to A-San. All went well until the morning of the 25th, when off Shipeul Island, we passed a man-of-war flying the Japanese naval ensign, with a white flag above it. This vessel proved to be the Chinese war-ship *Tai-yuen*. Shortly afterwards we sighted three Japanese men-of-war, the *Naniwa*, *Yoshino*, and another (probably the *Akitsu-shiu*). The *Naniwa* at once steamed towards us, flying a signal ordering us to stop. She also fired two blank charges, and signalled us to anchor, which we at once did. The *Naniwa* then steamed away, apparently to communicate with the other ships. I at once enquired by signal if I might proceed, to which the *Naniwa* replied: "Heave-to or take the consequences." A boat then came from the *Naniwa*, and an officer came on board. He was received at the gangway, and he asked to see the ship's papers. They were shown to him, and his attention particularly called to the fact that she was a British ship. Numerous other questions were asked and answered, the most important one being: "Would the *Kowshing* follow the *Naniwa*?" Being utterly helpless against a man-of-war, I replied that there would be no alternative but to do so, under protest, if ordered. The officer then left the ship, and proceeded to the *Naniwa*. Shortly after, being still at anchor, I was ordered by signal to cut, slip, or weigh immediately. The Chinese generals learning the meaning of the signals, and finding preparations were being made to follow the *Naniwa*, objected most emphatically. They were told how useless it would be to resist, as one shot would sink them in a short time. The Generals then said they would rather die than obey Japanese orders, and as they had 1,100 men against about 400 on the *Naniwa*, they would fight sooner than surrender. They were told that if they decided to fight, the foreign officers would leave the ship. The Generals then gave orders to the troops on deck to kill us if we obeyed the orders of the Japanese or attempted to leave the ship. With gestures they threatened to cut off our heads, to stab, or shoot us; and a lot of men were selected to watch us

and carry out the order. A signal was then made requesting the *Naniwa* to send a boat, in order to communicate the state of affairs. A boat was at once sent, but a crowd of armed Chinese took possession of the gangway, until I prevailed on the General to send them away. Eventually the officers came alongside, and a message for the commander of the *Naniwa* was sent, stating that the Chinese refused to allow the *Kowshing* to be taken a prisoner, and insisted upon returning to Taku. It was again pointed out that she was a British ship, and that she had left port before war had been declared. The boat then returned to the *Naniwa*, and on her arrival a signal was hoisted, ordering the Europeans to leave the ship at once. A reply was given that they were not allowed to leave, and asking for a boat to be sent. Notice was sent to the engineers to be handy on deck in case the Japanese fired. The *Naniwa* shortly afterwards replied that a boat could not be sent. The *Naniwa* then hoisted a red flag at the fore, which was apparently a signal for discharging a torpedo, as one was fired at the *Kowshing*, but missed her. A broadside of five guns was then fired. At the time, I was on the bridge, my officers having left it, and seeing that the soldiers set to watch me had left their station at the foot of the ladder, I rushed to the wheel-house, and, after obtaining a life-belt (the last one remaining), I jumped over the ship's side. In doing so I heard a terrific explosion, and upon returning to the surface of the sea I found the atmosphere was thick with smoke and fine coal-powder. I at once struck out for the shore, distant about 1½ mile. There were many Chinese in the water, but I only saw one European, Mr. Von Hanniken. As the air cleared, a bullet struck the water close to my ear, and was followed by a shower of bullets. Knowing that shot from the *Naniwa* could not strike near me, owing to being sheltered by the hull of the *Kowshing*, I turned on my back, and saw Chinese soldiers firing at me from the deck and the 'tween deck ports. As far as possible I protected the back of my head with the life-belt, and swam as low in the water as I could. Firing from the *Naniwa's* broadside and machine guns was continued until shortly before the *Kowshing* went down, stern first. After being in the water some time, I was picked up by the *Naniwa's* cutter, in a very exhausted condition. The same boat had already rescued one of the quartermasters, who had been wounded in the neck with a rifle-bullet. On arriving at the *Naniwa* we found that the chief officer was the only other person saved by the Japanese, leaving five Europeans connected with the ship, and the passenger, missing. I requested another boat to be sent, but am afraid no further attempts were made to find them. We anchored off Shipeul about 9 a.m. The firing commenced about 1 p.m., and we were taken aboard the *Naniwa* about 2.30 p.m. During the evening the *Naniwa* steamed away, arriving the next a.m. at the rendezvous of the Japanese fleet in Korea. We were then transferred to the *Yayeyama*, together with a Danish electrician, named Mühlenstedt, and about sixty Chinese, who were taken prisoners from the Chinese steamer *Tso-kiang*, the same day. The *Yayeyama* then proceeded to Saseho, arriving on the a.m. of the 28th. From Saseho, myself and Mr. Tamplin, the chief officer, came here in a small tender at noon on Saturday last, having in the meantime been interviewed by Mr. Suyematsu Kencho, President of the Imperial Board of Legislature, who came down from Tokyo for that purpose. The quartermaster remained behind owing to his wound not having properly healed up; whilst Mr. Mühlenstedt is being further detained. During our detention we received every care and attention necessary for our comfort. After arriving here we proceeded to H.M.'s Consulate, and made an affidavit of the entire circumstances. The *Naniwa*, I may mention, had been damaged on the port quarter from a shot fired from the *Tai-yuen* in the morning. I can positively say I did not see the Japanese fire on the Chinese in the water. The Chinese killed many of their own people.—*Nagasaki Express*.

THE MEETING OF THE NINTH INSTANT.

NOTHING could have been better or more sensible than the tone of the public meeting held on the 9th instant to consider the case of Chinese subjects in foreign employ. It appears, as we were inclined to anticipate, that the Chinese have not been thoroughly reassured by the Imperial Ordinance of the 5th instant. They still doubt whether the Japanese Government is really willing and able to protect them, should they continue to reside and carry on business here, and they are disposed to fear that, by registering themselves as the Ordinance directs, they may forfeit their nationality and become Japanese subjects, thus losing the right to return to China at any moment. We cannot be greatly surprised at this. The Chinese, applying the standard of Chinese officialdom to the motives and acts of the Japanese Authorities, are naturally unprepared for any display of generosity or magnanimity in time of war. Perhaps, too, they have been taught by the extravagant diatribes of the local foreign press to regard Japanese jurisdiction with aversion and apprehension. Indeed, within the last few days, a local English paper has been so silly as to hint that the Chinese are quite right to fear and fly from the contingencies involved in submission to Japanese jurisdiction. The Chinese, forsooth! The meeting of the 9th, however, showed how little endorsement such sentiments find among the better classes of the community. The universal disposition of those present was to approve and give full credit to the motives of the Japanese Government and to declare their conviction that the Authorities of this Empire are not only sincerely desirous of observing the most enlightened principles of international law, but have also competence to enforce them. It is refreshing to turn from the intemperance of journalistic agitators to the quiet business-like and liberal-minded proceedings of such a meeting as that of the 9th instant. We desire to call the attention of the Japanese to the fact that the men who attended and controlled the meeting are the real leaders of the foreign community and that all ultimate appeal in matters where that community is concerned must be to their verdict. If the opinions of these men were polled at the present crisis, a sentiment would be found very different from that condemned by us in a recent article. It is a pity that Yokohama has not more frequent occasion to give public expression to the views of its true representatives.

As for the Chinese, it is scarcely necessary to repeat what was stated in a previous issue of this journal, namely, that the Japanese Government is undoubtedly in earnest in its promises of protection; that Chinese residents will forfeit no national right whatever for availing themselves of

that protection, and that, should it ever become necessary—an improbable contingency—to order their departure from Japan, ample notice will be given and all possible means will be adopted to palliate the hardships of an enforced exodus. The Japanese Government cannot do more than it has done, and it would be very regrettable if groundless distrust prevented the Chinese from profiting by the permission offered to them.

VERSIONS.

THE versions circulated in China of recent naval and military operations in Korea and off her coast, differ very greatly from the intelligence received here. In the case of the naval fight, the Chinese have been careful to conceal the fact that one of their ships was taken and another so badly shattered as to necessitate her beaching and abandonment. They speak only of the ship that escaped to Wei-hai-wei after sustaining serious injury, and with respect to her they allege that she had beaten and almost captured her Japanese adversary when an overwhelming force of Japanese ships appeared upon the scene. So too, of the fight at A-San. Rumours published in China represent the Japanese as having been twice repulsed with very heavy loss, and as having retired to Söul *re infecta*. Experience has amply shown that China's invariable habit is to convert her defeats into victories for the public ear. She did so persistently in her contests with European Powers in former years, and truly we can not blame her. It is generally believed that the present dynasty is very loosely seated on the throne of the Middle Kingdom, and might easily be shaken off were its prestige damaged by military disasters abroad. To avert such disasters, or to conceal them if they occur, consequently becomes a matter of life and death to the rulers of China, and they may fairly be granted all the license dictated by the situation. The Japanese, too, are not without reasons for imparting a bright complexion to their operations, and rumours from Japanese sources must naturally be received with caution. Assuming, however, that we were required to judge between the two stories on the intrinsic evidence they present, and thus arrive at an estimate of their relative titles to credence, we should have little difficulty in the present case. As to the naval engagement, it is a matter of certainty that of the three Chinese ships engaged, one was captured, another was so battered that she had to be beached and abandoned, and the third suffered so terribly that her plight is quoted by competent observers as an illustration of the terrible effects of modern guns. It is further a certainty that of the three Japanese ships engaged, not one received any injury sufficient to incapacitate her even temporarily. We

believe that an unexploded shell in the *Naniwa's* engine-room constituted the sum total of their sufferings, but without insisting upon that it may at least be accepted that whereas two of the Chinese vessels were lost to the Chinese Navy and the third seriously injured, not one of the Japanese had to desist from cruising. Turning now to the accounts of the land fight, we find that the Chinese story depicts the Japanese as attacking A-San on the 27th of July, when they suffered a partial reverse, which was turned into a complete defeat on the 28th, the loss of the vanquished being 1,500 men. Now it has to be noted that the Japanese troops did not leave Söul to march against A-San until the forenoon of the 25th of July. That fact is established by independent testimony. Hence it is almost a physical impossibility that they could have delivered an assault against the Chinese position on the afternoon of the 27th. Their own account of the affair is that they set out from Söul at 10 a.m. on the 25th; encamped that night at Kwasen, about 8 miles from Söul; marched the next day to Suigen, a distance of 10 miles; set out the next morning, at 4 o'clock, and reached Shin-i, a distance of 15 miles, by noon. Then the troops were allowed a few hours' rest, as was natural on the eve of a fight. The next morning (28th), at 4 a.m., the onward movement was resumed, and after a march of 8 miles, the Chinese advanced position at Söng-hwan was sighted, but owing to the terrible heat, the troops were again allowed to rest until mid-night, when they resumed their advance and at 7.30 a.m. Söng-hwan was in Japanese possession. The retreating Chinese were pursued to within 5 miles of A-San—it now appears that the distance from Söng-hwan to A-San is 17 miles, not 6 or 7 as originally stated: evidently the figures first published were Japanese *ri* not English miles—and on the 30th at 4 a.m. the advance upon A-San took place. But the stronghold had been evacuated. There cannot, we think, be the smallest hesitation as between these stories. The Japanese account comes from a large number of newspaper correspondents who accompanied the army, and is consistent in every detail. The Chinese account asks us to believe that a Japanese force moved out of Söul on the 25th of July, and on the afternoon of the 27th delivered an attack upon a place 61 miles distant. Unquestionably A-San has been taken. The only thing that causes us some surprise when we examine the Japanese account is that the Chinese force does not seem to have been pursued beyond A-San. We suspect that the Japanese are now beginning to feel the want of a sufficient cavalry force. It might be worth while to organize a few troops in Korea. Splendid ponies are to be had there, and it is wonderful how much training can be given to men in two

or three weeks of earnest work. But that is another question.

One point seems to call for observation. It is this—does not the Japanese Government intend to publish the despatches received from its military and naval commanders after an engagement? The press having been placed under strict consorship, every endeavour ought to be made to supply the public with official news. Silence will assuredly be misconstrued. We venture to think that not a moment should be lost in publishing in the *Official Gazette* whatever details are officially received from the seat of war.

CHINA'S DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE Chinese Government's Declaration of War is not worthy of a great Power. Even though its reasoning were cogent—which it is not, by any means—the opprobrious epithet employed to designate the Japanese would deprive the document of all claim to dignity. "*Wo-jên*," or the pigmies, is a term long used by Chinese in an insulting sense, and its insertion in an Imperial Edict declaring war is consistent with China's general attitude toward Japan during the past 25 years, and especially throughout the present complication. The Middle Kingdom despises its neighbour, primarily because she is so little, but above all because she has broken away from the venerable traditions of the Celestial Empire and has embraced a civilization that China abhors. That has always been the key-note of China's tone toward Japan. What matters it that Japan has with Korea a treaty explicitly declaring the latter's independence as well as the absolute equality of the high contracting parties? That kind of thing does not signify a row of pins in China's estimation. Korea is the Middle Kingdom's tributary all the same, and the Japanese may deem themselves very much honoured by being placed on an equal footing with a tributary of that mighty empire. Japan has long writhed under such treatment, and we suspect that before these war clouds roll over she will have made her feelings pretty unequivocally known to her big and insolent neighbour.

As to the reasoning embodied in the Declaration, it is observable that not one word is said about Japan's having, in all good faith and amity, invited China's cooperation at the outset, nor yet a word of China's having refused to cooperate in any way whatever. It has been alleged by some critics that China was precluded from cooperation inasmuch as no discretion was given her in respect of the proposed scheme of reform. That is a mistake. China declined to consider any scheme whatever; declined to negotiate on any basis for the regeneration of Korea. That vital fact is carefully excluded from the Declaration. China seeks to pose as the benevolent

willing to support the Government of a tributary by force of arms, nevertheless invariably avoids interference with the domestic administration of a tributary. The absurdities inseparable from her attempts to achieve such an impossibility never seem to strike her serene imagination. Always ready to despatch an army for the purpose of arranging a tributary's domestic quarrels according to the convenience of the dominant faction, she yet plumes herself on never meddling with the domestic affairs of a tributary. That farce, played in Korea's case, meant that a Chinese army was set to prop up one of the most tyrannous and corrupt administrations by which any nation was ever cursed, and to prop it up when its exactions and inhumanities had goaded its unhappy subjects into rebellion. It did not apparently occur to China that if the dominant faction in Korea set the example of appealing for, and invariably obtaining foreign military aid to secure it in the perpetration of its abuses, the dominated might one day adopt a similar device, and so Korea, like the horse in the fable, might find herself ridden by a Power that neither Japan nor China could afford to see in the peninsular-saddle. But that is China's way. She pursues the even tenor of her old-time majestic methods, wholly blind to their glaring inconsistency with modern conditions. Japan, looking farther ahead, perceived the disasters that must sooner or later result from such an anomalous state of affairs, and sought to put a final termination to the causes of Korea's domestic ferment and the consequent opportunities for Chinese interference. China saw nothing of this, and says nothing of it in her manifesto. She is conscious only that the "pigmies" ventured to interfere between herself and her so-called "tributary," and therefore she denounces them as international malefactors in the eyes of the world. "There is no law," she naively says, "for sending large armies to bully a country and compel it to change its system of government." But there is apparently, according to Chinese practical ethics, a law for sending large armies to bully a weak country into continuing to accept a system of government that impoverishes and oppresses the people, checks the development of their resources, and subjects them to all the worst cruelties of corruption and extortion. Majesty can be delightfully blind when it folds the purple across its eyes. China, persuaded that "all the Powers are united in condemning the conduct of the Japanese," is going to send armies "to root the pigmies out of their lairs." A number of armies will be required for the rooting, we suspect. But China, "following the paths of philanthropy and perfect justice," is prepared to sacrifice any number of armies in order that Korea may be saved from the horror of that new-fangled

thing called Occidental civilization, and may continue to enjoy the blessing of the most corrupt, tyrannous, unprogressive, and unenlightened despotism in the Orient. Poor China! She is engaged in the compilation of a chapter of history that will be sad reading for her people a few years hence.

THE FOREIGN COMMUNITY AND THE WAR.

WE are glad to observe that our article upon the attitude of the foreign community as interpreted by the local press has evoked declarations that many of the foreign residents sympathize with Japan and desire to see her arms crowned with success. Of course they do. No one with trustworthy information ever doubted that. It is precisely because the true feelings of the better classes of foreigners are so unhappily misrepresented by local journalists that we protested against the mischievous effects of the latter's writings. There are emphatically two kinds of Englishmen. There is the Englishman whom education and experience have taught to regard the affairs of foreign countries from a broad standpoint; who knows how to appreciate the efforts of a country like Japan, and whose natural impulse is to applaud her successes, condone her failures, and contribute as far as possible to the final attainment of the goal she has set before her. On the other hand; there is the Englishman who believes that only English institutions are tolerable; that every difference discernible between the customs of a foreign land and those of his own must be placed to the discredit of the former; that to concede any worthiness to strange fashions and alien methods would be an insult to England, and that everyone not prepared to subscribe to this creed of wholesale exclusiveness is an unpatriotic renegade. Of the first-named class of Englishmen there are happily a great many in the foreign settlements. Many others have visited Japan and have written about her with kindness and discernment, but many of the second class also are to be found. These are the men who decline to believe in the possibility of an intelligent and conscientious Japanese judiciary; whose tendency is to criticize Japanese laws unfavourably and even harshly; who, impelled by a rooted aversion to placing themselves under Japanese jurisdiction, and thinking that the best way to avert that conjuncture is to create a universal distrust of Japanese character and Japanese competence, are prone to draw intemperate and unjust inferences from any unusual incident, and to put the most uncharitable construction upon anything done by a Japanese. We do not by any means assert that these people are to be radically condemned. Still less do we venture to pronounce any sweeping denun-

ciation of their motives. On the contrary, every thoughtful person must recognise that the origin of their mood is perfectly intelligible and respectable. That origin is two-fold. Its first element is the strong aversion animating every community of Englishmen to submit to foreign domination anywhere and under any circumstances. Such a spirit is to be applauded. It is the spirit that has made the British empire. But there is no occasion for any special display of it in Japan. Japan is not to be added to the British empire, and her services can be utilized in the interests of that empire only by winning her friendship. The second element of the conservative Englishman's mood is his supreme respect for good laws and their good administration. The keener a man's appreciation of sound legislation and an efficient judiciary the more tenaciously does he cling to laws and judges that he knows to possess those qualities. If Englishmen were less sensible of the value of their legal and judicial system they would be more ready to exchange them for others. Their conservatism in that respect deserves all praise. Do any of our readers imagine that we ourselves should be pleased to pass under Japanese jurisdiction? Surely not. But we can not hope to have our predilections indulged for ever. We have long perceived the painful friction that must be developed by too persistent assertion of foreign privileges in defiance of Japanese rights, and while there was yet time to obtain from Japan such terms of compromise as must be acceptable to all reasonable foreigners, we urged the expediency of compromise. Since that time passed, since the current of events began to flow too strongly for gentle adjustments, we have held our peace. But throughout the controversy we never failed to appreciate the motives of our opponents nor ever found any difficulty in crediting the respectability of their obdurate mood, though it has pleased their journalistic representatives to apply to us the pleasant names of renegade, hireling, and other equally polite and moderate euphemisms. Probably the desire actuating some of the foreign residents that Japan should be beaten in the present struggle is a part of their general unwillingness that she should distinguish herself so conspicuously in any way as to command national respect or be worth conciliating. That is an ugly sentiment when stated thus nakedly, though it may have its roots in motives deserving respect. At all events, its displays are to be deprecated at present. It cannot be desirable that the Japanese should suppose the sympathies of the foreign community to be alienated from them at this crisis of their history. Such a notion would indeed be very mistaken, for it is only among a section of the foreign residents that any feeling of the kind prevails. But how can the Japanese judge? Are they unreasonable if they take the utterances of

the local foreign press as a guide? We do not think so; and not thinking so, we shall spare no pains to add the voice of the *Japan Mail* to that of the moderate far-seeing majority, and to denounce, with whatever force our pen possesses, the mischievous violence of the shallow and bigoted minority.

DIGNITY AND JUSTICE.

WE should like to know what element of "dignity" the *North-China Daily News* has discovered in China's Declaration of War. "The text of the Emperor of CHINA'S Declaration will be found in another column," writes our Shanghai contemporary, "and it is a dignified document, in which even the critical historian will find little to take exception to." Does the *North-China Daily News* find it dignified than an EMPEROR declaring war against a neighbouring empire, should apply an opprobrious epithet to its people, and should speak of them as wild beasts whom his armies are directed to "drive from their lairs"? That is a new variety of dignity. The civilized world is not accustomed to it, and will decline to become accustomed to it at any time, we suspect. As to the "critical historian," he must be a curiously blind reader of modern annals if he can reconcile China's professions with her practice. "Although we have been in the habit of assisting our tributaries, we have never interfered with their internal government," says the dignified document in one place; and in another:—"For the past dozen years or so Korea has been troubled by repeated insurrections and we * * * have as repeatedly sent succour to her aid." Insurrections, then, have nothing to do with "internal government," and the repeated sending of Chinese troops to support the dominant faction in Korea against rebellious fomented by its maladministration, is in no sense an interference with the little Kingdom's internal government! Neither was China interfering in any way with Korea's internal Government when, in 1884, she inveigled the KING'S father or board one of her men-of-war, and carried him off into a long captivity in the Middle Kingdom! Pshaw! Such glaring absurdities will be laughed to scorn by the "critical historian." If they seem logical, consistent, and satisfactory to the *North-China Daily News*, we must assume that our contemporary is gifted with some faculty of appreciation not vouchsafed to ordinary individuals. To folks of common intelligence and every-day sight it appears that China has been interfering most vigorously in Korea's internal government during the past 14 years; that she has lent military aid on several occasions to support the MING family against the rebellions caused by its glaring corruption and most cruel extortions; and that, precisely because of her ill-judged interference, Korea has fallen

deeper and deeper into the slough of bad government and national degradation.

In this context we may notice another extraordinary allegation of the Shanghai journal:—"Japan has no more right to insist on forcing reforms on Korea, than Russia has, for instance, to insist on enforcing reforms on Japan." Suppose we were to say:—"England has no more right to insist on forcing reforms on Egypt, than France has, for instance, to insist on forcing reforms on England." Would not such a proposition be deservedly ridiculed by every British subject? The *North-China Daily News* seems to imagine that Japan has no practical interest in Korea's fate; that the security of the Japanese empire would not be affected by any contingency occurring in Korea. Obviously that is an unreflecting assertion. Japan is very deeply concerned in Korea's destiny. Korea is at least as much to Japan as Afghanistan is to Great Britain. Had England been in Japan's place, there can be no manner of question that she would long ago have taken steps to avert the perils plainly involved in a state of affairs that crippled the peninsular's development, stifled its spirit of independence, and created constant opportunities for foreign interference. But in truth our Shanghai contemporary is embarrassed by its own propositions. In another article it writes:—"If Japan, without moving a soldier from her shores, had demanded of China that measures be at once adopted to rid the Korean people of the vampire now eating their vitals, she would have gained her point; and in gaining it would have secured the gratitude of the down-trodden Korean people, and the respect of every nation interested in the Far East." It appears, then, that although Japan had not the slightest right "to insist on forcing reforms on Korea," she would have gained the respect of all nations had she "demanded of China that measures be at once taken" to effect reforms in the peninsula. We leave to our Shanghai contemporary the task of reconciling these remarkable propositions. For our own part, we accept the latter, and note, accordingly, that Japan's one fault in our contemporary's eyes, the one error that robs her of the respect of all nations, was her practicality. Had she been so utterly fatuous as to imagine that China would have paid the smallest attention to a demand for reforms in Korea, preferred through the ordinary channels of diplomatic representation; had she been so very silly as to believe that the stubborn conservatives of the Middle Kingdom would have consented to undertake in the peninsula at her gentle instigation a programme of reform involving the disgrace and ruin of the corrupt statesmen on whose behalf Chinese military interference has been thrice exercised during the space of 12 years, "she would have gained her point" and "secured the

gratitude of the down-trodden Korean people, and the respect of every nation interested in the Far East." Gained her point, forsooth! Who on earth believes anything of the kind? Who on earth believes that China would have seriously entertained a proposition of that nature, submitted to the Tsung-li Yamén by the Japanese Representative in Peking? Surely Englishmen, eminently practical as they are, greatly belie their character when they talk in such a fashion. Japan simply took from the outset steps such as should secure her against being made a Chinese plaything and a laughing stock to outsiders. That her purpose was worthy of all praise the Shanghai journal itself admits. It was "to rid the Korean people of the vampires now eating their vitals," and, if achieved, it "would have secured the gratitude of the down-trodden Korean people as well as the respect of every nation." But because, instead of proceeding in such a manner as must have entailed failure, she adopted practical measures to ensure achievement, she is to be roundly condemned.

KOREAN NEWS.

THERE appears to be a persistent tendency on the part of certain local foreign journalists to conclude that whenever no special intelligence from the seat of war is published by the vernacular press, some disastrous news has been suppressed. The Japanese Government is roundly accused by these journalists of withholding the truth from the public and purposely concealing unfavourable details. Now it may very well be that the Japanese Authorities do not intend to have the people dosed with undiluted truth, and that they are resolved to prevent anything like a national panic such as might occur were evil intelligence circulated without any restraint. Were that their policy, it would be a perfectly intelligible and sound policy. Every one knows what care is exercised by commanding officers at the seat of war in Western countries to control the pens of newspaper correspondents, a precaution considered necessary not merely in order that want of success may not be exaggerated to alarming dimensions, but also for the purpose of checking the publication of military secrets. The official censorship of the press exercised in Japan at present must be admitted for these reasons to be an essential measure, and moreover we have to consider the special fact that unfortunately many Japanese newspapers, not having yet shown any sense of the responsibility devolving upon the press, could not be trusted to employ discrimination or scrutiny befitting the situation, and might work great mischief were they suffered to have an absolutely free hand. We believe thoroughly in favour of freedom of the press, and we also believe in the right of the

operation of general principles must be adapted to special circumstances, and we should no more think of granting full liberty to the Japanese press in its present condition than we should advocate the feeding of infants with beef and mutton. Censorship is an unhappy exigency. What we desire to point out, however, is that censorship does not necessarily imply the suppression of all unfavourable intelligence, as one, at least, of the Yokohama English journals insists in believing. Surely before formulating such a charge against the Japanese Government it is the duty of an editor to try and ascertain whether any unfavourable intelligence has really been suppressed. Have any serious mishaps befallen the Japanese navy or the Japanese army in Korea? We do not think so. The whole course of events is now perfectly clear. Belligerent acts commenced on the 25th of July. We know, as a matter of unquestionable fact, that on that day three Japanese ships-of-war encountered three Chinese, the result being that one of the Chinese vessels was captured, another was so shattered that she had to be beached and abandoned, and the third escaped to Wei-hai-wai in an evil plight. We know that on the same day a Japanese force set out from Söul, marched against the Chinese positions at Söng-hwan and A-San and carried them without difficulty. We know that the fortifications and obstacles built by the Chinese at these positions were demolished by the Japanese troops; that quantities of small and large arms and ammunition were taken by the victors, and that the Japanese force marched back to Söul into which city it made a triumphant entry. We know that the Chinese fleet has carefully removed itself from the seat of war and is hiding in some unascertained harbour. We know that a Japanese squadron is cruising in search of it. We know that Korean waters are entirely freed from Chinese men-of-war, and that the regular Japanese mail service is in operation from Chemulpho. What disasters can have occurred, then? What reason is there to suppose that the Japanese land or sea forces have suffered misfortunes of which the public is kept in ignorance? The one and only circumstantial allegation of disaster hitherto made by the foreign local press was that the *Yamashiro Maru* had been captured. But the *Yamashiro Maru* was not captured. Thus it appears, on a careful review of the situation, that no ground whatever exists for suspicions of concealed losses, and that, on the contrary, there is every reason to doubt anything of the kind. Truly, under the circumstances, we fail to appreciate the sense or wisdom of crying out that some concealment is practised, and that until the Japanese Government publishes intelligence of a disaster, its good faith will be questioned. Such criticism is extremely childish. Let us at least wait until we have valid cause to suspect defeat or

THE "KOWSHING" AFFAIR.

ON Tuesday morning we published the official report presented to the Japanese Government by Mr. SUYEMATSU KEN-CHO, Head of the Law Bureau, who had been despatched on a special mission to investigate the circumstances connected with the sinking of the steamer *Kowshing*. The treatment extended to the report by our local contemporaries is significant. It is the first official report given to the public; it deals with a subject that has excited the keenest interest and provoked the strongest journalistic comment; it embodies the testimony of three of the European survivors of the *Kowshing*, and from every point of view it is a document of the highest importance. Yet neither of our local evening contemporaries has thought it worthy of reproduction. One of them takes not the slightest notice of it, beyond extracting, without acknowledgement, a portion relating to an extraneous matter; the other refers to it only for purposes of criticism. Now it is notorious that both these journals habitually devote large spaces in their columns to the reproduction of reports, letters, and articles unfavourable to Japan. They have done so throughout the present complication and they continue to do so daily. They have thus republished from Shanghai journals statement after statement, concocted and put into circulation by the Chinese, or by friends of the Chinese, for the purpose of invoking public execration on the conduct of the Japanese in the *Kowshing* business. In the vast majority of instances they have republished these statements without any attempt to controvert their glaring improbabilities. Why, then, have they closed their columns to the official report of Mr. SUYEMATSU? We shall not attempt to answer the question, but are prepared to welcome any explanation that invests such procedure with a semblance of fairness.

As for the *Kowshing* business, the public has doubtless been able to arrive at a definite conclusion by this time. We refer not to the question whether or no the attack on the ship is justifiable by international law, but only to the methods employed in the attack. Above all, it is important to know whether the Japanese were guilty of the barbarity of firing upon Chinese soldiers while struggling in the water. With regard to that, the weight of testimony is clearly in favour of the Japanese. Indeed when we recall the indisputable fact that boats were sent from the *Naniwa Kan* to rescue the Europeans who were among the swimmers, and that they did rescue three of them while actually under fire from the Chinese, it becomes sufficient that the *Naniwa* can not have discharged her Gatling guns at the men in the water since she must otherwise have risked destroying her own boats. We are disposed to think, however, that the Japanese man-of-

war may have been continued against the *Kowshing* when she was already in a sinking condition and after some of her people had jumped overboard. It would be easy, especially for a man swimming, to mistake fire directed against the ship for fire directed against those who had just left the ship and were struggling in the water. Some such mistake probably was made. But there is assuredly no testimony to justify us in condemning the Japanese war-ship of such wanton barbarity as the deliberate slaughter of unarmed men swimming for this lives.

Whether the sinking of the ship can be defended, is a nice question; not from an international, but from a military, point of view. We ourselves are disposed to reply in the negative. Evidently the *Naniwa Kan* had the *Kowshing* completely at her mercy, and it is hard to persuade oneself that no procedure short of the steamer's total destruction would have served the purpose. It is true that the 1,200 soldiers on board the *Kowshing* were in a state of mutiny. They had refused to allow the Captain and officers of the ship to obey the orders of the Japanese man-of-war, and they had shown themselves ready to enforce their refusal by recourse to weapons. Being, in short, persuaded that surrender meant mutilation and death, they preferred a desperate resistance. Some display of destructive force was therefore unavoidable. But would not the *Naniwa's* Gatling guns have sufficed? Had the *Kowshing's* decks been swept two or three times, the Chinese could scarcely have continued to hold out. We are very sensible of the difficulty of judging such an affair from a distance. Only the actors are acquainted with all the directing circumstances. But it appears to us that the *Naniwa* set about sinking the *Kowshing* at once, so soon as the peaceful surrender of the Chinese soldiers became hopeless and that she made no attempt to save life after the vessel had gone down. Had she first tried the effect of her Gatling guns without success, the more radical measure would have been quite defensible; and had she made every possible effort to save the drowning men, a strong justification of her action would have been furnished under any circumstances. But the course she adopted certainly invites criticism.

THE BRITISH FLAG.

THE *Kowshing* incident has once more brought into prominence the piece of bunting that every genuine Briton is always seeking to nail to some mast or other. Of course we all feel considerably chagrined and mortified by the thought that a ship flying our country's flag should have been fired upon and sunk in times of apparent peace. But there are few, we should hope, who endorse the intemperate journalistic expressions of the

incident. One would imagine from the tone of the writing in the local press that HER MAJESTY'S Representatives in China and Japan were a set of craven incapables, and that HER MAJESTY'S captains and admirals had forgotten the traditions of their country and the duties of their service. Are not such tirades extremely silly, and can any spectacle be more mirth-provoking than that of a petty editor delivering brawling judgments on international law from the eminence of an office-stool, and screaming from the shelter of his printing-press invectives against statesmen and commanders in whose visible presence he would wilt incontinently? The British flag, we dare allege, never commanded more respect than it does at present, and if it has suffered any indignity, full reparation will assuredly be exacted. Admiral FREMANTLE is criticized because his arrangements were not such as to secure the presence of a British man-of-war on the scene of the *Kowshing* incident. It is invariably so whenever anything happens anywhere that might have been averted had a British naval force been in the immediate vicinity: the Admiral is roundly abused for not having contrived to have a force there. To satisfy the so-called "patriots" of the local press nothing less is required than an omniscient Admiral and a ubiquitous squadron. A little restraint might be usefully put upon the irresponsible clamour of the local Jingoes. Nothing could please Foreign Powers better than to see a breach made in the friendly relations between Great Britain and Japan at this juncture, and to that most undesirable issue certain English local journals are contributing as far as they can. There is no occasion to be excited. British diplomacy is not so invertebrate or timid as grandiloquent editors pretend to think, nor can delicate international questions be settled off-hand by a phrase that owes whatever sense it embodies to a superficially perused text-book, and whatever strength of diction it boasts to a thesaurus. Englishmen's jealousy for the honour of the British flag should not be merely of the *noli-me-tangere* type. If the flag claims universal respect it also imposes strong obligations, one of which is that it ought not to be used to cover operations of a questionable nature. War had not been declared when the *Kowshing* was sunk, but the Chinese Government had been warned by the Japanese that any attempt to re-inforce the troops at A-San must be counted equivalent to an act of war, and the ship was therefore employed for a belligerent purpose. These are points that have to be taken into account. In the interval immediately preceding a state of war, it may very easily happen that the rules embodying the rights of neutrals can not be literally observed without doing violence to the principles that form the bases of

rules. We feel every confidence that the *Kowshing* affair is receiving the fullest consideration, and that, should the honour of the flag require vindication, it will be handsomely vindicated. Nothing, meanwhile, can be more reprehensible than the conduct of journalists who endeavour to persuade the public that the captain of a Japanese man-of-war deliberately fired upon a ship flying the British flag because he knew that the British Government would be content to condone the wrong and "to compromise its dignity for the cost of the ship and a few additional dollars." Men who grossly insult their country by such monstrous charges are well qualified to champion its honour. The British flag has not "ceased to command respect in the East" or anywhere else, but the writers who, journalistically representing England in the East, do their best to cripple her diplomatists by publicly discrediting them, and to bring her officials into contempt by accusing them of pusillanimity and incompetence—these are the persons that work most injury to British interests and British influence.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

THE KOREAN IMBROGLIO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me, as one of your readers, to thank you for your lucid and eloquent historical statement of the causes which have led up to the present war between China and Japan.

As a Christian, I am opposed to any war which can be avoided without sacrifice of moral principle. Hardly any passage of the Old Testament appeals to me more strongly than the Psalmist's description of God as One "Who maketh wars to cease in all the world, who breaketh the bow, and snappeth the spear asunder, and binneth the chariots in the fire." Whether the Japanese Government absolutely exhausted all proper resources in the endeavour to avoid war I feel myself quite incompetent to judge. That they have shown wonderful patience and forbearance is plain enough from the history as you have stated it, though this patience and forbearance have been partially obscured by the promptness of action which, when the time came, took the world by surprise. But whatever one may think as to the question whether it might have been possible to be more patient still, now that war has been begun, I must confess myself unable to see how any humane and intelligent person, who looks simply at the essential facts of the case, and refuses to be led aside by extraneous considerations can do otherwise as between the two governments, than wish success to Japan as altogether in the right, and failure to China, as altogether in the wrong.

To make my view of the case clearer, let me say a word or two of some of these extraneous considerations that it seems to me ought to be laid aside.

China herself, in her proclamation of war, lays stress on her claim in the past to suzerainty over Korea. But no one can be called upon to pay the least respect to a claim which she herself has asserted or denied as has suited her convenience, least of all those nations who have concluded, without protest on China's part, treaties with Korea which acknowledge her as an independent nation.

Some persons seem to be swayed more or less in their sympathies by personal liking for the people of one or the other of the two contending nations. The patient industry and steadfastness of the Chinese people certainly appeal very strongly to the Anglo-Saxon race, and for one I hold these qualities in the highest admiration. But they have nothing in common with the lying and cowardly tyranny which the Chinese government has manifested in Korea. At the greatest

enemy of the patient and hardworking people of China is this same vile system as it is exhibited at home.

It has been said on the other hand, by the friends of Japan, that this contest is essentially one between the friends and the enemies of Western civilization. It is, no doubt, more than probable that the triumph of Japan would greatly further, if not make sure, the ultimate prevalence in the East of the type of civilization which she has adopted. But Western civilization is not immediately or necessarily involved in the case. What Japan demands is, first, respectable and responsible government for Korea, and next, such a strengthening of the physical and intellectual fibre of the nation by education and industrial development that she may eventually be strong enough to maintain her own independence. Neither of these things is necessarily or essentially connected with a Western rather than an Eastern type of civilization.

No. The contest is in its essence, on the one side for shameless corruption and tyranny, on the other for decent and just government. In its outward manifestation, it is the fight of bold and straightforward manliness against unprincipled lying and shuffling. If I am right in my statement of the case, as I am profoundly convinced that I am, no right-minded man who knows the merits of the case, can be other than a friend and well-wisher of Japan.

But we are told of foolish and boastful and even cruel things said and done by Japanese. The best of human causes, if it is in any degree popular, is supported from mixed motives and by a mixed multitude. If any war was ever fought upon grounds of high principle it was the American Civil War as carried on by the northern states for the maintenance of the Union and the abolition of slavery. Yet my own memory recalls to me things said and done at that time which might easily have led an unfriendly critic to overlook the serious enthusiasm and conscientious conviction which were the real motive force by which the final victory was gained. Indeed, such misapprehension was not only possible, but actual, and in some quarters wide-spread. So now, unfriendly critics may easily find texts on which to base their criticism. But a true text by no means insures a sound conclusion.

We are told also that the real motive of Japan is a selfish one, that whatever she may say of her wish to insure good government and independence for Korea, her ultimate aim is to make that Kingdom a part of Japan. It is, perhaps, a little hard, especially for Europeans, in this age of national land-grabbing, to believe in anything the least resembling political disinterestedness. Even so, there is only one fair thing to be said, and that is, Hands off! Let Japan prove by her actions what she has in her heart! Let Western nations take towards Japan (only in a more sympathetic spirit) the attitude which France has taken towards England in Egypt. Let Japan carry out her reforms in Korea. Let her use what force is necessary for the accomplishment of her purpose. And then let her be held responsible for her undertaking to secure Korea's independence.

But what if Korea should prove incapable of real independence? Well, suppose it. She must then be governed from without. And by whom more suitably than by a race so nearly allied in race and language as the Japanese? To leave her to China would be the worst of cruelty, and neither Russia nor England would have any other excuse to obtain control over her than pure covetousness. Possession of Korea is certainly in no degree necessary to the safety of either. Japan, however, does regard it as essential to her own safety that no European Power should obtain a foothold there. This is her Monroe Doctrine—as sound and beneficial a doctrine for the Far East, it seems to me, as the original Monroe doctrine has proved to be for the western hemisphere. In this point, Japan's self-regard can not rightly be called selfishness, nor is it in any way inconsistent with her professed desire to give good Government and independence to Korea.

But these are mainly questions of the future. The main point for the present is that whatever one's particular likes or dislikes may be, the cause of Japan as against China is the cause of honesty and decent government as against profound duplicity and shameless corruption.

I am, Sir, very truly yours,

THEODOSIUS S. TYNG.

August 12th, 1894.

"MISREPRESENTING THE JAPANESE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A communication, in yesterday's issue of the *Japan Mail*, entitled "More respecting the

Japanese," contains what is given as a quotation from the Earl of Harrowby's speech at the annual meeting of the B. & F. Bible Society. It reads, "We go to the islands of Japan, where we find a very backward and savage and degraded race." The writer adds "The noble earl ought to have been more explicit and accurate." But the noble earl was much more explicit and accurate than he is given credit for. His words, as given in "The Bible Society Monthly Reporter," for June, are: "We go to the islands of Japan, in a part of which we find the Ainu, a very backward and savage and degraded race," and he then speaks of the work being done among them by a devoted English missionary.

Evidently the "misrepresenting" has not been done by the Earl of Harrowby.

Yours, &c.,

B. CHAPPELL.

Kauizawa, August 11th, 1894.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your Correspondent, "F.P.D.," writing under the above heading, should in his turn guard more carefully against *misrepresenting* Lord Harrowby. Reading his quotation from the noble earl's speech in connexion with the preceding part of his letter and under its title, as given above, the ordinary reader would not readily infer that the Earl of Harrowby was speaking of the Ainu and not of the Japanese when he is reported to have said:—"We go to the islands of Japan where we find a very backward and savage and degraded race." The periods of omission between this quotation and the next are not conducive to the better understanding of the noble Earl, but even as it stands the latter quotation is not very damaging either to his lucidity or accuracy.

Yours truly,

L. B. C.

August 10th, 1894.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—"F.P.D." must not take newspaper reports of speeches and addresses in England quite so seriously. We who know Miss Cox (not "Box") were ourselves amused at the report alluded to and quoted from by your correspondent, but we are quite sure that an imperfect (and possibly inaccurate) summary has been published of her speech. Does "F.P.D." suppose that an address of half an hour or so can be adequately done justice to in a paragraph which it does not take a minute to read? And, is it fair to conclude that Miss Cox said no more than is reported, or that what is given is a faithful record of her actual words with all the qualifications and reservations she may have used? We missionaries know well how it is the custom of reporters unfamiliar with our topics to victimise us, and we are frequently more "surprised and pained" than any other readers can possibly be at the strange and ludicrous statements which are seriously attributed to us.

An interesting and significant instance occurs in "F.P.D.'s" final paragraph. Every one who saw the passage and who knows anything at all about missionary work in Japan, must have been, at first sight, puzzled by the report of the words of the Earl of Harrowby referred to. It is obvious enough, however, that the noble Earl was referring not to the "Islands of Japan," but to the "Ainu of Japan." Why did not "F.P.D." quote the whole paragraph? Does he seriously believe that there is only one missionary working among the Japanese? And, does he not know that the Epistles have been translated into *Japanese* for some fifteen or sixteen years? The reference in the passage quoted is to translation into the *Ainu* language.

The reporter, not being familiar with the word "Ainu" (or "Ainos" as the Earl perhaps pronounced it) misunderstood it for "islands," and hence the Earl of Harrowby is made to talk sheer nonsense. Substitute "Ainu" for "islands," and every word of the quotation is "intelligible, explicit, and accurate." Let "F.P.D." learn the lesson!

I am, Sir your obedient Servant,

G. H. POLE,

Acting Secretary C.M.S. Mission.

Osaka, 13th August, 1894.

"WOJEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you kindly state whether the translation of "Wojen" into "pigmies" may be taken as strictly accurate? I observe that the Japanese newspapers render it simply "people of Yamato," "Wo" being understood as equivalent to "Yamato." I should be glad to learn if you find on

examination, that the epithet has really the objectionable character you have attributed to it.

INQUIRER.

Tokyo, August 16th.

(The ideograph used for *Wo*, or *Yamato*, by the Japanese themselves is different from the ideograph *Wo* of *Wojen*. Williams says that the Chinese define *Wo* to mean "the country of dwarfs," and the term *Wojen* has been declared to have an opprobrious significance by the Chinese translators of the Imperial Declaration of War.—Ed. J.M.)

THE REPORT RELATING TO THE "KOWSHING" AFFAIR.

To His Excellency Mr. MUTSU MUNEMITSU, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

DEAR SIR,—Carrying with me your instruction to investigate the important facts relating to the transport-ship of the Chinese troops, as well as her complement, which was sunk by H.I.J.M.'s war-vessel *Nantao* near Sho-pai-out Island off the coast of Korea, I left Tokyo on the 29th ultimo and travelling day and night arrived at Sasebo at 5 a.m. on the 2nd instant, and at once proceeded to make necessary investigations. Although the essential points that I have obtained by these investigations have been already telegraphed to you from time to time, I hereby submit this paper to you in order to report more details in consecutive form.

The materials used for my investigations are as follows:—

- 1.—The statements of the Captain, first officer, and a quarter-master of the sunken ship. (The important points of these statements were written and signed by the narrators.)
- 2.—The written answers by the above-said Captain and officers to a series of questions put to them by the naval authorities of the Sasebo Naval Station.
- 3.—The reports sent by the Commanders of H.I.J.M.'s men-of-war relating to the naval engagement near Fernand Island off the Korean coast and other matters connected with it.
- 4.—The statements of the Commander of H.I.J.M.'s war-vessel *Yayeyama* who brought the above-said Captain and two others as well as the complement of the captured Chinese war-vessel *Sowkoo* (*Tsaochang*) to Sasebo.
- 5.—Statements of Mr. Mühlensteth, a Dane, who was on board the above-said Chinese war-vessel. (The important points of these statements were written and signed by the narrator.)
- 6.—The written answers of the Commander of the said Chinese war-vessel to a series of questions put to him by the naval authorities of the Sasebo Naval Station.

The name of the sunken ship is *Kowshing*, her owners are the Indo-China Steamship Navigation Co., London, whose agents are Jardine, Matheson & Co., and her nationality is British. She was built in 1883, her net tonnage was 1,354, her gross tonnage 2,134. As to other particulars of the ship, I omit here as they are all described in the Lloyd's register. Her complement was as follows:—

Captain, THOMAS RYDER GALSWORDTHY.

First-officer, LEWES HENRY TAMPLIN.

Second-officer, JOSEPH WELSH.

Third-officer, NATHANIEL WAKE.

First-engineer, WILLIAM GORDON.

Second-engineer, W. L. HALLEY.

Third-engineer, J. PRIMROSE.

(The above British).

Quarter-master, LUCAS EVANGELISTA.

Quarter-master, GREGORIO ALTILAR.

Quarter-master, PEDRO ORIAOTE.

Quarter-master, DONICIO.

(The above Manila-men).

And crew of 64 persons. The ship had on board one thousand one hundred Chinese troops, including Generals, both artillery and infantry, together with a large number of guns and a great quantity of ammunition. There was on board one Herr von Hanneken, who professed to be a passenger. Excepting these, there was no cargo or passengers, the ship carrying water ballast.

The ship was chartered by the Chinese Government. Although the dates of the charter-party has not been ascertained, the Captain received his first order from the agent at Shanghai, and proceeded to Taku, and having received the second order at that place and having taken in there, the Chinese troops and Herr von Hanneken on board, proceed for A-San in Korea. The object of her voyage was to disembark at A-San the Chinese troops and Herr von Hanneken. The Captain was also instructed that he was to return to Taku after the successful disembarkation of the troops.

The survivors of the complement of the *Kowshing* conveyed to Sasebo are the Captain, first officer, and quarter-master Lucas Evangelista, 3 in all. The *Kowshing* left Taku at 9.50 p.m., 23rd ultimo.

According to what the Captain says, eight transports carrying Chinese troops left Taku with sealed orders two days previous, *i.e.* 21st, and another left on 22nd and proceeded to A-San. According to what the 1st officer of the *Kowshing* states, three of those ten ships were British, seven were Chinese. Although I have good grounds for believing that the *Kowshing* was also furnished with a sealed order at the time of her departure, yet I reserve the source of this information at present. The statement that many transports with Chinese troops left Taku on the 21st and 22nd coincides with the intelligence obtained by our authorities, and although their destination is not clearly known, according to the report of the Commander of the *Yayeyama* to me, one of those transports was seen by H.I.J.M.'s war-vessel *Musashi* entering into the Gulf of A-San on the day preceding the naval engagement near Fernald Island. That ship may be one that left Taku on the 22nd.

The *Kowshing* proceeded to the proximity of the Sho-pai-ou Island early on the morning of the 25th ultimo, and the *Sow-kou* (*Tsao-kiang*) also approached the same islands at a short distance on her right hand side. The naval engagement between two Chinese war-vessels *Saiyen* (*Chae-yuen*) and *Kow-otsu* (*Kwang-i*) and three of our men-of-war *Akitsusu*, *Yoshino*, and *Naniwa*, took place from 7.5 to 8.15 that morning. The *Saiyen* passed by the *Kowshing* at about 8.30 and hurriedly proceeded westwards. The *Kowshing* dipped her ensign but no notice was taken by the *Saiyen*. Immediately afterwards, the three Japanese men-of-war appeared on the scene. They were in the pursuit of the *Saiyen*. When the *Kowshing* was seen, one of the Japanese war-vessels turned her bow toward the *Kowshing*. The *Sow-kou* (*Tsao-kiang*) observing all these, suddenly changed her course and ran westward. Two of the Japanese war-vessels proceeded in pursuit of the *Saiyen* and *Sow-kou*. Apropos the *Sow-kou* was overtaken by the *Akitsusu* at about 2 p.m. and finally captured. The *Saiyen* which was at first steering round very closely along the island apparently trying to conceal herself as much as possible from the sight of the Japanese vessels, suddenly changed her course, and crossing the bows of the *Sow-kou* made a rapid run south-westward. Her direction was apparently Shangtung Promontory. She escaped at last. If she proceeded direct to Tsen-shien, she must have afterwards changed her course.

Our vessel that went toward the *Kowshing* was the *Naniwa*. It was about 9 o'clock that they approached each other. As to what then took place between these two vessels, I will give subsequently the captain's own words extracted from the written answer in reply to the query of the naval authorities. The statement of the first officer entirely coincides with that of the Captain, and the statement of the quarter-master also in no way differs from them in describing the circumstances of the event. (See Appendix No. 1.)

"When nearing Sho-pai-ou Island, I was ordered by H.I.J.M.'s *Naniwa* to stop and shortly after to anchor, which I did.

"The *Naniwa* then steamed away evidently for the purpose of conferring with some other Japanese war-ship; I asked by signal, if I was to proceed, the *Naniwa* answering "Heave to or take the consequences," and shortly afterwards a boat was sent from her, the officers in charge coming on board the *Kowshing*; they asked to see my ship's papers which I showed them, also asked me several questions which I answered; they then asked me if I would follow the *Naniwa*, I said "yes," that I was powerless to refuse, as they were a man-of-war; the officers then returned to their ship and shortly afterwards I was ordered to "slip or weigh anchor immediately," but this the Chinese Generals on board would not let me do, telling me that if I attempted to follow the *Naniwa*, or if I attempted to leave ship, they would execute or shoot me, pointing me out to their men, some of whom were told off to watch me, they being either armed with large swords or rifles with fixed bayonets. I then signalled to the *Naniwa* "Send a boat, I wish to communicate personally;" when the boat arrived, the Chinese officers would not allow me to go to the gangway to meet the Japanese officers at first, but when they did allow me I asked the officers to tell their Captain that I was not allowed to follow the *Naniwa* by Chinese and that the only terms I could make with them were to take the ship back to Taku, also that we were a British ship and had left "port before war was declared."

"Shortly after the boat returned to the *Naniwa*, the latter signalled: "Quit the ship immediately." I answered "We are not allowed" and "Send a boat." The *Naniwa* then

called "Boat can not come," and shortly afterwards hoisted a red flag at the fore, sent a torpedo at and opened fire on the *Kowshing*, and sank her."

With regard to the resistance of the Chinese General to the Captain's intention, I obtained from him further particulars and I was convinced that the Generals were determined to resist *à mort* the orders of the *Naniwa*. The written statement of the Captain relating thereto is as follows:—

"When the Chinese Generals heard that I intended to follow the *Naniwa*, they objected to my doing so saying that 'They would not allow me to follow the Japanese ship.' I then told them that it was useless to resist, as one shot from the *Naniwa* would sink the *Kowshing*; they said then that they would rather die than follow her, and that they had 1,100 men and the *Naniwa* had only about 400; that they could fight the *Naniwa*. I again told them of the foolishness of this idea, also that if they wanted to fight, that I and my officers and engineers would go on shore. They then threatened me, making many gesticulations, that they would execute me or shoot me if I made any attempt whatever to leave the ship or follow the *Naniwa*." (See Appendix No. 2.)

The time when the *Kowshing* was fired at, was about forty minutes past noon, *i.e.* nearly 4 hours from the moment when she was first ordered to stop by the *Naniwa*. Thus we can see that the *Naniwa* had used every ordinary means before she at last appealed to the extreme measure of firing. The report that many Chinese transports left Taku on the 21st and 22nd were then already known to all our men-of-war there, and from the physical features of the place round Sho-pai-ou Island, it must have been most uncertain to our ships when and where any ships of the enemy might come and attack them from behind, so many islands being scattered there. Moreover, two companion ships of the *Naniwa* were in search of the enemy, and it must have been also very uncertain to the *Naniwa* what kind of severe fighting those two were engaged in. At such a critical moment, so long a time as aforesaid was spent in negotiation between the *Kowshing* and the *Naniwa* simply because the *Kowshing* happened to display the flag of England. This will be quite ample to show what kind of deliberate care was taken by the *Naniwa*, and also what amount of untiring patience she must have exercised. Besides these, the clamour and excitement of the Chinese soldiers on board the *Kowshing* was actually seen by the *Naniwa*; it must have been quite impossible on her part to try to capture the *Kowshing* by any common and ordinary measures. This fact is also plain from the statements of the Captain and others on board the *Kowshing*. (See Appendixes Nos. 3 and 4.) Thus you will see that the firing of the *Naniwa* was a measure quite unavoidable.

At the time when the *Naniwa* signalled "Quit the ship," and warned the *Kowshing* of danger by hoisting a red flag, the Captain of the latter vessel and his officers and others jumped overboard, one after another. At the moment, the Captain had already collected his officers on the bridge, and the emergency was already communicated to the engine department. When the Chinese troops saw the Captain and others jump overboard, they at once poured forth their rifle-bullets indiscriminately upon those in the water. While these things were going on in the *Kowshing*, the *Naniwa* on one hand sent a torpedo against the *Kowshing* first, and when it missed her, fired a side-gun which sealed the fate of the *Kowshing*, which gradually sank beneath the waves; and on the other hand, dispatched her boats and did her best in rescuing as many foreigners as possible. But alas! only three were saved, that is Captain, first officer, and a quarter-master as aforesaid. The Captain and the first officer were fortunately unhurt, but the quarter-master was shot through his neck and is still under medical treatment at the Hospital in Sasebo. As to the remaining members of the crew, their fate is still unknown, but it is most probable that they were mostly killed by the bullets poured down upon them by the Chinese soldiers. This is to be surmised even from the statements of the Captain and others. (See Appendixes Nos. 5, 6, and 7.)

I have already stated that there was one, von Hannecken on board the *Kowshing*. He is said to have professed to be a passenger, but it seems to me very strange that he alone was there while there was not a single passenger besides him. I therefore closely questioned and succeeded in obtaining the written statements (Appendixes Nos. 8, 9, and 10) from the Captain and two others. After deliberating in my mind, comparing these statements with other information which has come into my possession from other sources, I became

convinced in belief that he has more than ordinary connection with the Chinese Government or troops, and that he should not be considered as a mere ordinary passenger. I heard a report while in Sasebo, that a German from the *Kowshing* had boarded a German war-vessel. He must be von Hannecken.

The Captain and two others were sent to Sasebo on board H.I.J.M.S. *Yayeyama* together with the complement, &c., of the captured Chinese war-vessel *Sow-kou* (*Tsao-kiang*) and arrived at Sasebo on the 28th ultimo. With regard to their personal treatment, nothing but kindness and courtesy were shown to them from the time of their rescue throughout.

With regard to the relation between the Chinese Government and the owner of the *Kowshing*, although I am unable to obtain the details, I have good ground, taking into consideration several surrounding circumstances, in believing that the late affair, *i.e.* the *Kowshing* transporting Chinese troops, has more meaning than an affair coming into the company in the ordinary course of the traffic-business. Even from the written statement of the Captain, which was obtained in answer to my close question, it is plain that the ship was chartered by the Chinese Government, and that it was mentioned in the charter party, that the ship was to be handed over to the Chinese Government, should hostility commence; also the European crew was then to leave the ship. (See Appendix No. 11.)

The modes of my making investigations personally of the Captain and two others were thus: I first explained to them the object of my mission to Sasebo, and in the next place as I must put several questions to them and cause their statements to be written and signed as far as essential points are concerned, I asked them if they had any ground of objection to my questioning them and also committing to writing such statement. They answered that they had no objection whatever; whereupon I proceeded with necessary investigations. Now that I am writing this report, one thing which I feel most pleasant in my mind is to inform you of the fact that they were all feeling greatly the kindness of the officers on board our men-of-war and the staff-officers of the naval station in regard to their personal treatment, for which they expressed the warmest thanks. My investigations were finished in two days. I asked their wishes and was answered that they wished to be sent to Nagasaki. Thereupon, in accordance with your instructions and those of the Minister of Navy, I consulted with Admiral Shibayama, Commander-in-Chief of the Naval Station. As a result, an intimation was conveyed to them by the Admiral early in the morning on the 3rd instant that they would be sent to Nagasaki. The time of departure was fixed by mutual understanding at 11 o'clock in the next morning, and at the appointed hour, the Captain and his first officer, escorted by a staff-officer of the station was sent to Nagasaki on board a steamboat specially despatched for the purpose. With regard to the quarter-master, he desired to stop a little longer in the Naval Hospital of Sasebo in order to receive further medical treatment and this was assented to.

The preceding statements are the material parts of the matters, of which I have made investigation relating to the *Kowshing* affair. All the documents relating to them are put into a different envelope and presented to you together with this paper. It is not within the sphere of my duty here to discuss the merits of the action of the *Naniwa* from an international law's point of view; it is beyond all doubt from all the facts now in our possession that no impartial critic will ever pronounce that her action was wrong.

Your obedient Servant,

KENCHO SUYEMATSU,
President of the Imperial Board
of Legislation.

August 10th, 1894.

APPENDIX. No. 1.

(EXTRACT FROM THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE FIRST OFFICER IN ANSWER TO THE QUESTIONS OF THE NAVAL AUTHORITIES OF THE NAVAL STATION, SASEBO.)

I was on watch on the morning of Friday twenty-fifth with the Captain and third mate, nearing Sho-pai-ou Island when we were ordered to stop by signal from a Japanese man-of-war. We immediately stopped and signalled having done so, then we were ordered by signal to anchor and did so.—The man-of-war then steamed away to confer with two other ships of H.I.J.M.'s Navy. I then was instructed by Captain Galsworthy to enquire by signal if we could proceed, and was answered by the man-of-war, "Heave to or take the consequences." After a short interval the *Naniwa* returned and sent a boat to us; the officer in

charge examined our papers and returned to the *Naniwa*. The signal was then hoisted from the *Naniwa* to "Weigh or slip immediately and follow me." This signal excited the Chinese greatly and the General emphatically and with many threats (even to ordering an executioner, and a soldier with loaded rifle to attend immediately behind myself and the Captain) refused to allow the Captain to do so. We then signalled to the *Naniwa* "Send a boat, I wish to communicate personally." The *Naniwa*, answered, "Send immediately," and a boat with some officers came alongside. The Chinese General refused to allow me to be present at the interview, but I understood that the Captain asked to be allowed to return to China. The boat returned to the *Naniwa* and the signal was hoisted to "Quit the ship." We signalled in return that, "I am not allowed," and again, "Send a boat." The latter signal was answered, by "Life boat cannot come." The Chinese were very anxious to know what we were hoisting and to obtain time to study our position and keep them from firing at us, we told them that we were asking instructions. The *Naniwa* whistled several times and hoisted a Red Flag at the fore; all our officers were collected on the bridge and word was sent to the engineers' staff to prepare for emergency. A torpedo was discharged from the *Naniwa*, followed by a broadside, which struck amidships. I then jumped overboard to avoid a rush on the part of the Chinese soldiers and was fired at on coming to the surface. I swam towards the *Naniwa*, and was picked up by a boat from the *Naniwa*, which had been sent with another boat to pick up the Europeans.

(EXTRACT FROM THE SAME STATEMENT IN ANSWER TO A QUESTION RUNNING THUS: WHAT ORDERS DID THE CHINESE GENERALS GIVE AT THAT TIME?)

Issuing ammunition and rifles to the men and ordering his bodyguard to fire at us if we showed the slightest intention of following the *Naniwa* or leaving the ship in any way.

No. 2.

FROM THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE FIRST OFFICER.

As a fuller account of the resistance to the orders of the warship *Naniwa* by the Chinese is required, I beg to submit the following:—

That the Chinese General, on having the instructions explained to him, distinctly refused to allow us to obey, and when argued with about the folly of his conduct, threatened our lives and placed men to watch us and to fire at us immediately that we observed any signs of either obeying the orders of the warship *Naniwa* or of leaving the ship ourselves, and I was also told by one of the engineers that they had been prevented from going into the engine room.

No. 3.

(FROM THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.)

I am quite convinced that if the *Naniwa's* men had come in boats to take the *Kowshing* that the Chinese soldiers would have fired at them.

I am certain that the bullets that were falling around me in the water were fired by the Chinese soldiers on board, as, not only did the position of the *Naniwa* prevent anyone on board her reaching me with a bullet, but that I actually saw the Chinese soldiers firing at me.

No. 4.

(FROM THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE FIRST OFFICER.)

And I am of the opinion that if the Japanese boats came again alongside with the intention of taking the vessel, that the Chinese troops on board would most certainly have resisted with force.

Also that whilst in the water, and swimming from the *Kowshing*, I was fired at by the Chinese on board. This, I am certain of, not only from the position I was in regarding the two ships, as the *Naniwa* shots would have passed over me, but also because I distinctly saw the Chinese soldiers firing from the upper deck and also from the 'tween-deck ports.

No. 5.

(FROM THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.)

By the amount of shots that were fired at me, I should think it very probable, that some of my officers and engineers and quarter-masters must have been killed by shots from the Chinese soldiers' guns.

No. 6.

(FROM THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE FIRST OFFICER.)

I am afraid that from the amount of firing by the Chinese at the Europeans whilst in the water, that some of them must have been killed before reaching the shore.

No. 7.

(FROM THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER.)

I looked round but I found neither Captain nor any European officers remaining there; I found a deck bucket which I thought was good enough to save my life, so I jumped into the water with it. At the time I was fired at by Chinamen from the scuttles with 5 or 6 rifles at a time. I narrowly escaped from being fatally wounded but only got my neck pierced through by a shot. I lost my senses for a while, and when I returned to sense, I cried out: "A Spaniard, a Spaniard, save me," etc., and presently I was picked up by a boat which turned out to belong to the Japanese man-of-war. When I was picked up, men in the boat cried, "Any more Europeans, any more Europeans," to which I could give no answer, as I was exhausted. I was the first foreigner who was picked up; soon afterwards the Captain and then the mate were rescued.

No. 8.

(FROM THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.)

Mr. von Hannecken, the passenger on board the *Kowshing*, I fancy was a German. He joined the vessel at Taku just before she left. On arriving on board he asked me if I had been waiting for him? I answered No, that I even did not know that he was coming. He then told me his name was von Hannecken and that he had the Viceroy's permission to proceed to Korea in the *Kowshing*. He had a lot of conversation with the Chinese Generals and other Chinese officials on board during the voyage, which naturally led me to suspect that he was in some way connected with their business, although he told me that he had nothing to do with them. He acted as interpreter between the Chinese and myself. Mr. von Hannecken was a big man of fine physique. I saw him last after the *Kowshing* sunk, in the water some good way ahead of me and should fancy that he would reach the island of Shoo-pai-out.

I first heard of Mr. von Hannecken, I think it was in 1887, he was then the head of a firm of contractors who were building a dock at Port Arthur (Lee-shun-kan).

No. 9.

(FROM THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE FIRST OFFICER.)

Among the Europeans on board the *Kowshing*, but not belonging to the ship's company, was one gentleman, whom I believe was a German, and apparently a military man from his bearing. He was evidently known to the Chinese officials on board, and spoke their language fluently, though he stated that he was only a passenger going to "Korea" for his own pleasure. On several occasions when I wanted various things done by the soldiers, such as keeping certain parts of the ship clear for our use, and other things, I went to him and he always managed to effect the work or thing I required. Also, during the period previous to the *Naniwa* opening fire on us, he was in close consultation with the Chinese Generals.

When I last saw him he was well on his way to Shoo-pai-out Island and swimming powerfully and well. He was apparently a man about 40 years old, above the average height, and with dark hair and moustache with a decided military bearing.

No. 10.

(FROM THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER.)

There was one passenger on board. I consider he was a German. He was in constant conversation with the Chinese officers. I think he was a sort of Chinese General, although there were two other real Chinese Generals.

No. 11.

(FROM THE WRITTEN STATEMENT OF THE CAPTAIN.)

I understood by the terms of the Charter Party, that in the event of hostilities taking place between China and Japan, that the *Kowshing* was to be taken over by the Chinese Government and also that the European officers were to leave the ship.

REPORT WITH REGARD TO MR. MUHLENSTETH.

His Excellency Mr. MUTSU MUNEMITSU, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

SIR,—The result of investigations which I have made while in Sasebo, and the measures I have taken therewith in accordance with your instructions, concerning Mr. H. J. Mühlensteth, a Dane, who was found on board the *Tsao-kiang*, the captured Chinese man-of-war, are as follows:—

His profession is a telegraph constructor and operator.

He came to China under a six years' agreement with the Great Northern Telegraph Company.

in 1881, and remained in the service of that Company until 1886, when he was engaged by the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration and was sent at once to Korea. It is said that he took a prominent part in the construction of the Chemulpo, Seoul, and Echow telegraph line. He remained as a telegraph engineer in that country until May last year, and was transferred to Tientsin that month as an assistant to the manager of the Telegraph Office there.

According to what he says the office in which he served is called the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration and he says that it is under a quite distinct administration from the lines belonging to the Central Chinese Government.

The Chemulpo, Seoul, Echow line is under the control of so-called Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration. The latter has its Central Office at Tientsin, and is controlled by a Taotai specially appointed for the purpose.

He confessed that, although his contract expired on the 10th of March this year and it had not been renewed as yet, because the original contract, which was to be produced to get the necessary endorsement affixed, was in safe keeping in the Imperial German Consulate in Seoul, yet he did not consider his connection with the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration severed, as he had been still paid his salary as before.

The amount of his salary was at present 250 dollars per month.

He says that he has saved over 8,000 dollars, and that besides, he possesses some property and moneyed interests in Seoul.

According to his statements, his voyage to Korea this time was principally to protect his property, as a war seemed to be at hand, and he was instructed by the Taotai to look after as much as possible the property belonging to Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration should it be endangered by the war; although he was not specially dispatched for that purpose.

He further stated that the ownership of the Chemulpo, Seoul, Echow line could be transferred to the Korean Government should the latter pay for it, but until then it belonged to the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration, and also that buildings of the Telegraph Office at Seoul belonged to the Korean Government, so that the property he was instructed to look after virtually meant only the telegraph instruments and office fixtures in Seoul, and the house and its contents in Chemulpo.

He added that he was going to Korea on two month's leave and boarded the *Tsao-kiang* at Chefoo by introduction of the Taotai.

I cannot vouchsafe whether the foregoing has exhausted all facts which concern him, but I considered his confession that he was still connected with the Imperial Chinese Telegraph Administration was enough to decide upon what measures should be taken about him. So I refrained from questioning him further.

With regard to his capture with the ship, he distinctly stated that he could not blame the Imperial Japanese Government; in fact, he could not see how the Naval Authorities could have acted otherwise under the circumstances.

He further stated that during his detention on board as well as on shore, he had met with nothing but courtesy, and had nothing whatever to complain of. He said that if he had known that the war was so near at hand he should not have attempted to go to Korea at all under any circumstances.

He regretted that he boarded the *Tsao-kiang* because of the China Merchants' Ships and those of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha stopping their services between China and Korea. He grieved that his health was not good recently, and lamented that his future would be entirely ruined should his detention be prolonged.

He proposed to offer any kind of pledge could he be released by giving any pledge. Thereupon, I caused him, in accordance to your instructions, to give a pledge, as shown in the accompanying document, that during the war he would not serve the Chinese Authorities either Central or Local, that he would do nothing prejudicial to the interests of Japan, and that he would neither visit nor reside in any Chinese port North of Shanghai, nor in any port of Korea at all. When this was done, I consulted with Admiral Shibayama, Commander-in-Chief of the Sasebo Naval Station, in accordance with your instructions and those of the Minister of Marine and decided to send him to Nagasaki in compliance with his (i.e. Mr. Mühlensteth's) desire.

This was intimated to him by Admiral Shibayama early in the morning of 6th instant, and he was sent to Nagasaki, escorted by a Staff-officer of the Naval Station.

The foregoing are the important points of the investigations made and the result obtained with regard to the Dane taken prisoner on board the

Tsao-kiang, and I have the honour to respectfully submit them to you.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) K. SUYEMATSU.
President of the Imperial Board of
Legislation.

August 10th, 1894.

(APPENDIX.)

I hereby pledge my word willingly and freely to the Imperial Japanese Government through its Representative His Excellency K. Suyematsu, President of the Imperial Board of Legislation, not to act or serve the Local or Central Government of China during the war carried on between Japan and China nor to take any steps prejudicial to the interests of Japan during the said war, and further that I will not reside in or visit any port in China north of Shanghai nor go to Korea at all so long as the war is carried on. The above statement is written on the understanding that the conditions are binding only so long as the present war is un-terminated.

(Signed) H. J. MUHLENSTETH.

Sasebo, August 5th, 1894.

THE KARUIZAWA CONFERENCE.

The third session of the Karuizawa Conference has opened most auspiciously. The first meetings were held on Saturday, 12th inst. The little gymnasium building, used as a place of worship, was crowded to its utmost capacity on Sunday morning, when Rev. B. Chappell preached the opening sermon—an inspiring address on Isaiah 33:16 and 17, The estate and prospect of the righteous. The evening subject was "The Christian's Peace," John 16:33, presented by Rev. W. C. Buchanan.

The Monday morning session was opened with devotional exercises conducted by Rev. H. M. Landis. The subject of the morning was Mission Work in China, presented by Leonard Wigham, of the Society of Friends' Mission in West China, and Rev. Dr. McGregor, of the English Presbyterian Mission in Amoy, South China.

Mr. Wigham's address was a carefully prepared and highly interesting account of Chung-king, the westernmost open port in China, and of the Christian work carried on there. Chung-king is a city of 300,000 people in the south-east part of Sz-chuan. Though not the capital, it is the leading commercial centre of the province. The city became accessible to the missionary and mission work first in 1877, after the Chefoo Convention. The lecturer gave a vivid description of the 1,600 mile journey up the Yang-tze and Chung-kiang—the magnificent scenery of the river gorges and the varied experiences, now amusing now distressing, of house-boat life, which must be endured for at least one month, and possibly two.

Next followed an account of the location and surroundings of Chung-king and of its foreign community. The city is well situated at the junction of the Yang-tze and a smaller river. The streets are narrow and dirty, and there is no public lighting. Outside the city, the land is covered for miles with graves. The foreign community consist of the British Consul, a half-dozen Europeans in the Customs, three or four in trade, and a missionary body of twenty-five divided among four missions.

The second part of Mr. Wigham's address dealt more directly with the missionary and his work; the heart-breaking struggle with the language, the first preaching, the care to avoid "rice-Christians," the many disappointments—and on the other side, consistent, tenacious Christians with-stand trials unknown in Christian lands; street preaching, itinerating, passports, escorts and other help afforded by authorities. Opium is a great foe. Quite two-thirds of the population of China are supposed to be smokers. No smoker is admitted to the Church. The lecturer spoke also of schoolwork, boys and girls, of women's work and its difficulties, and of medical work and the favour it receives. It is impossible to go further into the details of his admirable address. Although he showed mountains of difficulty and discouragement, the speaker closed with a strong expression of hope for bright days in China.

Dr. McGregor's address dealt with the more general aspects of the work in China—the present condition of Christianity in the whole of China, diplomatic relations, the privilege of inland residence, and "the distinct hostility of the Chinese Government." Interesting and entertaining instances were given of the pretenses on which unfor-
tunate landlords and others favouring the mission-ary or his keepers are thrown into prison and otherwise brought into trouble. There is a law against gambling; but all Chinese gamble; hence it is always possible to hale a poor landlord up

on a charge of gambling. When renting a place for Christian work, it is commonly said that it is only after 10 years' fighting that the place is finally and indisputably secured.

The next move after obstacles and renting is rioting—ostensibly popular, but really official. However, when appealed to, the officials are, of course, bound to protect. When attacked, the missionaries hasten to the yamen and there remain till their claims are attended to, meanwhile making themselves as agreeable (?) as possible by turning the public office into a place of public worship. Speaking more particularly of the work in South China, Dr. McGregor described the methods fol-
lowed in the branches—Evangelistic, medical, and educational. There is the greatest freedom for preaching. The Buddhist idol-worship has no great hold on the people. They only half believe in it, and will not even resent ridicule of it. But it is different with their ancestor-worship; the utmost delicacy must be exercised in speaking of it. The mission hospital is a great ally. Native medical science is very backward in China, and the foreign science is a grand means of reaching the people.

There are elementary schools in which the Chinese classics, the Scriptures, Geography, Arith-
metic, &c., are taught. The Dutch Reformed and the English Presbyterian Mission, which are united in their work in Amoy, conduct also a High School and a Theological College. All the work is done in Chinese. Women's work is more ad-
vanced than in many other parts of China.

Dr. McGregor gave also much information about church administration, constitution of church courts, salaries of preachers, status of missionaries in the native church, the sort of men reached in the work, and other matters of which no details can be given here. He also answered numerous questions put to him by those present concerning various aspects of the work in China. The morn-
ing session closed at noon, having opened at 9.30 o'clock.

The evening session was presided over by Rev. E. S. Stevens, of Tokyo. Rev. J. C. Ambler gave an able, fervid address on "The Gospel of power." The spirit and words of the speaker made a deep impression on all present. Earnest discussion followed, for which the time of adjournment had to be prolonged a full hour.

The conference meetings are to be held on alternate days—Wednesday, Friday, and next Sunday, August 19th.

LETTER FROM HAKONE.

Hakone Mura, August 12th.

Among the many objects of interest in and around Hakone is "Great Hell." Why the most beautiful places on earth are designated by such infernal names is beyond comprehension. It may be the outcome of theological training. It may be in consequence of the awe-inspiring grandeur of the towering cliffs and deep ravines, but it is true that men often give to glens and ravines, mountains lakes, and valleys, names as repulsive to the imagination as they are libellous to the places to which they refer. "Deadman's Cave," "Devil's Gully," "Hell Gate," and such like euphonious names are applied to places where nature seems to have been most lavish in rockery, slopes, and verdant foliage, and where the solemn mountains and silent valleys, bathed in the sunlight of heaven, speak rather of the majesty and glory of God than of infernal deities.

There are near Hakone two scenes of desolation, surrounded by scenery so magnificent as to make the desolation more marked and real, called "Great Hell" and "Little Hell." Having never visited these classic regions, and having, from early infancy, imbibed a morbid curiosity to know the particular locality wherein they were situated; and having permitted my imagination considerable latitude in regard to my conception of the atmospheric conditions of these places, and feeling, moreover, a desire to know something more definitely about them than is supplied by our theologies, a party was made up, and, supplied with the indispensable lunch-basket, we set out for the regions which popular legend has assigned as the residence of his Satanic reverence.

Our way lay across Hakone Lake, a beautiful sheet of water lying in the valleys formed between the bases of the Hakone range of mountains, in whose liquid depths the peak of peerless Fuji is reflected with mirror-like fidelity.

The lake is of immense depth, and far below there stands, like a spectral forest, the trees which once looked out upon the sunlight, but whose branches, now leafless and bare, and whitened by long soaking in water, reach out their arms as if in mute appeal.

The lake is about three miles long, and in several

places two miles wide. It is of irregular shape, bathing, as it does, the bases of the mountains which form its shores. Sloping gently and gradually in depth, the mossy growth at the bottom forms a fine place for bathing, and many a swim we had in its clear water—so clear that it was possible, in many places, to see the roots of neigh-
bouring trees, like streaks of white coral, grasping the rocks some twenty feet below. In other places the mountains shelve down below the water as abruptly as they rise above it, and are lost in the blue darkness of its depths. No shore, no shingle is here, but a sheer plunge at an angle of 45 de-
grees clear down.

Reaching the other shore, our tramp began—a tramp of three miles up the mountain slopes. The way was narrow, and led anon between avenues of trees, whose friendly branches formed a grateful shade from the sun's too ardent rays; and then through open valleys, where the *lilium japonica* hung their bell-like clusters amid a luxuriance of ferns and rocks.

The wild raspberry was conspicuous in plen-
titude, and suggested the possibilities of raspberry short-cake on the morrow. They grow on every hillside, and although somewhat insipid to the taste, are a very good addition to the sugar which is necessary to make them presentable in the form of jam.

Nature is kind to nature. Foliage will grow in uncongenial soil, and moss and lichen will cover up the old rocks and make them beautiful. But there are places where neither moss nor lichen will find a home, and where nothing but barren rocks and arid sand is found. Such a place is "Great Hell," near Hakone.

Walking through a shady lane, narrow and overgrown with foliage, and hiding from view the surrounding scenery, we became conscious of a strong smell, like the burning of human flesh in a kiln. The air becomes laden with sul-
phuric fumes, and a turn is the lane brings into view an open space covered with the roots of trees half buried, but whitened with the fumes and heat of the sulphur which rises from beneath. The ground is hot, and in some places it is not safe to tread, for the earth is soft and the foot might sink a considerable depth into the hot mass.

Huge stones and pieces of rock lie about, and the general formation of the earth presents the appearance of having been the bed of a great mountain torrent. It is scooped out, and in the central course is a deep ravine cut out like the bed of a cataract. At the head of this ravine is a well of water, impregnated with sulphur, and constantly boiling. Standing at the top, overlook-
ing the boiling-spring, the steam, laden with sulphur, enveloped me and covered my glasses so that I could step no further without removing them. I then discovered that every bit of silver which had come into contact with the sulphurous steam had been turned black; watch-guard, coins, seals all were black. The earth is soft and whiten-
ed near the top, and looks like the quartz from a gold mine. It is yellow with sulphur, and near the spot are several kilns, where the quartz is boiled down and the sulphur extracted as a marketable commodity. Looking around upon the desolate scene, and then upward to the grand and verdant heights of the neighbouring mountains all my theo-
logical conceptions of hell were swept away. Glory and majesty and strength and immutability seemed to be stamped upon the grand surroundings. I had oftentimes before given expression to doubts upon the popular theory regarding a material hell. My preconceived notions evaporated in the vapour of the boiling-spring with the exception of the immediate vicinity of the burning earth the air was pure and serene, and I have come to the conclusion the "Great Hell" is wrongly named, for it is one of the most congenial places near which to spend a summer vacation.

The recent rain, falling upon the hot earth rose up in clouds of vapour, had made the place more desolate to look upon. For 50 hours the rain poured down in one incessant stream. Hakone Lake, already deep as the mountains are high above it, rose as much as four or five feet in two days. Boats, which were hauled up high and dry on Friday night, were found full of water and half sunk the next morning. Bridges were damaged, the Hakone Pass in places was strewn with uprooted bushes and bamboo reeds; great holes were made where rocks had been washed away; and the little streams of yesterday had become the raging torrents of to-day. The rain kept off for many a day, but made up for its long absence in the plenitude of its downpour when it came at last.

F. STANILAND.

The total issues for 1893 of the three Bible So-
cieties working in common in Japan were 2,949
Bibles, 17,684 Testaments, and 60,002 Portions—
80,633 in all. In the previous year the total was 43,810.

LETTERS FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, July 12th.

In the July *Arena*, the editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, makes a strong plea for "Justice for Japan," in the matter, of course, of the revision of the treaties. *The Altruistic Review* for July contains an article on "The First American Treaty with Japan," which is made the occasion of a plea in behalf of treaty revision.

Rev. Geo. Hayes, formerly of Tokyo, and now of Denver, Colorado, has an article in the *Standard* for July 5th on "Some Defects in Tolstoi's Teaching."

The following item speaks for itself:—"A movement is well organized for an Educational Museum at Philadelphia, and much valuable material is already in hand from various sections of our own and foreign lands. The entire collection from Japan was secured with the pledge that it be kept up-to-date by the school authorities of Japan. Supt. Edward Brooks, Dr. Yoshiniko Yambe, Prof. Wm. P. Wilson, and Richard Waterman, Jr., are taking a lively interest in this work, as are many of the leading public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia. This is of the utmost importance to the city, and also to the country, for if she takes this work up promptly and develops it with her usual vigour, it will be contagious, and other cities will do their best to rival her, in this most worthy educational undertaking."

Thomas Stevens, the bicyclist, has been interviewed in New York with reference to his recently acquired knowledge of the secrets of the Hindoo miracle workers. He asserts that these Yogis do not play tricks and work optical illusions upon the spectators, but perform actual miracles. He says that he took snap-shots during the performances, and that his camera, which could not be mesmerized, "faithfully recorded the astonishing feat of the Yogi." He believes that the wonderful magicians have "control of some forces unknown to the western world." These miraculous powers, however, "are in accordance with the teachings of modern science and show the existence of forces hitherto only suspected." Mr. Stevens is to give a season of photographic lectures illustrating his discoveries, and promises in time to reveal these secrets. He claims that the subtle force of a Yogi "may eventually develop in the hands of practical Western people into something more valuable to mankind than either steam or electricity."

The latest reports from Samoa tell of an unsuccessful night attack by the rebels, and of both parties being on the offensive.

In Hawaii all was quiet up to June 29, though there were rumours that the Royalist party were aiming and getting ready for a *coup d'état* on the Fourth of July when the new Constitution was to go into effect.

It was on the Fourth of July, that the Midwinter Fair at San Francisco came to an end. The total attendance from Jan. 27 up to the last day was 2,140,154.

July 5 was the date of another big fire in the World's Fair grounds. It began in the Terminal Railway Station, and quickly spread through the Administration Building, the Mines and Mining Building, the Electricity Building, the Manufactures Building, Machinery Hall, the Agricultural Building and the Stock Pavilion. The Transportation Building caught once, but was saved by water and wind. The Government Building escaped only through the vigorous work of the firemen. The Hodden, on Wooded Island, was out of danger all the time. But, if the wind had not been blowing toward the lake, all of Jackson Park and indeed, Hyde Park, would have been in great danger. All the fire-engines in the city could not have stopped the fire which gained a terrific force from the large dry buildings of the Columbian Exposition. It was an awful but a magnificent sight, especially the collapse of the enormous Manufactures Building, and was watched by an immense crowd. One spectator was killed and several were injured by the cave-in of an electric subway.

Part of the frame of the Mines and Mining Building still stands, and the entire iron framework of Machinery Hall is standing; the statue of the Republic and two pillars supporting Neptune with his trident look down upon the mass of ruins of the once magnificent Court of Honour. And this final "illumination" was on a grander scale than that of any "fête night" during the Fair. The origin of the fire is unknown; the loss falls upon the Salvage Company.

The Tariff Bill passed the Senate on July 3 by a vote of 39 to 34. Two Populists (Allen and Kyle) voted "aye;" and two Populists (Peffer and Stewart) and one Democrat (Hill) voted "no;" otherwise the division was on party lines. It is

now in the hands of the conference committee of the two Houses, and is not making rapid progress, as each House is rather stubborn.

Ex-Congressman and ex-Governor Edwin B. Winans, of Michigan, died on July 4.

In Minnesota, the Populists have nominated S. M. Owen for Governor, and the Republicans have put up Governor Knute Nelson for re-election.

Judge Windes of this city has issued a decree dissolving the Gas Trust and compelling the gas companies and the individuals interested to operate separately.

The jury in the Prendergast case declared the murderer sane; Judge Payne refused a new trial; Justice Bailey, of the Illinois Appellate Court, denied a supersedeas; so that, unless Judge Grosscup to-day grants a writ of *habeas corpus*, or Governor Altgeld interferes, the assassin will be hanged to-morrow.

The Chicago Directory for 1894 is out, and makes the population of the city 1,635,000.

America's crack yacht, the *Vigilant*, has been three times beaten by the *Britannia*. In the first contest the *Valkyrie* sunk in a collision with the *Satanita*.

There is a report, not yet positively accredited, that James J. Hill, the Great Northern Railway magnate, has given \$1,000,000 for a new educational establishment in St. Paul.

In the million dollar fund recently raised by the University of Chicago is included a gift of \$100,000 by Mrs. Frederick Haskell for an Oriental Museum and Lecture Hall. The University also gets the Kenwood Observatory, valued at \$30,000; and now has property and endowments amounting to about \$8,000,000, of which Mr. Rockefeller has given \$4,300,000. The Convocation Exercises on the campus were interesting, but were marred by the absence of the orator, Prof. Mendenhall, who, on account of the railroad troubles, could not get here.

Official reports by the directors of the different state weather services call the conditions favourable, and say that the crops promise well. In view of the present disturbances in business affairs these reports are encouraging.

There are still a few "common-wealers" abroad in the land. The 600 "Hoganites" from Montana have passed Kansas City on rafts; and Kelly's army has been arrested in West Virginia for stealing a freight train.

Miners are still riotous on the Gogebic Range, in Idaho, and in Illinois Spring Valley; and Ladd, in this State, were for two or three days at the mercy of a mob of 3,000 who looted stores and private houses and obstructed the Rock Island Railway. Gov. Altgeld had to send two companies of the State militia to quell the riots. Yesterday a large number of rioters were arrested.

But all these things have paled into insignificance before the doings in connection with the railroad strike which grew out of the Pullman boycott. In spite of an injunction issued by Judges Woods and Grosscup against interference with the U.S. mails, the strikers went on with their work of stopping trains and derauling cars and engines. Even the trains carrying deputies or soldiers were stopped by the rioters, who were so numerous as to overpower the officers of the law. Hisses, jeers, and derisive shouts greeted U.S. Marshal Arnold when he read the Federal injunction to the mobs. The stoppage of freight traffic at once advanced the price of provisions, especially of meat, fruit, eggs, and potatoes. For instance, I bought one evening a peck of potatoes for 30 cents, and the next morning should have had to pay 60 cents.

Finally, on July 3 it was decided at the Cabinet meeting that decisive action must be taken, and that the situation warranted the use of troops. All the soldiers at Fort Sheridan were ordered to Chicago "to enforce the laws of the United States" under the Statute relating to inter-state commerce. Even then the rioters did not refrain from working ruin, as opportunity offered, by wrecking cars to blockade the tracks. They were yet too numerous for the small body of troops to be able to move trains.

Just at this point the Anarchist Governor of Illinois opened his mouth to protest against the invasion of the State by U.S. troops; but he was effectually silenced by President Cleveland, who suggested that it was a time for action and not for words. The Governor thereupon ordered out the State militia on the request of Mayor Hopkins. The police, deputy sheriffs, deputy marshals, and militia were divided, and sent to the various dangerous localities, such as Pullman, Grand Crossing, Hammond (Ind.), and the Stock Yards. As the rioters continued both secretly and openly to carry on their work of devastation, looting and firing freight cars and stoning passenger trains, the troops were instructed to shoot. The first "battle" took place at the Grand Trunk Cross-

ing, corner of Loomis and 49th streets; another at Hammond. In both places an innocent spectator was killed.

Last Saturday night the mob set fire to hundreds of empty and loaded freight cars in the yards of the Pan-Handle Road, and destroyed \$750,000. The Burlington road also suffered to the same amount. Sunday was comparatively quiet, as the troops were getting into more advantageous positions. President Cleveland ordered more troops to Chicago from the East—and from the West, and issued a proclamation to the mob to disperse and to all good citizens to keep away from the dangerous localities. This seems to have had a good effect, for there has been but little rioting the past few days.

So far as the railroads centreing in Chicago are concerned the strike is broken. They are all running passenger trains, even with Pullmans attached, and also freight trains; although in many cases the trains go out heavily guarded by deputies and even by soldiers.

Another attempt at arbitration has failed, as the Pullman Company insists that it has nothing to arbitrate. Debs has been indicted by the Grand Jury on a charge of conspiracy against the United States of America in interfering with inter-state commerce, with the passage of the mail and with governmental officials. The Pullman Building downtown, Mr. Pullman's residence, and the Sub-Treasury are carefully guarded, the last by U.S. troops.

The latest move on the part of Debs was an attempt to pull out the Knights of Labour and the Trades Unions; but it has thus far been a comparative failure. A few labour organizations have not caused much embarrassment. There are plenty of unemployed glad to find work. Other prominent labour leaders, like Arthur and Wilkinson, condemn the strike, and predict its speedy collapse. This evening's paper, just at hand, says that President Gompers and other officials of the Federation of Labour hope to find a peaceful solution of the present difficulties.

Judge Grosscup has refused a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Prendergast, but is considering a stay of execution to give opportunity for an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The bill for the admission of Utah into the Union has passed both Houses of Congress.

Chicago, July 21st.

A sensational dispatch from Washington the other day made it out that Secretary Gresham had represented to the Japanese Government, that "the United States views with regret the levying of an unjust war by Japan upon a weak and defenceless nation like Korea;" and that, "as the Japanese would be sure to resent the Secretary's expression as an unwarrantable interference," it might result in "a serious diplomatic complication." Later, however, it was given out on good authority from Washington, that no such representation had been made, and that the Department of State had simply instructed Minister Dun at Tokyo "to use his diplomatic offices to secure peace." And, if any credence can be put in a dispatch dated yesterday at Washington, the outlook for such a peaceful settlement of the difficulties *in re* Korea is very promising.

Admiral Skerrett, just retired, is to be succeeded in the Command of the Asiatic Station by Commodore Carpenter, who, by virtue of this command, will have the rank of Rear-Admiral. The new commander will probably sail from San Francisco, Aug. 7, on the *Gaelic*.

The barque *Emma T. Crowell*, laden with 40,000 cases of petroleum for Shanghai, was destroyed by fire off Fire Island, near New York City. The crew were all saved.

The new U.S. cruiser *Minneapolis* now holds the war-ship record with an average speed of 23.05 knots per hour on her trial trip. The contract called for 21 knots per hour with a bonus of \$50,000 for each quarter of a knot above that figure; so that Cramp and Son, the builders, will receive on extra \$400,000 for the vessel.

The latest reports from Nicaragua say that Costa Rica and Nicaragua have reached an agreement of all the difficulties in the Mosquito country, but that the region is still "in a state of practical anarchy."

The House of Representatives has passed a bill which provides, that Consuls shall examine immigrants before they allowed to come to the United States. The same body has also passed the Bailey Bill, which is "purely a voluntary bankruptcy measure," and by a vote of 125 to 27 has endorsed President Cleveland's course in the strike.

The conference committee has utterly failed to bring about an agreement between the House of Representatives and the Senate on the tariff question. The following is a summary of the results:—

Schedule A, chemicals, oils, and paints—Agreements on all points of dispute were obtainable.
Schedule B, earthen-ware, and glassware—Agre-

ments on main differences were made and minor differences could have been adjusted.

Schedule C, metals and manufactures of—The disagreement was wide on ores and manufactured metals, with little common ground for agreement.

Schedule D, wood and manufactures of—Agreement could have been secured.

Schedule E, sugar—The disagreement was positive and vital.

Schedule F, tobacco and manufactures—No trouble was apparent in reaching an agreement.

Schedule G, agricultural products and provisions—The differences were open to adjustment.

Schedule H, spirits, wines, and other beverages—A basis of agreement had been reached.

Schedule I, cotton manufactures—An agreement could have been reached.

Schedule J, flax, hemp, and jute—An agreement was not considered difficult.

Schedule K, wool and manufactures of wool—Differences could have been adjusted.

Schedule L, M, and N, silk, paper and sundries—Agreements were easy.

From this summary, it is evident, that iron ore, coal, and sugar are the most troublesome items.

A letter has been made public from President Cleveland to Congressman Wilson, and has created great excitement. It takes strong ground in favour of the Wilson Bill as embodying real tariff reform "within Democratic lines and guided by Democratic principles," for short of the consummation for which we have long laboured, and as being a mark of "party perfidy and party dishonour." It is one of the President's characteristically courageous utterances, and, as such, is receiving, of course, bitter denunciations from Democrats as well as from Republicans. It is difficult to predict the outcome. The House of Representatives recede one point on the Wilson Bill; and the Senate is amused to anger by "Presidential dictation." Senator Hill alone among the Democrats is happy; for the President's recommendations agree, in the main, with the amendments he tried to make in the Senate Bill. Pilate and Herod are friends again to-day, will their renewed friendship brings about the crucifixion of the Senate Bill?

President Cleveland has signed the bill admitting Utah to state-hood; and has appointed Congressman C. R. Breckinridge, of Arkansas, to be U.S. Minister to Russia.

Prof. T. C. Mendenhall has been offered the position of Director of the Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute.

The Mid-winter Fair at San Francisco claims to be "perfectly and absolutely solvent," and to have left "a number of splendid, handsome buildings" for the park commission.

The World's Columbian Exposition still has assets amounting to \$436,473.70, with acknowledged liabilities of only \$15,434.14. The total of receipts has reached the sum of \$28,715,472.91. Inasmuch as the work in the Treasurer's office is no longer complicated, Mr. A. F. Seiberger has resigned that position and goes out July 31.

Priendergast, the assassin of Mayor Carter H. Harrison, was hanged on Friday, July 13. On the scaffold he exhibited no fear but an unexpected firmness.

Four soldiers were killed, several soldiers and unintentional spectators were more or less injured, and many residences were seriously damaged, by the sudden explosion of a caisson while a battery of U.S. Artillery were out on parade the other afternoon. The terrible accident occurred at the corner of Grand and Oakwood Boulevards in this city.

The "commonwealers" have lately been unlucky; at Pittsburg, Toledo, and Wheeling bands have been arrested and sent either to jail or to the work-house.

I am happy to be able to announce that the railroad troubles are over, and the reign of "Dictator Debs" has come to an end. The labour organizations that were expected to tie up all the industries of Chicago by a huge general strike did not feel called upon to show their "sympathy" in any such practical way. There were probably not 15,000 workmen, all told, who stopped work; many of those who refused to strike showed their true sympathy in another very practical manner by making contribution of money to the Pullman Relief Fund. The only new strikers who caused any serious trouble were the butchers at the Stock Yards. The 13th inst. was the date of Waterloo of the strike. On that day F. W. Phelan, Debs's agent at Cincinnati, was sentenced by Judge Taft to imprisonment for six months; Debs sent to the Railway Managers a proposition (which they returned unopened) to declare the strike off, if the roads would take back the strikers; and the American Federation of Labour refused to join in a general strike. Although for several days thereafter Debs indulged in big talk, yet no one paid any attention to what he said.

On the 18th inst., Debs and three other officers of the American Railway Union were arrested for

alleged violation of the injunction of Judges Woods and Grosscup. Declining professed bail (at \$3,000 each), they went to jail, where they are still posing as martyrs and waiting for their trial which is set for next Monday (23rd).

On the same day General Miles issued a formal order to the U.S. troops to quit Chicago; and they have since left, although a large force is retained at Fort Sheridan. Part of the State militia have also returned home; but some have been retained at Pullman, Kensington, Hammond, and in the Stock Yards district. Railroads are now running their trains as usual. A few days ago two mails from Japan arrived together; they had been delayed in California, and I presume that two or three letters preceding this one were similarly detained.

The strike assumed very serious proportions also in California. In Sacramento the mob was so desperate that the regulars had to fire and kill. But there the strike has been especially disastrous on the fruit business.

The rioting has not yet entirely ceased. A Grand Trunk train was wrecked at Battle Creek, Mich., and the fireman lost his life; Nelson Morris and Co.'s, wholesale market at 4121 and 4123 Halsted Street in this city was destroyed by an incendiary fire; and the new employees in the Stock Yards are often attacked by toughs.

The Pullman Palace Car Company is hoping soon to re-open for work. The laundry department, in fact, has resumed work; and some of the girls yesterday had a narrow escape from a mob of raving women.

The railroads estimate their losses at about \$1,000,000, of which the Pennsylvania Company (the "Panhandle") claims \$500,000, the Illinois Central about \$130,000; the Burlington about \$75,000; the Fort Wayne \$30,000; and other roads various small amounts. They hope to make the city liable for these losses.

President Cleveland, under authority of the O'Neill Act, is going to appoint a commission to investigate the causes of the strike; and the Civil Federation of this city is planning to hold a Congress of Employers and Employés.

Miners are still giving some trouble at Brazil, Ind., and Peru, Ill., but are now pretty generally under control.

R. G. Dun and Co.'s review of trade says to-day:—"The effects of the two great strikes have not yet entirely worn off, and meanwhile disagreement between the two Houses of Congress has made tariff uncertainties more distinct and impressive."

Charles O. Cedarquist, private, Company H, Second Infantry, stationed at Omaha, has been sentenced by a court-martial to hard labour for six months, and a forfeit of \$10 per month of his pay, because, on account of religious scruples, he declined to attend rifle practice on Sunday.

"St. Paul's Institute" is the appropriate name of a school for training evangelists and teachers in Tarsus, Asia Minor.

The papers are talking of a proposed union or consolidation, on some basis not yet made known, of the Columbian University, Washington, D.C., and the University of Chicago, under the Presidency of Dr. Harper. The idea seems to be to combine in one organization or administration the special advantages of both Chicago and Washington.

Work will soon begin in Chicago on the Crevar Library, for which \$2,000,000 are now available from the Crevar Estate.

The Baptist Young People's Union is now in session with a large attendance at Toronto, Canada.

The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour met this year at Cleveland, Ohio. Heavy gains were reported from Japan, China, India, Turkey, and other foreign countries. The convention adopted the "missionary extension" idea, by which the various national and local missionary boards unite in securing good lecturers to deliver a series of lectures on missionary topics in different localities.

A royalist commission has just arrived at San Francisco from Honolulu to find out what President Cleveland intends to do in Hawaiian affairs. But U.S. Minister Willis has already recognized the new Republic of Hawaii.

Some people in England imagined that M. Carnot's curious Christian name, Sadi, bore testimony to Eastern origin or connections. This, however, was not the case. The peculiar name M. Carnot inherited from his uncle and godfather, who, born under the Revolution; when extraordinary and out-of-the-way classical and Pagan appellations were in vogue, was named after the Persian poet whose works had been "discovered" by advanced Parisians about that time.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Ithaca, N.Y., July 6th.

This is the era of summer schools. It is beginning to be understood that the long vacation taken by most scholars and teachers is long enough for both agreeable rest and agreeable work. Probably in no previous year has there been witnessed such an aggregation of religious and intellectual activity. All over the land, from Mt. Desert Island to the Golden Gate, and from Lake Superior to Florida, there are assemblies, conventions, and conferences in session or to be yet gathered. In the old days of half a century or more ago, there was little or no long summer vacation; both the farmers and professional folks kept on, nominally at work, during the summer as well as winter days. The percentage of those who travelled abroad or at home was comparatively small. The schools were of course closed, but only for a comparatively short interval.

Then, with the days of railroads came the days of long vacations, in which still only a small percentage of people kept regularly at work. Now in our days the reaction has come. Work and play alternate, and almost all the religious, educational and fraternal societies have their summer schools in which recreation is taken through some form of allotted tasks. After the great religious gatherings of the early summer, at which the varied benevolent and routine business of the different Christian societies is transacted, follow the great denominational conventions. Among these are the missionary reunions, the Young Men's Christian Associations, the Christian Endeavour Societies, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions.

The educational associations usually meet at the sea shore or among the mountains. Those devoted to economic, historical, charitable and other objects for the public good, choose various cities throughout the country; so also do the various fraternal orders, medical, political, athletic, and labour organizations. While Saratoga Springs, Asbury Park and the White Mountains are favourite places of assembly, the attractions of the great cities like San Francisco, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington draw many thousands who are glad of an opportunity to take an outing. Such general demands upon the facilities for transportation usually compel the speedy adjustment of difficulties between capital and labour and the quick settlement of railway strikes—one of which, the great Pullman affair is now on us.

The fashion affects all classes of minds. While Protestant people have long enjoyed their Chautauqua combinations of work and fun, the Roman Catholic people follow their example and meet on Lake Champlain near Plattsburg. With schools of Applied Ethics, Christian Philosophy and Christian Sociology, held numerously and successfully by people of the "orthodox way" of thinking, those of the "liberal mind" have also their gatherings and conferences. It would be difficult even to count up these various summer schools which meet under the trees amid the mountain shadows or within sound of the sea waves. Yet even these miscellaneous gatherings do not exhaust the list of intellectual activities. One's mail bag is pretty well filled with the programmes and announcements of the courses of study at the universities. Here, at Cornell, the summer school, which offers a dozen or so of courses in the various humanities and sciences, lasts about six weeks, begins July 11th and attracts about one hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen who are mostly teachers, who wish to refresh their minds and increase their usefulness. Harvard and Columbia Universities, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Universities of Michigan, Indiana, Minnesota, and Virginia, all offer admirable courses of instruction, from whose privileges no one is debarred on account of age, sex, colour, or previous condition of servitude. In nearly all these institutions, sufficient provision is made for social, athletic, and hygienic refreshment and recreation.

In the educational world, one is impressed with the rapid advance of co-education. Gradually but surely, the first-class colleges and universities are opening their doors to women. One also notices a sure and steady growth of the University Extension system of lecture-studies. In the sixteen-page prospectus issued by the University of Chicago, June 1st, we notice the names of two gentlemen who had experience in Japan. One of these is your Chicago correspondent, Professor Ernest W. Clement, who lectures on the general subject of "Japanese Institutions," his two courses being under the headings "Japan and the Japanese" and "Japanese History and Civilization." In each course there are six lectures, which, when

desired, can be expanded to twelve, with illustrations from the stereopticon.

The other lecturer, who is a Fellow in Comparative Religion, is Edmund Buckley, A.M., who takes his degree of Ph.D. this autumn. Mr. Buckley has been for several years one of the instructors in the Doshisha University. While living in Kyoto and travelling extensively in Central and South-western Japan, he made a thorough examination of Shintō, and especially of Phallicism. Extending his travels around the world, he continued his study of this once world-wide cult. He has also made a large collection of the cultus implements of the various ethnic religions, which he has deposited in the museum of the University of Chicago. Besides photographs, models of temples and "religious goods" of many kinds, he has put into the museum a dozen or so of Phallic emblems from Japan. These are of various materials, iron, stone, terracotta, wood, etc. The Phallic worship, which was prohibited by the decree of the Imperial Government in 1872, cannot of course be suppressed in one generation. That there has been a return to it in out-of-the-way places in recent years is proved by the testimony of many travellers. The subject of the thesis, which Mr. Buckley has submitted for his doctor's degree, is Phallicism; and his pamphlet will be on sale at the University probably in October. He lectures on "Shintō, the Ethnic Faith of Japan;" creed, ritual and ceremony, in six lectures. His second course of lectures is on the "Science of Religion." I think we may confidently expect before many years an authoritative work on Shintō from the pen of this gentleman. Of the organic connection between Shintō and the Phallic cult there can, I think, be no doubt, though it is highly probable that this nature worship was aboriginal and existed pretty generally throughout the Japanese archipelago even before the rise of Mikaddoism, which is the heart of Shintō. This is the position which the undersigned takes in his forthcoming volume, "The Religions of Japan," which Charles Scribners Sons will issue during the coming autumn.

Another gentleman well known in Japan is Rev. Edward Warren Clark, now living at Rockford, Ill. Mr. Clark, while in Japan, was at Shizuoka one year or more ago; and was for several years in the Imperial College in Tokyo. He expects to conduct a party of ladies and gentlemen around the world under the auspices of Henry Gaze & Sons of London. He leaves San Francisco early in September, expecting to be absent seven months.

We have lost our foremost American scholar in the death of the late Professor William Dwight Whitney. Although without the popular style of writing which makes the name of Max Müller well known throughout the world, Prof. Whitney was a man fully the peer of the great Anglo-German in scholarship and in amazing capacity for work. He is the honoured teacher of every Sanscrit scholar of eminence in the United States. He has edited most important Sanscrit texts from worm-eaten palm leaves and from strange manuscripts found in out-of-the-way places. Innumerable papers have come from his pen, and books for technical and popular use have issued steadily from his literary workshop. His fame is as great in Germany as in America. He was not especially popular in some parts of Europe, largely because he exposed remorselessly the carelessness, not to say the charlatanism of certain ones who made rather sensational uses of minor discoveries. It is remarkable, how many endowed professorships of Sanscrit there are now in this country, which had hardly begun its national life when the literature of Sanscrit was first made known to Europe. Professors Whitney was not only the chief labouring man but the animating spirit of the American Oriental Society. He had a wonderful power of arousing enthusiasm in others. He was a man of great simplicity and personal charm. How he ever managed to accomplish so much work is, and will always be, a mystery. The Century Dictionary, which is one of the signal achievements of prodigious and exact scholarship applied to popular use, was his creation. One who studies that great work carefully will be surprised to find how liberally the stores of the learning of specialists has been put within the reach of the ordinary reader.

Lest one might suppose that blood was as thin as water, it is well to remember how much there is not only in the past, but in the present, which serves to bind Americans and Englishmen together. Here is the American monument to Keats, which is to be placed in the parish church at Hampstead, England. The consummation of the enterprise is due to the enthusiasm and energy of Mr. Norwood Day, of Norwood, Mass., who is now in England with the marble bust of the poet, the work of Miss Anne Whitney of Bos-

ton. Although the popular furore about Keats, which passed over our country two or three years ago, has somewhat subsided, yet the critical and ordinary editions of the works of the poet are still in demand. No doubt the thousands of readers of the poet of beauty will make the parish church at Hampstead one of their literary Meccas. Indeed, already, the American in England finds himself like an iron filing between many magnets, for in his necessarily short stay in the ancestral island, he is drawn hither and thither, to visit the places sacred to literary and ancestral associations. The librarian of the British Museum once told me that the majority of readers, during July and August, under the great round sky-light, were Americans who came to study genealogy and English local history. The recent hearty reception of our Captain Mahan, who wrote the "Influence of Sea Power on History," has been a pleasing illustration of this friendly feeling which even the Fenian or his successors cannot seriously disturb.

I must add a postscript about another American returned from Japan. Prof. Benjamin Smith Lyman, so long and honourably connected with the geological survey of the Hokkaido, is living in Philadelphia engaged in the active duties of his profession, but still fond of Oriental studies. For the numismatic and antiquarian society of the City of Brotherly Love he has written learnedly and readably about Japanese swords. Before the Oriental Club of Philadelphia he read a paper, now reprinted in pamphlet, on "The Change from Surd to Sonant in Japanese Compounds," which throws a good deal of light upon the *nigori* and its relation to the derivation, the true meaning of words, and the structure of the language. Another pamphlet, now before the American Philosophical Society on "Some New Red Horizons," treats in a scientific and interesting way about that new red sandstone formation so prominent in the geology of New Jersey, and, I believe, not altogether unknown in Japan. W.E.G.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

RUETER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."

London, August 11.

The Prorogation of Parliament is expected to take place on the 22nd inst.

Wrangling over the Tariff Bill has been resumed, but nothing is yet settled.

Sicily has been visited by an earthquake, thirteen persons having been killed and twenty-nine injured.

Cholera is increasing in Holland.

London, August 14.

Two more German war-vessels have been ordered to China.

In the United States Senate the Tariff Bill has been accepted and passed. In the House of Representatives bills were introduced to place on the free list coal, iron, and sugar, and that dealing with coal has passed.

The debate in the House of Lords on the Evicted Tenants Bill has been adjourned.

London, August 15.

In the United States, the House of Representatives has passed a bill for including iron ore and sugar in the free list, but the action of the Senate with regard to these articles is doubtful.

The House of Lords has rejected the Evicted Tenants Bill.

"SPECIAL" TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL."

Nagasaki, August 17.

The captain and officers of the *Kobe Maru* have been turned over to the *Kumamoto Maru*, the *Kobe* having been selected to proceed to Korea on service as a hospital ship.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE "JAPAN MAIL" FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS"]

London, August 4.

Santo, the assassin of the late President Carnot, has been sentenced to death.

Three German cruisers and one Spanish cruiser have been ordered to Korea.

The German gunboat *Illis* witnessed the sinking of the *Kowshing*, and rescued one hundred and fifty persons.

Committees of Chinese merchants have been

formed in China for the purpose of raising subscriptions to a large War Fund.

London, August 6.

An Imperial Edict affirms China's claims to the suzerainty of Korea, and invests Viceroy Li Hung-chang with control of the military officials.

On the 29th ultimo the Japanese routed three thousand Chinese who were entrenched at Yashan (A-San) and captured four guns and much material of war.

The Chinese loss is put down at five hundred men, against a loss of eighty men on the Japanese side.

London, August 7.

The French traveller Dutreil has been thrown into a river by Tibetan tribesmen and drowned. The Chinese Government has expressed regret and offered to recompense the family of the murdered explorer.

London, August 8.

The British Naval Manœuvres, which have had for their object the reproduction of possibilities in warfare with France, have ended in a complete victory for the squadron representing France.

The steamship *Baltimore*, from St. Petersburg, has arrived at Gravesend with five cases of Asiatic Cholera on board, and one death occurred during the voyage from the same cause.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Mr. Morley stated that the rejection of the Evicted Tenants Bill by the House of Lords would render it very difficult to maintain peace in Ireland.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, August 10.

A remarkable rise has taken place in all the best stocks, which is accounted for by the plethora of money and by Bankers reducing the interest on deposits to one half per cent. per annum.

The prospect of passing the American Tariff Bill also contributed to the revival of business.

The *Times* states that it is rumoured that the conversion of another Indian Loan is probable at an early date.

There have been further great finds of gold at Coolgardie.

(FROM SAIGON PAPERS.)

Paris, July 17.

Clemenceau and Deschanel have fought a duel with swords in consequence of Wednesday's scene in the Chamber. Deschanel was wounded in the face.

The Chamber has voted the whole Bill by 268 to 163.

(FROM THE "ASIAN.")

London, July 7.

At Kennington Oval to-day the Players defeated the Gentlemen by an innings and twenty-seven runs.

The following were the scores: Players—First innings, three hundred and sixty-three; Gentlemen—First innings, two hundred and forty-four; second innings, ninety-two.

For the Players R. Abel made one hundred at sixty-eight not out.

London, July 11.

At Lords the Gentlemen obtained a victory over the Players by an innings and thirty-nine runs.

The following were the scores:—Gentlemen: First innings, two hundred and fifty-four; Players: First innings, one hundred and eight; second innings, one hundred and seven.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Hongkong, August 13.

Between the 4th and 11th 25 deaths were reported here, 40 patients being under medical treatment; while there were 10 deaths at the Chinese hospital on the mainland, where 31 patients are receiving medical treatment.

Niigata, August 13.

Owing to the overflow of the Igarashi river six men and four women, have been drowned, two men and eleven women being more or less seriously injured. Twelve men and sixteen women were rescued from drowning, having

been swept from their dwellings by the outrush of the water.

Utsunomiya, August 13.

The traffic on the O-u Railway, which was interrupted in consequence of the inundations, has been resumed.

Fusan, August 13.

The military telegraph wire between Söul and this port has been completed. The Koreans cut the line yesterday between Taikyo and Shoshu for a distance of about two *ri*. The working of the wire will, therefore, be delayed for a day or two.

Hongkong, August 13.

The pest has broken out at Amoy. It is said that the local authorities displayed great indifference in regard to enforcing the Quarantine Rules.

Koriyama, Yamato, August 13.

A fresh dispute has broken out in reference to the water privileges, and the Superintendent of Police, a Councillor of this Prefecture, and over one hundred police constables have proceeded to the spot to maintain order.

Shimonoseki, August 13.

The *Kumamoto Maru* arrived here from Fusan this morning with over one hundred disabled Japanese soldiers and coolies.

Nagasaki, August 14.

Mr. Komura Jutaro, Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires*; Mr. Nakajima, a Secretary; Mr. Ogoshi and Mr. Arakawa, Japanese Consuls, and upwards of two hundred other Japanese residents have arrived here by the French mail steamer *Farra*. They left for Tokyo this afternoon.

Osaka, August 14.

The *Tenkyo Maru*, said to have been captured by the Chinese Government at Taku, was insured in the Osaka Marine and Land Insurance Co. The firm has, therefore, asked the Tientsin Branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to obtain information upon the matter. A telegram which reached Osaka from Tientsin says that the vessel has been confiscated, but her captain and crew have been allowed to return home by a French ship.

Later.

The *Tenkyo Maru* was insured for yen 20,000 of which yen 7,000 was held by the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., yen 6,000 by the Osaka Marine and Land Insurance Co., and yen 6,000 by the Imperial Marine Insurance Co. These companies are said not to be liable for the discharge of the insurance as no arrangement was made providing against capture during war.

Shimonoseki, August 14.

The authorities yesterday gave orders for the supply of 3,500 tons of coal to the owners of Tagawa, Kanada, and two other mines. An order for the supply of 15,000 tons (some say 10,000 tons) was given to the mine owners at Karatsu. About 30,000 tons of coals are in store in Moji.

Nagasaki, August 14th.

The *Farra* arrived here to-day from Shanghai, and left for Kobe shortly afterward. Mr. Komura, Japanese Minister Resident in China, Japanese Consuls at Tientsin, Chefoo, and Shanghai, and many Japanese residents were on board.

Nagasaki, August 15.

The Chinese Minister and suite arrived here yesterday in the *Salasie*, and left at once for home.

Later.

Some 168 Japanese residents at Shanghai have reached here per the *Angers*.

Kochi, August 15.

A serious quarrel exists among the farmers at Kureta-mura, Nagaoka District, which is likely to lead to disturbance. Twelve constables have proceeded to the spot.

Hakodate, August 15.

Public subscriptions raised here towards the military expenses exceed yen 20,000, and further subscriptions are being received.

Fusan, August 15.

The Chinese officers and soldiers, captured at A-San, arrived here per the *Tagonoura Maru*. They are to be sent to Japan.

Private telegrams received in Tokyo on the 14th.

Four Chinese war-vessels, and two torpedo

boats, which had been anchored at Taku, have left for Shanhai-kwan.

Cholera is very prevalent at St. Petersburg. There were 141 new cases the day before yesterday, of whom 50 were fatal; upwards of 400 patients are receiving medical treatment.

Fusan, August 15.

Some Chinese soldiers are in the neighbourhood of Hei-jo, but their number is not known. A rumour is current that a number of vessels have been chartered as transports.

Later.

The *Togaku-to* adherents are active again at Rijin in Chinsei-do. Officials were yesterday dispatched to advise them to maintain order and peace.

Fusan, August 15.

The Fusan-Söul telegraph wire has been opened.

Later.

The Fusan-Söul wire, which was opened this morning, has been cut again by the Koreans between Pakuto and Yukoku.

Shanghai, August 15.

The Mining Bureau at Kaiping has chartered the following foreign vessels:—*Brunhilde*, *Tamarind* (Norwegian ship, 885 tons), *Peak* (Norwegian ship, 691 tons), and the *Smit* (Danish ship, 822 tons).

Ninsen, August 13.

A rumour that General Seh, Vice-Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army at A-San, who fled to Ryo-shu despite the severe wounds which he had received during the fight, has finally died in the latter Province is generally believed to be a fact. General Yeh, the Commander-in-Chief, has mustered 900 of the defeated Chinese soldiers, and marched them, on the 29th ult., towards Heijo by a round-about route to meet the other Chinese army.

Shimonoseki, August 14.

A man suspected of being a Chinese spy, was arrested here last night.

Fusan, August 15.

Chinese soldiers have entered Kokaido in order to obtain provisions.

Later.

The advance guard of the Chinese troops have reached Chinwa.

Fusan, August 15.

A detachment of 4,000 Chinese soldiers, comprising artillery, infantry, and cavalry, have arrived in the neighbourhood of Heijo.

Söul, August 15.

The Korean Government has resolved to declare the abrogation of the Treaties between China and Korea, and this decision will shortly be put into operation.

Kobe, August 16.

The crew of the *Tenkyo Maru*, which was captured by the Chinese Government in the neighbourhood of Taku, arrived here this morning.

Later.

Messrs. Komura, Japanese Resident in China; Arakawa, Japanese Consul at Tientsin; Ijuin, Japanese Consul at Chefoo, and Ogoshi, Japanese Consul at Shanghai, arrived here this morning by the *Farra*. Mr. Komura left for the capital by train at noon, the remainder come on by the same steamer.

Fusan, August 17.

The Chinese soldiers who were defeated at A-San have joined the other Chinese troops in Kyoshu. The combined forces have left for Rosen *via* Shunsen.

Later.

The Chinese soldiers recently encamped in the neighbourhood of Daido-ko, have reached Hozan.

Shimonoseki, August 17.

Some 129 disabled Japanese soldiers arrived here from Fusan in the *Tagonoura Maru* yesterday. They were at once conveyed to Ujina. Three Chinese captives were also brought along in the same vessel.

Nagasaki, August 17.

The British dispatch-vessel *Alacrity* has left here, but her destination was not made public.

Shimonoseki, August 17.

It is stated that nine Chinese transports left Taku of late.

Osaka, August 17.

All the Chinese residents of this city, with the exception of two, left here for home to-day.

Shimonoseki, August 17.

The *Kobe Maru* has been chartered as a military transport. The *Hyogo Maru* left here for Fusan last night, and the *Sakata Maru* and *Toyo Maru* reached here to-day. They are expected to leave for Fusan as soon as they have finished shipping cargo. The *Takasago Maru* proceeded to Fusan yesterday.

Fusan, August 17.

The Korean Government has resolved to dispatch messages to Chinsei-do, Zenra-do, and Keisho-do in order to advise Koreans residents to refrain from cutting the telegraph wires. The report that the *Togaku-to* rising is gathering force has been found to be groundless.

Later.

The Fusan-Söul telegraph line was opened at 7 p.m. yesterday.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 134.

WHITE.

1—Q to R 5

2—K to Q 6, dis. mate,

2—R to R 6, mate,

2—R to K 3, mate,

2—Kt (R 7) to Kt 5, mate,

2—Q to Q 5, mate,

2—Q x P, mate,

2—B to R 2, mate,

2—Kt (B 7) to Kt 5, mate.

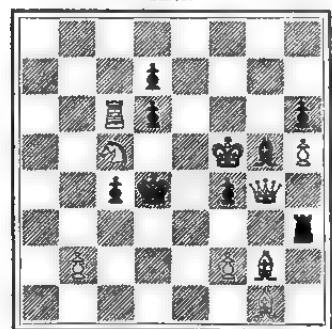
Correct answers received from Shogi, E.D.; W.H.S., Digamma, and J.D.

Solutions to End-game No. 10 by Loyd (Q to K 6, etc.) have been sent in by Shogi and Digamma.

PROBLEM No. 136.

By B. G. LAWS.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in two moves.

SHOWALTER-HODGES MATCH.

This drags its slow length along, and we have heard of no finish yet. The sixth game was a draw, also a Ruy Lopez. We are getting rather tired of this eternal Ruy Lopez opening; but the modern school keep at it, and seem to look upon it as the only attack worthy of attention. We are anxious to see what Steinitz will say about his favourite defence of 3—P to Q 3, which so signally failed him in his recent contest with Lasker.

We give the fifth game in the Hodges-Showalter match, with notes furnished to the *New York Recorder* by J. W. Showalter:—

GAME No. 152.

FIFTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.

Showalter.

1—P to K 4

2—K Kt to B 3

3—B to Q Kt 5

4—Castles

5—Q Kt to B 3 (a)

BLACK.

Hodges.

1—P to K 4

2—Q Kt to B 3

3—K Kt to B 3

4—B to K 2

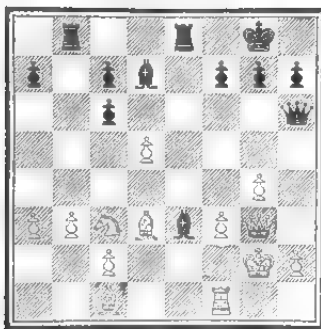
5—P to Q 3

6—P x P (b)

- 7—Kt x P
8—Kt x Kt
9—B to Q 3
10—P to Q Kt 3
11—B to Kt 2
12—Q to Q 2
13—Q R to K sq.
14—P to Q R 3 (d)
15—P to B 3
16—P x P (e)
17—K to R sq.
18—P to K Kt 4 (f)
19—K to Kt 2
20—R x Kt
21—Q to K sq.
22—Q to Kt 3 (i)
23—B to B sq.
24—P to Kt 5 (k)
25—B x B (m)
26—Kt to K 4 (n)
27—Kt to B 6 ch.
28—P x P dis. ch.
29—Q x B ch.
30—P x Q
31—R to B 3
32—R to Kt 3
33—P x P
34—P x R
35—P to K Kt 4
36—B to B 5
37—P to R 4
38—K to B 3
39—K to K 3
40—K to Q 3
41—P to K 6
42—K to K 3
43—P x P
44—B to Q 7
45—K to Q 4
46—K x P
47—K to B 5
48—B to B 5
49—B to K 4
50—K to Kt 5
51—K x P
52—B to B 5
53—B to B 8
54—B to B 5
55—B to K 6
56—K to R 6
57—K to R 5
58—Resigns.
- 7—B to Q 2
8—P x Kt
9—Castles
10—R to K sq.
11—B to K B sq.
12—P to Q 4
13—R to Kt sq. (c)
14—B to Q 3
15—Kt to R 4
16—B to B 4 ch.
17—Q to R 5
18—Kt to Kt 6 ch.
19—Kt x R
20—B to K 6 (g)
21—Q to R 3 (h)
22—B to Q 5
23—B to K 6
24—Q to R (f)
25—R x B
26—P x P
27—P x Kt
28—B to Kt 5
29—Q x B
30—R to K 4
31—P to R 4
32—R to K Kt 4
33—R x B ch.
34—R to Kt 3
35—R x K B P
36—R to Q R 3
37—R to Q Kt 3
38—R to Kt 5
39—P to R 4
40—K to B sq.
41—P to B 4
42—P to B 5
43—R x P
44—R x Q B P
45—R to K R 7
46—R x P
47—K to K 2
48—R to Q 3
49—K to Q 2
50—K to B 2
51—R to Q 5
52—K to B 3
53—K to B 4
54—P to B 3
55—R to Q sq.
56—R to Q 3 ch.
57—R x B

Position after Black's twenty-third move, B to K 6.

BLACK—HODGES.



WHITE—SHOWALTER.

NOTE.

- (a) Another good continuation of this point is 4—P to Q 4. P x P (Kt x K P transposes into a well-known and favourable continuation for White if 6—Q to K 2; 6—P to K 5, Kt to K 5; 7—R to K sq., Kt to B 4; 8—Kt x P, etc. The text move forces the reply, 4—P to Q 3.
(b) If 6—Q to K 2; 7—R to K. Castles (f); 8—B x Kt, and the famous "Farrach trap" is set and sprung.
(c) Good as a routine move in obedience to the principle. "Seize the open files with your rooks," but here inferior to B to Q 3.
(d) For now White could, and, of course, should, advance the K P to considerable advantage, inasmuch as the Kt would be at once driven into difficulties. The text move is inescapably weak.
(e) But this is worse still, and, in fact, loses the exchange outright. However, after White's failure to grasp his opportunity, in pushing the K P in the fourteenth move, Black at once acquires rather the better game.
(f) Now the only possible defence.
(g) If P x P, 22—Kt x P and White gets an attack that seems to equalize the game at least.
(h) Black would have experienced less difficulty in scoring his game if he now proceeds as follows: 22—Q x Q, 23—R x Q, B to Q 5 (not B to Q 7; 23—R x R ch, R x R; 24—Kt to K 4, B to B 5; 25—Kt to B 5, and wins a second P; or 24—B to K 6; 25—P x B, B x P; 26—Kt to Kt 3, etc.); 22—P x P, B x P; and White could not avoid another exchange of pieces.
(i) If P to K R 4, B to Q 5; 23—Q to Q sq., Q to Kt 3 now loses a piece; R x Kt; 24—B x B, P x P and wins easily.
(j) Loss of time, H to B 5 forcing the exchange of queens was now the move.
(k) Here White misses his way again. He should have played B x B, Q x B (R x B loses a piece after 25—Q x P); 25—Q x P, Q to Q ch. (the only line of play); 26—R to B 2, Q to Kt sq. 27—Q x B, P x P; 28—Q x Q P, and White should draw without difficulty; perhaps win, as his Q side Pawns are formidable and his K is safe. See diagram.
(l) The only move. If Q to Q 4, White wins by Q to R 4.
(m) H to K 4, P x P (not B x B; 26—R x B, P x P; 27—Kt to B 6 ch., P x Kt; 28—P x P ch., H to Kt 6; 29—P x B, Q to Kt 4; 30—R to B sq., with an excellent attack); 26—B x B, P x Kt; 27—B x P, B to B 5, etc.

(n) First K to B 5, driving back the R would have materially strengthened his attack and improved his prospects.
(o) B to B 5 is much stronger, and would have preserved his pawns intact.

Fresh news from the South. Mr. Balk sends us word that he is hospitably received at the Sydney Chess Club and finds himself able to hold his own well against the ordinary members. But when it came to meeting the ex-Champion (Crane) even as one of twelve in simultaneous play the amateur had to succumb. We give the game, played 22nd June, with remarks and notes from the *Sydney Mail* of 30th June.

SIMULTANEOUS CHESS.

On Friday evening, the 22nd instant, Mr. Crane played at the School of Arts 12 games at once, winning 5, losing 2, and drawing 5. The opposing team was fairly strong, and included three inter-colonial men. Mr. Crane won against Messrs. Cartright, McDonnell, Stack, Dunn, and Balk; lost to Messrs. Britton and Tolley; and drew with Messrs. Jacobsen, Handley, Bieler, Mackenzie, and Elkington. The games lasted two and a half hours, in which time Mr. Crane played over 300 moves.

GAME NO. 153.

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

- | WHITE.
Crane. | BLACK.
Balk. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to Q B 4 |
| 2—Kt to K B 3 | 2—P to K 3 |
| 3—Kt to B 3 | 3—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 4—P to Q 4 | 4—P to Q 4 (f) |
| 5—K P x P (a) | 5—K P x P |
| 6—B to K 2 | 6—B to K 3 |
| 7—B to K B 4 | 7—P to Q R 3 |
| 8—Castles | 8—B to Q 3 |
| 9—B to Kt 3 | 9—Kt to B 3 |
| 10—R to K sq. | 10—B x B |
| 11—R x B | 11—Kt to K 5 |
| 12—B to Q 3 | 12—P to B 4 |
| 13—Kt to K 2 (b) | 13—P to Q B 5 |
| 14—B x Kt | 14—B P x B |
| 15—Kt to R 2 (c) | 15—P to K Kt 4 (f) |
| 16—Kt to Q B 3 | 16—B to B 4 |
| 17—P to Kt 3 | 17—Q to R 4 |
| 18—P to Q Kt 4 (d) | 18—Kt x P |
| 19—Q to R 5 ch. | 19—K to K 2 |
| 20—Q x P ch. | 20—K to K 3 |
| 21—P to Kt 4 (e) | 21—B to Kt 3 |
| 22—Kt x K P | 22—K to Q 2 |
| 23—Kt to B 5 ch. | 23—K to B sq. |
| 24—R to K 7 | 24—R to Q R 2 |
| 25—Q to K 5 | 25—R to B sq. |
| 26—Kt to K 6, and Black resigned. | |

- (a) Better would have been Q P takes P.
(b) P takes B was also good.
(c) Kt to B 4 was strong play.
(d) From this point Black has a lost game.
(e) Gaining time and preventing R to Kt sq.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Aug. 20th †
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Aug. 24th †
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Monday, Aug. 20th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Aug. 23rd.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Aug. 26th.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Aug. 25th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 2nd.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Thursday, Sept. 6th.

† *Empress of India* left Vancouver on August 6th. ‡ *Gairic* left San Francisco on August 7th. † *Peru* left Hongkong on August 11th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Victoria, B.C., and		
Tacoma, Wash.	per C. P. R. Co.	Tuesday, Aug. 21st.
For Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Monday, Aug. 20th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	on or about Aug. 22nd.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Aug. 24th.
For Europe, via Shang-		
hai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 25th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Aug. 25th.
For Europe, via Hong-		
kong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Sept. 7th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Katsow, British steamer, 1,934, Jas. Gray, 11th August,—London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 12th August,—Hongkong via ports, 3rd August, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Evesham Abbey, British ship, 1,613, F. H. Crotty, 12th August,—New York 13th April, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Feilung, British steamer, 752, Leask, 12th August,—Newchwang via ports, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Glenorchy, British steamer, 1,822, Sommer, 12th August,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hongay, British steamer, 860, Young, 12th August,—Hongkong via ports, Sugar.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, E. S. Barstow, 12th August,—Manila 4th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Quantock, British steamer, 2,193, Main, 12th August,—Barrow, Rails.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
St. Nicholas, American ship, 1,723, D. G. McIntosh, 12th August,—San Francisco, Ballast.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Y. Arai, 12th August,—Bonin Islands, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Swain, 12th August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, J. T. Smith, 13th August,—San Francisco 26th July, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Caroline (14), cruiser, Captain C. J. Norcock, 13th August,—Hakodate.
Belgie, British steamer, 2,695, Wm. H. Walker, 13th August,—Hongkong via ports, 1st August, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Hokushiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 735, S. Oka, 14th August,—Otaru, Coal.—S. Oka.
Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, Kawamuro, 14th August,—Yokkaichi 13th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Iburi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,657, A. Keilh, 14th August,—Otaru 10th August, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.
Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Cormack, 14th August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Setsuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,011, Kawano, 15th August,—Kobe 14th August, General.—Kobushiki Kaisha.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 15th August,—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Muke Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,053, Thompson, 15th August,—Kobe 14th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wadena, American steam-yacht, 226, Collamore, 16th August,—New York via Suez, Stores.—Captain.
Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,411, J. F. Allen, 16th August,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,507, N. Trennt, 16th August,—Yokkaichi 15th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 16th August,—Yokkaichi 15th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tayoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Tipple, 17th August,—Kobe 16th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,580, H. Walter, 17th August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, M. Kai, 17th August,—Otaru, Coal.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, Kawamuro, 17th August,—Yokkaichi 16th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, A. Umeson, 18th August,—Yokkaichi 17th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yarra, French steamer, 2,126, de Maubeuge, 18th August,—Marseilles via ports, 8th July, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

DEPARTURES.

Bayard (24), French flagship, Captain Chouneur, 12th August,—Hakodate.
Tsukushi Maru, Japanese steamer, 636, J. Will, 12th August,—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Miji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,010, Furukawa Yaichi, 13th August,—Korea via ports, Stores.—Lighthouse Department.
Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 13th August,—Foochow via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nacht.
Saikio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Conner, 13th August,—Yokosuka, Light.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Y. Arai, 13th August,—Bonin Islands, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, M. Fukui, 13th August,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Swain, 13th August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, J. T. Smith, 14th August,—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Barstow

14th August.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Teucer, British steamer, 1,802, Riley, 14th August.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Belgie, British steamer, 2,695, W. H. Walker, 15th August.—San Francisco, via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, Kawamuro, 15th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Setsuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,011, Kawano, 15th August.—Shinagawa, General.—Kabusiki Kaisha.
Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Cormack, 16th August.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Hongay, British steamer, 860, Young, 16th August.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Daphne, German steamer, 1,394, F. Voss, 17th August.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Kaisow, British steamer, 1,934, Jas. Gray, 17th August.—London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
Feilung, British steamer, 732, Leask, 16th August.—Shanghai, Light.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 17th August.—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,053, Thompson, 17th August.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,507, N. Trenn, 17th August.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Tipple, 17th August.—Hachinohe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, 17th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 18th August.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Surgeon-Major Reade, Dr. Ishigami and Japanese servant, and Mr. Wong Pun Duen in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, from Manila:—Mr. J. C. D. Sim in cabin; and 5 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Waterman, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Freet and child, Mr. H. Closs, Mr. John Brock, Captain J. C. Brodhurst, Mr. O. Fukushima, Mr. M. Ishizaka, and Mr. N. E. Rice in cabin.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, from Hongkong via ports:—Messrs. W. J. Robinson, B. N. Jenkins, J. Caldicot, H. MacArthur, and Miss Hilda Curtis and amah in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. E. B. McGilvary, Mrs. McGilvary and infant, Mrs. Geo. B. Clark, and Mr. W. J. Smith in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer *Miike Maru*, from Kobe:—3 passengers in cabin; and 23 passengers in steerage. For Hakodate:—2 passengers in steerage.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mrs. Bougoin and 2 children, Mr. H. Tomidzu, Mr. C. H. Ispolatoff, family, and 2 children, Mr. Takasugi, Mr. Rooke, Captain Weetham, Mr. Glassop, Mr. Ito, Mr. Sere, Mr. Imamura, Mr. G. Purcell, Mr. Okoshi, Mr. Yamaoka, Mr. Curjel, Mr. John West, Mr. W. Cope, Miss Purcell, Miss H. Purcell, Mr. Ijimi, Mr. Takata, Mr. Konishi, Mr. Hayami, Mr. Yokota, Mr. Okohira, Mr. Takagaki, Mr. Greaves, Colonel Wogack, Mr. Yoshida, Mr. Moorhouse, Rev. Evington and family, Mr. Keller, Mr. Langdon, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. Y. Tsing, Mr. Crosse, Mr. Higuchi, Mr. Tang Kee Heung, Mr. and Mrs. D. Launters, Mr. and Mrs. Arakawa, child, and 3 amahs, Mr. C. Johnson, Mr. Hung Seng, Mrs. Stone, Mr. Clitherow, and Mr. Nemoto in cabin; and 19 Japanese in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per Japanese steamer *Kobe Maru*, for Nagasaki via ports:—Mrs. Jansen and 3 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. Lovatt and son, Mr. J. Takezaki, Mr. K. Yamazaki, Captain Forbes, Messrs. R. Love, Chang Ga Ting, Matthew Browne, Colton, E. C. Clitherow, and K. Kiyooka in cabin; Messrs. W. C. Allen, Robinson, J. Kelly, J. Neil, T. Inouye, A. Koko, Y. Yamashita, K. Nagato, J. Okada, Y. Kamogawa, Y. Nakata, L. Sai Sing, L. Sing How, L. Sing King, Gai Ah Tong, J. Funamoto, and Mrs. Hanner's amah in second class, and 322 passengers in steerage.

Per German steamer *Albatross*, for Rangoon

via ports:—Mr. W. Copmann and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Freet and child, Mr. Thomas W. Power, and Mr. C. Brown in cabin; Messrs. Fitz Gerald, J. W. Taylor, F. Whitlard, W. Earsmann, F. Kellner, W. Colville, J. Watson, Zabuseff, and 34 Chinese in second class; 29 Europeans in third class, and 380 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. J. F. R. van der Arend, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mrs. Clark, Mr. L. Dortch, Mrs. Gosh, 3 children, and servant, Colonel Chas. B. Hicks, the Misses Hogg (2), Mr. R. H. Hornbrook, Mr. S. Koya, Mr. J. Lazarus, Mr. A. Levy, Miss Liddiard, Mr. Martin R. Fales, Mr. E. H. MacFarland, Miss MacFarland, Rev. and Mrs. E. N. B. McGilvary and child, Mrs. Nat. Messer, Miss Messer, Mr. P. Mathias, Mr. W. A. P. Martin, Mr. W. M. Muller, Mr. J. Nissen, Mr. Wm. Rhodes, Mr. F. Scharpf, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. F. G. Whorbury, and Mr. Irwin Turner in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. B. M. Jenkins, Captain G. J. Edwards, Mr. A. R. Adams and servant, Mr. Tai Tuck Tong, Mr. A. Callarito, and Mr. A. J. Webster in cabin; 14 Chinese and 2 children, and 1 European in steerage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	PAUL.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hyogo	—	1,165	—	—	300	1,365
Yokohama	3,698	265	—	—	610	4,593
Hongkong	1,573	—	—	—	454	2,027
Kobe	—	—	—	—	695	844
Amoy	1,647	11,331	949	—	—	13,927
Total	7,007	11,596	2,094	—	1,979	22,736

SILK.

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	HARTFORD.	TOTAL.
Hongkong	—	249	—	249
Yokohama	—	713	—	713
Total	—	962	—	962

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 466 bales; Waste Silk, 11 bales.

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, Captain Barstow, reports:—Left Manila the 4th August at 9 a.m.; had strong winds and high seas during the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 12th August at 5 a.m.

The American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Captain J. T. Smith, reports:—Left San Francisco the 26th July at 4.27 p.m. Arrived at Yokohama the 13th August at 7.55 a.m. Passage, 16 days, 22 hours. Had moderate to strong westerly winds nearly the whole passage; the 11th and 12th had strong S.W. gale with very high sea; dense fog from Noshima.

The British steamer *Belgie*, Captain Walker, reports:—Left Hongkong the 1st August at 1.55 p.m., via Amoy, Nagasaki, and Kobe; had light variable winds and fine weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 13th August. Time, 12 days, 4 hours, 11 minutes.

The Japanese steamer *Iburi Maru*, Captain A. Keith, reports:—Left Otaru the 10th August at 2 p.m.; had moderate breeze and fine weather; at 8 p.m. wind freshening from south-east and barometer falling; off Cape Blunt at noon on the 11th strong E.S.E. winds and heavy sea, barometer very low and still falling, with threatening appearance; turned round and made for shelter in Hakodate, arriving there at 2 p.m.; whilst there had moderate winds and cloudy with rain at times; at 5 a.m. on the 12th barometer reached lowest point 29.20 and wind backing to N.W. Left Hakodate at 9 a.m.; had moderate westerly breeze with very heavy easterly swell to Shiriyasaki; passed Kinkasan at 10.30 a.m. on the 13th had it foggy from 4 a.m. to noon, and then fresh southerly breeze and hazy till midnight; Inuboye light abeam at 4 a.m. on the 14th, heavy rain for two hours and thence moderate winds and fine weather to port; experienced very heavy south and south-east swell all the way from Shiriyasaki to Su-no-saki, causing ship to roll terribly. Arriving at Yokohama the 14th August at p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Miike Maru*, Captain W. Thompson, reports:—Left Kobe the 14th August at noon; passed Oshima at 9.21 p.m. the same day, Rock Island the 15th at 11.48 a.m., Sagami at 4 p.m. the same day; had fine weather with light to moderate easterly and north-easterly winds throughout the passage; experienced heavy easterly and south-easterly swell from Oshima to entrance of Gulf. Arrived at Yokohama the 15th August.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Nothing good to be said. Sales of Yarn are of trifling amount, and of Grey Goods nil. Buyers seem to be taking delivery of their old purchases in fairly good shape, but do not buy anything fresh. The only sale reported in Fancies is 100 pieces Silk Satins. We leave all quotations unchanged, but they are more or less nominal in the absence of business.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lb, 38½ yds, 30 inches	\$2.40 to 3.00
Grey Shirtings—9½ lb, 38½ yds, 45 inches	2.60 to 3.40
T. Cloth—7½ lb, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Satteous Black, 32 inches	PER YARD.
	0.16 to 0.21
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	0.85 to 0.95
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.3 to 3 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.95 to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.27½ to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches best	0.35 to 0.40
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	
Medium	0.30 to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Common	0.25 to 0.30
Mousseline de J.aise—Crape, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22½
Cloths—Pilot, 54 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Raincoats—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 3½ lb, per lb	0.45 to 0.52½

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	—
Nos. 16/24, Medium	\$37.00 to 37.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	37.50 to 38.00
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	—
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	38.00 to 39.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	39.50 to 40.00
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	40.00 to 41.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	42.00 to 44.00
Nos. 328, Two-fold	42.00 to 44.00
Nos. 428, Two-fold	48.00 to 51.00
Nos. 208, Bomby	—
Nos. 168, Bomby	—

METALS.

Market quiet, but still there have been some sales at quotations, and deliveries are fair for the time of year. Iron prices unchanged, but Wire Nails are lower, and Tin Plates being scarce are the turn dealer.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.35 to 3.40
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.85
Galvanized iron sheets	9.40 to 9.60
Wire Nails, assorted	5.80 to 6.30
Tin Plates, per box	6.00 to 6.10
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60

KEROSENE.

Market strong with upward tendency. The interior markets seem fairly active; and holders here would ask an advance for further business.

Chester	\$1.72½ to 1.75
Comet	1.70 to 1.72½
Devoc	—
Russian Anchor	1.70 to 1.72½
Russian Moon	1.67½ to 1.70

SUGAR.

Browns—Native reports have it that Chinese holders sacrificed their stocks last week; but that since these forced sales the market is fairly firm at quotations. Whites—In better demand and prices well maintained.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	\$4.50 to 4.60
Brown Manila	5.10 to 5.20
Brown Daitoo	3.30 to 3.40
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.30 to 7.40
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 11th instant, since which date settlements on this market amount to 2,325 piculs, divided thus: *Hanks*, 20 piculs; *Filatures*, 1,619 piculs; *Re-reels*, 580 piculs; *Kakeda*, 106 piculs. Direct shipments have been 188 bales, making the total export for the week 2,500 piculs. There was very little doing until the 13th instant, when the largest buyers on this market stepped in holdly for *Filatures* and *Re-reels*.

suitable for the American trade. It would seem as though the final passage of the Tariff Bill at Washington had given one or two of the importers in New York more courage and the result has been the spurt in our market. Prices have not advanced very much—about \$10 all round is the difference between quotations at the beginning of the month and those which we give to-day.

In spite of the large business done, dealers are anxious to go on and would have no objection to turning their holdings into money, so that if the market should remain quiet for a few days, we may probably see resumption of old prices.

There have been three shipping opportunities since we last wrote. The French mail *Salasie*, 11th instant, had 303 bales for Europe, and the German mail *Nuernberg*, 13th instant, 190 bales for the same destination. The *Belgio*, which left port on the morning of the 15th, had 713 bales for the New York trade. These departures make the present export figures 5,884 piculs, against 2,442 piculs last year, and 5,270 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Hanks.—There have again been two or three small purchases, *Maibashi* bringing \$560 and a parcel of *Shimonita* going forward on consignment. Stock small and insignificant.

Filatures.—The chief rush has been in these, mostly in full sizes. Among the sales made are the following chops in big quantity: *Kaimetsu*, \$685; *Tokushinsha*, \$685; *Choshinsha*, \$700; *Gakosha*, \$700; *Hirayoshi*, *Inashosha*, *Gajosha*, *Kaishinsha*, \$670; *Taiyosha*, \$730, which other chops at proportionate prices. Holders now ask some little advance, and the latest prices made include *Inasha*, \$705; *Ryokan*, \$685; *Seven Stars*, \$680; *Tokosha*, \$670. In fine sizes, not very much has been done, and prices are, if anything, slightly easier.

Reels.—Considerable business in these at the following figures: *Kanra*, \$655; *Tortoke*, \$650; *Koriyama*, \$645; *Shorusha*, \$635; *Kirihana*, \$620. Prices are now a little higher, and \$660 is reported to have been paid for *Free Girl* chop.

Kakeda.—Rather a small trade at the following rates: *Daruma*, \$645; *Horsehead* and *Musume*, \$625. Holders now ask a rise of \$5, but we do not hear of its being paid.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	\$720 to 730
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	670 to 680
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	650 to 660
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	640 to 650
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oshu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	650 to 660
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	635 to 645
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	620 to 625
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	600 to 610
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Kakedas—Extra	—
Kakedas—No. 1	650 to 655
Kakedas—No. 14	645 to 655
Kakedas—No. 2	600 to 610
Kakedas—No. 24	575 to 580
Kakedas—No. 3	—
Kakedas—No. 34	—
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 24	—
Hanatsuki—No. 1, 2	—
Hanatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 24	—

Export Raw Silk Tables to 17th Aug., 1894:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Europe	2,506	1,789	2,752
America	3,100	614	2,424
Total	5,606	2,403	5,176
	Piculs 5,884	2,442	5,270
Settlements and Direct	7,750	3,400	7,150
Export from 1st July	8,400	7,000	4,650
Stock, 17th Aug.	16,150	10,400	11,800

WASTE SILK.

Settlements for the week amount to 7 piculs of *Kibiso*, with no direct shipments.

The market remains quite stagnant. There are some enquiries in town; but buyers want concessions in price which holders will not grant, and there is absolutely nothing doing.

There has only been one shipping opportunity since we last wrote, the German mail *Nuernberg*, which vessel carried 270 bales for Europe. This

departure makes the present export figures 2,606 piculs, against 650 piculs last year, and 1,750 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Pierced Cocoons.—The stock has now acquired some importance but no business has been done, the views of sellers and buyers being wide apart; the former ask \$120 while the latter offer \$90.

Noshi.—Absolutely nothing done, and the same difficulty occurs here, buyers and sellers being too far apart.

Kibiso.—The only transactions of the week have been in this class, and consist of retail purchases of *Filature*, at \$97.

In other sorts, no business.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Bushu, Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	—
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good	—
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	—
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	—
Mawata—Good to Best	—

Export Table Waste Silk to 17th Aug., 1894:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Waste Silk	2,606	650	1,750
Pierced Cocoons	—	—	—
	2,606	650	1,750
Settlements and Direct	7,750	850	1,100
Export from 1st July	15,800	10,700	10,100
Stock, 17th Aug.	17,550	11,550	11,200

Exchange.—This is now apparently on the upward grade, and rates have hardened to the following quotations:—London, 4m/s. Credits, 2/2½; Documents, 2/2½; 6m/s. Credits, 2/2½. New York, 30d/s. U.S. \$53; 4m/s. U.S. \$53½. Paris, or Lyons, 4m/s. fcs. 2/74; 6m/s. fcs. 2/75.

Estimated Silk Stock, 17th Aug., 1894:—

	RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
Hanks	65		Cocoons	1,150
Filatures	5,335		Noshi-ito	7,480
Re-reels	1,065		Kibiso	6,890
Kakeda	815		Mawata	100
Oshu	10		Sundries	180
Taysam Kinds	10			
Total piculs	8,400		Total piculs	15,800

TEA.

Rather more done the last few days; demand running on the better grades, which are firm in price. Common grades are not much wanted and are in full supply, consequently quotations for these are easy. Settlements to date this season show a reduction of 5,000 piculs, when compared with last year at same date; but the export is 4 million pounds in excess, showing that Teas are being rushed over to the other side as quick as possible.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICUL.
Choicest	—
Choice	\$27 to 29
Finest	24 to 26
Fine	23 to 25
Good Medium	17 to 19
Medium	15 to 16
Good Common	13 to 14
Common	10 to 12

EXCHANGE.

Exchange, steady during the early part of the interval, is now on the rise, and closing rates are decidedly firm.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/18
Sterling—Bank bills on demand	2/18
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	2/18
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	2/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/24
On Paris—Bank sight	2/65
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2/73
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/10 prem.
On Hongkong—Private to days' sight	1/10 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
On Shanghai—Private to days' sight	74
On India—Bank sight	104
On India—Private 30 days' sight	107
On America—Bank bills on demand	51
On America—Private 30 days' sight	52
On America—Private 4 months' sight	53
On Germany—Bank sight	2/15
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	2/23
Bar Silver (London)	294

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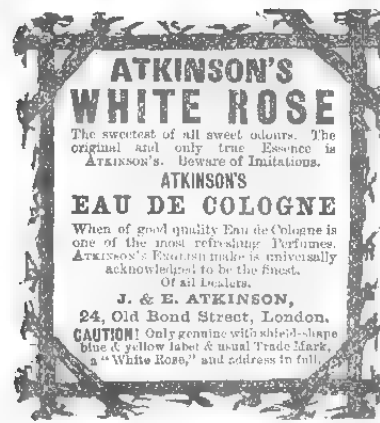
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YOKOHAMA, AUGUST 25TH, 1894.

月三年五十二拾明
可能會信通月十三

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, AUG. 25TH, 1894.

MARRIAGE.

On the 22nd inst., at the U.S. Consulate, Yokohama, and at the residence of D. B. McCartee, M.D., No. 7, Taikiji, Tokyo, by Rev. D. Thompson, D.D., assisted by the Rev. B. Chappell, A.M., RANSFORD S. MILLER, Y.M.C.A. Sec'y., to LILY MURRAY of the Joshi Gakuin.

DEATH.

On the 21st inst., at Kugenma, FRIEDRICH HUGO ORTH, of Deutz Rhenish Prussia, in his 42nd year.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE funeral of the Imperial Prince, who died on the 17th inst., took place on the 21st inst.

MR. WAKAO IPPKEI, a member of the House of Peers, resigned his position on the 20th inst.

THE total number of Opposition candidates in the forthcoming general elections is at present 100.

AN agreement has been made for the purchase of the German steamer *Daphne* by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

THE British ship *Senator*, from Cardiff for this port stranded on Saratoga Spit in coming up the bay, but got off on the next tide.

MR. INOUE, Minister of Education, who has been staying at Dzunshi for the benefit of his health, returned to Tokyo on the 19th inst.

THE ordinary telegraph line north of Fusan has been interrupted since the 18th inst.

reason for this has yet been ascertained. The military telegraph line between Seoul and Fusan has been working very smoothly.

ABOUT a month ago the Chinese residents at Yokohama numbered 3,200; they have decreased to 2,000. In Kobe the Chinese population has fallen from 1,400 to 250.

H.I.H. THE EMPRESS, who has been staying at Hayama, Kanagawa Prefecture, for some time for the benefit of her health, returned to the capital on the 20th inst.

H.B.M. MINISTER, the Hon. P. Le Poer Trench, arrived here on Monday last by the Canadian mail steamer, and has since been received in audience by His Imperial Majesty the Emperor.

THE 18th inst. being the Birthday of H.M. Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, the Governor of Kanagawa and various Consuls in Yokohama proceeded to the Austrian Consulate to offer their congratulations.

As a result of the defeat of the Chinese Fleet off Phung-do, the Chinese merchant vessels are afraid of going out; steamship communication is almost entirely interrupted, and the port of Taku is filled with Chinese merchant steamers.

A MILITARY conference was held at the Palace on the 17th inst. in the presence of H.I.M. the Emperor. Amongst those present were H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa, General Count Yamagata, Count Saigo, Count Oyama, Viscount Kabayama, and Lieutenant-General Kawakami.

RUMOURS are current relative to the whereabouts of Yuan, ex-Chinese Resident in Korea. Some state that he died in Peking, while others say that he is hiding at the residence of Viceroy Li, who is also receiving severe criticism as a consequence of China's failure in Korea.

A MUSICAL entertainment to be given at the Yayoikan, in Shiba Park, Tokyo, on the 20th inst. to raise money for the purchase of comforts for the Japanese soldiers in Korea, has been postponed until the 26th inst. owing to the death of H.I.H. Mitsuno-miya Teruhito.

THE crew of the *Tokwa Maru*, which put into Kobe on the 20th inst. from Shimonoseki, state that when about to leave Shimonoseki two Chinese and one Korean, disguised in Japanese uniform, were discovered on board the ship, and were at once handed over to the Japanese police.

AN application for permission to manufacture noiseless and smokeless powder by Mr. Sakurai Heikichi, of Nagano, the inventor, was sanctioned by the Authorities on the 17th instant. The powder has often been experimented with by the officers in the War Department, and very satisfactory results have been obtained.

THE volume of water in the reservoir of the Yokohama Water Works at Noge has been considerably increased in consequence of the recent heavy rains, and the supply of water cut off between 9 p.m. and 4 a.m. for some time owing to the scarcity of water caused by the continued dry weather, was resumed on the 20th inst., but water will not be supplied between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily.

THE regular general meeting of shareholders of the Bank of Japan took place in the capital on the 18th inst. Mr. Iida, Assistant Chief of the Imperial Treasury Bureau; Mr. Tajiri, Vice-Minister of Finance; Mr. Matsuo, Chief of the Accountant's Bureau in the Finance Department, and many other shareholders were present. The receipts during the first half of this year amounted to yen 1,568,811.160, and the expenditure yen 374,496.618, leaving a profit of

yen 1,199,314.542, to which yen 180,091.546, brought over from the previous account, was added, making a total of yen 1,374,406.088. Of this yen 300,000.000 was declared as ordinary dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, yen 250,000.000 was added to the reserve fund, yen 89,000.000 voted as bonus to officers, yen 50,000.000 deducted in payment for construction of new buildings, and yen 450,000.000 declared as a second dividend at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum, yen 235,600.088 being carried forward to the new account.

THE Japan Cast Iron Foundry Joint Stock Co. is experiencing fresh trouble in consequence of the war between Japan and China. The Company has to make 450 tons of iron pipes for the Tokyo Waterworks in August and September, but since the declaration of war numbers of workmen, hitherto employed by the Company, have gone to other factories, and the work of the Company is greatly delayed.

ACCORDING to Reuter, there is a remarkable rise in all the "gilt edged" stocks due to the plethora of money and to banks reducing the interest on deposits by one-half per cent. The prospects of the passing of the United States Tariff Bill also contributes to a revival of business. The United States Senate has ratified the New Emigration Treaty with China. A brilliant review has been held at Aldershot in honour of the German Emperor. The agreement with France in regard to the Congo States has been signed in Paris. The Tariff Bill of the United States will be enforced forthwith. Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was executed in Lyons. He trembled with terror as he was led to the guillotine. The Chinese Government is negotiating a loan in London and Berlin of one and a half million pounds sterling, at five per cent. interest, two-thirds of the loan to be payable in silver. The United States Senate has shelved the tariff bills for admitting coal, iron, and sugar duty free. Sir William Harcourt has said that the question of the veto of the House of Lords on the House of Commons Bills was one of the gravest moment, but that he would be unable to make a definite statement thereon during the present session.

In the Import trade, the situation has not changed; indeed whatever intention existed among buyers to operate has been checked by the rise in exchange, as they hoped to see lower prices, while holders decline to make any reduction. Manchester goods all round may be described as utterly stagnant and quotations consequently nominal. In the Metal trade, perhaps a little more might have been done by holders making some concession, as offers have been declined, the only transfers recorded being Iron Plates and Galvanised Iron in small lots. There have been fresh arrivals of Kerosene, but no transactions to record. The market is firm, however, with an upward tendency. In the Sugar trade there have been a few sales of Manila sorts, but Formosa have remained untouched. There is a steady demand for Whites at late rates. The Silk business has been well maintained, and settlements amounting to 2,000 piculs have been effected, but at the close business seems to hang fire. A slight improvement has taken place in the demand for Waste Silk, and a few small parcels have been taken. There is an immense stock to work upon, with no immediate prospect of a large reduction. The Tea trade has seen a good spurt, and the stock of leaf on hand has been much reduced, large parcels having been moved off the market at an advance in prices. Exchange has further advanced, and rates close firm with an upward tendency.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The chief topic in the vernacular press is still the war. But the general election, which is to take place in a week, has begun to attract public attention. All the papers agree in calling upon the people to be most careful in the choice of their representatives at this extraordinary crisis. The party spirit, formerly so conspicuous in nearly all the papers at election times, is now not to be noticed in a single paper. The unanimous cry is for the best men, independent of party. The new House of Parliament is advised, while holding retrenchment of expenditure its chief duty, to act even more ministerially than the Ministers themselves in providing for the war, and warned not to show even a shadow of the mistaken party zeal so apparent in recent sessions, but, putting aside all conflict, to act in harmony with the Government.

Much is said concerning the war fund, several means of raising money are suggested, among the rest an increase of taxation. The *Yiji* thinks that the duty on *sake* might be doubled, or even quadrupled. Our contemporary enters into minute statistics to prove that this increase is far within the limit of the practical rule of economy embodied in the story about "killing the goose that laid the golden eggs," and that it will not inflict any serious hardship on the lower classes. To give a brief account of the *Yiji*'s calculations; the tax on *sake* amounted to over 13,000,000 *yen* last year, the *sake* produced being 3,290,000 *koku*, and the tax, 4 *yen* per *koku*. Suppose this tax were doubled, we have over 26,000,000 *yen*, but this sum would not really be raised, since the amount manufactured would be diminished in consequence of the increased duty. As to this diminution, the *Yiji* states that it will not exceed 5,000 *koku*, basing its argument on previous excise statistics. Reducing 3,290,000 *koku* by 500,000, our contemporary calculates the tax on *sake* after the proposed increase would amount to 22,300,000 *yen*, which shows an increase 9,300,000 *yen* on the sum total the state obtains under the present system. This sum, nearly ten million *yen*, is, the *Yiji* says, more than sufficient to pay off the interest of a national loan amounting to as much as 100,000,000 *yen*. The *Yiji* gives reasons for the possibility of quadrupling the present excise, making 4 *yen* per *koku* 16 *yen*, and states that even the latter rate is not higher than the duty on alcoholic beverages in several Western countries. The *Mainichi* attaches great consequence to the retrenchment of Government expenditure and opposes the *Yiji*'s proposal. The *Chuo* is also opposed to the scheme. The *Yiji* speaks of the tax on sugar and declares it would be inexpedient to increase this for sugar is not a luxury but a necessary.

The rumour concerning the new Treaty between Great Britain published by the *Yokohama* contemporary is alluded to by the *Nippon*, the *Kokumin*, and several others. None of them, however, have much to say, being wholly ignorant of what the terms are. The sentiment of several journals that have touched upon it is that the Authorities had better defer its final conclusion until the war has ended. The issue of the war, in the opinion of many contemporaries, cannot but have great influence upon the possibility of treaty revision and the nature of the revised treaties.

The *Asahi* advises the public not to be blinded to the momentous question of treaty revision even in the face of the war, and warns the constituencies not to forget this question of state importance at the approaching general election. The war, our contemporary says, is of but transient importance as compared with treaty revision; the latter question ought, therefore, to occupy more space in the electors' minds than the former.

The *Hochi* publishes an article on the duties of the navy. Considering the Chinese navy to

be no match for the Japanese, our contemporary says it is most important for the Japanese navy to blockade the port of Shanghai. This port, so important to Chinese trade being blockaded (we quote the words of the *Hochi*), China will be speedily forced to come to terms. The *Jiji*, speaking of arbitration, says that whether Foreign Powers will offer to arbitrate at this juncture depends on the relative influence two opposing forces: 1. That of merchants, who lose directly or indirectly, in consequence of the war. 2. That of politicians, who see that China's corrupted morals and debilitated strength must sooner or later lead her to a fate similar to that of Poland, and who count upon the probable victory of Japan as a propitious preparation for their future work. Our contemporary says "if the influence of the former be stronger than that of the latter, foreign powers will hasten to arbitrate; and if the reverse, they will remain mere spectators as long as the war continues, notwithstanding the losses their traders must suffer in its consequence."

The *Nippon* declares that it must be to the advantage of Japan to bring the war to a conclusion as soon as possible, but not until China has been thoroughly chastised. Unless this last be done it fears the present war will become the cause of another in the near future. Japan, we are still quoting the *Nippon*, ought to awaken China to the benefits of civilization and lead her away from the suicidal path she is now pursuing unawares.

Speaking of the voluntary contributions to the War Fund, the *Yiji* and other papers advise the nobles to hasten to make theirs. The people know that when the *Hokoku-kwai* invited them to join it, their representatives answered that the nobles were considering among themselves what steps to take by the increase of the war fund, and that therefore they could not join the association. Many days have gone by since that time, and yet the public has not learned from them for what reason they declined to join the *Hokoku-kwai*. A longer delay, the *Yiji* fears, may cause the people to cry out against them and to advocate the abolition of their order. Our contemporary does not consider the Japanese peerage less patriotic and large-minded than the masses, and ascribes their backwardness in forwarding their contributions to little differences of opinion among themselves, which, says Mr. Fukuzawa, the editor of the *Yiji*, they ought instantly to overcome and hasten to fill the military chest with their wealth.

The *Yomiuri* writes fully about Korean reforms. It says nothing is so important as to reform the people themselves, who in civilization are behind the Japanese people at least a thousand years. And nothing, it proceeds to state, is so effective in improving a people as freedom of speech, and our contemporary concludes by declaring that the Korean authorities should take steps to see good newspapers started. As to the political reforms necessary to be instituted, our contemporary is of opinion that the military and financial systems should be attended to before anything else.

As regards the new educational system to be started in Korea, the vernacular papers unanimously express their ardent desire to hear the opinions of a meeting of eminent educationists of Japan invited by the Oriental Society to hold a conference in its rooms on Thursday last. They agree, however, in stating that the improved Japanese system should be made the foundation upon which to build the new Korean schedule of education, while the old customs and usages of Korea should not be unheeded in its institution.

The *Nichi Nichi* writes in a forcible strain that China is an ignorant country, and that since she declines to learn, she must be chastened to enlightenment. By suffering she must learn to fight her mission in the East, which is to

follow Japan in the path of civilization, and thus to be enabled to preserve her independence. The *Nippon* writes in the same tone, and advises the Chinese authorities to bow, the sooner the better, before the Japanese civilization and knowledge of the tendencies of the present age, and to be persuaded of the good she may derive from a close friendship with this island empire. Our contemporary proceeds in a matronly style, a style quite contrary to its usual tone, to warn the Middle Kingdom of the danger in which it is placed amid the whirlpool of European ambition.

The *Hinode Shimbun*, of Kyoto, describes a means of destroying the Chinese fleet suggested by Mr. Hasegawa Yoshinosuke, *Kogaku-hakushi*, to an interviewer during his sojourn in Fukuoka. He suggests the forming of some hundred and fifty Japanese whaling vessels into a fleet, instructing their crews in the use of torpedoes. The fishermen on board these vessels are men of daring character and are so skilful in managing their vessels that they can easily run their boats at the rate of 13 or 14 knots per hour, a speed not exceeded by many Chinese men-of-war. These vessels will be able to accomplish much creditable work in destroying Chinese warships. Many of these vessels will doubtless be destroyed in attacking the Chinese fleet, but their crews are men who think it nothing but honour to die on the waves.

As to the question whether the European Powers had better sympathize with Japan or with China, the *Kokumin* and the *Yiji* write in the following strain. Looking at the present state of affairs, China is a better customer of European merchants than Japan, so it appears more advantageous for them to show their sympathies towards the Middle Kingdom, even if it be impossible to give her some secret aid. This, in their opinion, is very short-sighted, for deeper reflection must show these tradesmen what a great customer of theirs China must become, if she be defeated and forced, as she must be in the natural order of things, to adopt Western systems in order to develop her military, industrial, and agricultural interests. So their commercial interests should direct their sympathies in part towards Japan, even if other reasons lead them toward China.

The *Chuo* tells us that the way to keep China in subjection after the conclusion of the war is not only the imposition of a large indemnity, but the annexation of some of her provinces and the revision of the commercial treaty, advantageously to Japan's interests.

The *Yiyu* speaks of Li Hung-chung as dead all but physically, and says his death marks the annunciation of social and political rebirth in China. This journal and some others say that, unless China will accommodate herself to the new life, she will share the fate of the great Viceroy.

The *Shin Choya* refers to the dullness of the Japanese money market just now. It ascribes the present dullness, which almost threatens a general panic, not to the flowing out of Japanese money abroad, but to its deficiency in the market. The bankers and money-lenders, according to our contemporary, have tightened the strings of their purses since the breaking out of the war. The *Shin Choya* calls upon those whose business it is to see the economical wheels of the country well greased to make all possible haste to remedy the present evil.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ON THE WAR FUND LOAN.

H.E. MR. WATANABE, Minister of Finance, summoned on the morning of the 18th inst. Messrs. Shibusawa Yeichi, President of the 1st National Bank; Yamamoto Naonari, one of the Managers of the Peers Bank; and Yasuda Zenshiro, Pre-

sident of the 3rd National Bank, all of whom are managers of the Bankers' League of the Kwanto district, and spoke to them as follows concerning the raising of the war fund loan:—

The present war with China was unavoidable on the part of this Empire. If we wish to know which of the two belligerents has right on its side we have merely to examine their respective declarations of war. There is no doubt that the future of Japan is deeply concerned in the result of the war. A modern war, unlike that of former times, requires an enormous expenditure, and it is no exaggeration to say that success largely depends upon the amount of money the belligerents can respectively command. It was upon this consideration that the Government decided to raise a national loan of fifty million yen.

The patriotic sentiment of the nation gains in fervency as is manifested by the eager presentation of contributions towards the war expenses, and the vigorous unanimity of the whole people in support of the war policy is without parallel in Japanese history. With confidence, therefore, the Government has determined to raise a loan for war purposes. The Treasury has decided, after mature deliberation, to raise this patriotic loan at the current rate of interest. The Treasury wishes to raise the loan at the ordinary rate of interest for two reasons; first, it has confidence in the patriotic fervour of the people; secondly, it fears that the raising of a loan at an unusually high rate of interest might create disturbances in the stock market. The war between Japan and China is proceeding toward its crisis, and though tidings of the success of the Japanese forces both by land and sea have been received it is not possible to predict with any certainty that the termination of this gigantic struggle is yet near at hand. Therefore any person who wishes Japan to occupy its proper position in the world and desires to further its diplomatic and commercial interests, should devote himself towards supplying the war expenses so as to enable the military and naval forces of the country to pursue the attainment of their aim unfettered by considerations of expense. I am convinced that the loyalty and gallantry of the Japanese people will lead them to respond enthusiastically to the demand of the Government. Now that the eyes of the world are centered on the empire, the greatest attention must be exercised even in insignificant matters, and the raising of this war loan is a matter of special importance, for the world will judge of the warmth of Japanese patriotism by the rapidity with which the amount required is provided. It was in view of this consideration that I summoned you to meet me and disclosed my ideas on this grave question, with the hope that you will convey what I have said to the other bankers in the League, who, in turn, will consult with the capitalists with whom they are on business relations, and will with cordial unity cooperate in this important design.

Mr. Shibuzawa replied, on behalf of those present that what the Minister had told them coincided exactly with their wishes, and that they would at once convey his ideas to their colleagues and would strive most vigorously to float the loan.

It is stated in the *Mainichi* and other papers that the amounts thus far known to be subscribed for the loan are 7 million yen by the Peer's Bank, 3 million yen each by the Mitsui and the Mitsubishi, and 1 million yen through the hands of Mr. Shibuzawa. It is said that the original intention of the Government to fix the rate of interest at 6 per cent. has been changed and the rate was reduced to 5 per cent., owing to the representation of bankers that to pay an interest higher than 5 per cent. would be attended with pernicious results to the market, and also to their assurance that, even if the rate be reduced to 5 per cent., they would pledge themselves to supply the amount. By the way, the plans of the Patriotic Association which leading capitalists of Tokyo and Yokohama have organized to raise a fund in aid of the military chest, will become, it is believed, more or less altered, several who had at first resolved to contribute having been induced subsequently to subscribe to the loan. Many others there are, however, who, led by Mr. Fukuzawa and others, adhere to the original resolution and will offer contributions besides subscribing to the loan.

The leading bankers of Tokyo and Yokohama have arrived at a commendable resolution at their latest meeting at the Clearing House, Sakamotocho, Tokyo. In order to prevent dis-

turbances in the money market, they have decided not to reduce the value of various shares received as mortgages. The bankers deserve praise in thus discharging the grave responsibility incumbent upon them. The fall in the value of shares is not necessarily due to a loss of credit, but depends chiefly on the tightness of the money market due to the present war.

PARTICULARS ABOUT THE "TENKYO MARU."

SIXTEEN of the crew of the *Tenkyo Maru* besides her Captain, Mr. Yoshida Daikichi, have returned in a French steamer with the members of the Japanese Legation at Peking. The following particulars were, it is said, related by Mr. Komura, Acting Japanese Representative at Peking. The ship left Hokkaido two months ago laden with railway sleepers that the Chinese Government had ordered for the extension of the Tientsin and Shanhai-kwan railway to Manchuria. They reached Taku on the 2nd instant. China having declared war against Japan by that time the Chinese Authorities were uncertain what steps to take with the vessel. At last they resolved to arrest the principal members of the crew, and the captain and five others were arrested by Chinese soldiers and conveyed to Tientsin. The rest of the crew then got on board an English steamer and fled to Shanghai. In the meanwhile, the captain and the others were strictly examined, for they were suspected to be spies. Their answer was very plain, for they knew nothing about the war, having started from Japan long before its commencement. Fortunately at that time the Acting Minister of Japan happened to pass through Tientsin on his way home, and hearing of their case, he extended his aid and protection. They were at last suffered to go free. They were imprisoned for a few days only, but it is lamentable to learn that two of them died at Tientsin. The ship was thus detained in Tientsin and of course not a *sen* had been obtained for the cargo which she carried to Taku. The affair will be brought up for discussion when the war is over.

FUNERAL OF H.I.H. MITSUNO-MITA.

THE funeral of the late Prince Mitsu Teruhito took place in Tokyo yesterday. Prior to the departure, at 6 a.m., of the coffin from the residence of the deceased Prince at Azabu, the representatives of Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor, Empress, and Empress-Dowager, H.I.H. the Crown Prince, and the members of the Imperial family, peers, and high officials in various Departments worshipped at the remains. As previously arranged, the bier, which was escorted by a regiment of infantry and followed by a large number of carriers of flags, flowers, and various other ceremonial offerings, was taken out of the house at 6 a.m. The body arrived at the grave-yard on Toyoshimagawa at 8 a.m., and the interment was concluded at 10 a.m. The most conspicuous among those present were Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Arisugawa and Kanin, the representatives of Their Imperial Highnesses Princes Kitashirakawa, Fushimi, Kwacho, and Nashimoto, Counts Ito, Kuroda, Saigo, Oyama Goto, Higashi-kuze, Kawamura, Soyejima, Inouye, Marquises Hachisuka and Tokudaiji, Viscounts Kaiyeda, Enomoto, Tanaka, Niire, and Hiyouka, Lieutenant-General Yamaji, Commandant of the First Army Division; and Mr. Hamano, President of the Imperial University.

IMPERIAL MESSENGERS TO KOREA.

THE *Tokyo Asahi* says that Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan have decided to dispatch messengers to the Korean Court with presents, it is said, to the King and Queen of Korea and Tai Won-kun. Marquis Konoye and Mr. Tanaka Kenzaburo, a Master of Ceremonies, have been ordered to proceed there for the purpose. They left Tokyo on the 20th inst.

NEW DISCOVERIES AT MOUNT SINAI.

In a recent number of the *El Mouktataf*, a periodical published in the Arabic language at Cairo, an interesting account is given of some new discoveries made by Dr. Friedrich Grote, of some very old manuscripts, perhaps older

than any of the Gospel MSS. heretofore discovered. Dr. Grote is at present in Cairo preparing the photographic plates of his newly discovered MSS. for publication. As these discoveries have already attracted considerable attention among scholars in Europe, the following résumé from the account given in the *El Mouktataf*, will doubtless be of interest to our readers. The *Mouktataf* first speaks of the old Greek cloister at Mount Sinai which was erected by the Emperor Justinian in the year of our Lord 528, and was well fortified by him, in order to protect the monks against the "dangers of the wilderness." Of this an account is given by Eutychius the historian; Ibn Batreek, the patriarch of Alexandria in the latter half of the ninth century; and by Procopius, one of his predecessors. This cloister has been kept in perfect condition up to the present, and the "ravages of time" have left no traces, while in the course of bygone centuries many other cloisters and great cities have entirely disappeared. The library of this cloister contains some of the oldest New Testament manuscripts, for instance the *Codex Sinaiticus*, which was discovered by Tischendorf, a German scholar, and which was, by the aid of the Emperor of Russia, brought to St. Petersburg in the year 1859. In one of our last numbers, the *Mouktataf* continues, we referred to the fact that Dr. Grote, a German scholar, had discovered many ancient manuscripts in this cloister which seem to be of unusual interest. He has meanwhile sent us a number of photographic copies which we have examined and the Arabic we have endeavoured to decipher. The characters of the oldest of these manuscripts are not familiar to us, but they seem to be related to the Hebrew and old Syrian, known as the Estrangelo. At a cursory inspection they also remind one of the Hymjarian characters. In one passage the word *Ailia* occurs twice. The first letter of this word looks like an old Syrian *alef*, while the second is similar to a Hebrew *jod*, and the third a Phoenician and Hymjarian *lamed*. In this manner we get the word *Ailia*—Elias. The fact is, that the sentence in which this word is found, is actually a passage from the Gospel of Mark (9.11-12.), in which the name of Elias occurs twice. Perhaps by means of this key every letter may be identified. The syntax of this manuscript agrees with that of the Aramaic dialect, which was the spoken language of Syria in the time of Christ, and it is just possible that we have here in the form of an ancient Aramaic translation the oldest known manuscript of the Gospel. On the last page of Dr. Grote's photographs, there is an old Arabic translation from the Gospel, which reads as follows:—"The Word spread among the brethren and they believed, &c.,—and there are many other things which Jesus did, which I believe (if) they were all recorded the world could not contain the books. The Holy Gospel of John was completed at Ephesus. The copy of the four Holy Gospels was completed in the midst of the time of fasting; for Stephen the proprietor, a son of Freih, from Antioch, who is known by the name of Rues. He was a layman, and when the Holy Gospel was copied he became a monk and received the name Arsani. And it was copied for him by a sinner, a poor devil who had no virtues and—from the countrymen, known by the name of Surur, a son of Freih who deserves the hell-fire. God be merciful to the reader and writer, and graciously remember to pardon the writer. Amen. And this was in the months of the year four hundred and thirty-eight, in the moon-era, and this copy is exact." The writing resembles the Kufic, while the diacritic marks seldom occur. In place of words which were not clear to us, we have put dashes. The word "if" is always missing and must be understood from the connection. Most of the MSS. found by Dr. Grote are of a religious character. However, there are several which treat of scientific and philosophic subjects. There is one page taken from a medical work in which occurs the following passage:—"There is no remedy with which to produce hair on a naturally bald head. This has a natural cause, it is conditioned on the vitality of the skull and the vitality of the head." One page is a copy

from an astronomical work from which we take the following:—"March 12th. Ledaiah goes down and the head of Aries appears. On the 15th, the south wind blows, and on the 24th, God willing, day and night will be alike." From a writer on morals, we reproduce the following: "O man, if you have found your Lord, and you have avoided the path which leadeth unto evil, even then be careful that evil will cause thee to fall." Dr. Grote has also sent us two sheets of parchment, one of which is religious, written in an ecclesiastic style and is not very old. But the one in Arabic hand-writing is very old. Only faint traces of the characters remain. From these we have deciphered the following sentence:—"He who willfully commits murder, cannot enter into possession of an inheritance." Both of these leaves seem to hail from a work on jurisprudence. The original handwriting was either intentionally blotted out or has faded from old age, and subsequently the religious part was written over it. Our (*Mouklataf*) space will not permit us to note even half of the MSS. discovered by Dr. Grote, and the photographic specimens prepared by him. However, what we have stated will suffice to show that the Cloister at Sinai still contains very valuable literary treasures.

OFFICIAL CANARDS.

THE Chinese Authorities seem perfectly contented to scatter broadcast official information of imaginary successes, notwithstanding that they must be well aware that in the end the "truth will out." Here is a sample from the *Singapore Free Press*:—

We have received the following communication from the Chinese Consulate-General here:—
Chinese Consulate General, Straits Settlements.

Singapore, August 5th, 1894.

Sir,—I have the honour to apprise you that the following official telegram was received at the Consulate this morning from H.E. Kung, the Chinese Minister at London:—

On 25th ult. Japan sunk our transport with 2,000 soldiers aboard. On 27th and 28th, two Japanese gunboats were disabled (in battle). Japanese suffer 2,000 loss in A-San battle. Minister Wong recalled.

It goes without saying that if H.E. Kung favoured a journal so near to China as the *Free Press* with bogus information he has not neglected the opportunity of doing the same thing nearer to the seat of his mission.

CONTRABAND OF WAR.

THE *Asahi* learns that no regulations will be issued with regard to contraband of war. Contraband of war cannot be clearly defined, for the same goods may or may not be contraband according to circumstances. Moreover, should Japan definitely proclaim certain articles to be contraband, she would have to undertake a very serious task. For as the law, if once issued, should be efficaciously carried out, it would be necessary for Japanese war-vessels freely to exercise the right of search over foreign vessels in the China sea. This would be attended with various troublesome complications with foreign Powers, which should rather be avoided at present even at the expense of incurring more or less disadvantage on that account, for the maritime power of the country had better be employed elsewhere, in other more important purposes. Needless to say, however, that even though regulations of the kind be not promulgated, any neutral ship discovered to be supplying China with articles required in war would be seized by the Japanese war-ships, in accordance with recognized principles of international law.

WAR FUNDS.

OUR readers will have observed that, in addition to the loan of 30 million yen, the issue of which is now announced, another Imperial Ordinance, issued on the 13th instant, empowers the Government to appropriate the special funds, and all sums that fall under the heading of special funds, for military purposes. Such funds are the capital and profits of Government business; the money set apart for the redemption of paper notes; the Central Famine Relief Fund; deposits and interest accumulating thereon, and funds for Government institutions and libraries—all these amount to about 90 million yen ac-

cording to the estimate of the *Hochi Shimbun*. But there are several undertakings, such as the Railways, the Mint, and so forth, that have been carried on for years past and cannot be readily dispensed with by the Government. In short, the *Hochi's* opinion is that the items which may be appropriated by the Government are the funds for redeeming the paper currency and the deposits. On this calculation the whole amount rendered available by the Ordinance of the 13th instant is from 30 to 40 million yen.

NEWMAN AND THE "ZEITGEIST."

MR. LILLY concludes a review of Mr. Wilfred Ward's *Witnesses to the Unseen, and other Essays* with the following interesting passage on Newman's relation to the scepticism of the age:—

There can be no doubt that Newman's way of thought was essentially sceptical, that he was profoundly influenced by the *Zeitgeist*. How could it have been otherwise with his open eyes, his keen perceptions, his delicate sympathies, his subtle intellect? But Newman's scepticism, like Descartes', was not applied to the multiplication of reasons for doubting; it was directed to the discovery of a solid basis of belief. He, like Descartes, might have said, "Totus in eo eram ut aliquid certi reperirem." Some of the best pages of Mr. Ward's book are those in which he deals with this "scepticism" of Newman's and shows what it was and what it was not. It was devout, humble, legitimate, and fruitful, and no one who has enjoyed the privilege of Newman's friendship can be other than amazed at the caricature of it which has passed into the popular mind. Shortly after he was made a Cardinal a witty person said to me, "Dear old man! what a comfort that hat will be to him!" I asked for an explanation of the dark saying. My friend replied: "Why, I take it that Newman is an inveterate doubter. God, the soul, immortality—they are all for him a Great Perhaps. But he will hang that hat up in his bedroom, and will turn to it the last thing at night, and will say, 'Whatever is doubtful, this is clear—that there is a Holy Roman Church and that I am a Cardinal of it; there's the hat.'" Well, this is but a whimsical way of representing the very common error about Newman so elaborately stated by Dr. Abbott, and so conclusively confuted by Mr. Wilfrid Ward in the present volume. I add that Cardinal Newman's own life and writings illustrate admirably the true answer to the problem with which Mr. Wilfrid Ward's book deals. Physical science is not the only science, nor are its facts the only facts. There is without its sphere a vast number of facts of which it can give no rational account. Among these are two great facts of human nature, the sense of the Absolute and the sense of sin. If we want an explanation of these facts—and who does not?—we must go for it elsewhere than to the professors of physics. We must go to those elect souls to whom, in every age, the Infinite and Eternal, from an object of faith, has become an experience of knowledge, according to the saying of the great Master, "Beati mundo corde, quoniam ipsi Deum videbunt." There is a fine maxim of Joubert's well worth citing in this connection: "Il faut craindre de se tromper en poésie, quand on ne pense pas comme les poètes, et en religion, quand on ne pense pas comme les saints."

CHINESE MONEY AND THE PRESS.

THE News Agency takes the trouble to inform the public that large sums of Chinese money have been disbursed to influence the tone of the foreign local press in this empire and in the Middle Kingdom. By way of proving this allegation, the Agency says that whereas the local press originally spoke in contemptuous terms of the incapacity of the Chinese naval and military forces, as displayed by their failure to oppose the Japanese, several journals are now beginning to pervert Chinese defeats into victories, and to assume a tone of greater respect when estimating the military prowess of the Celestial Empire. It appears to us that the News Agency completely misinterprets the situation. Things seem to our eyes to be precisely the opposite of the Agency's account. At the outset there certainly was a strong disposition on the part of the foreign local press to condemn the Japanese and to give publicity and apparent credence to Chinese versions of the encounters between the naval and military forces of the two empires. But when the journals displaying that tendency learned—as, indeed, they should have known from past history without any fresh teaching—that the stories put into circulation by the Chinese were gross falsehoods, they began to doubt the whole Chinese case, and their tone at present, if not distinctly favourable to Japan, is at any rate neutral.

This change is very marked in Yokohama. We no longer read any violent denunciation of Japan or predictions of disaster to her arms, such as were originally penned. The News Agency, therefore, has chosen the wrong time for its offensive accusation.

MR. INOUE JUKICHI AND THE "JAPAN GAZETTE."

QUITE a lively correspondence has been going on recently between the *Miyako Shimbun* and Mr. Inoue Jukichi, a writer or translator on the staff of the *Japan Gazette*. The *Miyako* began its attack on Mr. Inoue by remarking that, judging from the articles which had appeared in the *Japan Gazette*, especially those paragraphs confessedly translated from Japanese journals, Mr. Inoue had lost all sense of patriotism; if it were true, as it seemed to be, that he was infatuated by the Chinese, he had better become Chinese outright. A number of paragraphs were then quoted, all of which were stated to have been penned by Mr. Inoue, in confirmation of the assertion of his loss of interest in Japan's welfare. The criticism was exceptionally severe, and called forth an immediate reply from the object of the *Miyako's* attack. Mr. Inoue disclaims having any part in the articles which appear in the *Japan Gazette*; he does not share that journal's views. He is, he states, a mere translator and as such has to do as he is bid, and may not exercise his own choice in what he translates. The *Miyako*, however, does not appear to be mollified by this emphatic disclaimer. Mr. Inoue once held a good position in educational circles in Tokyo; why should he remain on the staff of a paper to all intents and purposes unfriendly to the Japanese? Such conduct is not consistent with true patriotism. Mr. Inoue is therefore urged either to cause the tone of the paper to change, or else to resign his post. We give the above without comment. The *Nippon*, *Mainichi*, and a number of other metropolitan journals write in a similar strain.

TYPHOON IN THE CHINA SEA.

INFORMATION was received in Hongkong to-day, says the *China Mail* of the 11th inst., that the British four-masted ship *Muskoka*, Capt. Crowe, was badly damaged in the recent typhoon and towed into Amoy by the B. and S. steamer *Nanchang*. The *Muskoka* is a four-masted steel barque of 2,357 tons, built at Stockton-on-Tees, and owned in Windsor, Nova Scotia, by Messrs. Keeney and Mahon. Her captain is brother of the captain of the *Selkirk*. The *Muskoka* was bound from Shanghai to Saigon in ballast, to load rice for Europe. She got her ballast shifted in the typhoon, and was in very great danger several hours. The foretopmast was carried away, and a great deal of damage was done to her running gear. The rudder was also disabled. She will probably have to be brought down to Hongkong for repairs. The Agents here are Messrs. Dodwell, Carhill & Co.—It was reported to-day that the *Bidston Hill* was disabled, and was picked up by the *Deuteros*, but we have not been able to verify the report.

A RIOT AMONG COOLIES AT NAGOYA.

A DISTURBANCE recently took place at Nagoya between coolies enlisted for employment in Korea and their agents, resulting in some bloodshed. There are in Nagoya two coolie agencies, the Tamura-gumi and Okura-gumi. The coolies were informed that the daily wage paid by the Nagoya Barracks was 40 sen per man, but the Tamura-gumi gave them only one half of this. The coolies attached to the Hospital asked the Chief of the Hospital whether this news was true, and learning from him that it was, they became highly incensed with their employer, considering he was making an excessive profit. The Chief of the Hospital appears to have shared this view, and he sent five foremen-coolies to the office of the Firm to demand a satisfactory explanation in the matter. The members of the firm regarded the messengers as simply representing coolies and not as sent by the Chief of the Hospital, and so as soon as they appeared at the office, the clerks attempted to intimidate them and even aimed

pistols at them. The messengers made a statement of their grievance and demanded a reply, at the same time one of them partially unsheathed a sword that he carried in a sword-stick. Seeing this, one of the clerks sprung upon the holder of the sword-stick and, in the struggle that ensued between the two, the sword was unsheathed and the messenger was wounded in the palm. The alarm that one of their spokesmen had been wounded at the office of the Tamura-gumi soon reached the head-quarters of the coolies, and at once some fifty of them rushed to the rescue. The party of the firm, anticipating this, made ready for defence both on the roof of the office and in the office itself, armed with swords, pistols, or any other weapons that came to hand. An affray at once took place between the two parties, and before the police could come and restore order two men belonging to the firm and three of the coolies were wounded. Seven arrests were made by the police. The discontent spread to the coolies of the Okura-gumi that evening, and more than a hundred and fifty of them marched towards the office of the firm. Fortunately, however, the matter reached the ear of the Police, and the latter compelled the coolies to return to their homes.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

A DECISION of great importance to Japan and to shipowners having steamers trading in Far Eastern waters is reported from Shanghai. Her Majesty's Minister at Peking, following the dictum laid down by the Authorities at home that belligerents were not to be permitted to decide what is and is not contraband of war, has declared that rice in transit for Japanese ports is not to be considered contraband. The occasion that brought about this result was the arrival in the Shanghai river of the steamer *Sikk*, which had on board a quantity of rice from the South for Kobe. The Chinese Authorities deemed this cargo to be contraband, and took measures to treat it as such, ultimately moving a gunboat alongside the berth occupied by the steamer. Representations in the proper quarter, however, resulted as stated above, and the *Sikk* brought the rice on to its destination. This of course establishes a precedent for future cases of the kind, and is a good thing for Japan inasmuch as the rice crop in this country, though at present going on well with every chance of a good average outturn, may, possibly, yet be seriously injured by floods which are not unusual between this and harvest time. It was only to be expected that the Chinese would attempt to lay an embargo on food stuff for Japan when the opportunity presented itself, and the sooner a decision was arrived at in the matter the better for all concerned. The agents of the *Sikk* have laid a claim for demurrage at the rate of £50 per diem, their steamer having been detained several days at Shanghai pending the settlement of the contraband question.

Since the above was in type, Hongkong papers have come to hand which contain an official letter in reference to rice not being contraband of war, probably the outcome of the case of the *Sikk*—

Colonial Secretary's Office.

Hongkong, August, 16th 1894.

SIR,—I am directed by the Governor to inform you that, in reply to a communication from His Excellency on the subject, he has received a telegram this morning from the Secretary of State to the effect that Her Majesty's Government refuses to treat Rice as contraband of war.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

J. H. STUART LOCKHART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary Chamber of Commerce, &c., &c., &c.

COURTESY.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that the Emperor has directed Marquis Saionji to proceed to Korea, accompanied by Mr. Tanaka, of the Board of Chamberlains, for the purpose of conveying expressions of consideration to their Majesties the King and Queen of that country. The official title under which Marquis Saionji acts is *Go-imon-shi*. He carries with him various presents for the Sovereign of the peninsula,

among them being the Korean national flag in rich brocade and some handsome *cloisonné* vases. The evident purpose of this move is to assure the Korean Court of the friendly and courteous attitude of the Emperor. We should imagine that their Majesties in Seoul must have learned to find the international attentions of which they are the object somewhat irksome, but this last step of the Emperor's should afford them some comfort.

COUNT GOTO.

COUNT GOTO has been much observed of late by the Tokyo newsmongers, and has been moved about in a manner which, were it real, must have caused the veteran statesman no small inconvenience at this hot season. We suspect, however, that the ex-Minister has remained quietly in the capital all the while, and that the news of his voyage to Seoul for the purpose of becoming uncrowned King of the peninsula was as much news to himself as to anyone. Rumour is now beginning to deal more gently with the Count. He is no longer credited with large designs, but only with opinions. The *Kokkai* says that he deprecates the idea of attempting to reform the Korean administration on Japanese lines. Anything of that kind, he thinks, would be too drastic. Whatever is undertaken must be carefully adapted to Korean public opinion. Hence the Count recommends that the persons selected to inaugurate and carry out the reforms should be, not zealous young men trained in the new school, but greybeards of long experience and conservative caution. Very likely Count Goto thinks so. We could have predicted that such would be his view. But such is also the view of Japanese statesmen generally. The Korean national intellect is not likely to be shaken into an addled condition by the violence and suddenness of the reforms introduced.

A CHINESE LOAN.

TELEGRAPHIC intelligence, apparently trustworthy, says that a Chinese loan of a million and a half sterling has been placed upon the foreign market. Whether it is floated by the Chinese Government or by the Viceroy Li the telegram does not distinguish. The rate of interest is 5 per cent. and two thirds of the loan are to be in silver, but what that means we are perplexed to decipher. At any rate the division of such a paltry sum is almost farcical. The transaction is petty in the extreme and quite out of proportion to the evident needs of the time. A great Power like China coming to the foreign market to borrow a million and a half sterling at the commencement of a war with a neighbouring empire, is a spectacle not calculated to inspire confidence. We find difficulty in crediting the story as it stands. Probably fuller information will greatly modify the aspect of the case.

THE VICEROY LI AND RESIDENT YUAN.

MANY rumours have been circulated of late about the Viceroy Li and his trusted Lieutenant Yuan, who for so many years wielded paramount diplomatic influence as Chinese Resident in Seoul. The Tokyo News Agency now alleges that these rumours are, for the most part, false. Its inquiries have disclosed the fact that the Viceroy Li recently contracted a severe cold, which has now developed into typhoid fever, and may have fatal results. As for Mr. Yuan, he was summoned to Peking to make a report on Korean affairs, and probably he has proceeded to the capital, for nothing is known in Peking as to his whereabouts. The story that he had committed suicide seems quite baseless.

THEOLOGICAL LOGIC.

In an article on Frederic Denison Maurice, Mr. Jaws tells the following amusing story:—I remember Henry Sidgwick (of Cambridge) saying to me at Trinity College (we were undergraduates together) in the old days:—"In Maurice's hands you feel like a horse being led up to a five-barred gate, which is your theological problem, how will you get over it? Maurice shows you the gate, dilates upon its bars, its height, its insuperability, strokes your nose a

little more, and all of a sudden you find yourself looking at the gate from the other side. You know you have not got over it legitimately, but how you find yourself on the other side you do not know."

TARUMAI-SAN.

THE eruption of Tarumai has been announced by telegram from Sapporo. This volcano is situated in a very sparsely populated district on the shores of Chitose Lake. The village of Chitose is twelve miles distant to the east and Sapporo about thirty miles. On the western shore of the lake there is a sulphur spring and a bathing establishment, and near the *onsen* are sulphur collecting works. The lake itself is distinctly an ancient crater, several miles in circumference, and the forces at work at the time of its formation must have been of immense magnitude.

GENERAL MESNY.

THE *Kokkai* refers to the appointment of a foreigner to be Commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces in Korea. The Tokyo journal says his name is "Menissy," and that he is appointed because the Chinese have "no other fit person" for the post. Considering the number of years that General Mesny has been in China living entirely among Chinese, his military methods may be set down as somewhat out of date, especially as tactics have undergone such radical changes during the past two decades. The *Kokkai* is wrong in stating that General Mesny is an Englishman.

METHODISTS IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS.

THE Congress of Deputies at Madrid, on July 4th, commenced the discussion of the Budget. The Marquis del Vadillo questioned the Government respecting the indemnity of \$17,500 in gold paid to the Methodist missionaries expelled from the Caroline Islands. The Minister of the Colonies, in reply, stated that he considered the payment of the indemnity to be a reasonable settlement of the question. The Government had entered into no engagement to readmit the Methodists into the islands.

EARTHQUAKE IN HONGKONG.

MANY persons, says the *China Mail* of the 11th inst., distinctly felt the shock last night just before 11 p.m. Several describe it as three separate tremors of about two seconds each, with a few seconds interval. Residents at the Peak and the Queen's Gardens levels experienced the eerie sensation. The clock in the charge room at the Central Police Station, stopped at 10.55 exactly, and the earthquake was noticed at the time. It caused some alarm in the top storey of the station buildings.

THE PLAGUE IN AMOY.

THE Amoy correspondent of the *N.-C. Daily News* writes:—"I have made further enquiries as to the causes of death among the Chinese here, and there seems to be little doubt that in many cases the disease has borne a remarkable resemblance to the Hongkong plague. In its suddenness and rapidly fatal character as well as being difficult to treat, it certainly looks as though a few sporadic cases of the true plague have occurred here. But there is no real epidemic such as to cause any scare."

THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT'S REVENUE.

"ACCORDING to investigations conducted in Korea," writes the *Kokkai*, "the revenue of the Korean Government consists of 25,000 *hoku* of rice and 40,000 *yen* in cash, making about 170,000 *yen* in all." We find it difficult to credit the accuracy of these figures. However impecunious the Korean Government may be, seventeen thousand pounds sterling seems an absurdly small income.

WAR NEWS IN THE SOUTH.

HONGKONG papers to hand give much space to news about the hostilities in Korea, and, as they receive their reports from Shanghai, have printed all the *canards* that have appeared in the Shanghai papers. The most recent issues of the Colonial journals, however, have at length published correct accounts of the naval affair off Phung-do and the engagement previous to it.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

Trustworthy news appears to have at last arrived about the movements of the Chinese troops long ago reported to have reached Wi-ju. The vernacular papers state that a telegram reached a certain quarter late in the evening of the 16th instant to the effect that about four thousand of the Chinese Army, infantry, artillery, and cavalry combined, reached Phyoŋ-yang on the 13th instant, and began at once to establish a patrolling cordon. Phyoŋ-yang is situated in a plain watered by the Dan-dong-gang, and is some miles westward of this river. The river is said to be clear and the current rapid, and of a width of about five or six times that of the river Sumida. Its upper course is, however shallow, and fordable on horseback. The place is therefore said by the *Kokumin* to be far from being as strong for defence as A-San. The Chinese troops appear to be imperfectly equipped in provisions, according to the report of the *Kokumin*. It says that they are believed, during their march from Wi-ju toward Phyoŋ-yang, to have devastated the northern district of Hwang-hai-do for the collection of provisions.

The prediction that the two hostile armies would come into collision at Phyoŋ-yang or in its neighbourhood proved untrue, the following expresses lately arrived show. A most trustworthy message reached a certain quarter in the evening of the 16th instant, says the vernacular press, that a portion of the Chinese troops that had arrived at Phyoŋ-yang crossed the Tai-dong-gang, and marched toward Sŏul. The *Asahi* publishes a telegram from Fusan, under date of 10.50 a.m. of the 17th instant, to the effect that the Chinese vanguard that crossed the Tai-dong-gang had reached Pong-san, which is situated some 14 *ri* southward from Phyoŋ-yang, and is therefore 44 *ri* from Sŏul. The *Nichi Nichi* also learns that the Chinese advance guard that crossed the Tai-dong-gang had marched to Hwang-ju, and seemed to be preparing for battle.

According to these later telegrams the Japanese Army did not appear to have advanced to Phyoŋ-yang, as reported a few days ago. Perhaps a scouting party may have proceeded so far. Where the main body of the Japanese army lies, whether it is entrenched near Sŏul or has advanced to meet the Chinese army, is not now known. Several metropolitan papers say that the plain that lies between Pong-san and Phyoŋ-san will be the next battlefield. If so, the Japanese Army must have marched out of Sŏul to encounter the enemy. It is said that the Chinese army marching toward Sŏul consists merely of infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and has no commissariat and no engineers. Without commissariat, nothing is left for them but to plunder along the line of march.

The military telegraph from Fusan to Sŏul has been completed at last, according to a telegram that reached Tokyo from Fusan under date of the morning of the 17th instant. It is stated in that message that the repairs were completed at 7 o'clock p.m. of the 16th instant, and that the whole line between Fusan and the Korean capital was at once opened for the transmission of messages. It is further stated that guards have been stationed at various places along the line to prevent any further injury to the wire. A portion of the Chinese overland telegraph, that is the line that connects Sŏul to China via Wi-ju, is also said to have fallen to the service of Japan. The line has been unserviceable since the skirmish of the 23rd ult., in Sŏul, but the Japanese Army has since despatched experts and workmen and has restored some portion to order. How far this telegraph has thus been repaired is not known.

The *Nichi Nichi* learns from a trustworthy authority that the total of the Chinese troops stationed between Wi-ju and Phyoŋ-yang is not less than 20,000, and that these men are in the most important places between the two above named places.

From a letter that reached the *Nippon* from Peking under date of 1st instant, we take the following:—

On the 30th ult. an Imperial decree was promulgated to the effect that 4,000 Manchurian soldiers, that is a half of 8,000 Manchurians usually stationed on the border between Korea and Siberia, should be despatched from Moukden, the capital of Shing-king. Several distinguished officials of that Province started for their official seats to carry this order into effect. The *Nichi Nichi's* representative has waited upon Mr. Komura, deputy Minister to Peking, who has just returned to Tokyo. We take the following from the account of the interview given in that paper. The news of the naval engagement at Phung-do reached the Tsung-li Yamén on the 18th instant, from Viceroy Li, who appears to have purposely delayed the despatch of the message, as the preceding three days were national holidays in honor of the Emperor's birthday. The news, however, conveyed only the loss of the transport *Kowshin*, and not a word was said about the capture of the *Tsao-hiang*, the beaching of another Chinese vessel, and the serious damage sustained by the *Chi-yuen*. Yet the consternation of the Tsung-li Yamén was indescribable. Mr. Komura heard this story from the French Minister in Peking, who happened to be in the Tsung-li Yamén at the time. If this report is a fair specimen, we may judge how all news is garbled in China before it reaches the Emperor. Any news of importance undergoes modification, first of the hand of the Viceroy and then by the statesmen in the Yamén, so when it reaches the Emperor it may be hardly recognisable. The Viceroy, with all his outward bravery, is said to be in a melancholy mood, in consequence of the disasters that have befallen Chinese forces both by land and sea. It is said that should these disasters continue, he, being responsible as Viceroy, will be liable to capital punishment. That the Court of Peking was disposed towards a pacific policy and that the declaration of war was forced upon it by Viceroy Li, is evident from the great consternation with which the statesmen in Peking heard of the sinking of the *Kowshin*. The Viceroy underrated Japan, which he regarded as incapable of taking any decisive step. His anger is now chiefly directed against Mr. Yuan, late the Chinese Resident in Korea, by whom he regards himself as having been misled, and hence entangled in so critical a situation.

Yuen is now virtually the centre of hatred in Tientsin in connexion with the present affair. He has found Tientsin too hot for him to live in and is said to have secretly concealed himself somewhere. Since the naval engagement at Phung-do the Japanese navy appears to be regarded with great awe in China. Ten steamers of the China Merchant's Steam Navigation Company are lying idle by the Wharves of Tientsin, and others are said to be similarly idle at Shanghai.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Fusan correspondent has sent the following under date of 9 a.m. of the 17th instant:—

The Korean Government has decided to despatch Imperial messengers to the three districts of Chhung-Chhŏng, Chŏl-la, and Kyŏng-sang, to remonstrate strongly with the people on account of their obstructing military affairs, meaning evidently obstruction to military telegraphs. There is no foundation for the report that the *Togaku-to* disturbances have recurred.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* has received alarming news from its Shanghai correspondent, under date of 8.24 a.m. of the 18th instant. It is to the effect that the Southern fleet is rumored to be about to attack an important harbour on the eastern coast of Japan. This news lacks confirmation.

The *Nichi Nichi* has received the following message from its Fusan correspondent, under date of 7.07 p.m. of the 17th instant. Some Chinese troops have crossed the Tai-dong-gang by constructing a bridge over its upper course, and have marched toward Hwang-ju via Chug-hwa. These are probably troops forming the main body of the army that came from Wi-ju. Some Japanese papers hesitate to believe that the Chinese have constructed a bridge over the Tai-dong-gang, since it was reported that no engineering division had accompanied the army. But it must be remembered that the upper course of the river is said to be narrow as well as shallow, especially so this summer when a fearful drought is prevailing in Korea, and it would be no difficult task to build a bridge over such a river. The Chinese soldiers reported to have reached Pong-san must have been a scouting party. Where the Japanese army is quartered is not very clear, but if the following message which, according to the *Kokumin*, reached a certain quarter on the evening of the 17th instant be trustworthy, then the Japanese troops appear to be stationed not very far from Pong-san. The message runs that some twenty mounted Chinese scouts were observed to come out from Pong-san to the neighbourhood of Pha-san, and to watch the movements of the Japanese troops. Pha-san seems to be the name of a mountain pass, but exactly where it is situated it is difficult to say.

The Tokyo papers contain news that bodes ill for Li Hung-chang. The sole responsibility in the conduct of the present war rests on him, and for every disaster that the Chinese land or sea forces may sustain he is held accountable. The *Nichi Nichi* says that Wang Jung-hŏ and Li Hung-tso, who were commissioned a few months since by the Peking Government to watch over the actions of the Viceroy, are going to take active measures now that the intelligence of the defeats of China both on land and sea has reached the ears of the statesmen of Peking. This Wang Jung-hŏ is said to be on bad terms with the Viceroy, and as his influence over the Court of Peking is known to be considerable, the situation of the Viceroy must be an anxious one. The *Hochi* and several other papers even state that a committee for the impeachment of the Viceroy has been appointed, and that Wang Jung-hŏ, Li Hung-tso, Chang Ch'ung, and an elder brother of this Chang, all enemies of the Viceroy, have been appointed its members.

The *Jiji* learns that the crew of the *Tenkyo Maru* who were imprisoned at Tientsin numbered two. When they were released they received 200 dollars as travelling expenses. The ship and cargo are said to be in charge of the American Consul. Two of the crew died of *kakke* in Shanghai, not in Tientsin. The *Nippon* remarks that the official who brought the 200 dollars to the captain demanded a commission and that the latter was obliged to give the official 10 dollars!

A rumour that the ex-Chinese Resident Yuan has died is corroborated by the Tokyo News Agency. It is said that Mr. Yuan was ill even when he was staying in Sŏul and was under treatment by Mr. Furushiro Baikai, a Japanese doctor living in the Korean capital. The corpses of more than five hundred Chinese soldiers, who fell in the battle of Sŏng-hwan, have been buried by Korean coolies in the employ of the Japanese. According to the Sŏul correspondent of the *Yomiuri*, whose letter under date of the 12th inst. is given in its latest issue, the Japanese troops at Sŏul have undoubtedly marched towards Phyoŋ-yang. The letter says that owing to the partiality of the Koreans living in the Phyoŋ-yang district toward the Chinese, the Japanese army is believed to be taking some measure to conciliate the Koreans of that locality, and that the Korean Court, to further that object, has sent a Korean official with the army.

The *Nippon* publishes a note on the situation of Li Hung-chang. It says that the Viceroy was aware that a collision between his country and Japan was unavoidable sooner or later, and he was anxious that it should occur while he lived. That he succeeded in compelling the conservative and peace-loving Court of Peking to consent to declare war was certainly creditable to the Viceroy. He had, however, another aim in urging the Court to declare war. It was to oblige the Government to give him a large amount of money as a war fund, a large portion of which he intended to apply towards constructing railways and fortresses, for he underestimated the present complication from the first and thought that it would be over promptly. It was especially difficult for the Viceroy to persuade the Court to declare war during the ceremonies

for the celebration of the Empress Dowager's birthday; but two Germans, Mr. Detring, of the Chinese Customs, and Mr. von Hannecke, a military adviser of the Viceroy, joined the latter in urging upon the Tsung-li Yamèn the necessity for the declaration of war. In fact the influence of Germany is predominant in Tientsin. The army is drilled in German style, and is furnished with German weapons, while the forts along the coast of the Gulf of Pechili are also of a German pattern. Further the two great sister warships, *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen*, were constructed in Germany. In consequence of this, it is said that the French residents in Tientsin, Shanghai, and elsewhere, are favourable to the Japanese cause.

The *Mainichi's* Fusan correspondent reports upon a difficulty that lately occurred in Fusan between the Korean authorities and the commissariat officers of the Japanese army. The Korean local authorities are generally ignorant or are insensible of the great changes that have taken place in the Central Government. They are frequently arrogant towards the Japanese, but the latter usually bear this with patience. The other day, however, the Custom House Authorities insisted on levying duty upon the rice sent as provision for the Japanese troops in Korea. The matter was at once conveyed by telegram to the Central Provision Office, whose officers came to the Customs and remonstrated strongly at the unreasonableness of what the officials intended to do. The officials were firm, and the commissariat officers were obliged to seize the Chief of the Office and to submit a report to the Sôul Government on the affair and to ask its intercession.

An amusing account of the Chinese prisoners of war is given in the *Mainichi*. The other day they asked the superintending officers to prefer on their behalf a demand to the Chinese Government for their pay. It is said that they are extremely afraid of being sent back, so that whenever they are threatened with it in jest, they earnestly beg to be allowed to remain till the war is over.

The *Nichi Nichi* and the *Yiji* say that the following two messages reached Tokyo from Shanghai under date of the 18th instant with reference to the *Kowshing* affair.

A British Marine Court of Inquiry held an investigation on the 17th instant with respect to the *Kowshing* affair, and the result of the investigation is favourable to Japan. A later telegram ran thus. The Admiral of the British Squadron in China and Japan has reported to the English Government that in his opinion the action of the Japanese war-vessel in sinking the *Kowshing* was perfectly proper.

Several other metropolitan papers add that the Admiral has also advised his Government that it would not be proper to demand any reparation from Japan.

According to the *Nichi Nichi's* Shanghai correspondent, the Chinese Government has informed the Consuls of that port that the Yangtze-kiang may be closed any time should it be deemed necessary for military purposes. The *Nichi Nichi* says that should this message be trustworthy then the Chinese Government must have forgotten its previous avowal that Shanghai shall not be made a seat of war. In fact that Government has already proved itself false to its original promise, its action in engaging the service of foreigners living in Shanghai for its Army and Navy is decidedly opposed to the spirit of the first declaration. Japan therefore has no longer any obligation to observe her part of the agreement, and for the bombardment that Shanghai may suffer from the Japanese war-vessels China is entirely responsible.

The *Yiji* states that the following message has reached Tokyo from Shanghai under date of the morning of the 19th instant. The Northern fleet of China is now being equipped with new guns and is taking in coal. As soon as these preparations are completed the vessels are to put to sea.

The Bikan correspondent of the same paper wires some other particulars concerning the attack on *Wei-hai-wei* by the Japanese fleet.

Finding at first no Chinese man-of-war, the fleet caused one of the vessels to proceed into the Port and inspect its condition. It was then discovered that the two Chinese war-vessels the *Pan-wei* and the *Hi-ko* and three transports were lying in the harbour. To decoy them out the Japanese fleet began to fire, but the Chinese vessels did not answer the enemy's fire, leaving this task to the Forts. The Japanese fleet then withdrew after having cut the torpedo wires laid in the mouth of the port.

The previous news that the main body of the Chinese army had crossed the Tai-dong-gang and that its vanguard had already reached Pong-san, requires some alteration according to later intelligence. The *Kokkai* and many other papers state, according to telegrams despatched from Sôul under date of the 20th instant, that the main body of the Chinese troops does not seem to intend to cross the river, but appears to be resolved to entrench itself at Ph्यों-yang and to await the attack of the Japanese army, and that the soldiers number about 3,000. Another telegram states that the Chinese troops in Ph्यों-yang are collecting provisions by plundering the natives along the banks of the Tai-dong-gang. If so, it is probable that the bridge constructed by the Chinese was simply for the purpose of plundering the neighbourhood of Ph्यों-yang. A detachment of Chinese troops reported to have been seen at Pong-san was either a scouting party or a plundering party.

The *Yiyu* publishes two notes more or less unfriendly to England. The British fleet could not bear to see the Chinese land and marine forces vanquished, and eight British war-ships arrived at Chemulpho on the 5th instant. Then follows a blank of about a line long after which the Organ of the Radical party says there are at Chemulpho one American, one Russian, one French, and one German war-vessel, all of which are said to complain at the coming of the British fleet in such force. Mr. Gardiner, further says the *Yiyu*, had, acting on his own responsibility, in various ways given assistance to China, and so when the intelligence that England would observe neutrality in the present war reached him he is said to have been in a very awkward position. According to the vernacular papers the other powers are much exercised about the movements of the British fleet.

On the 8th instant, when a British squadron composed of the *Centurion* and four other vessels entered the harbour of Chemulpho, the Japanese residents began to entertain some suspicion, for they did not know at that time that England had declared neutrality, while they were aware that the *Kowshing*, an English vessel, had been sunk near Phung-do. On the following day the *Severn* left the harbour, the rest lying at anchor. Early on the morning of the 9th instant, so soon as the *Severn* steamed back at full speed from the direction of Wei-hai-wei, the others weighed anchor and steamed away, no one knew where. Their destination was known at last when the news reached Chemulpho in the evening of that day that the Japanese fleet had attacked the harbour of Wei-hai-wei. Upon this news all the war-vessels anchored in the harbour also started for Wei-hai-wei. It is said that the British Government has ordered Admiral Fremantle to watch closely the movements of the Japanese fleet during the operation of the war, and that in pursuance of that instruction some British war-ships always follow the Japanese fleet and bring tidings to the flag-ship once or twice every day. What is noteworthy in this connection is that a war-ship of some other country always follows those British vessels that dog the Japanese fleet.

The *Fomuri* and some other papers say that a Japanese scouting party suddenly met with a large number of Chinese troops at Chung-hwa some 8 ri southward from Ph्यों-yang on the 12th instant. A skirmish ensued between the two and the Japanese at last succeeded in putting the Chinese to flight. When it was over five Japanese soldiers were found missing. Lieut.-General Viscount Nozu, commander-in-

chief of the 5th Corps, reached Sôul on the 18th and took command of the Japanese army there the next day. He took with him six chargers in all.

The Tokyo News Agency says that a message has reached Tokyo from Shanghai under date of the afternoon of the 20th instant to the effect that Chao Ch'nan has been appointed inspector of military and naval affairs and arrived at Tientsin in the evening of the 19th instant. He at once called upon the Viceroy Li.

According to the same source China has arranged for the purchase of several warships from a South American State, believed to be Chili.

The majority of the vernacular papers affirm that further news has been received in Tokyo from Shanghai about the judgment of the British Marine Court of Inquiry in connexion with the loss of the *Kowshing*. The President of the Court was the Admiral of the British fleet in China and Japan. According to this later message, the court has decided, it is said, that the Japanese war-vessel at first dealt with the *Kowshing* with the respect due to a vessel flying the British flag, and that the Captain of the *Kowshing* on his side was willing to carry out the reasonable requests of the Japanese. The Chinese troops on board the vessel, however, refused to obey the Captain's orders, threatened him, and even actually fired at him. The command of the vessel was in short forcibly taken from the captain by the Chinese troops. Under these circumstances, it was perfectly legitimate for the Japanese to take the extreme measure of sinking the *Kowshing*, since she could no longer be regarded as being under the protection of the British flag. This message is not published either by the *Nichi Nichi* or the *Yiji*. Indeed, the latter paper casts suspicion upon similar information that appears on the subject in the previous issue of the Tokyo papers. The *Yiji* says that Admiral Fremantle may, after he had proceeded to Korea and had carried out inquiries into the loss of the *Kowshing* have submitted a report on the affair to the Home Government. But even if the Admiral has done this, it is difficult to see how any one can know the nature of this report, since it must have been transmitted in cipher. The *Yiji* therefore cautions the public not to place confidence in this news.

The public are anxiously expecting news of a second battle between the Japanese and the Chinese troops since the two armies were reported to be gradually approaching one another. At this juncture the *Mainichi* publishes a rumour that a second battle has actually taken place at Ph्यों-yang, with the result that on the Chinese side the killed and wounded exceeded two thousand five hundred, while the number was only two hundred on the Japanese side. This, however, is probably a fabrication, though the *Miyako* publishes a similar report. The *Yiji* says that there are three generals in the Chinese army who have marched southward from Wi-ju. One is Sung Ch'ing, formerly Governor of Port Arthur, who is reported to be at the head of three or four thousand men from the neighbourhood of Port Arthur; another is Wei-zhu-Ch'i, said to have come to Korea at the outset of the disturbance in command of seven thousand picked soldiers from Tientsin and Taku. The name of the third general is not known, nor the number of troops he leads. He has come from Manchuria with the soldiers of that district. Of the three generals Sung Ch'ing is the Commander-in-Chief, and his official rank corresponds to Lieut.-General of the Japanese Army, the other two correspond in rank to the Japanese Major-General. Wei is, however, said to be as influential as Sung, inasmuch as his troops are numerous and are believed to be braver than the others. The Chinese army now in Korea is therefore believed to be managed by the three generals acting in concert.

The latest news of the whereabouts of the Chinese troops defeated at Sông-hwan is that given in the *Yiji*. According to this paper, a telegram reached Tokyo from Fusan under date of the 1st instant to the effect that the Chinese fugitive soldiers to the number of about

one thousand appear to be reassembling in the district Sak-nyong. The *Yiji* says that this place is situated midway between Wön-san and Kai-song, and is distant only twenty *ri* from Söul. China appears to be anxious about the defence of its southern coast, and a telegram that reached Tokyo from Shanghai under date of the 20th instant says, according to the *Yiji*, that a squadron of six Chinese war-vessels has just left Woo-sung for the defence of the southern coast.

The latest news about the *Tosa Maru* is that the Yusen Kaisha is negotiating with Viscount Aoki, Japanese Minister to the Court of St. James's, on the matter. The British Government, it is believed, must have forbidden the transfer of the ship to the purchaser owing to a suspicion that she would be used for war-ship purposes, but since the ship is the property of a private firm it is presumed that the Government may be persuaded to allow the vessel to leave. The *Nichi Nichi* says that the vessel was not seized, but that when she put in to Cardiff to coal she was for a time forbidden to proceed, and underwent an official inspection. A message has not, it is said, been received by the company stating that the inspection was at an end and that the ship had been allowed to proceed on her way.

The news that five Japanese soldiers, after a skirmish between two scouting parties were missing, is corrected by the vernacular papers. They say it was not the men that were missing but their horses, which were stolen by Koreans while the party was at dinner. The report of the skirmish with the Chinese is therefore probably fictitious.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes the following telegram from its Moji correspondent, under date of 2.30 p.m. on the 22nd instant:—"A battle was fought in the neighbourhood of the Tai-dong river on the 18th instant, and the Japanese were victorious."

A telegram reached Saseho from a watch-tower in Tsushima that Chinese war-vessels had been sighted cruising in the vicinity. On receipt of this message the *Nichi Nichi* took steps to ascertain its truth, but failed to obtain any confirmation. Our contemporary appears to be equally uncertain about the Moji telegram. Other journals publish the same statements, having evidently obtained them from the same source.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Fusan correspondent has wired as follows, under date of 2.40 p.m. on the 21st instant:—"Chinese troops to the number of about ten thousand have reached Phyöng-yang from An-ju, and by threatening the Governor of the place, have succeeded in levying a contribution of some five thousand *koku* of rice. Two thousand Chinese soldiers have been detached to Po-san-chin, at the mouth of the Tai-dong, to construct forts against an attack by the Japanese Navy. The Chinese troops are busily engaged in collecting provisions from the adjoining districts.

An-ju is a Korean town some 40 miles north of Phyöng-yang, and Po-san-chin is situated on the right bank of the Tai-dong at a distance of about 15 miles from Phyöng-yang.

The same paper received a telegram from Shanghai on the afternoon of the 21st inst., to the effect that the British fleet had removed its headquarters to Chefoo, and that the British and Russian Ministers contemplate a conference at some place not mentioned. This last statement is scarcely intelligible.

The *Shogyo Shimpö* has the following message from Fusan under date of 2.35 p.m. on the 21st instant:—"Two thousand Chinese troops now in Hwang-ju were expected to march to Sö-heung on the 18th instant. The Japanese troops were also expected to proceed to the same place either on the 17th or 18th, and consequently an encounter between the two is imminent."

The *Asahi* also has received similar news from Fusan under date of 3 p.m. on the 21st instant. Its messages says that the van of the Chinese army quartered in Hwang-ju is expected to reach Sö-heung on the 18th instant.

Another message received by the *Asahi* on

the same day from Fusan, is to the effect that the enemy appear to have crossed the Tai-dong, having probably been induced to do so by a feint of retiring on the part of the Japanese. The latter are moving on Phyöng-yang. This news, however, has been considerably mutilated in transmission, so that the precise meaning is not clear. A later message, wired from the same place at 9 a.m. on the 22nd instant, says that six thousand Chinese troops then in Phyöng-yang showed signs of moving southward. This intelligence, which, according to the *Yiji*, reached Tokyo on the 22nd instant, is at variance with the telegrams received by the *Shogyo* and *Asahi* and published above. It denies that the Chinese have made any attempt to cross the Tai-dong river, and represents them as lying inactive in Phyöng-yang. Thus nothing is yet certain about the movements of the two armies beyond the fact that the Chinese have arrived at Phyöng-yang and have pushed a reconnaissance probably as far as Pong-san (or Hon-san), and that the van of the Japanese army marched from Söul toward Phyöng-yang about the 7th instant. This latter point is placed beyond dispute by the latest correspondence sent to the *Nichi Nichi*, whose war correspondent accompanied the van and whose letter conveys news up to the 12th instant, when the van reached Kai-phyöng, a town situated about 42 miles north of Söul. The van is under the command of Majors Ichito and Muraki. The same correspondent says that a Japanese reconnoitring party came into collision at Chung-hwa with a force of Chinese cavalry and infantry, that several Japanese soldiers were subsequently found missing, and that the Koreans in the neighbourhood of Phyöng-yang are friendly to the Chinese and hostile to the Japanese, despite the exhortations of a messenger despatched from the Korean Court to those districts a few days before the departure of the van. He adds that a portion of the advanced guard had already pushed beyond Kai-phyöng toward Phyöng-yang.

The *Asahi* reports that, according to intelligence sent to a certain quarter in Tokyo, the two armies were separated by an interval of less than 50 miles on the 22nd instant, and that their encounter would probably take place in two or three days.

The metropolitan papers allege that five Koreans, who were sentenced to capital punishment for having cut the Japanese military telegraph had their sentences commuted owing to the intercession of the Japanese Minister.

The *Asahi* has a message from Fusan, to the effect that Ming Yei-shun is in Phyöng-yang busily employed levying contributions on behalf of the Chinese troops. The same journal speaks of the Chinese that escaped from the engagement at Ya-shan. According to the information of an eye-witness, General Yeh marched toward Phyöng-yang from Kong-ju on the 9th instant, at the head of some nine hundred of these fugitives, and his troops were in good condition, giving no indication of having sustained a defeat. A Russian officer is said to have told some one in Nagasaki that six Chinese war-vessels have proceeded toward Louchoo. A similar message has reached the Authorities from Nagasaki obtained from the same source, but the vernacular papers do not place any confidence in it.

The Söul correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi* writes that the new currency Regulations were sanctioned by the King on the 11th instant, and promulgated the next day. It is further alleged that about 230,000 *yen* in coin minted some time ago but hitherto kept in store at Chemulpho, will be issued, and in accordance with Art. 7 of the Regulations, Japanese silver coins will circulate side by side with Korean.

At present there is a calm over the sea of Korean affairs, no news of importance having reached the capital. A telegram is said to have come to the Authorities from Fusan under date of 11 a.m. of the 23rd instant, to the effect that the military telegraph had become unserviceable from 4 a.m. of the 23rd inst. at a point to the west of Sang-ju. Another message says that

the military wires became unfit for service from the morning of the 23rd at a place to the north of I-dong.

The news published by the *Nichi Nichi* that a battle was fought near the Tai-dong river on the 18th instant, is now retracted by that paper as unfounded.

The *Yiji* has received the following messages from its Bakan correspondent:—Major Nishiyama returned by the *Tatsuta Maru* this morning (23rd) from the Japanese headquarters in Söul. He says that Chinese troops to the number of about four thousand are in Phyöng-yang, but up to the 19th, when he left Söul, not so much as a reconnoitring party had crossed the Tai-dong river. It follows that no battle has yet been fought.

At a certain place about 37 miles from Söul, a party of Chinese soldiers who had escaped A-San, disguised in Korean costume, suddenly attacked a Japanese reconnoitring party.

On about the 18th or 19th inst., a number of Koreans cut the wires of the military telegraph throughout a length of 12 miles, at a place to the west of Taiku. The district officials captured four of the men and put three of them to death.

A detachment of 3,500 Chinese soldiers staying in the neighbourhood of Tai-rin left there for Korea by land early this month. Some 4,000 Chinese soldiers staying at Ryo-chun followed them on the 14th inst. A large quantity of powder has been shipped in a steamer at Tsong-cheng for Korea.

The total number of Chinese soldiers who have arrived in the neighbourhood of Phyöng-yang is over fourteen thousand. There are in addition 200 or 300 Korean soldiers. Another detachment of 2,000 Chinese troops has arrived at Ka-san, and they are likely to proceed to Phyöng-yang.

THE WAR LOAN.

In accordance with the Imperial Ordinance recently published, the Government has advertised the sale of War Bonds (*Gunji Kosai*) to the amount of 30 million *yen*. The denomination of the Bonds is to be 100 *yen*, and they will be allotted to the highest bidders. They are to bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. Applications should be sent in from the 10th to the 13th of September, and a deposit of 10 *yen* per Bond is required. The results of the subscriptions will be announced by the Minister of State for Finance on the 20th of September. The 10 *yen* originally deposited will be regarded as the first call. The second, also of 10 *yen*, must be made between the 16th and the 31st of October; the third, of 10 *yen* between the 16th and 30th of November; the fifth of 10 *yen*, between the 16th and 28th of February, 1885; and the remaining installments, all of the same amount, in consecutive months up to the 30th of June.

The terms upon which this loan ought to be issued have been under public discussion for the past few days. Some of the vernacular papers were disposed to advocate interest at the rate of 6 per cent., but the bankers of Tokyo and Yokohama held a meeting in the Tokyo Clearing House on the 16th instant, and decided unanimously to recommend 5 per cent. They saw no reason to go beyond the market rate, since there is no emergency of any kind, the war chest being already well filled and the people only too anxious to contribute. They were also of the opinion that the Bonds should be of low denominations, so as to come within reach of small capitalists, but the Government has not adopted the latter suggestion, being probably persuaded that anybody unable to invest 100 *yen* had better refrain altogether.

Some man-of-war's men ashore at Gibraltar for the day had a try at donkey-riding. Seeing one sailor sitting very far back on his animal, an officer called out to him, "Jack, why don't you get up more amidships?" "Well, sir," cried Jack, "I'm in the front command I've ever had, and it's hard if I can't ride on the quarter-deck."

THE BRITISH REPRESENTATIVE'S AUDIENCE.

His Excellency the Hon. P. Le Poer Trench was received on Thursday in audience by the Emperor for the purpose of presenting his credentials. Mr. Trench left the Legation at 9.30 a.m., accompanied by Mr. R. Paget and Mr. J. H. Longford, and by His Excellency Marquis Kido, of the Foreign Affairs Section in the Imperial Household Department, who had come on the Sovereign's behalf to escort the Minister. Mr. Trench spoke as follows in presenting his credentials:—

It is with feelings of sincere satisfaction that I have the honour of approaching your Imperial Majesty, to present the Letter by which Her Majesty the Queen and Empress has been graciously pleased to accredit me to Your Imperial Majesty as Her Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Your Imperial Majesty's Court.

I have already had the advantage of a residence of six years in Your Imperial Majesty's Dominions and of making many friends among Your Imperial Majesty's subjects, and the opportunity I now have of renewing both my residence and friendship is to me a source of the deepest gratification.

I venture to express the hope that I may be an instrument for strengthening the relations of amity and of peaceful commercial intercourse which already happily exist between Japan and Great Britain, and which it must always be the desire of both nations to render as intimate as possible.

It now only remains for me to assure Your Imperial Majesty that it is my earnest desire that in the discharge of the duties which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to intrust to me, I may earn the confidence and regard of Your Imperial Majesty and of Your Ministers.

His Majesty the Emperor replied as follows:—

I am much gratified at receiving the Letter of Her Majesty the Queen of England appointing you Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan. By your Excellency's former sojourn in Japan I am already well acquainted with Your Excellency, and I am convinced that you will thoroughly acquit yourself of the Mission entrusted to you in strengthening the good relations that happily exist.

I trust Her Majesty the Queen is in good health.

I am much gratified that the new Treaty between England and Japan has been concluded, and I trust Your Excellency will promote it by your good offices.

The Letter of Her Majesty the Queen informing me of the birth of a Prince, Son of the Duke of York, has given me much pleasure, and I offer my sincere congratulations.

I am glad to see Your Excellency in good health, and I shall have the pleasure of seeing you again.

THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

Correspondence published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* from its special correspondent, who is now with the van of the Japanese army, confirms our general view of the situation in Korea, as stated in these columns on the 23rd instant. We there expressed the opinion that a decisive engagement was unlikely to take place before the 28th or 29th instant, our reasons being that the Japanese army could scarcely have completed its preparations for a general advance before the 12th or 13th instant, and that, leaving Sŏul on the 14th instant and moving at the rate of 10 miles a day, it could not be in a position to assault the Chinese within their entrenchments at Phŏng-yang—which is 135 miles from Sŏul—before the 29th. The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent, whose intelligence is conclusive as to dates since he is actually with the van of the army, says that the advance guard set out from Sŏul on the 7th instant. Hence it appears that the Japanese have been acting with even more celerity than we imagined. The expedition sent against A-San did not return to Sŏul until the 4th instant, and the reinforcements without which an advance northward in sufficient force could not be made, were embarked only at the close of July. Yet on August 7th the van of the army marched out of Sŏul. That was remarkably quick work. On the other hand, this advanced guard did not reach Kai-phŏng, 40 miles from Sŏul, until the 12th instant, from which we infer that its rate of advance was only from 7 to 8 miles per diem. We further learn that the two armies were still

separated by an interval of about 50 miles on the 22nd instant, so that 15 days must have been occupied by the Japanese in covering 85 miles—the Chinese position at Phŏng-yang being 135 miles from Sŏul. This gives us a new rate, less than 6 miles daily. All the country to the north of Sŏul is exceedingly unfavourable for the transport of troops, roads being very scarce and their condition terrible. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that the advance has been at a speed of only 6 miles daily. If, then, the armies were separated by a distance of 50 miles on the 22nd, our calculation that a general engagement could not take place before the 29th seems correct. The error, if there be any, is on the side of too sanguine an estimate. There may, of course, be collisions at an earlier date between advanced guards or reconnoitering parties. Something of the kind seems to have already taken place. But, assuming that the Chinese are determined to make a stand at Phŏng-yang, the general attack upon that place can scarcely be delivered before the 29th or 30th. There is, however, another contingency: if the Chinese outposts are severely handled, the main body may not wait to be attacked, but may fall back and even re-cross the frontier into Manchuria. It is a Chinese habit to act in such a fashion, and we shall not be surprised if they obey precedent in this instance. Their trouble, in the event of a hasty retreat, would be the difficulty of obtaining supplies. We are inclined to think that they look to a water basis *via* the Tai-dong river, but if the Tai-dong can bring supplies, it can also bring Japanese gunboats, and the latter are much more likely to appear upon the scene than the former.

FAREWELL DINNER AT THE ROKUMEIKAN.

A farewell dinner was given on the evening of the 21st instant in the Rokumeikan, by the German members of the Tokyo Club, to Lieut.-Colonel Baron von Grutschreiber, who for some years has held the important post of Adviser to the Imperial Japanese War Department, and Count Wedel, Military Attaché of the Imperial German Legation. Both of these gentlemen are leaving Tokyo, the former on the completion of a term of service that has placed Japan under great obligations to him, the latter to conclude the preliminaries for permanent entry into the Diplomatic Service of his country. The attendance at the dinner was of course less than it would have been in the cool season when Tokyo is not denuded of its foreign residents, but all the Germans present in the capital assisted at the demonstration, and atoned for the comparative paucity of their numbers by the heartiness of the reception accorded to their guests. Among those who sat down we may mention Count Quadt, Secretary of the German Legation; Dr. Schmidt-Leda, German Consul-General; Mr. Kallen, Vice-Consul; and Dr. H. Weipert. Dr. Baelz, who occupied the chair, proposed the toasts of the evening in a very happy speech, and Baron von Grutschreiber replied in well chosen and much applauded terms. The room was gaily decorated and the entertainment was marked by all the heartiness and geniality that the Germans are such adepts in imparting to an affair of the kind.

The Austro-Hungarian *Chargé d'Affaires* in Tokyo, will shortly leave for Shanghai, Tientsin, and Sŏul on official business, and Baron H. von Siebold, Secretary, will take charge of the Legation during his absence.

The Minister of Communications issued on the 23rd inst. a notification to the effect that money orders payable in the following countries and colonies will be transmitted through the British Post Office:—Hawaii, Orange Free State (South Africa), the Republic of South Africa (or Transvaal), Tunis, Constantinople (Turkey), Panama (South America), Smyrna (Turkey), Lawang (North-Western coast of Borneo), Sarawak (Borneo), British Bechuanaland (South Africa), and Mombasa and Lamu (Eastern coast of Africa).—*Official Gazette*.

ARRIVAL OF THE HON. P. LE POER TRENCH.

Her Majesty's Minister to Japan arrived here on Monday morning in the Canadian mail steamer *Empress of India*, and shortly after the vessel was moored several officials from the Legation in Tokyo and H.B.M. Court and Consulate in Yokohama went off to greet His Excellency on board. Later on Mr. Trench came on shore in the steam-pinnace of Her Majesty's ship *Caroline*, under a salute from that vessel in accordance with his rank, and on passing H.M.S. *Redpole*, her Marines, drawn up on deck, presented arms. Mr. Trench was accompanied on shore by Captain Norcock, R.N., and Judge Wilkinson, and on reaching the Hatoba was met by all the principal British residents at present in Yokohama, and many hearty greetings followed. Mr. Trench does not appear to be in quite such good health as when he left Japan nearly five and a half years ago, but this is accounted for by reason of his having suffered from sickness in Mexico, the cause of which was principally climatic, however, and will doubtless disappear after a short residence in Japan. After Mr. Trench had shaken hands with many old friends, a move was made, and the crowd escorted the Minister to H.B.M. Consulate, where a numerous signed address of welcome was to be presented to him.

Mr. John Rickett had been selected to present the Address, which he did shortly after the company had assembled at the Consulate. Mr. Rickett said—Sir, I have been asked to present an address to your Excellency, which has been numerously signed by your countrymen, welcoming you back to Japan and to the exalted position in which you have returned here as Her Majesty's representative. At this time of the year, as you doubtless are aware, many of the residents of Yokohama are up country, otherwise there would have been a still larger gathering present to greet you on this occasion. I now beg your Excellency's permission to read the address.

Mr. Rickett then read the Address as follows:
Yokohama, August 15th, 1894.

To the Honourable P. LE POER TRENCH, H.M. Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and Consul-General, Tokyo.

SIR,—The news of your appointment to the post of British Minister in Japan, in succession to the late Mr. Hugh Fraser, was received by your countrymen here with feelings of great satisfaction.

When you left Japan five years ago, after a lengthened period of service in the British Legation in Tokyo, they took occasion to present you with an address expressing their esteem, and their regret at your departure.

They then entertained the hope that the experience you had acquired in this country might at some future time be utilized by you in a still more responsible position than you had previously filled, and it is therefore now a source of gratification to them to be able to welcome you on your return, and to congratulate you on your appointment to the highest position which an Englishman can hold in this country.

We remain, with sincere esteem and respect, your faithful servants,

[Signatures.]

Mr. Trench, who listened with evident pleasure to the Address, said—Before I refer to the address, I should like to say what great pleasure it affords me to return to this country and to be met here by so many old friends, for to see you all on the Hatoba reminds me of a return home more than to a foreign country. I shall never forget the kindness you showed me and the assistance that you gave me in the discharge of my duties during the time I was *Chargé d'Affaires* in Japan some years ago. In Berlin and in Mexico I did not forget your kindness, and it was always my wish to return to this country. I can tell you that it was with great pleasure that I received a telegram from Lord Kimberley, which stated that he had recommended my appointment as Her Majesty's representative in Japan. When I left Japan you were good enough to present to me an address thanking me for the manner in which

I had looked after your interests whilst Chargé d'Affaires, and if I did at that time carry out my duties to your satisfaction it was largely owing to the support I at all times received from you; and in the future I shall do my utmost—with your assistance—to safeguard the interests of Her Majesty's subjects in this country.

Applause followed the conclusion of Mr. Trench's remarks and the company dispersed.

A STRANGE REPORT.

There is current in Tokyo a singular story. People say that the intended secrecy of the Japanese attack upon Wei-hai-wei was effectually frustrated by the English Admiral. Sir Edmund Fremantle, it is alleged, was in Chemulpho up to a short time before the Japanese squadron left that place on its plucky quest. He met the squadron not many miles from its objective point and saluted it, whereat the Japanese ships, being compelled by courtesy to return the salute, a din was made that warned the Chinese of what was on the tapis. This tale implies some remarkable circumstances. In the first place, Admiral Fremantle is not in the least likely to have done anything of the kind for the simple reason that to salute a squadron of ships almost within sight of their enemy's coast would be the act of a child. In the second place, naval salutes are not fired at sea when ships are under weigh. In the third place, if the salute was fired at all, it must have been fired during darkness, for the Japanese Squadron got up to Wei-hai-wei at dawn, and must therefore have met the English Admiral—if it did really meet him, some time before dawn. Conceive the notion of a British Admiral saluting a squadron at sea under weigh before daylight within a few miles of a fortified harbour which he must have known to be the object of the squadron's attack! Conceive the notion of his saluting any Chinese or Japanese ships at any time within the arena where their mutual encounter signifies an engagement! Never was there a more ridiculous story. Yet we are told that certain folks in Tokyo believe it, and that comments very unfavourable to Admiral Fremantle are made! We did not imagine that any educated people in Tokyo could be so lacking in perception.

THE MARINE COURT IN SHANGHAI.

There are elements of perplexity in the reports published by vernacular newspapers with regard to the finding of a Marine Court said to have been convened in Shanghai to inquire into the loss of the steamer *Kowshing*. It is easy to conceive the holding of such a Court, inasmuch as the finding of the Nagasaki tribunal may not have been legally sufficient for all purposes in China. But what we fail to understand is that a Marine Court should have been asked to formulate any decision with regard to the legality or illegality of the sinking of the *Kowshing*. No issue of that kind ought to have come before such a tribunal. All that it could properly have been asked to determine was whether the master and officers of the ship were in any sense blameworthy on account of her loss. As to whether a Japanese war-vessel had the warrant of international law in firing upon and sinking a British vessel under given circumstances—that is an affair falling within the purview of a totally different tribunal. We are disposed to think that the private and press telegrams said to have been received from Shanghai are misleading. Very likely the Court did determine—as it is said to have done—that since the Chinese troops mutinied and deprived the Captain and officers of all control over the steamer, the latter—*i.e.* the captain and officers—must be wholly exonerated of all blame in connection with her loss. But that does not affect the procedure of the Japanese man-of-war, so far as the Court was concerned, seeing the Court had no competence to pass judgment upon the doings of the *Naniwa*. There is a mistake somewhere.

ENGLISH NEWS.

In the House of Lords, on July 6th, Lord Salisbury introduced a Bill to check the immigration of destitute aliens into this country, and also to give the Government power to expel foreigners who used the asylum of this country to perfect dangerous schemes against other nations. Lord Rosebery would not object to the first part of the proposed Bill, but he dissented from the statement that England was a focus of conspiracy against other States. Lord Salisbury explained that it was to prevent a charge being made against England of willingly harbouring foreign conspirators that he sought to give the Government additional powers.

On this *The Times* comments as follows:—Lord Salisbury's Bill was not received in a very friendly spirit by the Government spokesmen. Possibly they felt that, if the new powers which it confers were really necessary, they ought to have asked for them themselves, and not to have left it to a private member and a political opponent to offer them. Lord Rosebery does not think that the exclusion of destitute aliens is a matter just now of immediate and pressing importance, although he admits that it may become so presently. On the propriety of excluding idiots and insane persons he says nothing. We must remember, however, that the Government, of which he is the nominal head, does not command general confidence among the educated classes of this country. The party wire-pullers may possibly think that the imported idiot will be naturalized in due course, and, if so, will be a safe voter for the Gladstonian candidate.

It is distressing to find the leading English newspaper descending to such ridiculous personalities, and appearing to mistake them for argument.

On July 6th a meeting of those interested in public house reform was held at Grosvenor-house, under the presidency of the Duke of Westminster. Mr. J. Chamberlain, M.P., moved a resolution for the establishment of a public-house reform association. He referred to his own endeavours in 1877 to introduce the Gothenburg system into this country, and he pointed out that one of its features was the granting of fair compensation to every interest involved, and he expressed his conviction that no extensive reform of the licensing system could be successful unless that principle were adopted. The principal element in the success of the system was, he said, that feature by which the seller was deprived of all interest in the sale of liquor.

Commenting on the Colonial Conference at Ottawa, *The Times* writes as follows:—

The problem [that of encouraging trade with our colonies without in any way injuriously affecting our trade with the rest of the world] would be greatly simplified if this country had adhered to the fiscal notions that still dominate the greater part of the commercial world. But our free-trade system, great as are its benefits to ourselves and to the Empire as a whole, leaves us with little means to strike bargains and little power to discriminate in favour of our own colonies.

It is remarkable that Englishmen should have acquiesced as calmly as they have done in arrangements which place them, as regards food, in a precarious and partially dependent position. Every other nation, while willing and anxious to carry on a profitable commerce with the outside world, betrays the most nervous anxiety to remain self-sufficing in an emergency. That feeling is the real strength of Protection. Other nations prefer to pay more for their commodities so long as they know that they cannot be deprived of them altogether by the action of their neighbours. They keep ships as we do, but they like to be independent landed proprietors as well. England is not an independent landed proprietor, but the British Empire may be. By adhering to and developing the Imperial idea, and not in any other way, can we regain that self-sufficing position which United Kingdom has so conspicuously lost. Thanks to modern science, we may make our scattered Empire as compact as any other. The sea does not divide, but rather unites, so long as we take care to remain its mistress. As our Navy is the assurance of our command of the necessities of life in all emergencies, so it constitutes the main guarantee for the independence which our colonies enjoy.

In our naval supremacy must be sought the real bond of Empire and the permanent security for the welfare of the Empire alike at home and beyond the sea."

At Christie's on July 7th, the highest price (£11,000) ever realized by auction for a picture in England was bid by Mr. Charles Wertheimer for Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Lady Betty Delmé and her children. Another portrait by Sir Joshua sold for £7,500.

Several previous expeditions have acquired some knowledge of the natural conditions of Franz Josef Land, and it is confidently expected that game, in the shape of bears, seals, and birds, will be abundant. Accordingly a complete outfit of sporting guns, rifles, harpoons, &c., is being taken. The expedition is, however, fully provisioned for four years with the most highly condensed and thoroughly preserved foods obtainable. Much reliance is placed on the fresh bear and seal meat, expected to be shot, for the prevention of scurvy, but Mr. Jackson also proposes to use port wine as a specific. The use of alcohol and tobacco, which has recently been entirely discarded in Arctic work, is one of the peculiar and probably not unpopular features of the present attempt on the Pole.

The arrangements for travelling include boats for crossing open water. One of aluminium, measuring 18 feet by 5 feet, weighs only 150 lbs., and can carry twenty people; it is made in three sections for convenience of transport, on sledges, and each section will float by itself. A similar copper boat, weighing about 200 lbs., is also carried, and three light wooden Norwegian boats. A fast steam-launch, appropriately named the *Markham*, is expected to be of service if it is found possible to proceed from the base for some distance by sea, or up Austria Sound.

Eighteen sledges of exceptionally light and strong construction, each calculated to carry 1,000 lbs. weight if necessary, are taken; these are to be drawn by Siberian dogs or ponies. There are three collapsible tents, and suits of Samoyed clothing for use in winter, the cumbersome looking garb of these Siberian nomads being considered better adapted for rough work in bad weather than the tighter-fitting costume of the Eskimo pattern. The scientific instruments carried are perhaps the finest that have ever been taken into the far north, the extensive use of aluminium ensuring a lightness and strength never before attained in Arctic exploration.

After landing the exploring party in Franz Josef Land about the end of August, the *Windward* will return to England, if possible, and sail again next year with fresh supplies.

The whole cost of the expedition is estimated at £25,000.

Apropos of the new Lord Coleridge's difficulties, the *Westminster Budget* publishes the following poem:—

THE LATEST PROBLEM IN HEREDITY.

"O my offence is rank,"—Othello.
Kind people who pass, throw a "brown"
And have ruth on my pitiful looks!
I was up in the world; now I'm down;
For no longer I'm plain Mr. Snooks!
What reverses attend upon pride!
I was turning Q.C. and M.P.,
When a next-of-kin suddenly died,
And they made me Lord Snookville, you see!
I'm as poor as a church-dwelling mouse,
I kill time with a (borrowed) cigar;
For they won't let me sit in the House,
And they won't let me work at the bar!
One must beg for the meat and the drink,
Unemployed, one no longer affords;
But to one thing I never will sink—
I'll be d—d if I'll sit in the Lords!

The poem is unquestionably amusing, but still more amusing is the fact that the quotation cleverly distorted by the *Westminster Budget* is not in the play of "Othello." The words:

"Oh my offence is rank, it smells to Heaven,
It hath on it the eldest primal curse,
A brother's murderer"

are in the third scene of the third act of "Hamlet." They are uttered by the King when his conscience has been strongly stirred by witnessing the play.

THE ATTACK UPON WEI-HAI-WEI.

THE action of the Japanese Navy in attacking Wei-hai-wai was decidedly plucky. Its dash and daring offer a striking contrast to the timidity and inaction of the Chinese. For several years past the Middle Kingdom has been spending large sums upon the purchase of powerful men-of-war, and in times of peace the squadrons flying the Dragon flag cut an imposing figure, the ships being in fairly good order, so far as outward appearances are concerned, and being also manoeuvred with sufficient skill. Indeed, on the eve of this struggle, opinions were very freely expressed that China would prove more than a match for Japan on the sea. Some went so far as to allege that the Japanese Navy would not have the slightest chance in an open fight, and one expert, whose dictum deserved all respect, gave it as his verdict that not only did the superiority rest with China in armour, armament, and tonnage, but that her people knew how to manage their ships better than the Japanese. As to this last point probably very few would have been found to endorse it. At all events, there can be no question that if marked advantage in respect of material and equipment constitutes any encouragement to a belligerent, the Chinese Navy ought to have been found not merely willing to accept a conflict but even eager to provoke one. But China has shown a very different spirit. Her one aim seems to be the seclusion of her men-of-war in some inaccessible position where they shall remain unharmed, indeed, though comparatively useless. We say "comparatively" not "totally," because it must be evident that so long as China can keep her fleet intact, Japan's position is uncomfortable. With a powerful squadron lying within easy striking distance, the task of guarding her communications with the Korean peninsula is perpetually onerous, whereas, could she destroy or cripple that squadron, her Navy would be relieved from patrol service, and might at once engage in operations of a character exceedingly hurtful and galling to the Middle Kingdom. Hence China's fleet, even when lying inactive under the guns of Wei-hai-wai or Port Arthur, serves a useful purpose. The policy that keeps it there is not wholly dictated by timidity. Even when anchored beyond the immediate reach of the Japanese cruisers, China's ships act as a kind of moral menace and bulwark. But if a crippling blow delivered by Japan at sea would possess great advantages for this empire, the same consideration applies with palpably greater force in China's case. Were the command of the sea possessed by China, the position of Japan's forces in Korea would become practically untenable. Cut off from their basis of supplies and reinforcement, their annihilation or capitulation would be only a matter of time, and in the

interval the coasts of Japan as well as her merchant marine would lie at China's mercy. It is impossible to conceive a more terrible disaster for this empire than would be entailed in the disabling of her fleet. She labours under the disadvantage of having to carry on a campaign beyond the seas, whereas China is virtually fighting on her own territory so far as military purposes are concerned. If all this brings into stronger salience the craven character of China's belligerent methods at sea, it also imparts an element of more marked daring to the conduct of the Japanese Navy, which, with such large interests at stake, went to seek the Chinese ships under the shelter of their own forts in order to compel them to fight the battle from which they shrink so timidly. The expedition was unsuccessful, so far as concerned its main object. The Japanese failed to discover the whereabouts of the Chinese ships, the latter having apparently retired to some spot even more secluded than Wei-hai-wei. Under the circumstances it may be supposed at first sight that the Japanese squadron should have bombarded Wei-hai-wei and demolished its fortifications. But such a proceeding would have been imprudent. If the Chinese fleet possessed any information of the movements of the Japanese and any dash whatever, it might easily have steamed down to Korea, leaving the Japanese engaged in their task of bombardment, and might have wrought serious mischief in the absence of all effective resistance. We do not think that the Chinese would have essayed any such enterprise, but there is a limit to the reliance reposable in a big enemy's pusillanimity, and the Japanese, we think, would have passed that limit had they stopped to bombard Wei-hai-wei. But the moral effect of their courage and *elan* is not to be underrated. All the laurels rest with them thus far, and if they can only force events so as to drive China from her Fabian position, they will have won prestige of a most solid character.

A PEACE PARTY.

JAPAN wants a peace party just now. It is very inspiring and admirable to see a whole nation stirred as one man by warlike enthusiasm, and ready to afford substantial proof of its mood by putting up great sums of money for military purposes. But such unanimity of fighting sentiment has its dangers. It is only too apt to push the country to some enterprise which, if not actually beyond her resources, would at all events strain them inconveniently. Experience has taught us to dread one thing in Japan above all others—fashion. Let it once become the fashion to do or say anything, and the tide of saying and doing sets immediately with temporarily irresistible force. We have seen some quaint and also some disquieting illustrations of this during the past

twenty-seven years. We have seen the despotism of fashion assert itself in the cause of pigs, of rabbits, of roses, of railways, of orchids, of monuments, and of anti-Government politics. While each of these things was *à la mode*, the people seemed to bow their heads with absolute abandon. No one ventured to be singular. Everyone that could afford to buy a pig, bought one; everyone that had a place for rose culture, procured a rose-tree; everyone that had access to a platform or to the columns of a newspaper, abused the Government. This last fashion was, perhaps, the strangest of all. There must have been some journalists who believed that the statesmen credited with the making of modern Japan were worthy of a measure of credit; some politicians capable of seeing that as between untried men with nothing to recommend them but the vigour of their invective, and men of proved legislative and administrative ability, the choice should lie with the latter. Yet neither in the press nor in parliament did any one venture to declare himself a supporter of the Government. Furtive coöperation was doubtless given, but open alliance seemed to be regarded as actually discreditable. If a man rose in the Diet to traverse the arguments of the Opposition, he took care to qualify his speech by some declaration of general hostility to those in power; and if an editor ventured to endorse any official proceeding, he invariably protected himself by a display of reluctance. We dread this tyranny of fashion at a time like the present. Should it become a national crime to speak of peace, what is to be the end? A time must arrive when Japan will feel tired. War is all very well while the excitement of victory deadens suffering and checks sober thought. But war involves its sacrifices, terrible sacrifices, from the effects of which a nation does not recover for years. Japan will be successful. From the first we never had the smallest doubt of that. She will beat the Chinese wherever she can find them. But what then? She does not want to annex Korea. She does not want to appropriate a portion of China. At least, if she has a shred of prudence—and we believe that she possesses a great deal—she does not want anything of the kind. It is to be desired, therefore, that she should not waste her resources; should not seek to strike a blow out of all proportion to her purpose; should not allow her head to be turned by success; should not alienate the sympathy and good will of Western Powers by any display of aggressive intemperance. It has always to be remembered that Western Powers are deeply interested in this fight. The spectacle is not offered to them *gratis*. Each pays for witnessing it the price of interrupted or crippled trade. They will not interfere so long as Japan keeps reasonably within the limits of her originally declared purpose. But should they find

her fighting merely for lust of fighting or of conquest, they will not sit idle at such a cost. It may seem premature to speak of these things, but in truth we dread lest war become the fashion in Japan, so that success, instead of bringing contentment, may merely fire ambition. A peace party is wanted; that is to say a party prepared to hold the nation back when the time for halting shall have fairly arrived.

SAIKAKU AND THE GENROKU LITERATURE.

IN the early part of last month the Educational Department took a decided and unusual step in prohibiting the further sale or publication of the works of SAIKAKU. And this was all the more remarkable as, only two months before, the Hakubunkwan had been permitted to publish in an expurgated form, a most complete edition of this famous writer: an edition in which it was fondly hoped that all downright indecencies had been left blank or else put in such a form as to be unintelligible. This was, however, by no means the case, for although a number of impurities had undoubtedly been blotted out and their place taken by blanks, still enough remained of the context to fill out the blanks in their entirety. And so, on the whole, the prohibition of the Educational Department is one with which every right-thinking man will coincide, for it is absolutely impossible to avoid the publication of obscenities in giving any part of SAIKAKU'S works to the reading public, great and remarkable writer though he was.

Between the compilation of the old *monogatari*, such as the *Heike* and *Genji*, and the date of the establishment of the TOKUGAWA Shogunate, there was a literary void. Centuries of warfare had so far impoverished the Empire that there was neither time nor inclination for literary effort of high type. What works were published, with few exceptions, were unworthy of incorporation with the national literature. It was the *Sturm und Drang* period of Japan, in which the latent talents of the people found no opportunity for development. But with the long period of peace inaugurated by the regency of IVEYASU there came a different spirit. Great painters and potters, great novelists and dramatists took the place of military geniuses, renowned forgers of keen swords and fencers of unparalleled ability. Within forty years after the death of IVEYASU, the new literature of the Empire was an established fact, and works had appeared that are to-day at once the model and despair of modern writers. IHARA SAIKAKU was the retainer of one of the *daimyos* of lesser rank. SAIKAKU was his most popular pseudonym, his real *na* or given name being unknown, while among his many other *noms de plume* NIMANO is still remembered.

on account of his having earned it by composing no less than twenty-three thousand *hokku* or *haikai* (short poems containing only seventeen syllables) in the course of a single day's sojourn in the picturesque village of Sumiyoshi. For of all *hokku* writers SAIKAKU is undoubtedly the greatest, although very few of his poetical compositions have come down to the present day. Of his many dramas, two or three are said to be still extant, yet whether these were actually written by him or not is a question which modern literati have not been able to decide. CHIKAMATSU, who followed him and is supposed to have taken him for a model, was by far the greater playwright; TAKIZAWA BAKIN, who speaks of SAIKAKU in reverent terms as his master and predecessor, was incomparably his superior as a novelist. Yet Japanese critics love to compare SAIKAKU with CHAUCER; for he was the forerunner of the splendid Genroku literature (*i.e.* the literature written in the period of Genroku in the sixth year of which era SAIKAKU was born), and did for those who followed him very much what CHAUCER accomplished for the writers of the Elizabethan Age. Prior to this period there was no universally popular literature, but SAIKAKU'S works at once achieved popularity, and thus paved the way for men of far greater ability. Yet his sketches and tales are not very interesting, even when viewed with lenient criticism and making full allowance for the immorality of the age. He was more impure than ROCHESTER, more frankly intolerant of straightlaced views than VANBRUGH or WYCHERLY. In many parts we meet with grammatical errors, while etymological and syntactical mistakes are still more numerous. There are not a few passages in SAIKAKU'S works that even the learned fail to understand; yet his style is pithy, fluent, and eminently graceful, with a sort of blank verse undercurrent that sometimes reminds one of WALT WHITMAN. Even to-day he has his imitators; KOYO, one of the best, if not the best, of modern novelists, and ROHAN being ardent admirers of his style.

SAIKAKU'S greatest work was the series of stories entitled *Koshoku Go-nin no Otoko*, or the "Adventures of Five Licentious Men," the title of which is sufficient indication of the contents. Only one perfect copy of this work is now known to exist, and this is kept under lock and key in the Uyeno Library. ZOLA never wrote in a more realistic style; the adventures of the *Chevalier de Faublas* are highly moral when contrasted with this book. Yet, SAIKAKU'S admirers, while admitting that his writings are essentially impure, contend that it was not his intention to inculcate immoral ideas or tendencies; that he wrote novelettes of demimondaine adventure simply to show that all love is nothing; that he unconsciously touched on impure matters in

order to preach the deplorable results of impure love. This is hypercriticism. SAIKAKU wrote to be popular. His was an age in many points resembling that which followed the restoration of the STUARTS. The whole tendency was one of perverted morality, and SAIKAKU wrote in keeping with his surroundings. Far juster is the verdict of BAKIN, who says that the novelist simply portrayed the daily life of his age, and added to his pen-pictures the spice of wit and the grace of poetic expression.

AMERICAN NATURALIZATION AND THE JAPANESE.

THE decision of Judge COLT, in the lowest United States Federal Court, at Boston, that Japanese are not eligible to naturalization in that country is shown by his opinion (which we have already published in full) to rest upon a single and direct issue, viz., the interpretation of the term "white" in the Naturalization Act. Remembering, on the one hand, that the judge was thus strictly limited in his task, and on the other that there was still room left him for much discretion, we wish to consider here the grounds of his decision and their validity.

The opinion may be reduced to two main propositions: I., the terms of the statute will of themselves in their natural interpretation exclude the Japanese; II., in any case, the Congressional debates show that the Japanese were intended to be excluded. The first main proposition, again, rests on three successive propositions: (1.) the race-stocks of the world are to be distinguished according to the general colour-quality of each stock taken as a whole; one of these being known as the yellow race, variously designated by Judge COLT as "Mongoloid," "Mongolian," "Asiatic;" (2.) the Japanese fall under this category of "Mongolian," etc. It is these propositions that must be examined.

I. (1).—What must be pointed out is that, for the purposes of applying the Naturalization Act, the term "white" cannot be systematically applied on any such general theory as that adopted by the learned judge, or on any other general theory; that it is in fact thoroughly inefficient as to the basis of distinction, and that all such general theories must be disregarded in applying it. It will be seen on reflection that "white" may here be interpreted on one of three lines: (a) that it adopts literally a colour-quality as the test; (b) that it designates the people of that original race-stock known as the "white" or Aryan race; or (c) that it applies to the European people and their colonial progeny.

Now (a) the national-stocks of northern and southern Europe differ so decidedly in general colour that the latter cannot in any ordinary sense be termed "white," but only in contrast with the African negro. The original from

Semites, the Balkan peoples, the Greeks, the Italians, and the Hispano-Portuguese in Europe and in Latin-America. In the very classification of Professor HUXLEY, quoted by Judge COLT, these peoples are termed "melanochoic" dark-coloured, the words "melano" and "African" both meaning "black" in the vernacular. If, then, these peoples are to be termed "white" by contrast, it follows that others showing the same or a greater contrast must be included, whether European or not, whether Aryan or not. These are the Hindus, the Arabs, and the Japanese. If a "white" colour is the criterion, one of two courses must be followed—either the first and larger group must be refused naturalization or the second group must be admitted. It is useless to urge that the general complexion of vast groups only is to be regarded, and the distinction between northern and southern Europe thus disappears. The dilemma is inevitable; this marked class of "melanochoics" are either "whites" or not; if they are not, they are ineligible; if they are, then they carry with them into citizenship such peoples as the Hindus and the Japanese.

(b) But, it will be answered, the statutory "white" is not literally the colour white, in the sense that every nation that can be called "white" is to be included; it is a popular term for the "white" or Aryan race and its descendants, and the canon of interpretation must so limit it. As to this, the Aryan race went southeast as well as west. If it includes as eligible the Slavs, Celts, Italics, Greeks, Germans, and Scandinavians, whose eligibility to naturalization is unquestioned, yet it also includes the Afghans, Persians, and Hindus, whose eligibility can hardly be said to be conceded. On the other hand, it excludes the Hungarians, whose name commemorates their Tartar origin, as well as much of the European population subject to the Tsar of RUSSIA (in particular the distinct community forming the province of Finland), natives of the Turkish communities in Europe, and perhaps the population of mixed blood in Latin America,—all of these being persons about whom there has apparently hitherto been no doubt of eligibility. The disposition of the Semitic peoples, especially the Hebrews, caps the climax with the wholesale exclusion, on the supposed interpretation of a race whose industrious works are found in all the States of the Union. Such consequences oblige us to say that this interpretation of the statute is difficult, if not absurd.

(c) That by "white" is meant the peoples domiciled in Europe and their colonial offshoots can hardly be accepted in view of its consequences, the exclusion of the Armenians (one of the longest known Aryan populations, white as well as Christian, and represented in the United States by hundreds of respectable citizens).

as well as of all the Semitic peoples except the European Hebrews, none of whom, it is believed, have ever been refused citizenship. On the whole then, we are reduced to conclude that the systematic application of the term "white" is attended with the greatest difficulty, but that by any interpretation which does not involve inconsistency with conceded principles the Japanese must be allowed to be covered by the term.

II., (2).—There is, however, one possible loophole, an argument which may be expressed as follows:—"The term 'white,' as you have said above, must be held to admit (if taken in its literal sense) people of dark or olive-skins, like the southern Europeans; but it does not follow that all who are not black may be admitted, because there is admitted to be a so-called 'yellow' complexion, which is not black and yet also is not white, and if the Japanese belong to this class, then they may still be excluded." This brings us to the question of the Japanese race, and the situation may be put thus:—Here is a people who, so far as complexion goes, could pass for Bulgarians or Spaniards in those countries, and are therefore "white" enough to satisfy the statute; many parts of their population could also be made to pass in a "yellow" nation, as the Tartars; their colour therefore being not thoroughly decisive, shall their ethnological history be made to decide? One may well argue that this is a case if there ever was one, for liberal interpretation of the statute; but the argument from ethnology ought nevertheless to be met, as a similar question is likely to arise under the Chinese Exclusion Act. The question, then, is whether the Japanese are a Mongolian race? We here meet first that persistent notion of the good people of the Occident that the Japanese are in some way the brothers or the scions of the Chinese. Of course it need hardly be said here that racially the Japanese have nothing whatever to do with the Chinese stock as far back as history can tell us anything. The original and main Chinese stock goes back with the Egyptians and the early Chaldeans or Accads into the as yet unknown dates of the past. Their Tartar or Mongolian conquerors of three centuries ago are, however, very well known; they are new in time, much newer than their relatives who invaded Europe so often in the first few centuries after CHRIST but traceable with the greatest ease. Now as to the Japanese, the thing to note is (1) that ethnically there is no known connection in historical times between themselves and the Chinese proper, while (2) they were settled in Japan at least five and probably ten centuries before the early European invasions of the Huns and their relatives. In other words, (1) using "Mongolian" in its popular American but corrupt sense of "Chinese" meaning (the people of China) whatever, and (2) the Japanese are not "Mongolian" (a

using "Mongoloid" in the sense of "those peoples now known as "Mongols," with their existing relatives the Manchurians, Tartars, Kurds, etc., the Japanese have historically nothing to do with them or with their ancestors as far back as the Christian era reaches. The connection, if any, can only be expressed by that broadest word "Turanian," which includes such early stocks as the Accads, and Chaldeans, Chinese, Esquimaux, and Malays, in one common name of the loosest significance. In just what proportions these stocks supplied the original Japanese population the investigators are not agreed. Perhaps the most plausible opinion is that (1) the Yemishii, a race akin to the Ainu and the Kamskatkans, formed a conquered slave population; (2) the first invaders and conquerors were a very early Turanian stock, coming from the West through Korea and forming the Izumo dynasty (not Chinese by any possibility, because they brought nothing of the culture then existing in China proper); (3) the next and last stock, under the so-called Emperor JIMMU, came from Malay regions and obtained the general mastery over the others. Now all these elements are Turanian, but it is impossible to apply to them the term "Mongoloid" in any sense in which that word can correctly be used.

The result is that *first*, the Japanese nation has racially nothing to do with the Chinese Empire and its inhabitants by virtue of any connection within historical times; and *second*, that the Japanese stock is Turanian only in the sense of being one of the earliest offshoots of that vast stock in a period not yet exactly determined. Standing thus near the dividing-line of great race-stocks, and having as good a claim in colour to be termed "white" as the Southern European and the Semitic peoples, and having to-day greater affinities with them in culture and progress than with any other Asiatic people, it would seem that the general limiting clause of the statute should, in such a doubtful case, be construed in the direction dictated by American national sympathy and honour.

II. Nevertheless, all this is naught if it appear that in the Congressional debates of 1870, when the limitation was practically re-enacted, direct reference was meant to the Japanese people. But nothing could be further from the facts than this assertion of Judge COLT'S. In the desultory but extended debate, occupying parts of over 50 pages of the *Congressional Globe*, upon Mr. SUMNER'S motion to strike out the word "white," the sole opposing influence was the fear of Chinese immigration, then first threatening the United States. The opposition, led by Senators STEWART of Nevada and WILLIAMS of Oregon, had no other thought whatever. Beyond two casual references to "Hottentots" and the like, there is

nothing to indicate opposition to any but the Chinese. This is the whole burden of the numerous and lengthy speeches. Judge COLT'S words, "the Chinese (and therefore the Japanese)" show how pernicious is the popular notion that the Japanese are similar to or a part of the Chinese. It led him to make an interpretation of these debates for which there is absolutely no foundation. The legislators had in mind none but the Chinese, and there can be no doubt at all that but for the Pacific Coast antagonism to the Chinese Mr. SUMNER'S amendment would have succeeded ultimately (as indeed it did at one stage of the debate). The Japanese treaties had then been 15 years in force, and it seems certain that if there had been any fear of their immigration some reference to their people would have been made.

We are left therefore without any aid from these debates, except that we know that the Japanese were not aimed at in the re-enactment of the limitation; and we are still entitled to claim that the Japanese should have the benefit of the doubt in the interpretation of the statute.

Whatever the result be, it seems clear that the statute as it stands is incapable of systematic application with satisfactory results. The true course is to avoid broad phrases, and to declare specific nationalities to be eligible for naturalization. The latest advices are that Dr. EVERETT, Congressman from Massachusetts, has introduced a bill making Japanese eligible, and this indicates the method that will probably hereafter be followed.

THE DELAY IN KOREA.

THE fact that no decisive news is received from Korea begins to excite comment. According to the latest intelligence, some of the Chinese forces that have assembled at Phyöng-yang (Jap. Hei-jo) crossed the Tai-dong (Dai-do) river on the 19th instant and took up positions at Hong-san and An-ak, two places separated by at interval of about 15 miles (English). Hong-san is a town on the main road leading northward from Söul, and its distance from the latter city is about 100 miles (English). Judging from Japanese military maps, the place possesses no special topographical advantages for purposes of defence, being situated in a plain with hills behind it. An-ak, however, is protected in the rear by the river Tai-dong, on the east by a tributary of that river, and on the west by mountains. It lies within easy reach of the sea-coast. There appears to be a well founded doubt whether the main body of the Chinese army has advanced to these places. The view taken by the Japanese press is that the forces at Phyöng-yang are fortifying that place with the intention of making a stand there, and the troops sent across the Tai-dong to Hong-san and An-ak are

merely outposts. We find it a little difficult to accept that idea, for Hong-san is fully 35 miles (English) from Phyöng-yang, and no one ever heard of an army having its outposts at such a distance from the main position. Another hypothesis is that the Chinese, not being furnished with any organized commissariat, are compelled to levy contributions on a very large district, and that their forces are consequently much scattered. Of course if that supposition be correct, the Japanese Generals may move with all deliberation, since they have an ally that must ultimately drive their foe back with far more certainty than rifles and cannons offer. But where are the Japanese Generals, and when did the Japanese army commence its northward advance from Söul? These are questions that have not yet received any public answer. Let us see if we possess any data for forming a conclusion. We know that the Japanese force despatched to attack A-san left Söul on the 25th of July and returned thither on August 4th having accomplished its mission. That is to say, in 11 days it marched a told distance of 126 miles, fought one battle, and demolished some fortifications. We may assume that the troops were 9 days actually on the march, and that they therefore moved at the rate of 14 miles a day. But their number was comparatively small. In the case of the much larger army sent northward from Söul, we can not reckon on an average rate of advance faster than about 10 miles *per diem*, unless some exceptional reasons counselled speed, and there were apparently no such reasons. Now it was not till the 30th of July that Japan had embarked forces sufficiently large to undertake a campaign against the armies said to have poured from China into northern Korea. These forces can not have assembled in Söul before the 5th or 6th of August, and if full preparation for a general advance from that city were completed by the 12th or 13th instant, it was remarkably prompt work. Let us assume that the start from Söul was made on the 14th instant. Then, on the hypothesis of 10 miles *per diem*, 90 miles would have been covered by the evening of the 22nd, and the army would have been within a day's march of the Chinese outposts at Hong-san and An-ak, and within four or five days' march of the chief position at Phyöng-yang. A full day, however, must be allowed for the crossing of the Tai-dong, and yet another day for rest before going into action. Thus, finally, the collision may be expected to take place on the 29th. Of course it is within the competence of troops to move much more rapidly under favourable circumstances. But the circumstances are not favourable in Korea. They are emphatically unfavourable. We shall be surprised if intelligence of a fight on a large scale reaches Tokyo before the closing days of this month, unless, indeed, the

supposition that Phyöng-yang has been selected by the Chinese as the field of battle prove erroneous. If, instead of waiting there, they push steadily southward, the two armies should be within striking distance to-day. That seems to be the forecast of the vernacular press. But it is not the custom with Chinese armies to exhibit steadily progressive tendencies when a strong enemy is in their front, and we incline to the belief that the crisis will be deferred longer than our Japanese contemporaries appear to think.

We have spoken here of the Chinese army, but truly it is difficult to know of what that army consists. According to Tientsin and Shanghai accounts, there is the Kirin corps, numbering some thirty thousand, which has moved into Korea overland; and there is the Peiyang division of about twenty thousand, which has been transported to the peninsula by sea. But whether there figures are worthy of credence we do not pretend to decide. At all events it seems pretty certain that China is putting forth whatever strength of men and arms she can muster speedily, and as the two empires fight under tolerably equal conditions, the issue of this first campaign will definitely decide their respective military merits. It is not staying power but ability to strike quickly and effectively that constitutes the standard of fighting excellence now-a-days.

MR. BALFOUR ON THE JAPANESE JUDICIARY.

MR. F. H. BALFOUR laboured under an evident disadvantage in the compilation of the clever and bright essay read by him at the last meeting of the Japan Society. He set himself the difficult task of discussing a great many subjects in a very few words. Under such conditions some of the subjects are bound to be treated superficially if not unjustly. That is how the Japanese Judiciary fared at Mr. BALFOUR'S hands. Any one listening to his address, or reading it as it has been reported, must inevitably conclude that Judges in Japan are appointed without any real regard to their qualifications, and that the results of such an ill-directed system are frequent miscarriages of justice. "In Japan it often happens," says Mr. BALFOUR, "that a young man virtually serves his apprenticeship to the law by sitting for three or four years upon the Bench; and when he has distinguished himself by a sufficient number of vagaries in the way of judgments which are usually reversed on appeal, he resigns his post and appears as a duly qualified barrister." Now among all the Japanese topics selected for criticism by foreign writers there is not one, perhaps, concerning which they are more thoroughly ignorant than the Japanese Judiciary. About the working of the Judiciary they are without any of the information accessible to inquirers in

Europe or America. As yet the press of this country has not elaborated any efficient system of reporting and publishing the proceedings of Courts of Law. There are, it is true, one or two periodicals containing brief digests of important cases and of the decisions rendered. But even if these were legible to ordinary foreigners, they would be insufficient, and as a matter of fact they quite illegible, being written in ideographs that convey no meaning to any except the earnest student. When, therefore, Mr. BALFOUR sat down to pen a succinct *résumé* of the Japanese Judiciary and its qualifications, he was obliged to depend upon hearsay for his materials, and hearsay is frequently a deceptive guide. We have often observed, too, that the old rule, *omne ignotum pro magnifico*, is reversed where Japanese affairs are in question. Whatever is unknown to foreign observers in Japan usually receives a very bad character. The Judiciary is conspicuously unfortunate. Glib critics have condemned it in the most unmeasured terms, but almost invariably upon the strength of evidence that would not bear a moment's careful analysis. We do not say that Mr. BALFOUR is a glib critic. On the contrary, we deem his opinions in general worthy of all respect. But what is this he tells us about Japanese Judges? That "it often happens that a young man virtually serves his apprenticeship to the law by sitting for three or four years upon the Bench." That is a surprising statement. It implies distinctly that men of no legal training are often raised to the Bench, and that they make the acquaintance of the law by administering it. Has not Mr. BALFOUR heard that the qualifications of a Judge in Japan include several years of probationary service in the Law Courts after having successfully passed an examination to test his knowledge of law? It can not be truly said that a man who has satisfied those conditions "serves his apprenticeship to the law by sitting on the Bench." And Mr. BALFOUR intensifies the unfavourable impression conveyed by his misleading dictum, for he adds:—"when he has distinguished himself by a sufficient number of vagaries in the way of Judgments which are usually reversed on appeal, he resigns his post and appears as a duly qualified barrister." One could only conclude from such an assertion that erroneous Judgments, reversed on appeal, are a frequent experience in Japan, and that the resignation of an ill-trained Judge for the purpose of becoming a practising barrister is a common occurrence. Neither proposition is consistent with the facts. The Judgments of Japanese Courts of First Instance are not reversed on appeal in greater proportion than the Judgments of Law Courts in Europe or America, and instances of Judges resigning in order to practise as barristers are rare. Moreover, it so happens that such resignations—few as they are—have been made chiefly by

men who had distinguished themselves on the Bench, but who considered the rewards of a judicial career insufficient. There, in truth, lies the chief blemish of the Japanese system, and we are entirely at one with Mr. BALFOUR when he points it out. But in endorsing his opinion we have to make the distinct reservation that we speak from an English point of view. A seat on the Bench in Japan does not offer, either as to social position or as to emoluments, such inducements as are calculated to attract or to retain men of sterling merit. This country can never hope to have Judges equal to those of England until the status of her Bench is greatly raised, and until the pecuniary reward of a seat upon it is very largely increased. But Japan is not singular in that respect. If her system errs, it errs in company with the systems of the most highly civilized nations of Europe. These, however, are questions apart. They certainly justify some of the strictures uttered by Mr. BALFOUR as an Englishman, but they do not justify the unwarrantably harsh inferences suggested by his general survey of the Japanese Judiciary.

THE PRIZE COURTS.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the Prize Examination Regulations and order the same to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-manual.]
(Privy Seal.)

Dated August 20th of the 27th year of Meiji.
Countersigned.

COUNT ITO HIROBUMI,
Minister President of State;
COUNT SAIGO TSUKUMICHI,
Minister for the Navy;
MUTSU MUNEMITSU,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE, NO. CXLIX.

PRIZE EXAMINATION REGULATIONS.

CHAPTER I.—ORGANIZATION AND COMPETENCE OF PRIZE COURT AND HIGHER PRIZE COURT.

Art. I.—A prize affair shall be adjudged in the first instance in a Prize Court and in the second instance in the Higher Prize Court.

Art. II.—In a Prize Court one Chief Judge and six Assistant Judges shall be appointed.

The Chief Judge shall be a judge of a Court of Appeal.

Of the Assistant Judges one shall be a Naval Officer, two Judges of Courts, one a legal expert of the Navy, one a Councillor of the Legislative Bureau, and one either a Councillor or Secretary of the Foreign Department.

Art. III.—In the Higher Prize Court one Chief Judge and eight Assistant Judges shall be appointed.

The Chief Judge shall be a Privy Councillor.

Of the Assistant Judges one shall be a Privy Councillor, two Admirals, three Judges of the Supreme Court, one the Head of the Legislative Bureau, and one the Head of the Political Bureau of the Foreign Department.

Art. IV.—The Chief Judges of a Prize Court and of the Higher Prize Court shall superintend the affairs of the respective courts. When incapacitated from the discharge of their official duties they shall appoint assistant judges of the respective offices to take their places.

Art. V.—Two Procurators shall be appointed in both a Prize Court and the Higher Prize Court.

The Procurators of the Prize Court shall be Public Procurators and those of the Higher Prize Court shall be Higher Executive officials.

Art. VI.—The Chief Judges, Assistant Judges, and Procurators of a Prize Court and of the Higher Prize Court shall be appointed by the Minister President of State with the sanction of the Emperor.

Art. VII.—Clerks shall be appointed in a Prize Court and in the Higher Prize Court.

shall be of *hannin* rank and shall be appointed by the Heads of the respective Offices.

Art. VIII.—For the judgment of a Prize Court the joint deliberation of not less than five members, of whom the Chief Judge shall be one, shall be required, while for that of the Higher Prize Court that of the Chief Judge and not less than six of the Assistant Judges shall be required.

Art. IX.—The opening and the closing of a Prize Court shall be determined by express Imperial Ordinances. The Higher Prize Court shall be established in Tokyo, while the situation of the Prize Courts shall be determined by Imperial Ordinance.

CHAPTER II.—PROCESS OF EXAMINATION AND JUDGMENT IN PRIZES.

Art. X.—The commander of a war-ship that has captured a prize shall take the vessel to the harbour where a Prize Court is situated, or shall make one of his officers take charge of the prize and take it to that harbour, where a written statement bearing on the case shall be forwarded at once to the Court.

In the written statement the cause of the capture and any other facts tending to legalize the proceeding shall be set forth, and books and documents received from the captain or crew of the ship discovered in it shall be forwarded at the same time.

Art. XI.—When the Chief Judge of a Prize Court has received the written statement described in the preceding article, one of the Assistant Judges shall be appointed to take charge of the particular case.

The Judge commissioned to take charge of the particular case shall proceed at once to open the documents in the presence of the commander or his deputy and the captain of the captured vessel.

Art. XII.—The Judge commissioned to take charge of the particular case shall proceed to hear the statements which the captain and the crew of the captured ship have to make, and, when thought necessary, the statements of the vessel that has effected the capture and those of the passengers of the captured ship. Notes of these statements shall be made by the clerks.

Art. XIII.—In case the commissioned Judge has completed investigations necessary to decide whether the captured vessel and (or) cargo are a lawful prize or must be set at liberty, he shall embody the result of his investigations in documents, and, together with the written statement given in Art. X. and the documents accompanying it, shall forward them to the Procurators of the Prize Court.

Art. XIV.—The Procurators shall draw up documents embodying their views on the judgment and shall forward them to the Court, together with the documents sent in connexion with the case.

In case the Procurators deem it necessary in drawing up documents embodying their views, they may ask the commissioned Judge to carry out further inquiries into certain specified points.

Art. XV.—In case the Procurators urge in their documents the instant liberation of the captured vessel and (or) cargo and in case this is deemed proper by the Court, the latter should draw up a decision for instant liberation, and shall forward it to the Procurators.

Art. XVI.—In case the Procurators urge that the capture should be adjudged a prize, or in case the Court deems the instant liberation as urged in the Procurators documents improper, the Court shall proceed to a certain public announcement. The announcement shall be published in the *Official Gazette*, in which shall be notified that any one who deems his interests affected by the captured vessel being adjudged a prize may send in a written petition within 30 days computed from the next day after the announcement.

In case no petitioner appears within the prescribed period of time, the Court shall at once proceed with its enquiry.

Provided that in case the Procurators have no further representations to submit, the Court shall, without further enquiry, give judgment at once and the document embodying it shall be forwarded to the Procurators.

Art. XVII.—In a petition, the principal points bearing on the case shall be set forth and any documents bearing on the case shall be forwarded at the same time.

Art. XVIII.—In case a petition has been submitted within the period of time specified in Art. XVI, an oral examination shall be held at an appointed time, when the Procurators and the petitioner shall state their views. The petitioner may be represented by a barrister of the Empire.

When the oral examination is concluded, the judgment shall either be given at once or at a certain specified time. If a petitioner fails to appear for judgment shall be given at once.

Art. XIX.—In case the court deems it necessary to re-examine witnesses before the judge-

ment is arrived at, the commissioned Judge may be ordered to carry it out.

The Procurators or a petitioner may forward fresh facts or testimonies before the judgment is given.

Art. XX.—Besides the foregoing provisions given in the preceding Articles, a Prize Court shall have power to determine rules relating to the process of examination and judgment.

Art. XXI.—The Procurators or a petitioner may appeal to the Higher Prize Court against the judgment of a Prize Court.

Art. XXII.—The period of appeal shall be limited to twenty days computed from the day after that on which the judgment has been awarded.

Art. XXIII.—An appeal shall be made by filing a document in a Prize Court. In the document the principal points for appeal and the grounds for the appeal shall be given in detail.

To the document of a petitioner the signature of a barrister of the Empire should be affixed.

Art. XXIV.—Of the Procurator's document of appeal a copy shall be prepared by the Court to be shown to the petitioner, and the appeal document of the petitioner shall be shown to the Procurators; the reply of the petitioner to the Procurators, or *vice versa*, shall be made within the space of ten days. To the reply of a petitioner the signature of a barrister of the Empire should be affixed.

Art. XXV.—When the period for filing a reply has expired the court shall transfer the documents pertaining to the appeal to the Higher Prize Court.

In case the Higher Prize Court deems it necessary to renew the inquiry into facts or testimonies, it shall return the documents specified above to the Prize Court and shall cause it to carry out the inquiry.

The Prize Court shall cause the commissioned Judge to carry out the specified inquiry, and the documents embodying the renewed inquiry shall be shown to the Procurators and the petitioner before they are submitted to the Higher Prize Court.

Art. XXVI.—The Higher Prize Court shall undertake judgment upon the documents.

Art. XXVII.—Additional Rules pertaining to the process of examination and judgment of the Higher Prize Court shall be determined by that court.

Art. XXVIII.—Articles adjudged prizes shall belong to the State.

Art. XXIX.—Ships and other articles captured till the judgment has been given shall be placed under the care of Naval officers to be determined by the Navy.

Art. XXX.—Judgment shall be carried into effect by the Procurators of a Prize Court. With respect to the enforcement of judgment, the Procurators of a Prize Court may seek the aid of Naval Officers and many employ Police officials.

Art. XXXI.—Even in cases where, owing to special circumstances, the seizure of a ship has not been effected, the present provisions shall be applied within the scope where they are deemed applicable.

APPENDIX.

Art. XXXII.—The present Regulations shall be enforced from the date of promulgation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

THE "AINU HOSPITAL REST."

SIR,—A concert, in which Japanese, Foreigners, and Ainu took part, was given in the Temperance Club, Sapporo, this evening, for the benefit of the Ainu Hospital Rest established here. The concert was very fully attended and much enjoyed; a song, sung by the Ainu to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne," especially eliciting much applause from the audience. I shall be very much obliged if you can kindly afford space in the *Japan Mail* for the enclosed Report on the work done for the Ainu in our "Rest." Thanking you beforehand for your courtesy,

I am, Sir, yours truly,

JNO. BATCHELOR.

Sapporo, August 4th, 1894.

REPORT.

The "Ainu Hospital Rest," for whose benefit this entertainment is given, was built and furnished at the close of the year 1892 at a cost of yen 203.963. Of this amount yen 103.050 were proceeds obtained on a lecturing tour taken by the Rev. John Batchelor and his Ainu servant to the Southern Ports of Japan, and were collected from both foreign and Japanese audiences, while the remaining yen 100.958 were private donations chiefly contributed by foreigners.

The "Rest" is a purely philanthropic institution,

and was established under the auspices of the Hokkai Temperance Society. It is worked under the direction of a Committee of Japanese gentlemen, and managed by Mr. Batchelor, who acts as general superintendant on their behalf.

Until the end of June this year (1894) Dr. Sekiba, formerly head of the Sapporo City Hospital, kindly gave attendance and supplied medicine to all Ainu entering the "Rest" free of charge. Dr. Sekiba has now left the City Hospital and become head of a private one. And, while able and willing to give attendance free, though he has no control over the supply of medicine, has so used his influence as to get all medicines supplied at half-price. We are deeply grateful to Dr. Sekiba for his sympathetic kindness, advice, and generous help.

The first patient entered the "Rest" on December 24th, 1892, and until the present time 163 persons have been treated in it. The Ainu appreciate the institution greatly, and their gratitude is unbounded. There has so far been but one death; 51 have gone away cured; 85 much benefited; and 6 have proved to be incurable. At the present time there are 21 persons with us.

The expenditures for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1893, were yen 310.148, and the income yen 287.185, thus leaving a deficit of yen 22.963. This income was made up as follows:—

	yen. sen. rin.
(1) Donations from Foreigners.....	172.75.0.
(2) Donations from Japanese	44. 1.0.
(3) From Ainu sources	56.30.5.
(4) By sale of Photos	14.12.0.

Total 287.18.5.

The expenditure from January 1st to June 30th, 1894, including deficit from previous year, and credit till June 30th this year, was yen 207.67.6, and the income yen 207.67.6. This income was made up as follows:—

	yen. sen. rin.
(1) Donations from Foreigners.....	141.11.0.
(2) Donations from Japanese	3.56.0.
(3) From Ainu sources	15.66.0.
(4) Credit advanced.....	160.33.0.

Total 207.67.6.

The present month (July) so far leaves us with a deficit of yen 7.51.5, and 21 persons to provide for. In conclusion, we therefore earnestly ask for your kind sympathy and help.

(Signed) S. FUJIMURA, President,
K. SUZUKI, Secretary,
S. IWAI, Treasurer.
JOHN BATCHELOR, Superintendant.

July 31st, 1894.

P.S.—Donations will be thankfully received by S. Iwai, Esq., Minami Ichijo, Nishi ni-cho-me, Sapporo; and by the Rev. JOHN BATCHELOR, Sapporo. We also take this opportunity of thanking those who have kindly assisted us hitherto in this work.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY'S SPEECH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—As Mr. Chappell has vindicated the Earl, it only remains for me to explain that I quoted from the *Record* (which I enclose). You will see that in this apparently *verbatim*, but doubtless incorrect, report, the Ainu are not named. Many people might think that the speaker referred to the Japanese; and hence I blamed him for not being explicit. The only words I omitted were "where a most wonderful work is being done by a devoted missionary and the people are being raised." The devoted missionary would presumably be the Society's agent.

Yours truly,
August 16th, 1894.

F.P.D.

"WOJEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—You will kindly excuse me for objecting to your statement contained in the *Mail's* issue of to-day, that "the ideograph used for *Wa*, or *Yamato*, by the Japanese themselves is different from the ideograph *Wo* of *Wojen*." The fact is, that the Japanese have not one, but two ideographs for *Wa*, or *Yamato*, which can be interchanged with each other, the one being 和, the other, the ideograph in question, being 倭. This latter ideograph, identical with the Chinese *Wo* in *Wojen*, has not at all an opprobrious character in Japan, although it may have so in China, and in many combinations it is used by the Japanese quite as well as 和 to express *Yamato* or *Japan*, for which see Gubbins' Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Words, p. 1,040. The Japanese therefore are quite right in translating *Wojen* by "people of Yamato," and not by "dwarfs," although the ideograph 倭 originally may have

had some similar meaning, for I should add, that the original meaning of 倭 is entirely obscure, the meaning "country of dwarfs" as given by Williams being by no means well established.

Thanking you beforehand for inserting this, I am, Sir, yours very faithfully,
August 16th, 1894.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have taken some pains to discover the precise signification of "Wojen," in the minds of the Chinese who use it as a derisive or opprobrious epithet, and if the information I gather is correct, the idea conveyed—or intended to be conveyed—is much more offensive than the designation of "pigmies" would be. Words are frequently distorted from their strict original meaning, to accommodate the feeling of those who employ them. As Oliver Cromwell said:—"Words have not their import from the natural power of particular combinations of characters, or from the real efficacy of certain sounds, but from the consent of those that use them, and arbitrarily annex certain ideas to them." In the case of "Wojen," I am led to believe that by a long-continued employment of the term, with a constantly increasing purpose to indicate contempt, it has come to imply something infinitely more degrading than "dwarfs" or "people of dwarf-land," and that the English word best calculated to express its intention, as uttered by the Chinese, is "vermin." The Japanese word said to be most nearly applicable is "uji," although it is explained that a Chinaman would attach additional significations, not less odious, to his favourite phrase for the inhabitants of Japan. I have no claim to an acquaintance with the language of China,—much less its *argot*; but I am assured, upon what seems to be trustworthy authority, that the above mentioned renderings—"vermin" and "uji"—give as close an interpretation as is possible to the "Wojen" of the Chinese. The question may be thought trivial by some. I am not of that opinion, for I believe that the introduction of a grossly insulting phrase toward an adversary in an imperial proclamation of war, will have the effect of depriving the government that sanctions it of the respect and goodwill of all Western communities.

H.

Tokyo, August 19th, 1894.

JAPAN AND WESTERN CIVILIZATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your learned paper, in regard to the Nippon-China war, speaks always in a tone which to my narrow understanding suggests that you mean to say that the said war has its causes in the conflict between the Western Civilization in the East and Oriental Conservatism. In that understanding I beg to say a few words and to have your kind explanation to my humble enquiry.

It is of course beyond doubt that Japan has adopted whatever is best of Occidental institutions; but she thinks there is no graver error than to assert that the civilization in which she has advanced is the so-called Western civilization.

I am assured by many that there are indeed many things in the West which are very poor and inferior compared with those of the Eastern origin.

We Nippon-jin in the process of improvement have selected the things that are best for our advancement, and have never made any distinction whatever between the things East or West while they are best for us.

We are not blind admirers of the so-called West as we are not blind detesters of the East. There are indeed many, many things in the East to which we are firmly attached as they are best for us.

Nippon-jin are Nippon-jin! and their present civilization is their own production.

They are always awaking to the world's advancement at large and are quick to improve their own defects by welcoming the world's civilized and beneficial institutions and have improved until the present.

Some one would like to say that the world's civilization is nothing but the civilization of the West. But this is nonsense: Nippon-jin have their own productions originated and made by themselves.

Western civilization we admire in many points, yet Nippon has surely her own civilization peculiar to herself with which Western civilization has nothing to do.

Your papers, allow me to say, too much emphasize Western civilization, so I want and request you to have my sincere opinion expressed publicly in your valuable paper's column.

Trusting you would be liberal enough toward your most humble and faithful servant,

Original from
Yokohama, August 17th, 1894.

R.K.O.

MR. F. H. BALFOUR ON COURT AND SOCIETY IN TOKYO.

Mr. F. H. Balfour, whose name is familiar to all residents in the Far East, gave an interesting lecture on Court and Society in Tokyo at the last meeting of the Japan Society in London. The latter portion of the lecture is re-produced in the *London and China Express*, but we are enabled to lay the whole before our readers. The address was enthusiastically received by a large audience.

Mr. BALFOUR said—It is with some diffidence that I come before you to-night with a sketch of life in Tokyo. In the first place, I have lived there about three years only; whereas I have spent twenty years in China. In the second place, so much has been talked and written about Japan that I feel a reluctance to add even so short a paper as this to the matter already existing; in fact, I regard it as rather a distinction, on the part of any one who has visited the country, not to have recorded his impressions. The amount of misleading and one-sided matter that has been published upon this subject during the past ten years is something melancholy to contemplate; from the indiscriminate gush of many persons who ought to have known better, to the extremely offensive abuse indulged in by a theatrical critic on the stump, who was there only a few weeks, and saw nothing but tea-houses and tea-girls of the lowest possible description. I think, however, I may promise you that I shall not err on either side, as I am entirely without prepossessions. And I do not intend to tell you about Japan in general, but only about Tokyo in particular.

Let us take the city first, and then make acquaintance with its inhabitants. Whether it is the largest city in the world I don't know; probably not; but it is larger than London, which covers only 64 square miles, while Tokyo covers a hundred. In fact it is less a city, as we understand the word, than a huge straggling, beautiful village, or rather perhaps a group of villages; for often you may find yourself in some green rural spot, and imagine that you have reached the country, only to turn the corner and lo, you are in a bustling street again. There is a story, for the truth of which I do not vouch, that an American once got into a *finrikisha* and was pulled about for a week, trying to find Tokyo. He gave it up at last, persuaded that there was no such place. Others, however, have been more successful. I was myself; and I have no hesitation in saying that in my opinion Tokyo is one of the most peculiar and most beautiful cities in the world. True, when you get out at Shinbashi Terminus, its beauty does not strike you. In front stretches the great main street—part of a thoroughfare 300 miles long, known as the Tokaido—lined with shops of all sorts, trams, omnibusses, and *finrikishas* careering hither and thither, this way and that, newspaper offices covered with posters announcing, probably, the last row in the Diet, telegraph and telephone wires over your head, the chimneys of great factories smoking here and there, and life, business, and bustle all around. This is interesting, but it is not picturesque. Follow the street, however, for about three miles, and you will come to one of the great playgrounds of the metropolis, Ueno Park; and here, in addition to magnificent cryptomerias, lovely sylvan glades, gorgeous old temples to dead Shoguns, and a big, though I am sorry to say exceedingly ugly Buddha—the only ugly one I have even seen—you will find a switch-back railway, numberless restaurants and tea-houses, a beautiful Zoological Garden, a School of Art, a School of Music, a Public Library, a Museum, a Fine Art Exhibition, and many other resorts of pleasure and instruction. Or, if you bend your steps inland from the bay, you come upon the three great concentric moats encircling the Imperial Palace, with their grand grassy slopes crowned with immemorial pine-trees growing in all sorts of contorted shapes: the remains of ancient *yashiki*, or *daimyo's* palaces: Shiba Park, with its precipitous hills, deep shady groves, and temples of peculiar sanctity: broad, high, undulating roads, which wind upward in the bright sunlight like the pathways in some theological allegory: palaces again, standing in ornamental grounds, and hidden by gigantic trees: the modern residences of Imperial Princes and members of the nobility, all handsomely appointed mansions that would not discredit Park Lane; and then, here, there, and everywhere, abrupt cliffs or bluffs, richly wooded, commanding extensive views, and topped by some pleasant suburban villa surrounded by an undulating lawn. A little further yet, and you find yourself in the country in good earnest; strolling through lanes like the lanes of Devonshire, a yellow cornfield here, a

stretch of blue-green rice fields there, so much foliage that you can never get quite as good a view as you would like, the pleasant throbbing of a water-mill in your ears, and a general sensation of smiling, sunny peace. Let us suppose it is in November. The foliage presents great masses of rich colouring—green, golden, crimson and bronze; the hawk sails, noiseless and graceful, through the air; the feathery bamboo copse in which you stand waves almost imperceptibly in the breeze; the bees hum slumberously among the tea-plants; ever and anon the mellow tones of a temple-bell come booming from some neighbouring country shrine, the sky is as clear and as blue as a great sapphire, and the whole world seems to lie basking in a flood of golden heat.

Naturally it is only residents who see this side of Tokyo. The globe-trotter lives in one of the hotels, and devotes his attention to what may be called the show-places of the town—the curiosities, the University, the principal temples, and a few well-known restaurants. These are all interesting in their way, but the true charm of Tokyo, to me, lies in its gardens and its rural districts. There is one garden that is worthy of special mention. Close to the entrance there is a big, unsightly Arsenal, the red-brick chimney of which belches out volumes of thick, black smoke. Within five seconds after you have passed through the gate you find yourself in what I can only describe as a stretch of wild Highland scenery—glens, groves, waterfalls, and all complete. The Korakuen is one of the glories of Tokyo, and a favourite place for garden-parties. The first time I went there was when the young Marquis Kuroda, formerly Prince of Fukuoka, gave a great entertainment to celebrate the completion of his political majority. Part of it is so arranged as to represent, in miniature, the stretch of country between the capital and Kyoto, including Fujiyama and Lake Biwa. The whole was laid out by an eminent Chinese refugee nearly three hundred years ago.

Now of course it is impossible to describe Tokyo in a few score of lines, and of course I don't pretend to have done it. All I have tried to do is to give you a general idea of the place, an impressionist's daub, not a pre-Raphaelite, highly-finished picture. There are many streets that are narrow, and squallid, and rather smelly; there are disagreeable sights, too, for the Japanese cleanliness of which we hear so much is, in my opinion, rather a legend—and the weather, at certain seasons of the year, is frankly detestable. But the charms of the place outweigh its drawbacks. I lived for over two years in a bungalow on the top of Bird-rest Hill in the suburban ward of Azabu, and from the height of my hanging-garden I looked over a section of the city that spread beneath me, framed in by the thick foliage of Shiba Park on one side and Mita Hill on the other, the blue waters of the Bay, flecked by scores of white-sailed fishing-boats, sparkling in the middle distance, and the mountains showing lavender-gray beyond. To others, Tokyo may be a dull uninteresting place. To me it is one of the very few places that I know of in the Solar System worth living in.

I pass from the city itself to its inhabitants; and the most important of these is his Imperial Majesty the Emperor. Now the Emperor is an exceedingly good monarch. He has the interests of his people at heart, as is shown by the extreme anxiety he evinces whenever local disaster befalls them, the urgent inquiries he makes, and the generous pecuniary assistance he affords; he takes an active part in the councils of his Ministers, and, whatever his constitutional powers may be, he is by no means content with the part of a puppet Sovereign. Torn with political factions as the country now is, the Throne is the pivot, the rallying-point, which keeps the whole together, and without which it would break up to-morrow, and fulfil Sir Harry Parkes's prediction that its future would be that of a South American Republic. We may smile at the superstitious reverence with which the Japanese regard their Emperor; but it is at the present day a political factor of the greatest possible importance. Let me give you an amusing instance of the way in which it finds expression. On a recent occasion, in the Diet, an address was being voted to the Throne in which occurred the words, "The wise and enlightened advice so graciously bestowed upon us by your August Majesty," or something to that effect. This was opposed by a certain elderly member of the House, who moved that the words "wise and enlightened" be omitted. You may imagine the consternation, the indignant astonishment of the House. "What! Is not his Majesty's advice wise, is it not enlightened?" was the question that arose on every side. "Who are we," was the reply of the member, "that we should presume to characterise his Majesty's utterances? If it lies within our scope to pronounce them wise and

enlightened, then it is equally open to us to condemn them as the reverse. Who will be thus audacious? It is not from disloyalty, but from the highest and most loyal reverence, that I protest against the House arrogating to itself the power to criticise the words of the Emperor at all." And the House agreed with him at once.

The Emperor is a good and thoroughly honest man, with a large amount of practical common sense; but happily for Japan he has no ambition to pose as a genius, and he can be, on occasion, extremely tenacious. His great passion is for horses and military reviews; he is always reviewing this or the other garrison, and takes the very keenest interest in the army. He is also a keen critic of ladies' dresses, and it may interest some present to hear that his Majesty detests the present fashion of sleeves puffed out at the shoulders. He says they are like angels' wings, and altogether ridiculous.

Then there is the Empress, who is a year older than her husband. She interests herself greatly in the development of art, and of female education, and is a constant visitor of schools, where she distributes prizes, and of hospitals, where she never passes by a patient without a kind and consoling word. Both sovereigns keep up a friendly personal correspondence with the crowned heads of Europe. The Emperor writes to the King of Italy among others, and the Empress Frederic is on very friendly terms with the Empress Haru, to whom she sends charming letters and water-colour sketches painted by herself. It is a significant and deplorable fact that so far from any similar courtesies passing between the Mikado and his nearest neighbour, or next-door neighbour but one, they simply ignore each other's existence. For the Emperor of China, there is virtually no such person as the Emperor of Japan. How must longer will this folly last?

I must now give you an account of the Imperial garden parties given by their Majesties in the spring and autumn of each year. The former is known as the Cherry-blossom party, the latter as the Chrysanthemum party. On the occasion I am about to describe, we presented ourselves at the gate of an Imperial residence known as the Detached Palace on the Beach, and spent nearly an hour in chatting to each other and arranging ourselves in two rows, one on either side of the gravel walk, along which our august host and hostess were to pass on their arrival. Frocks coats and silk hats are of course *de rigueur*; one unlucky man, an English colonel, who had been foolish enough to disregard the published warning, and presented himself in a morning coat, was actually turned out at the last Chrysanthemum party after having passed the barrier. Nor may sticks or umbrellas be carried in; the obvious reason being that sticks and umbrellas sometimes contain swords, and swords are dangerous things; so they have to be given up; and if it is rainy, very common, but perfectly innocent umbrellas, worth about \$1 apiece, are distributed among the guests, who, I believe, are at liberty to stick to them if they feel so disposed. But we are waiting for the Imperial procession; and now we hear the Emperor's band, which has been playing ever since our arrival, suddenly strike up the Imperial Japanese hymn. This, slowly and majestically given by a full orchestra, has an imposing effect. We turn our heads, we see the procession defiling across an ornamental bridge that spans the lake, and, as it approaches, down go all our heads. First comes the Emperor in his black patrol-jacket and square-peaked cap, bestowing sharp, short nods from right to left in acknowledgment of our profound bows. He is attended by gentlemen of the Court, who walk in a deprecating sidelong fashion, and then comes the Empress, in a Paris-made dress and pretty bonnet, followed by her ladies. The European frocks of these ladies are undeniable, but sadly unbecoming, their gait and figures are alike unsuited to the exigencies of Western dress; one wishes the occasion were less grand and formal, that one might see them in their own beautiful Court costume.

As the Court party comes to an end, we fall in line with them, and proceed in a long cortège through the garden and by the seaside to the Banqueting Pavilion, the Mikado leading the way. Here the presentations take place, his Majesty entering into conversation with the representatives of foreign Powers and shaking hands with them in conclusion. We notice that the Chinese and Korean Ministers stand nearly twice as far from the Emperor as their European colleagues, and are a thought more punctilious in their demeanour. This function is followed by a banquet, at which the champagne is excellent and everything done in first-rate style. The Imperial table is, of course, headed by the Emperor, on whose right hand sit the Princes of the Blood; on his left is the Empress, and beyond her the Ministers of the Court. Everyone else stands,

and that a pretty respectful distance. In half-an-hour or so the word is passed round that the Emperor is leaving. This is the signal for again forming ourselves into two rows, and once more we bow as low as circumstances permit while Imperial Majesty passes by and vanishes.

The Chrysanthemum garden-party is held at another Palace in a different part of the town; but the procedure at both is the same. I have never seen a grander show of chrysanthemums than at the party given last October. Plants bearing three, four, and five hundred flowers each were numerous, but the greatest triumph of the Imperial gardeners was an exposition of no fewer than 701 flowers all springing from a single root. I suppose it was the largest and most prolific chrysanthemum-plant known to the annals of floriculture.

The Court of the reigning Emperor and Empress represents in every important particular New Japan. But there is another Court in Tokyo, in which Old Japan still survives. This is at the Palace of the Empress Dowager, the widow of Komei Tenno, and stepmother to the present sovereign. Here foreign costumes are never worn—at any rate, by the ladies; the etiquette is that of the old *régime*, and very rigid; and the Empress herself always appears in the scarlet and white of an Imperial Dowager according to the ancient usage. Her Majesty is a rather tall, handsome woman of fifty-five or six, with frank, gracious manners; she is exceedingly fond of the theatre, and makes frequent excursions to her various country villas, both inland and at the sea-side.

I leave the Court and pass to a few words about Society. Now society is impossible without ladies—by which I mean that without the intermingling of the sexes there can be no society as we understand the word; and this is the reason why there is no society in China. It is of course very different in Japan. The society of Tokyo consists, as elsewhere, of the Cabinet Ministers and their wives, the Court nobles (or persons who have been accorded titles of nobility by the Emperor for services rendered or some other special reason), and the representatives of the ancient daimiates or princedoms, who have received titles in the new hierarchy by prescriptive right. These are not, as a rule, the most gifted members of the aristocracy, but they represent a great and striking political revolution which appeals vividly to the imagination. By your side in a railway carriage, or at a dinner-table, or in a smoking room, you have a pleasant, well-dressed gentleman, who reads his paper, and drinks his champagne, and smokes his cigarette just like anybody else; he is not particularly brilliant, but he has probably taken a degree at Cambridge, and knows something about ecclesiastical architecture, and remembers a ballet he once saw at the Alhambra; essentially a man of the nineteenth century A.D. And then you think to yourself,—Now, five-and-twenty years ago, that man would have been invisible; if ever he went out of doors he would have been carried in a close-shut chair, and accompanied by a great cavalcade of formidable armed men; and if I meeting him, were not to have got out of his way, or had abstained from going on my knees and head before him, his retainers would have cut me down with their swords, he knowing or caring nothing whatever about it. Truly a change has come over Japan since then, and the gentlemanly if slightly uninteresting marquis or viscount, who used to be a rather barbarous feudal prince, epitomises that change in his own person. The Court nobles, on the other hand, are often men of very humble origin. Thirty-five or forty years ago there was an obscure lad who acted as stirrup-holder to the Prime Minister of a certain daimio. The Prime Minister was subsequently Minister to Peking (where I served under him), and is now a quiet old gentleman whom nobody knows, living somewhere in the suburbs; while his quondam stirrup-holder is known to fame as his Excellency Count Ito, Prime Minister, not of a daimio, but of Japan.

But I am forgetting the ladies. Now there is a Japanese word which I hear, or used to hear, constantly in the mouths of foreigners in China, in Europe, and elsewhere, but which I never remember to have heard in Japan itself. The word is *mustum*; and the ideas associated with it is that of a plump, dimpled little person, much given to giggling and squirming, and characterised by a primitiveness, in innocence (to put it mildly) in her demeanour towards the other sex which was frequently misunderstood. Now the dimpled person undeniably exists, and you will find her in every tea-house in Japan. Sometimes she is rude and forward, in which case you may be sure she has been spoiled by Europeans; sometimes she is modest and unaffected—a very nice little person indeed, though too fond of giggling; but she does not represent the ladies of Japan, as some visitors, including one whom it is unnecessary

to particularise, do foolishly and vainly boast. The eminent critic in question saw only the lowest and most unattractive variety of tea-house girl, and then, with astounding dishonesty, exclaimed, "This is the Japanese woman." The Japanese woman might have hoped for a more clement estimate. I do not hesitate to say that her traducer never saw a lady during the whole of his visit; because he has told us where he went and where he did not go. He saw nothing of the society of which I am speaking now, society which is composed of ladies who, in all essential respects, are the counterparts of their European sisters. The stately Marchioness Nabeshima, formerly Ambassadress at Rome, who gives delightful balls: the beautiful Countess Toda, formerly Ambassadress at Vienna, and generally considered the belle of Tokyo; the homely but gracious and kindly Countess Saigo, one of the very best women in Japan; good old Viscountess Hijikata, in her everlasting black silks; the pious and charitable Princess Mori and Princess Sanjo, as constant in their attendance at the great Hongwanji, or Temple of Reformed Buddhism, where the Archbishop of Osaka attracted such crowds by his eloquent sermons only a short while since; these, and many others I could mention, are the women who lead society in Tokyo to-day, and to ignore their existence for trivialities about a pack of ill-bred waitresses, as the most largely circulated critic in the world has done, is to write oneself down an ass. No man who so far commits himself can expect to escape scot-free. It is from ladies of this class that the Imperial family is recruited by marriage. Their Imperial Highnesses the wives of Prince This or That are Imperial by marriage only, not by birth; and it is here that a very curious anomaly prevails. Where as the Princesses of the Blood to find husbands? They cannot all marry their own relations; other considerations apart, there are not enough Princes to go round, so as foreign alliances are unknown, some of the Princesses have to marry very much beneath them. A peculiar case occurred just before I left Tokyo. Immediately opposite my front gate was the front gate of Princess Kuiri, a widow of the Imperial family with a very large number of daughters and very little money. So the eldest daughter had to do the best she could, and married Mr. Somebody, the son of a certain Viscount; by which she resigned her rank, her title, and her precedence, and became simply a "Mrs." You may see the married daughter of a peer enthroned in state at the top of a ball-room and receiving royal honours as an Imperial Highness, in virtue of her union with a Prince; while a real Princess-born, so I am informed, who has married a commoner or a noble, would, if present, have no such precedence, her Imperial birth being so to speak sunk, or cancelled by her marriage. One meets members of the Imperial family everywhere. Some are of course always present at the Emperor's Birthday Ball on Nov. 3, and generally speaking the private balls which are given by the different Ministers of State, Diplomatic Representatives, and others in high positions, are similarly honoured. They dance with immense spirit, and their frocks and jewels are, as might be expected, much criticised and admired.

I may here mention that mixed marriages are by no means unknown in Japan. There are many cases in which European ladies live very happily with their Japanese husbands. The wife of Mr. Sannomiya, Master of the Court and Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies to the Empress, is an Englishwoman. By her extraordinary tact and *savoir-faire* she has attained a high and most influential position, being deep in the confidence of her Majesty and a valued friend of all the Imperial Family. In fact, it has been said that the Sannomiyas run the Court. Many other instances might be adduced; among them, one which it would be manifestly improper for me to allude to more particularly on the present occasion. Altogether, however, the conditions under which Tokyo society is seen to the best advantage are those of the garden-party. Japanese gardens possess a unique charm, being laid out in the most piquant landscape style; and when one of these delightful pleasaunces is full of graceful Japanese girls and young married women in their own flowing yet clinging robes bound about with a great gorgeous obi or broad sash, sauntering under the brilliant sunshine by twos and threes and always hand in hand, one seems really to have been transported to an earthly fairyland populated with real live fairies. In fact, there is a poetry about life in Tokyo under its most attractive aspects that is not easily recognised elsewhere, and a prettier sight than a garden party in the Mikado's capital it is difficult to conceive. Even the men are, generally speaking, well dressed. This was not always the case. There is a well authenticated story of a high Court official being met one bitterly cold New

Year's Day over twenty years ago in what he believed to be full European costume. He had on a very old, battered silk hat, a dress coat, I think a shirt, and—that's all. He was not aware that trousers were *de rigueur*. At present many of the men one sees would pass for well dressed in Bond-street, where, indeed, their clothes have very possibly been made.

I now wish to interrupt the course of my paper to make three rather irrelevant remarks. They will appear somewhat disconnected, I am afraid, but the point at which we have arrived is, perhaps, the least unsuitable for their introduction. The first is, that whenever the Japanese come in contact with European art the taste and insight they naturally possess in æsthetic matters appear to fail them utterly. Now it is Japanese ideals that have delivered us from the bondage of all the heaviness and hideousness which disfigured our houses a quarter of a century ago. Fluck papers, and clumsy furniture, and crude, knock-me-down colourings are now things of the past, and we owe our deliverance from their tyranny in a large measure to the influence of Japan. One would naturally expect, therefore, that when the Japanese come to furnish their own foreign built houses in European style they would do so with a delicacy and precision of taste which would serve as a model, an object lesson, for ourselves; that their instinct for artistic combinations both in form and colour, would here come out in all fullest force, and that they would show us how the æsthetic principles they understood so well should be applied to our own domestic furniture. But here there has been disappointment. Go into almost any foreign house furnished and inhabited by a Japanese, and what do we find? On the floor, a carpet consisting of huge, pink, sprawling cabbage-roses; a round table in the middle of the room, covered with a yellow-edged dark green tablecloth; prim, common chairs, upholstered in green rep, arranged primly round it; and, on the mantel-piece, a couple of china shepherdesses, or a pair of coarse glass flower-vases, suggestive of the ornaments dear to lodging-house-keepers at the seaside. I have a Consulate or two in my mind's eye at this moment. And I know a mansion in Tokyo, inhabited by a very illustrious personage, the appointments of which are said to be a monument of ungainly ugliness in the stiffest German style. Now, it is impossible that any Japanese can see beauty in anything so unbeautiful as this. Why, then, does he adopt it? Is it to be supposed that he really thinks he is reproducing an æsthetic standard recognised as such in Europe? Has he taught us better things himself only to fall back upon mantras that his own nation has helped us to discard?

That is my first remark. Now for the second. I have been pleased to notice a growing reaction on the part of upper class young men in Tokyo in favour of their national costume. In the club reading-room, at the billiard-table, or driving in a well-appointed brougham, the Japanese nobleman is constantly to be seen in *kimono*, *hakama*, and *haori*. But, alas! he has no cap to go with them, and so he sports the hard, black billycock of England. Now, I call that an outrage on good taste. I have heard it said that the Japanese have no national head-gear. If so, the sooner they invent one the better. But I believe the statement is not true. The students of the Uyesio School of Art wear a sort of casque, something in shape between a Cap of Liberty and a Britannia's Helmet, and made of some light, stiff, open work material, which suits the dress to perfection. This might well serve as a model for a head-covering adapted to general wear, if only somebody would have the moral courage, or the energy, to start the movement. Berlin wool comforters and dirty flannel shirts are universally worn by the poorer classes, who find their own garments quite insufficient to protect them from the cold of winter? How they managed before these useful, though unsightly, articles were imported from Europe, I do not know; and anything is permissible when it is a question of warmth and health. But against the combination of bowler-hat and *hakama*, adopted as a fashion by persons capable of better things, I respectfully but emphatically protest.

My third parenthesis has nothing to do with either of the preceding ones. We have all heard a great deal about that most charming feature of the Japanese, the inborn and ineradicable politeness which prompts them, among other things, to talk of honourable hot water and honourable tea. Here is a specimen. It is politeness exercised under the most trying circumstances—when a young gentleman, having behaved in an unseemly manner to a friend under the influence of too much warm *sake*, publishes an apology in the public press. The paper in which this most touching document appears is the *Shin Choya*

Shimbun, or *Court and Country Gazette*, and the advertisement itself is as follows:—

"On the 9th inst. at a friendly meeting, I, in a fit of drunkenness, not only without any malicious intention against you who are usually most virtuous and of high repute, but even without any preliminary parley whatever, suddenly attacked you and injured your reputation. Though I was intoxicated at the time, I afterwards repented of my violence and entreated your forgiveness through my neighbours and relatives and Mr. Hatanaka Shichiro. And you were generous enough only to require my confinement in a room for three months and warn me to be more careful in future. Your clemency in forgiving me under such light conditions has pierced my heart and soul, and I shall never forget it. And if I ever forget it, I will willingly submit to any penalty you may impose on me. I hereby express my contrition with my relatives' counter-signatures as witnesses."

And now, although political and religious questions of a controversial nature are, very justly, excluded from the topics discussed by our society, I may be permitted to say a word upon the political situation, which I will sum up in the briefest sentences at my command. I deem this brief reference to politics absolutely necessary, as they are inseparably connected with social life in Tokyo. The Diet consists of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The members of the Lower House are paid a salary of \$800 per annum, and the House sits for only three months every year, during which time it throws out every measure presented to it by the Government. Were it not that the Cabinet have a tolerably free hand for the remaining nine months the Government of the country could not be carried on, so bitter is the jealousy and opposition of the Diet. The roof of the trouble is that ever since the restoration the reins of power have been in the hands of members of the two great clans of Satsuma and Choshu; and the struggle in between the Haves and Have-nots. The Cabinet Ministers are not members of the Diet, and are responsible to the Emperor alone; he, conversely, is entirely in the hands of the Cabinet Ministers; the House appeals to the Emperor against his advisers, knowing that his Majesty's reply will simply have been dictated by the Prime Minister; this they dare not criticise, as it is ostensibly an Imperial utterance, and so they feel, rightly or wrongly, that they are waging war with a Minister who shelters himself behind the unapproachable figure on the Throne, and has them at an unfair advantage. They are fighting for party government, and logically they ought to have it; but they are unfit for the responsibilities it involves, they have no men able enough to take the place of those now in power, and their behaviour in the House is often discreditable to the entire country. The Diet is a constant scene of violent quarrels, the pettiest jealousy, the most ill-considered and self-stultifying vacillations. Even personal violence is not unknown among the members. There is in Japan a class of youthful rowdies who, for their daily rice, attach themselves to the persons of prominent men. These are called *soshi*; "strong chaps," or bullies. Sometimes, when a member has made a speech more than usually distasteful to another member, the aggrieved gentleman sends two or three of his *soshi* to waylay the offender in his *jinrikisha*, and beat him over the head. Even Cabinet Ministers keep their *soshi*, though, to their credit be it allowed, generally for purpose of self-defence.

The burning question for many years past has been that of Treaty Revision. This means that the treaties are to be so revised as to do away with extra-territoriality, and bring foreigners under the jurisdiction of Japanese Courts of Law; in return for which we are to have freedom to travel all over the country just as though we were Japanese, and live, trade, build, and purchase lands and houses wherever we like. Hitherto, foreign nations have not agreed to this, and for very many reasons; but I need only mention one here, and that is, the very questionable competency of the native judiciary. Now a judgeship in England is generally regarded as one of the prizes of the profession: in any case it is never given to any but men advanced in middle age who have won their spurs at the Bar. In Japan it is different. There it often happens that a young man virtually serves his apprenticeship to the law by sitting for three or four years upon the Bench; and when he has distinguished himself by a sufficient number of vagaries in the way of judgments which are usually reversed on appeal, he resigns his post and appears as a duly qualified barrister. I know one case in which a youth was appointed to the Bench within a few weeks of having passed his schools. This fact, and the equally undeniable fact that many of the judges do not bear that reputation for ferocious impartiality which an exacting public is disposed

to look for, furnish one most potent reason why foreign Powers should hesitate to resign the privileges of extra-territoriality in return for free transit through the country. But now there has arisen a clique of feather-headed politicians who demand that the treaties shall not be revised, but denounced; that all foreigners shall be brought under native jurisdiction, but that they shall not be allowed the corresponding advantages of free trade, free travel, and free residence in the interior. It is as though I were to offer to sell you a piano for a hundred pounds, and then say, "No, I have raised my terms; you must give me the hundred pounds, but I shall keep the piano for myself." It sounds incredible, I know, but it is a sober fact. And the argument put forward by these Anti-Mixed Residence agitators is the most self-mutilating ever used by any so-called patriots. "Foreigners," they say, "are so much cleverer than the Japanese, that if they are allowed an equal footing with ourselves they will get the better of us at every turn; they are so much richer, that they will buy up all the country; they are so much more unscrupulous, that they will appropriate all the pretty women, and leave none for us." Of course these men are doing all they can to arouse an anti-foreign feeling among the people, and I am sorry to say that they have met with some small success: but the statesmen now in power are not likely to be swayed by such unheeded foolishness, and the Anti-Mixed Residence agitation will soon die a natural death.

At the same time there is no doubt that the present passport system has certain elements of vexatiousness. The only grounds on which any foreigners can obtain permission to travel in the interior are those of health and scientific research; so that a missionary, for instance, who wants to visit some inland station, is forced to tell a lie. Of course, it is only formally a lie. Nobody is deceived, and nobody wants to deceive. In fact, it is the Government which provides the machinery for its own deception, and says, virtually, "Unless you do make this statement, which, between ourselves, of course I don't believe, you cannot go into the interior." The same anomaly exists with respect to living out of the foreign settlements.

If it wouldn't bore you too much, I should like to say a few words in conclusion upon the intellectual and religious condition of the educated classes in Japan. Shintoism, or the worship of deified ancestors, is the religion of the State, and has of course numerous adherents; Confucianism, which is taught in all the schools, has saturated the Japanese mind for centuries, and is now only beginning slowly to give way before the more systematic teachings of Herbert Spencer, John Stuart Mill, the German schools of metaphysics, and the best writers on political economy. The bulk of the people are devotedly and profoundly Buddhist, and it is in the hand-to-hand fight now being waged between Buddhism and Christianity that the interest of the situation centres. If the introduction of Christianity into Japan has done nothing else, it has done this—it has given an impetus to Buddhism that would have rejoiced the heart of the great King Asoka. Before, Buddhism was asleep; now it is very much awake, and the air rings with controversy. Week after week, the vernacular Christian press, representing Roman Catholics, Greek Orthodox, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Unitarians, Universalists, and I believe, Quakers, engages in wordy warfare with its Buddhist contemporaries, and the battle is fought on the highest ethical and metaphysical grounds. An excellent spirit, too, animates the combatants, whose well-reasoned and often very learned articles afford most interesting reading. In China, Buddhism makes priests, like Jeroboam, of the lowest of the people. It is not so in Japan. Among the priesthood, there, you will find men of the highest families and the deepest erudition, who are not only versed in Eastern and Western metaphysics, but know as much about Christianity as you and I do. Where do you think we shall find one of the completest libraries of Christian evidences in Japan—a library containing all the standard controversial works, from our old friend Archdeacon Paley down to "Lux Mundi," and the latest volume of the fervent Farrar? In some theological training-school under missionary superintendence? No; but in the great Temple of Reformed Buddhism at Kyoto. All these are healthy signs. The Buddhists are fighting for their faith and for their lives; they do not regard Christianity with indifference, but attack it with honesty and boldness; they are foemen worthy of our steel, and every inroad that is made upon their ranks is a very hard-won victory.

It is a mistake to suppose that Buddhism is a homogeneous religion. Its broad divisions into Red Church and Yellow Church, Mahayana and Hinayana, Northern Buddhism and Southern Buddhism, are of course, known to the most super-

ficial student; but included by these, as far as any rate as Japanese Buddhism is concerned, there are numerous sects, answering very much to the churches and sects of Christendom. Now Buddhism is, and always has been, one of the great missionary religions of the world; and of the various sects into which it is divided in Japan, none is more amply endowed with the missionary spirit than the sect of Nichiren; or Sun Lotus—so called from the name of its founder. Its aggressiveness is most remarkable, for it holds, according to its own views, the only true pure doctrine originally taught by Sakyamuni; while in its street processions, temple services, and public demonstrations generally, it calls to mind the enthusiasm of the Salvation Army. Now a few months ago I received a visit from one of the leading clergy of this sect, the Right Virtuous Abbot Kobayashi, President of the Nichiren College, near Shiba Park. He told me he was anxious to bring the doctrines of the Nichiren school of Buddhism before all leaders of philosophical and religious thought the whole world over, in order that all mankind might have a chance of salvation; there was a Digest of these doctrines, he said, drawn up by the Most Learned and Virtuous the late Archbishop of Ikegami, and this he wanted put into a readable English form, printed, published, and then scattered broadcast over Europe and America, copies being sent to all the universities, colleges, and other seats of learning, all the learned societies, Mr. Herbert Spencer, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, his Holiness the Pope, the Patriarch of Constantinople, and every representative man alive. I need scarcely say that I did not undertake this colossal task of distribution; but I prepared his pamphlet for the press and saw it through, and very interesting work I found it. The doctrines of Nichirenism are abstrusely metaphysical, and I will not tax your patience by enlarging on them; suffice it to say that they assure every man and every woman in the world of the possibility of attaining to the Buddhahood in this present life. Sakyamuni was no more a Buddha than any one of us may become if we only go the right way to work; and the Buddha which forms the object and the centre of the Buddhist creed is, esoterically apprehended, not an individual at all, but that state of mind in which the hidden unity, the underlying, eternal reality of things is recognised behind the ephemeral phenomena which compose the universe. It is strange that so abstract a theory should appeal to such numbers of uneducated men and women as constitute the sect in Japan; but of the fact there can be no question, while the enthusiasm of the members is shown as clearly in their daily lives and action as in the wonderful and far-reaching missionary effort in which one of their foremost ecclesiastics invoked the assistance of a foreigner.

The CHAIRMAN complimented the lecturer upon his interesting paper, and said that much of it was new and interesting to those who, like himself, had not visited Japan for some years.

Baron von SIEBOLD said that he had heard with very great interest Mr. Balfour's vivid description of the modern life and society in Japan. He thought that description was in general quite in accordance with the facts, but he felt compelled to allude to one or two points with struck him as being, perhaps, not quite founded on what he had himself observed during the time he had been in Japan since the Restoration. He thought the description given as to how rapidly Japanese Judges were promoted from the school bench to the high office of judicature was exaggerated. With regard to the suggestion that the Judges were not impartial, he could only say there had never come to his notice either in the Press or in social intercourse during the last ten years any criticism of the kind. It might be questioned whether they were equal in judicial training to their European brethren, but the integrity of the Judges had never in the slightest way been questioned. On the contrary, he thought the universal opinion was that they endeavoured, with the greatest diligence and honesty of purpose, to decide rightly in all cases. From the testimony of foreign jurists who had been actually engaged with Japanese legal officers he could only say that the general opinion was very favourable as to their honest will of mastering the new system of law, which, although not in name, was in reality based on what is generally called Christian jurisprudence. Their integrity had never been questioned. As to the general description of the society of Tokyo, it was only fair to bear in mind that it was in a state of transition. Some of the ludicrous caricatures which the lecturer had drawn of the present forms of customs and fashions were entirely owing to this state of transition. This condition of blind imitation had for some time begun to give way to a kind of reaction in the sense of a return to national customs.

For one thing, Japanese ladies were returning to their old costumes, which were decidedly better than any of the French Court dresses. A stand had also been made against European dancing in society, and, above all, against the Western system of throwing young girls suddenly into social contact with the other sex, a social innovation which been proved to be entirely unsuited to the character of the young Japanese ladies. The society of Japan had also one particular branch which he thought their eminent lecturer did not perhaps allude to. These were the special Japanese forms of meeting for certain poetical, social, and ethical purposes. One of these, which was somewhat remarkable, it might perhaps be of interest to allude to. This was the so-called tea societies, not, however, like the modern five o'clock tea parties in this country. It was a society established with the idea that a meeting of its members should take place in certain small and unpretending constructions specially erected for the purpose of a culture of the mind and heart in an æsthetic sense, where all differences of social rank should be entirely abolished, and nothing so to speak, of the outside life be allowed to enter in. The idea was that there should be perfect calmness, and that they would discuss artistic or ethical subjects. There was no doubt that in the turmoil of daily life to be able to repair once a month with a few select friends to a quiet house to discuss nothing that was disturbing to the mind was an excellent method of calming the nerves, and he thought such an institution would be of great advantage to the too excitable people of Europe. Japanese artists met together in a similar way. They each made a sketch on one large white screen, attaching their name, and this was kept as a sort of remembrance of their friendly association. The poets also had meetings of this kind. Everyone present wrote a few lines of poetry and exchanged it with his neighbour, and these were also kept as souvenirs of a happy gathering. These meetings in Japanese life were essentially poetical, and Europeans would do well to copy them. If one desired to know the real character of Japanese society and comprehend their mode of thought it was absolutely necessary to study them from their own enjoyments and native social condition, and not by the caricatures of foreign imitation, which it would only be hoped would soon be so far amalgamated with the original elements that some of the unharmonious characteristics which the lecturer had revealed would soon disappear.

Mr. DIOSY, referring to the description given by the lecturer of the Japanese gentleman who, in the early days of the Restoration, walked about in Tokyo in a very incomplete Western costume, alluded to the grotesque blunders which Europeans always fell into when they attempt to don Japanese costumes. These attempts were often just as absurd as the particular instance to which Mr. Balfour had called attention in Japan. In a French play produced at Paris some years ago a Shogun appeared on the stage clad in the *shitatare* of a *Samurai*. On his head he wore the hat of a *jirikisha* man—(laughter)—and below the belt he was clad in the breeches of a coolie—(more laughter)—while on his feet he wore the straw sandals of some peasant.—(Laughter.)

Mr. MARCUS B. HUISE, LL.B., proposed a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

Dr. ERNEST HART, in seconding, said that he was in Japan lately, and he found that there was really a very great thirst for European knowledge. As an example of what he meant, he said that some Japanese students, before breakfast one morning, wanted an answer to two or three questions which they propounded to a friend who was with him, the President of Toynbee Hall. These were the questions: Could he give them some account of the principal reasons which underlay poverty and crime, and what promised most for the progress of the East End of London?—(Laughter.) The second question was: Could he explain to them the working of the Holy Ghost?—(More laughter.) And lastly: Could he give them a slight sketch of the development of his own mind, and how he had arrived at his position as a Broad Churchman?—(Laughter.) He (Dr. Hart) concluded by bearing testimony to the great politeness of the Japanese people.

The resolution was carried with applause, and the meeting terminated.

Ludwig Barnay, the famous German actor, has retired after making a fortune. He is not an old man, but his health has been poor lately. He has made his fortune, and some of it was made in the United States, where he was justly esteemed above all other German actors who have gone there since Dawson and Seebach—not counting the Hungarian, Janaschek, who came to stay. Barnay lately played Bolingbroke in a revival of Schiller's "A Glass of Water," at the Berliner, with great spirit.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

New York, July 5th, 1894.

New York changes rapidly. To one who has been absent a few years this fact is particularly noticeable.

On reaching the Metropolis of our home-land, after some four years residence in Japan, I stood on Broadway amazed at the changed appearance of that main artery of the city's business life. The frenzied activity is more intense than ever. The Astor House, that old land-mark of half century ago and the hotel of that day, is over-shadowed by the tall modern buildings towering above it. The up-town of even half a decade ago has become "away down-town." "Printers Row,"—or Franklin Square—is fast moving two or three miles farther up and taking possession of Union and Madison Squares, and Broadway in the vicinity of 25th Street. Since the unveiling of the bronze statue of Horace Greeley a few weeks ago at the junction of Broadway and Sixth Ave., opposite the palatial building of the *Daily Herald*, that triangular area is known as Greeley Park. Within a few years business has encroached also upon the residence portion of "bon-ton," Fifth, and Madison Avenues. Houses of merchandise now reach even beyond the palatial house—"Marble Palace"—of the late merchant multi-millionaire, A. T. Stewart, which advanced the corner of 34th Street and Fifth Avenue some four miles from the Battery. Six and eight stories were the usual height of the business structures, but now "Sky Scrapers," fourteen to seventeen stories, meet the eye on every side. A contract has just been awarded for a new building, for offices, to stand twenty-one stories above the foundation.

What have been known in Tokyo, "from time immemorial," as hot-soup carts, have recently been introduced into New York, on an enlarged scale, as "All-night hot lunch vans." They are the size of a small railway car on four wheels and drawn by two horses: Within one of these portable restaurants one can secure quite a substantial meal at any hour of the twenty-four.

The fashionable drink, for both the wine-bibber and teetotaler, in the past few years has become the iced fresh buttermilk, sweet milk, and "milk shakes." Near the curbstone on various corners down amid the busy marts of trade, from Wall Street to City Hall, can be seen these neatly-painted, attractively-canopied, one horse caravans, dealing out this healthful beverage to thirsty multitudes at a penny or two a glass. This is one of the marked changes of the past half decade!

The rapid transit problem is not much nearer solution for the million and a half of people on Manhattan Island, notwithstanding surface cable cars and elevated steam railways have taken possession of the prominent streets leading up-town. The underground system—as used in London and elsewhere—does not seem feasible for New York City.

Summer's heat drives the tens of thousands out of the city, but leaves the hundreds of thousands to swelter on the scorching hot pavements and amid the crowded oven-like structures of brick and stone. New York has its "East Side" as London has its East End.

This season finds us on the Hudson River—the Rhine of America—some sixty miles above New York City and within two miles of West Point. On these Highlands, back of the towns and villages lining the Hudson, one finds tonic every hour of the day and night. The pure air of the country, the freshness of the fields, and the fragrance of the woods produce exhilarating recreation for mind and body. These attractions, coupled with the historic associations all along these banks and the ever fascinating scenery of this water course, charm hither many health and pleasure seekers during the summer.

The Constitutional Convention, in session at Albany, the State Capital, ninety miles above us on the Hudson, is wrestling with the various problems in political economy. It has been twenty years since the present constitution of this commonwealth was framed. Among the prominent questions of the day before the Convention is "Woman's Suffrage." Women Attornies-at-Law, and physicians, as also women leaders in philanthropy and general public matters, have appeared before the Convention with yards of petitions, bearing hundreds of signatures of mothers, wives, and daughters, praying that woman be granted the ballot in this Empire State. Men and woman, prominent in literary and professional circles, are discussing this subject vigorously on the platform and through the press. Both sides are ably advocated by both men and women.

About a fortnight ago the Eleventh Annual Conference of the International Missionary Union

led the writer to take a trip nearly three hundred miles farther, in a North Westerly direction, across this State. At Clifton Springs this international and inter-denominational body held a week's conference with three daily sessions. One hundred and forty-one missionaries from the foreign fields were in attendance, representing every phase of the Christian work from all parts of the globe. They, with the temporary and permanent residents of Clifton, filled the capacious Tabernacle daily with interested audiences. Japan had twenty representatives, China twenty-three, India thirty-three, Korea two.

The following persons answered the roll-call for Japan:—Dr. and Mrs. J. L. Ammerman, A. W. Beall, Miss G. S. Bigelow, Dr. and Mrs. J. H. De Forest, Rev. and Mrs. G. F. Draper, Mrs. G. Draper, Rev. C. W. Green, Rev. and Mrs. J. M. Leonard, Mrs. C. S. Long, Miss E. A. Preston, Miss Mary A. Priest, Miss L. Smith, Rev. and Mrs. Frederick J. Stanley, Miss N. J. Wilson, Dr. W. S. Worden. On the fifth day the afternoon session was devoted to the "Kingdom of the Rising Sun." The religious, political, educational, and social status of Japan were ably and justly presented. Other countries on their respective days were duly represented, bringing the whole world in a panorama before the people by the close of the week. The members of this International Union are generously entertained a week, in June every year, by Henry Foster, M.D., and his estimable wife, the President and founder of the now famous Sanitarium at Clifton Springs. This regal hospitality costs nearly two thousand dollars in gold; but the host and hostess are so unconsciously gracious in this generosity that the recipients feel, from the very beginning, they are being entertained personally by friends.

"The gift without the giver is bare." Every guest soon becomes conscious that he is receiving hourly the heart's love and goodwill from these magnanimous donors. The fame of this institution has become world wide. It has a unique history. Doctor Foster came forty-four years ago to this place, as a young physician with one thousand dollars capital.

The Seneca Indians for centuries had used these Sulphur Springs as also the early settlers of the "Pale face" were wont to come from far and near to drink and bathe in these mineral waters.

The young Doctor found a wayside inn and ten small rude dwellings stretching along a country road, beside this sulphury marsh and brook. A rough-hewn tub sufficed as the public bath house for all the inhabitants and visitors. Ten acres of virgin forest, including the desired springs, this disciple of Æsculapius secured. At once he erected a wooden structure capable of accommodating fifty patients. Doctor Foster was the proprietor, physician, manager, office clerk, and bath-attendant the first two or three years. This brought him to study practically every department of the Sanitarium. Soon the growth of the institution demanded additional room and help. An indefatigable student and worker, with a well-balanced mind, evenly poised disposition, a sturdy Christian character, and intent on benefiting his fellow-man physically, mentally, and spiritually,—he soon made the institution known to those oppressed with the—"ills which flesh is heir to." Step by step this healing resort has grown till now handsome brick buildings, covering nearly two acres in the midst of some fifty acres of beautifully kept lawns, flower gardens, and artistic walks, stand in the centre of a model village of 1,200 inhabitants. Over six hundred guests, in the busy season, crowd the capacious halls, corridors, and rooms. A skilful corps of six men and two women physicians direct all medical treatment, while two hundred well trained officials and attendants await the patrons' behests. Such thorough discipline and efficient management pervades the whole that the absence of all bustle or confusion and the reign of "perfect order" impress one as marvellous. The Sanitary farm of 400 acres adjoining, with the 125 Holstein and Jersey cows, furnish fresh milk, cream, and butter daily.

This life work of Dr. Foster for nearly half a century has resulted in a Sanitarium, with grounds, valued at over half a million dollars, and in making Clifton Springs not only famous but a household word of blessing in homes in every quarter of the globe.

Thousands of business men and society women, weary and worn with the cares and the frivolities of life—otherwise well and strong—and scores of tourists from all lands, overcome with fatigue incident to travel, have here sought that rest and recreation so beneficent to mind and body.

For nearly two scores of years the magnanimous founder of this institution has treated all clergymen, physician's families, and missionaries free of charge, and from a mere nominal rate for the room and board. This magnificence now amounts to about

twenty-five thousand (\$25,000) dollars per annum. The predominant desire of Dr. Foster's life has been to establish an institution which, for generations, would benefit suffering humanity, especially those classes of worthy persons usually unable financially to avail themselves of such blessings. To this end, a few years ago, the Doctor and his estimable wife transferred this valuable property, with all appliances, to a Board of the thirteen Trustees, representing seven Evangelical Christian denominations. He remains as Superintendent. This Board is to manage the Sanitarium in such a way that it will eventually become a free health cure and resting place to these four classes: (1) Foreign Missionaries, (2) the clergy, (3) Christian teachers, (4) indigent Church members of all denominations. With the large patronage at present and gifts from the grateful and liberally disposed, this purpose is annually approaching accomplishment. Bred in Allopathy, the Doctor has been broad-minded and wise enough to use every good element or discovery found in Homeopathy, Electropathy, and every other "pathy." He bases all on the "germ theory of disease" and the water cure as Nature's most powerful remedial agent. Simple and unostentatious in his whole demeanour, yet of commanding appearance, as he stands before you over six feet in stature, he is a man of positive convictions; and wins graciously at once your highest respect and confidence, though you may differ with him on medical or religious matters. The basal principle of the whole institution is the lifelong conviction of the founder, wrought out by successful experiment here these two score years, namely, that God created man with a three-fold nature; Spiritual, emotional, and physical, in the order here named. "Mind over matter," he firmly believes, but he expresses it, the spirit and emotions controlling the body. Man's spirit, will power, and affections must be at rest, at peace within and without, before any medical treatment of the body can be permanently successful. The unparalleled success of this institution, conducted on these well-defined lines, might profitably lead general practitioners in medical science everywhere to consider favourably these principles underlying the entire system of healing the maladies of the human race.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, August 3rd.

The New York Recorder says:—"There are 375 permanent Japanese residents in this city, and they all mind their own business, which is a good thing to do."

At the Commencement exercises of Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon Rev. Y. Honda, of Tokyo.

The return of Minister Tateno to Japan is much regretted in diplomatic circles in Washington, where he is highly respected. In taking leave of the President, Mr. Tateno said:—

In saying good-bye to you, Mr. President, although the occasion is not one which calls for a formal utterance, I cannot refrain from expressing to you my personal appreciation of the unvarying kindness and consideration for which I am indebted to you and to the honourable Secretary of State. I may be pardoned if I see in the treatment that has been accorded to me the evidence of your desire to increase the relations of cordial goodwill which exist between our countries. For the perpetuation of those relations I could wish no stronger guarantee than is to be found in the spirit manifested on all occasions by yourself and the officers of your government.

In response the President said:—
Mr. Minister: You have resided so long at this capital and your official duty has been so well and so courteously discharged that you have won the respect and esteem of those among our people with whom you have been associated, and made your departure from our country a matter of sincere regret. The friendliness of the United States for Japan has long been manifested by constant assurance of good will, by our gratification upon every advance your country has made in the pathways of substantial development, and by a desire for closer intercourse between the two peoples. You have been in a position to appreciate those sentiments, and by your own cordiality and zeal you have actively contributed to the harmonious feeling that exists. Mindful as you have always been of the interests and policy of your own country and earnest in upholding them, I am pleased to bear witness to your conscientious fulfilment of your representative task as well as to the personal courtesy which has made your relations with this government most agreeable. I trust, Mr. Minister, you will lose no opportunity to make our friendly sentiments known to your countrymen and that you will assure your Sovereign and his advisers of the heartfelt wishes of the government and people of the United States for the peace, prosperity, and happiness of Japan.

Mr. Wm. Q. Judge has been acquitted of the charges of forging a Mahatma's hand-writing and of misusing a Mahatma's name.

Hon. Chas Denby, U.S. Minister to China, had been home on his vacation only about three weeks, when he received word from the State Department, that, in view of the war between China and Japan, he had better return to his post. He and his wife are now on their way back to China.

The hostilities in the Orient have received plenty

of advertising in the newspapers of this country in spite of some trouble with the telegraph service. We do not pin implicit confidence to the cable dispatches, but are waiting for more accurate and detailed press accounts from the seat of war. Public opinion in America seems to be strongly in favour of Japan.

Reports from Samoa and Honolulu are in this morning's paper. From the former place comes the news, that "the native troubles here have undergone little change," and that there is still some fighting. In Honolulu political affairs are now very quiet and "business is improving;" contracts have been let "for the building of a railroad to run around the island of Oahu."

There are conflicting reports about the purpose of the party of Hawaiian Royalists now in this country. Some say that they will try to get monetary damages out of the U.S. Government for the deposed Queen; others that they are to find out what President Cleveland intends to do in the matter of her restoration, and that they will also work to induce the President not to recognize the new Republic; and still others, that they are now favourable to annexation.

It is now quite probable that the French claim of about \$70,000 for exhibits destroyed by fire in the Manufactures Building will be paid by a special appropriation in the sundry civil appropriation bill.

The Committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges, that certain Senators had speculated in sugar has practically exonerated all the accused, except Senator Quay, who never denied the accusation with reference to himself. But the fact remains evident that the sugar schedule of the tariff bill was constructed just as the trust wanted it. In fact, it has often been stated, with apparently no mistake, that "the Senate bill is a trust bill."

It is still uncertain what will be the issue of tariff legislation in this Congress. Senators Gorman, Brice, Smith, Vest, Harris and others have vehemently assailed Pres. Cleveland's letter to Congressman Wilson; while Senators Vilas, Hill, Palmer, and others have vigorously defended the President. After a vain attempt to patch up a peace in the Senate and to get the Democratic Senators to recede partly from their position, the tariff bill, by a tie vote, was sent back to the conference committee without instructions. Just at present there is another attempt being made to agree on a compromise bill.

On July 31, at the close of business, the cash balance in the Treasury at Washington was \$125,519,538, of which the gold reserve amounted to only \$5,550,168.

The Labour Commission to investigate the causes of the recent strikes is to be composed of U.S. Labour Commissioner Carroll D. Wright, Chairman *ex-officio*; Hon. N. E. Wadsworth, ex-Congressman and now Circuit Judge, of Peoria, Ill.; and John D. Kernan, ex-Railroad Commissioner, of New York City. This commission will hold its first meeting in Chicago August 15th.

The Republicans of Michigan have put up Governor Rich for re-election; and those of Wisconsin have named Major W. H. Upham for Governor.

On the 1st inst., Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, re-opened the State liquor dispensaries in defiance of the State Supreme Court which has pronounced unconstitutional the act for their establishment. The Governor is "determined to enforce the law more vigorously than ever," and its opponents are bitter; hence there is likely to be serious trouble.

Two more ex-Treasurers of Wisconsin, one Republican and one Democrat, have been declared by Judge Siebeck, of the Dane Co. Circuit Court, to be liable for interest on State funds to the amount (aggregate) of over \$180,000.

A citizen's committee in New York City claim to have made important discoveries of gigantic frauds, involving \$15,000,000, in connection with aqueduct bonds.

Two prominent old-timers have recently died: Frederick F. Low, ex-Congressman, ex-Governor of California and ex-Minister to China (1869-1874); and Joseph Holt, who, as Judge Advocate-General during Lincoln's administration, conducted the prosecution of Mrs. Surratt and the other conspirators.

The casualty list this time is a long one. Forest fires in Wisconsin not only destroyed a large amount of lumber, but practically wiped the town of Phillips (6,000 inhabitants) off the map: only 39 buildings out of 700 were left standing, and 13 lives were lost; Belle Plaine, Iowa, was also almost entirely destroyed; and Minneapolis lost \$500,000 in a big fire in a lumber yard. Chicago, of course, need not be outdone in anything by any other place. It had four big fires in two days. The one which before last was in a lumber district on the West

Side, but illuminated us here in Hyde Park; its losses foot up about \$2,000,000. The other three fires were minor ones that figured only about \$350,000.

The last week in July was a scorcher with July 26th as the hottest day. A hot wind from the South was prevalent and blasted everything. It began to look as if the crops every where would be utterly ruined; but, providentially, within the last few days some rain, but not too much, has come; so that the reports from the different parts of the north-west with reference to the crops are much more favourable.

It was also July 26th when "General" Coxey bade a final farewell to his "commonwealth army" near Washington, and advised them to beg in order to get arrested. Many of Coxey's men went over into Virginia to Frye's camp, where there are nearly 1,000 men.

When the officials of the American Railway Union were brought before Judges Woods and Grosscup on the charge of contempt of court in interfering with the Inter-State Commerce Act, their attorneys moved to quash the indictment, but were over-ruled by the Court. The case was then continued till September 5th. Debs and his associates, becoming tired of playing martyrs in jail, gave bail at \$7,000 each, and were at once released from custody. Since then the defendants have appealed to the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in the clancery proceedings, and have been granted their appeal.

The Pullman Car Company has been trying to re-open its works, but did not succeed till yesterday, when the repair shops were opened with 458 men. Many of the strikers, in the face of starvation, have given up their membership in the union and have gone to work. Inasmuch as the relief committee is not abundantly supplied with money and supplies, there is much suffering among the strikers. Their fortitude, in maintaining so long their rights, is certainly wonderful.

All the State militia have now been called in except four companies, of which one is stationed at East Hammond and three at Pullman. I went on a train yesterday through Grand Crossing, Burnside, Pullman, and Kensington, and saw no signs of any present disorder, but found plenty of reminders of the recent riots in the shape of wrecked and burned cars.

The American Railway Union is now in session in this city, and will probably pass a vote, formally declaring the strike off. The delegates seem inclined to admit that the strike method is a failure, and are talking of settling their grievances hereafter by going into politics. Presumably, they will support the Populists.

The Illinois Steel Company's Works at South Chicago have re-opened with 2,700 men.

This evening's paper says that the number of workmen in the Pullman shops to-day was 552, and that, as applications continue to come in, it is expected that 800 men will be at work by next Monday.

THE KARUIZAWA CONFERENCE.

The second day opened Wednesday at 9.30. The people appreciate the discussions; and the little chapel was filled with about one hundred who came here for the benefits of a delightful climate and happy associations. The morning session was taken in by the ladies on the subject of Woman's Evangelistic and School Work. Miss Gundry, of the Friend's Mission, Tokyo, presided. After singing "Rescue the Perishing," reading Matthew 15 chapter and prayer, Miss Cozad, of the Congregational Mission, Kobe, read an excellent paper, only a mere outline of which is here included:—

WOMAN'S EVANGELISTIC WORK.

1.—The distinction between woman's evangelistic work and the general evangelistic work must be borne in mind. This distinction involves a special preparation in the study of the language. A systematic course in language study with examinations thereon is to be highly recommended, but that course should be especially adapted to the needs of the lady missionary in her special work. In the course of study and in selection of teacher care should be taken that the woman's style of language may be acquired.

In preparation for special work the lady missionary should strive to acquire a manner of speech, of action, of carriage, which shall be pleasing to the Japanese women. The method of work for men and women should differ, the lady missionary avoiding as much as possible speaking in large mixed public meetings and devoting herself to the quiet hand-to-hand work of calling on

the women or holding women's meetings and Bible classes.

2.—It should also be borne in mind that the spirit in which she works is of more importance than natural abilities or attainments. The magnetic power of a heart filled with the love of Christ and going out in love and sympathy to the Japanese being an essential in missionary work. Especially should the habit of brooding over the discouragements of the work and criticizing the Japanese and their foibles be strenuously avoided.

3.—It is most important of all that the Bible should be studied first devotionally, secondly systematically, with the latest and best helps to careful scientific study, Harper's Inductive Series of Bible Lessons being especially helpful both in private study and in teaching the Japanese.

Remarks followed by Miss Phelps, of the Methodist Episcopal Mission at Sendai. Miss Phelps spoke of a profitable experience she had with women's meetings as well as with general evangelistic meetings. She would urge the utmost simplicity of speech with numerous illustrations.

Mrs. Chappel, of Aoyama, Tokyo, mentioned her work with the women believers,—to prepare them to do work of their own accord. Their King's Daughters do for the poor and the sick and are rendering kind help to the soldiers in Korea.

Miss Cunningham, of the M.E. Mission at Kanazawa, spoke well of the Fujink-wai work, that all the women they had were secured by that means. She has taught the Life of Christ in the meetings and plans home readings.

Mrs. Elliott, M.E. mission, Toyama, reaches them by means of same the handiwork.

Miss Alexander, of Tokyo, sang an appropriate Hymn, "I have toiled all night."

Miss Porter, Pres. Mission, Karnizawa, explained her work among children in the Kindergarten. Her school being for the children of the well-to-do people is largely supported by them.

Mrs. McCauley, Pres. Mission, Tokyo, gave a soul-stirring account of her work among children in her school. She has a tuition fee of 20 sen except with a few too poor to pay it. The pupils keep up a collection which goes to the support of an evangelist to the Ainu people.

Mrs. Pettee, of Okayama, gave a brief account of Mr. Ishii's Orphanage.

Three ladies from China, Doctors Walder and Poyndexter, and Mrs. Wigan gave accounts of their work in two different parts of the Empire. As it is inevitable that the Chinese and Japanese undergo comparisons, a good deal of information was given us by our co-labourers in China. The Chinese hate foreigners; scheme for their own profit; have no conception or desire to know the true God. Of the women, not one in a thousand can read; show no such independence and freedom as is seen in Japanese women; but after a systematic schooling compare in mental culture favourably with any in the world. They ask strange questions. "Yours eyes are different from Chinese eyes, how deep in the ground can you see? Is there any sun in your country? Do you live by eating and drinking or can you live without it? In your travels, have you ever seen a country where only women live?"

The morning session closed in the midst of great interest.

The night session was presided over by Mr. White, of Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Mr. Price, of the Pres. Mission, Tokushima. Mr. Price's paper was one of the best received by the conference. His subject was "The Spiritual Dangers peculiar to the Student of the Language." A few sketches of the address is given below. "The human mind is not capable of being filled by two lines of thought at one and the same time. It is true that some persons of a remarkably versatile nature can with ease and freedom turn their attention from one subject, which has occupied it for a while, to another of an entirely different nature and become seemingly lost and absorbed in its study. But the average man must experience decided wrenching of the mental faculties before accomplishing such a feat, and I might almost say, that such a sudden change from subjects so widely separated as purely linguistic studies and the contemplation of things divine is almost an impossibility. Of course, in speaking of the student of Japanese, I have in my mind the man who with a solemn determination to master this most difficult of tongues, cuts loose from other absorbing duties and applies himself with all the fire and energy of a heaven-dedicated nature to accomplishing the desired end. Unless some such spirit animates the young missionary, the danger is that the cords of his tongue will never be loosened, and, like the Corinthian prophets, he will speak in an unknown tongue with no one to interpret.

What can be more conducive to this (intellectual tendency), than the removing of all the conscious and unconscious influences of home, church, and society? These like the lapidary's wheel have polished and smoothed the naturally defective parts till they glisten and shine with an unnatural brightness. Transplant the missionary to the mission field, place within his hands, books of etymology and syntax of an unknown tongue, in a strange land and amid a people of strange customs. At first the people seem so much inferior physically, mentally, and spiritually, that we are rendered incapable of being benefited by them. Then it is that unconsciously but most surely pride, the fatal enemy to that most Christlike of virtues, humility, springs up in the heart: thus pride, desire to control, suspicion, and undue sensitiveness, together with other failings gain a control over the missionary which can only work evil to his spiritual nature.

Lack of patience.—Often have I heard older missionaries acknowledge that they were more irritable and had less patience than when they left home. They may attribute it to the climate, or to various other reasons, but I fear that often the origin is found in the trying period we pass through when first mastering this tongue. It is not the direct temptations of the mission field that shake and blunt man's moral nature, but the temptations growing out of our constant presence in the midst of sin and idolatry. Miss Bird, the authoress and traveller over Unbeaten Paths, while visiting the Moravian missionaries living just outside the territory of Tibet, was astonished, impressed, and delighted at such spirituality and heavenly mindedness so far from the stimulating and elevating influences of Christian Society. In reply to an inquiry how they preserved their spiritual life in such a place, the truly Christlike answer came, "By diligent study of God's word and prayer." Christ in reply to his chagrined disciples, why they could not cast out the evil spirit, replied in like strain, "Such kind goeth out only by prayer and fasting." Thus the only solvent remedy is within the reach of every earnest missionary.

After the services at 2 o'clock a party started for the ascent of Asama-yama. The company was led by Mr. Kirby, of Tokyo.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17TH.

At the Friday morning Session, Rev. G. E. Albrecht read a scholarly paper on "The Teaching of Jesus in its Relation to Judaism." The following is an abstract of the essay:—

For a true appreciation of the teachings of Jesus it is indispensable to consider them in their actual relation to contemporaneous Jewish Religious thought and life. For this purpose it is important to ascertain the standpoint from which this relation is to be determined. Is it a relation chiefly of similarity or of contrast? Did the teaching of Jesus have its root in the religious ideas of his time, or did he introduce new elements and new principles? A study of the development of Judaism during the preceding centuries must furnish the answer. Jewish history from the time of the return from exile to the time of Christ is divided sharply into two epochs, viz., those before and after the persecution by Antiochus Epiphanes. Either one of these two periods has its distinctive religious characteristics. The period from Ezra to the Maccabean revolt is marked chiefly by an ever increasing tendency towards externalism, legalism, and separatism, as well as a more and more transcendental and lifeless conception of God. During the following period a strong nationalistic element entered again into the religious thought of the people, imparting to it new vigour; but the externalism and transcendentalism inherited from the previous period directed all the hopes of the people towards the future world, when God would by supernatural interference destroy all the enemies of his people, giving to the latter the full possession of all longed-for blessings. This nationalistic and eschatological Messianism were joined with externalism, separatism, and transcendental, almost deistic, conceptions of God. Looking at the teaching of Jesus as related to this type of religion, which was that of the Jews of his time, it is evident that the relation is one of contrast. The teaching of Jesus is a development of Old Testament ideas, but it is a protest against the Judaism of his time. This is proved again by a comparison of the pivotal ideas of Christ's teaching with the corresponding ideas of Judaism, e.g., God and his relation to this world; the meaning and purpose of human life; the Kingdom of God; the Son of Man, etc. The teaching of Jesus was not a revivification of latent germs of Judaism, but the revealing in full measure of truths made known but partially by the ancient prophets. It was not a development out of Judaism, but a bringing into the religious life of the Jews and of the world of a new revelation from heaven.

Considerable discussion followed the reading of the paper.

The Evening Session was given to a "Question Box," presided over by Rev. J. M. McCauley, D.D. Thirty-eight questions had been put into the "Box," consequently but a short time could be given to each question.

The first question discussed was, what effect is the late Parliament of Religions likely to have upon Japan and Christian Missionary work in Japan? To this question Rev. Dr. McGregor, of China, Rev. J. H. Pettee, and Miss Alling responded. Miss Alling (of Aoyama) spoke from actual observation, having attended the Parliament. Dr. McGregor thought that greater effects would be felt in Japan than in China. There was no real Chinese religious representative present. One result of the Parliament would be to give people at home too high an opinion of Oriental religions. Many even carried away the impression that Mahomedanism is a tolerant religion.

Another important question taken up was, "In calling in the homes of the Japanese and in our social intercourse with them, how far should we conform to the customs and etiquette of the Japanese?" Interesting addresses pro. and con. were given by Messrs. Wigham (of China), Albrecht, and Pierson. Lack of space forbids more than the slightest mention of the other questions. Some were of vital interest to the missionary and his work, as, for instance:

From this time until the revision of the Treaties is it advisable for Missionaries, either individually or through their organized bodies, to evade the strict letter of Japanese law and practically own property in the interior?

Is membership in the ecclesiastical bodies or in the individual churches in Japan on the part of mission workers desirable?

Answered for the most part in the negative.

Is it desirable that a General Conference of Missionaries in Japan be held some time in 1895?

Answered. No.

What about industrial education as a factor in Mission work in Japan?

Answered, not of great importance in a country so well equipped with industries as Japan is.

How can the Kogisho work be carried on most effectively?

The time was specially extended for the discussion of this important question of preaching-place work. Instructive suggestions were given by Messrs. Albrecht, Patton, McKenzie, and others. At what age did Christ come to the consciousness of His Divinity?

Not discussed.

Other questions dealt with the relation of the Baptism of John to Christian baptism, questions in Biblical criticism, the Christian Endeavour movement, the work of the Bible Societies, Mission schools, the adaptation of Chatangia methods to Japanese needs, etc. Only one session had been given to the "Question-Box," but, as only eight questions were passed the first night, it was found necessary to hold two extra sessions on Monday, 20th inst. The presence of Rev. Dr. Verbeck on Friday night was esteemed a great privilege. He gave earnest exhortation to young missionaries to master the language as a prime essential to success.

The Conference Committee was composed of Revs. Chappell, Laidis, Patton, McKenzie, and Price. This Committee and others who contributed directly to the success of the Conference received hearty votes of thanks at the final session on Monday evening. The Conference closed with the Benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. McCauley.

Rev. J. H. Pettee gave an address on Sabbath evening, choosing for his theme Christianity applied to Life.

After taking his bearings from Scripture, and showing the vital sequence between creed and conduct, doctrine and duty, he reviewed the history of the church, showing how it had failed largely in its mission through a neglect to fully appreciate and embody the personal command of love to one's neighbour and the self-sacrificing service of its divine Lord.

Following the line of reasoning adopted by Dr. Josiah Strong in his "New Era," and other recent writers, he claimed that we are living now in the sociological age of the world. He quoted Dr. C. H. Parkhurst's famous aphorism "God and one man could make any other religion, but it requires God and two men to make Christianity." He emphasized strongly the duties of individual Christians and of the Church as a whole to society at large, depicting especially the present state of depraved needs of the Orient. He reviewed the good work already done in Japan, dwelling particularly upon the work for orphans

and ex-convicts; and offered in conclusion the following practical suggestions.

1.—Every Mission Station (if not every missionary) should study the peculiar needs of its own city and discover the *meibutsu* of opportunity.

2.—As much as possible should be done in aid of those needy classes to be found everywhere. Young children, young people, coolies, the sick, and the wretchedly poor, especial importance attached to kindergartens, sewing, night, and English Schools and nursing.

3.—Aim after union of effort so far as possible. Keep down the number of competing institutions of a similar character in the same neighbourhood. Forget sectarian differences. Be wide as well as generous in your charities.

Mr. Loomis reported the work of the Bible Societies. The British and American being combined, and the proceeds divided equally, the copies of whole bibles and parts of the bible sold last year were about forty thousand copies. Thirteen colporteurs are employed. One only is paid a salary. The remainder work on commission. The scriptures are sold to the people at a price that will cover the cost of printing and binding. A peculiarity of the sales in Japan is that of a demand for the best binding. The total sales since the Bible Societies commenced work is about one million copies.

On a query concerning study of the language, a thorough course was recommended, such, if possible, as is pursued at the British Legation. Dr. Verbeck advised a study of the Chinese character, but if the student has not a good eye for form, he will not be greatly benefited by using the *fude*; also a knowledge of Chinese is entirely distinct from that of Japanese.

Apologetics in preaching was considered, and the opinion prevailed that it should not form a considerable part of sermons.

Kogisho work was the most interesting question. It was brought out that the open kogisho is more successful than "closed doors," a plan pursued by the Greek Church; that these preaching places may be moved occasionally with profit to the general work; that charity schools, dispensary work including a "district nurse," is being profitably connected with the kogisho.

These are a few of the most interesting out of thirty-eight questions that formed a fit closing of the Conference.

JAPAN AND CHINA IN KOREA.

The following article on the situation in Korea, is from the *Daily Telegraph* of the 5th ultimo:—

Most of the public comments lately made upon the Korean Question have been deficient in information and calculated to mislead British opinion. A brief and precise statement of the facts may be useful at the present juncture to show, not only the importance of the problem, but the clear identity of interests which exists upon it between England and Japan. The kingdom of Korea, lying close to the last-named Empire, is a fertile land of some eighty thousand square miles, with a population of about eight millions. The people call their country "Cho-Sen." It is rich in minerals, which are very poorly worked, and might be fruitful and wealthy but for its incapable Government. It has for long been under the titular vassalage of China, but this was and is quite nominal, as is proved by the repeated instances wherein the Chinese Government has refused to be answerable for the Korean Court, and left that Court to settle its own relations with foreign Powers. The real basis of the existing situation is the Treaty between China and Japan made in 1885, which virtually placed Korea under the joint protection of the two Empires, which had the common right to send troops to Seoul upon due notice. This absolute right of Japan to share in the maintenance of good order in the peninsula, or even to maintain it, alone, furnishes the central point of the situation. Of late the corrupt and tyrannical conduct of the Korean Government has provoked its miserable subjects to rise in revolution. This had happened more than once before, and the revolt had been repressed by cruel measures of coercion; but the recent movement had the special characteristic of threatening foreigners. To judge of what the Korean Court is like, we may mention that not long ago a political refugee from its enmity residing in Japan was allured to Shanghai and there murdered in his hotel by commissioned assassins, not without, it is feared, the connivance of Chinese authorities. At all events, the assassin and his dead victim were sent in the same steamer to Chemulpo, where the body was officially treated with public indignities, and the murderer covered with honours and lodged in a palace. Such a Court had neither the will nor the power to protect the foreigners who were threatened by the leaders of the new revolution; and when it is

understood that Japan has twelve thousand of her citizens commercially engaged in Korea, while China has only two thousand, it will not be wondered at that the Emperor of Japan sent his ships and troops in haste to defend the lives and property of his people there, as well as the vital interests of his Empire. Chinese troops and ships were already on the spot, but the reason of their presence was rather to keep a footing in the land with a view to eventualities than to restore order and peace. Chinese diplomacy, perceiving that it would not be allowed to fish all by itself in the troubled waters, suddenly pretended that the insurrection was at an end, and requested that the Japanese troops and ships should be withdrawn. This Japan declined, most reasonably demanding that order must be first restored and proper steps taken to prevent a recurrence of similar dangerous troubles by introducing necessary reforms in Korean administration under the joint supervision of the Chinese and Japanese Governments. Never for one moment has Japan departed from the honest interpretation of the Li-Ito Treaty, her one object being to reform the barbarous system prevailing in the peninsula, because—leading to Anarchy as it must—it would make the country an easy prey to the designs of the ambitious Power which China, Japan, and England have equally to guard against in Asia.

Of course, the power which we have in mind is Russia, and it is already stated that she has so far intervened in the present dispute as to urge the withdrawal of both Chinese and Japanese troops, and an endeavour to arrive at an amicable settlement. The intervention of Russia, however, in the cause of peace, is not to be viewed without suspicion. For the real hidden peril of the present state of affairs lies in the allegation that Li Hung-Chang, contrary to the Treaty of 1885, has concluded a secret agreement with Russia. Diplomacy must not be so bold as to say all it knows, but here is the key to the problem: At present Russia cannot afford wholly to develop its programme in Eastern Asia. The Trans-Siberian Railway must first be finished. That line has been so energetically pushed on that 1901 instead of 1904 will see the completion of the principal section, and the Trans-Baikal line will be ready in 1898. China, therefore, has to confront the approaching fact of direct contact with Russia along all her frontiers; and, although much of the Russian border country is now empty, the Czar's officers could soon pour into it by the new line military colonists by tens of thousands. When this danger ripens China knows that she cannot defend Korea, if Russia laid hands upon it; and Russia immensely desires Port Lazareff, in Korea. That would give her Asiatic fleet a military port always open in winter, whereas Vladivostok is closed by ice for many months; that also would give China the opportunity of driving a bargain with St. Petersburg in the interests of its own provinces; and that also would be almost a death-blow, to the maritime and commercial expansion of Japan, to have a Muscovite Sebastopol within a few hours by steam of the Japanese seaboard. Not long ago the Russian Chargé d'Affaires at Seoul nibbled at the beginnings of the business by trying to get a Russian submarine cable laid from Vladivostok to Port Lazareff. He was foiled, but the design of securing a footing for Russia in Korea has never been abandoned, and our St. Petersburg Correspondent yesterday reported that Russia has put forward claims of a quite inadmissible character in view of the present dispute between China and Japan. Thus on the one hand we see Japan, faithful to the terms of the Treaty with China, protecting Korea, and asking for no special rights except that of reforming the administration and keeping Korea out of the clutches of Russia; while China, probably with secret motives of a nature adverse to British as well as Japanese interests, forsakes the treaty, and would leave Korea to fall back again into anarchy and bloodshed. For Japan it is a duty of self-preservation that a good state of affairs should be established in Korea, and that by a friendly understanding with China it should be made safe against any foreign Power. If China alone could and would defend the peninsula Japan would be satisfied; but Li Hung-chang's Government cannot be trusted either diplomatically or materially with this important duty, which, therefore, Japan has to assume. She possesses ample powers. Her Navy, already formidable and admirably manned by nearly ten thousand officers and men, will soon be still more powerful, and she can put into the field a well-drilled army of a quarter of a million disciplined and fearless troops. Her outpost of Tsushima is within half a day's steam of Korea, and it is quite certain that at any cost the Government of Tokyo will not allow the Treaty of 1885 to be disregarded or Korea left to chance.

While it is much to be hoped, therefore, that no collision may occur between China and Japan, the British Foreign Office must face the facts. England gave up Port Hamilton, demolishing a costly station there, and wasting a good naval "plant," on the clear understanding with Russia that she would not attempt to lay hold of any port in the Japanese Sea. It is the plain policy, therefore, of Great Britain at the present moment, consistent at once with honour and with interest, to support Japan in the just action which she is taking to guarantee Korea against the intrigues and perils that threaten its security. The true advantages of China in this question are identical with those of Japan and our own. The Japanese Minister in London, being questioned on the subject, has given emphatic expression to the policy of his Government. That policy may be summed up in a few words. It is to effect reform in the administration of Korea and safeguard Japanese rights there. Japan seeks nothing more than the integrity of the Korean kingdom and the preservation of tranquillity in her immediate neighbourhood. Its Government has invited that of China to take part in a joint commission to reform Korean administration. Japan knows well that any half-measures will only result in fresh rebellions and new occupations. Therefore, either China must sincerely unite with her in doing what is necessary, or Japan is resolutely bent on herself accomplishing what is necessary. Nobody can doubt that Japan, which has naturalised most of the institutions of the West, pre-eminently represents civilisation in these waters, and there is not a single motive in her present line of policy which is not harmonious with English interests there. It will cost this country the price of another naval squadron if Russia is ever allowed through China to occupy Korean ports. If a conflict should, indeed, shortly occur between the Japanese and Chinese forces, it is quite likely that it will be one between progress in Asia and reactionary intrigue. Lord Rosebery's foreign policy, however, inherited as it is by Lord Kimberley, would forsake the strong Imperial foresight it has hitherto shown if it did not take all possible measures to let Russia and China know that the course of events at Cho-Sen is perfectly comprehended in London.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

LOSS OF THE "KOWSHING."

We take the following Finding and Order of a Naval Court held at H.B.M. Consulate, Nagasaki, on the 7th August, 1894, from the *Rising Sun*:—

The steamer *Kowshing* was an iron vessel, schooner rigged, of 1,355 tons registered tonnage, Official Number 87,000, built at Barrow-in-Furness, and belonging to the port of London. It appears from the evidence given before this Court, that she sailed from Taku on or about the 23rd day of July, 1894, bound for Gusan, in Korea, with no cargo, but with 1,100 Chinese troops on board. That everything went well until the morning of the 26th July, when about 9 a.m. the *Nanima Kan*, a Japanese man-of-war, signalled to her to stop, and anchor, which she did in 11 fathoms of water, with the island of Sho-paiou bearing about N. by E., distant about 1½ miles. That after communicating with the *Kowshing* twice by boat, and ordering the officers to quit the vessel, which they were prevented doing by the Chinese troops, the *Nanima Kan*, about 1 p.m., discharged a torpedo at the *Kowshing*, and, this not striking her, the *Nanima Kan* fired a broadside of five heavy guns at her, and continued firing both heavy and machine guns from deck and tops until she sank, about an hour later. That when the firing commenced numbers of the crew and Chinese troops jumped overboard, amongst them the Master, Thomas Ryder Galsworthy; the First Mate, Lewes Henry Tamplin; and a Quarter-master, Lineas Evangelista (a Manila man), who are the only members of the crew at present known to be saved.

The Court, having regard to the circumstances above stated, finds as follows:—

- 1.—That the ship was sufficiently seaworthy and well found in all necessary respects.
- 2.—That the conduct of the officers and crew before and up to the time of the sinking of the vessel was satisfactory and free from blame.
- 3.—That the cause of the sinking was due to her having been repeatedly struck by heavy cannon shots from the *Nanima Kan*, a Japanese man-of-war.
- 4.—That no efforts on the part of the master and crew would have availed to avert the catastrophe.
- 5.—That the Court attaches no blame whatever

to the master, Thomas Ryder Galsworthy, or any of the officers or crew.

6.—The expenses of the Court, fixed at £6.4.0. are hereby approved.

Dated at Nagasaki the 7th day of August, 1894.

JHON J. QUIN,
H.B.M. Consul, President.
JHON MITCHELL,
Master, ship "Cape York."
THOMAS E. COWELL,
Master, ship "Drumeltan."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."

London, August 18.

The Tariff Bill of the United States will be enforced forthwith.

Santo, the assassin of President Carnot, was executed in Lyons. He trembled with terror as he was led to the guillotine.

The Chinese Government is negotiating a loan in London and Berlin of one and a half million pounds sterling, at five per cent. interest, two-thirds of the loan to be payable in silver.

London, August 21.

The United States Senate has shelved the tariff bills for admitting coal, iron, and sugar duty free.

Sir William Harcourt has said that the question of the veto of the House of Lords on the House of Commons Bills was one of the gravest moment, but that he would be unable to make a definite statement thereon during the present session.

London, August 23.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, as to whether China would respect the Treaty Ports of Japan, Sir Edward Grey said that he declined to make a statement until a case arose necessitating an answer.

The Emperor of Russia is suffering from a slight attack of influenza.

"SPECIAL" TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL."

Nagasaki, August 23.

Dr. C. A. Arnold, United States Vice-Consul at this port, died suddenly last night.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE "JAPAN MAIL" FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."]

London, August 16.

The United States Senate has ratified the New Emigration Treaty with China.

A brilliant review has been held at Aldershot in honour of the German Emperor.

The agreement with France in regard to the Congo States has been signed in Paris.

[FROM THE "DAILY PRESS."]

London, August 9.

There is a remarkable rise in all the "gilt-edged" stocks due to the plethora of money and to banks reducing the interest on deposits by one-half per cent.

The prospects of the passing of the United States Tariff Bill also contributes to a revival of business.

London, August 20th.

Speaking in the House of Commons, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that the Government had hitherto been most careful not to create any irritation where British interests were not directly affected; but that if any new phase arose in the relations between France and Siam, the Government would be obliged to pursue a new course.

The Government has detained in the Tyne a torpedo-catcher, equipped contrary to British neutrality, which was about to start for China.

London, August 18.

The Marquis of Dufferin has returned to Paris to negotiate the settlement of various irritating African questions.

A fatal case of cholera has occurred at Bat-tersea.

[FROM MANILA PAPERS.]

Madrid, August 5.

The Sultan of Morocco, Abdul Aziz, is dead. It is reported that he was poisoned.

[Abdul Aziz, who was only fifteen years of age, succeeded his father, Muley Hassan, who was also reported to have been poisoned, only a few weeks ago.]

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Nagasaki, August 23.

The Russian gunboat *Sevitch* put into this port from Vladivostok last night.

Fusan, August 23.

The Japanese military line between Fusan and Sôul was interrupted on the west of Chosen at 4 a.m. to-day.

Later.

The Sôul-Fusan line has been interrupted on the north of Dojin since this morning.

Tottori, August 23.

Heavy rains fell here last night, and the Hoshoji-gawa overflowed. Numerous houses were submerged; nearly three hundred persons are receiving relief. A man was drowned.

Fusan, August 23.

Rumour says that there was a battle in the neighbourhood of Ph्योंng-yang to-day.

Nagasaki, August 24.

The Russian ship *Sevitch* and H.M.S. *Archer* have both left for Chefoo. The British man-of-war *Redpole* has arrived here from Yokohama.

Osaka, August 24.

Some 111 arms captured by the Japanese troops from the Chinese during the battles of Sông-hwan and A-San, reached here yesterday in the *Otagawa Maru*. Among the articles captured are drums, flags, spears, etc.

Shimonoseki, August 24.

The *Hyogo Maru*, *Mikawa Maru*, and *Kokura Maru* have arrived here from Ujina. They immediately returned to Ujina.

Shimonoseki, August 24.

It is stated that over fifty Japanese residents engaged at Taiwan collecting sulphur, have been murdered by the Chinese inhabitants of that island.

Shanghai, August 22.

(A telegram received by Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.)

The Russian Consul of this port, rumour says, will withdraw from China at no distant date, and will place Russian residents under the protection of France.

(The message requires confirmation.)

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the CHIEF EDITOR.)

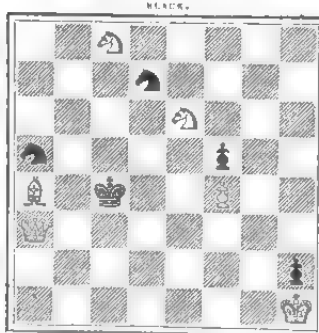
The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 135.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1—B to R3	1—K to B3
2—B to B8	2—P to Q4
3—R to K6, mate	2—Any other move
3—B to Kt7, mate	if 1—P to Q6
2—B to Kt2 ch.	2—K to Q5
3—B to Kt6, mate	if 1—B to B7, or to Q8
2—B to Kt2, ch.	2—B covers
3—B x B, mate.	

Correct answers received from Shogi, W.H.S., Digamma, and J.D.
JAS. MASON, London.—Thanks for letter and good wishes.

PROBLEM No. 137.
By WALTER PULITZER.



White to play and mate in three moves.

Our clippings this week are from the London Times (weekly edition).

IN SUSPENSE.—I hardly know anything more tantalizing than the suspense that is undergone in the course of an important *partie*, while your adversary, yet undecided, is making up his mind respecting a move which you feel a dreadful conviction must exercise a disastrous influence over the remainder of your game. You have long ago gone through the position, and are awaiting the result with what stomach you may. The five minutes previous to the extraction of a molar tooth is a joke to what you are now forced to endure. You fidget on your seat, look out of the window with an air of pretended indifference, or address a careless observation to a bystander, throwing the while furtive looks upon the field of action. Your opponent's digits wander towards a certain piece, and your heart beats furiously with apprehension; they are withdrawn from it, the quickened pulse moderates, and you breathe again. His glance is directed to a different part of the board, and your lips involuntarily form themselves into the semblance of a whistle, as you lay the flattering unction to your soul that he is about to overlook that which you see only too well. Ah, confusion! his countenance suddenly lights; he ogles that Black Kt with the eye of a rattlesnake; his clutch is upon it; your fate is sealed; the midnight of despair falls upon your spirit, and the abomination of desolation is painted on your woe-begone visage.—Captain Kennedy.

We are glad to see that Mr. Blackburne keeps things going at his retreat in the South of England. The following *partie* was played by him against some strong members of the Hastings Club—consulting.

GAME No. 154.

BISHOPS' OPENING.

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. H. Blackburne.	Alfred.
1—P to K4	1—P to K4
2—B to B4	2—B to B4
3—Q to K2 (a)	3—P to Q3
4—P to B4	4—Kt to Q B3
5—P to B3	5—Kt to B3
6—Kt to B3	6—Q to K2
7—P to Q3	7—B to Q2
8—P to Q Kt4	8—B to Kt3
9—P to Q R4 (b)	9—P to Q R3
10—Kt to R3 (c)	10—P x P
11—Q B x P	11—Kt to K4
12—B x Kt	12—P x B (d)
13—B to Kt3	13—P to B3
14—Kt to B4	14—B to B2
15—Castles K R	15—Castles K R
16—Kt to K3	16—P to B4 (e)
17—Kt to R4	17—P x P
18—K Kt to B5	18—B x Kt
19—Kt x B	19—Q to B4 ch.
20—P to Q4 (f)	20—Q x B P (g)
21—Q R to B sq.	21—Q x B
22—R x B	22—Q x R P
23—P x P	23—Q to R4
24—P x Kt	24—Q x R
25—P x P (h)	25—Q to Kt3 ch.
26—K to R sq.	26—K R to K sq.
27—Q to B4	27—Q R to Q sq.
28—Kt to Q6 (i)	28—R to K3
29—Kt x B P	29—R to Q5
30—Q to B8 ch.	30—K x P
31—Q to K R8 ch.	31—K to Kt3
32—Q to Kt8 ch. and mates next move.	

(a) Threatens B x P ch. and with a view B P to K B4. We have usually found Kt to K B3 good in this ancient opening, at this point, both for defence and attack.

(b) Anticipating that Black will castle Q R, these pawns are advanced rapidly, to be afterwards destroyed by the enemy.

(c) P to K B5 here has much to commend it, shutting Black in *pro tem*.

(d) By this means Black obtains freedom and some Q side attack.

(e) This disagreeable move, with all its consequences, is not easily met. Clearly the pawn can neither be taken nor left with advantage, and Black ought, under ordinary circumstances, to have found here a winning continuation.

(f) White has cleverly taken over the attack.

(g) This takes the Q too far from home, and results in an exchange which brings White's R well into the game. But P x P seems little superior, seeing that the Q must ultimately retire to Kt3 or R4, leaving White in possession of the field.

(h) It appears promising now to play Q to K3, threatening Q to K Kt5. Supposing, however, (a) Q to K3, K R to K sq.; (a6), Q to Kt5, Q to Kt3 ch. and afterwards Q x P.

(i) Mr. Blackburne's finish is, as usual, elegant.

CRAMMING.—A great many people seem to think that in order to acquire a knowledge of chess they have only to obtain the latest books on the openings and gulp as much of the mass of analysis presented to them as their memories will momentarily contain. Cramming is no more effective in chess than in any other science. The player who crams may know many moves, but he knows little or nothing of the why and wherefore of the moves, and if his opponent gets out of the books, even by a weak move, he loses grip of the game at once.—Lasker.

Mr. F. G. Lee, a noted English player, has been touring in the States and Canada lately. We find

a game between him and the Montreal Chess-King, Babson, which is of interest.

GAME NO. 155.

EVANS GAMBIT.

WHITE. F. J. Lee.	BLACK. J. N. Babson.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to KB 3	2—Kt to QB 3
3—B to B 4	3—B to B 4
4—P to Q Kt 4	4—B x P
5—P to B 3	5—B to R 4
6—P to Q 4	6—P x P
7—Castles	7—P x P (a)
8—Q to Kt 3	8—Q to B 3
9—P to K 5	9—Q to B 4 (b)
10—Kt x P	10—K Kt to K 2
11—B to R 3	11—P to Q Kt 4 (c)
12—Kt x P	12—R to Q Kt sq.
13—B x Kt	13—K x B
14—Q to R 3 ch.	14—B to Kt 5
15—Q to R 4	15—K to Q sq.
16—Kt x R P	16—Kt x Kt
17—Q x Kt	17—R to Kt 3
18—Q to R 4	18—B to Kt 2
19—B to K 2	19—R to K Kt 3 (e)
20—Q x B	20—B x Kt
21—B x B	21—Q x B
22—Q to R 4 ch.	22—P to B 3
23—P to Kt 3	23—R to Kt 5
24—Q to R 3	24—P x P
25—K R to K sq.	25—R to B sq.
26—R to K sq.	26—P to R 3
27—Q R to Kt sq.	27—P to K 5
28—R to Kt 3	28—Q to B 4
29—P to B 3	29—P x P
30—R (B sq.) x P	30—Q to B 4 ch.
31—K to R sq.	31—Q to B 8 ch.
32—K to Kt 2	32—Q to R 7 ch.
33—K to Kt sq.	33—Q to R 8 ch.
34—R to B sq.	34—R x R ch. (f)
35—Q x B	35—Q x Q ch.
36—K x Q	36—R to Q R 5

Black wins.

(a) Known as the compromised defence due to which authorities have, as in many other cases, disputed. We never attempt to settle such questions. The position is over well-known.

(b) Q—Kt 5 is usual. The text move presents suggestive features.

(c) This is a key move, followed, as in this case, by R—Kt sq. Q—K 5 is a much better move (Pollock).

(d) Black, it will be noticed, brings his K to the K side for attack with great effect.

(e) After these exchanges the two centre pawns of Black carefully managed must eventually march to victory. Black played this game well.

Further news of the Showalter-Hodges match reaches us via London. After the score stood Hodges 4, Showalter 1, the combatants changed the opening from the everlasting Ruy Lopez and tried a Ponziani (which we give below). This appeared to change the luck, for Showalter commenced winning again, our latest score is Hodges 4, Showalter 3, Drawn 2. As the match is five games up, it is probably all over ere this.

GAME NO. 156.

Played in the match Hodges v. Showalter:—

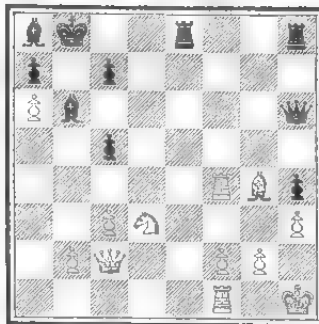
PONZIANI'S OPENING.

WHITE. J. W. Showalter.	BLACK. A. B. Hodges.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to KB 3	2—Kt to QB 3
3—P to B 3	3—P to Q 4 (a)
4—Q to R 4	4—P x P
5—Kt x P	5—Q to Q 4
6—Kt x Kt (b)	6—P x Kt
7—B to B 4	7—Q to Q 2
8—Castles	8—Kt to B 3
9—P to Q 3	9—P x P
10—B x Q P (c)	10—B to Kt 2
11—Q to Kt 3	11—Castles Q R
12—B to Q B 4	12—Kt to Q 4 (d)
13—Kt to Q 2	13—Q to B 4
14—Kt to B 3	14—B to B 4
15—P to Q R 4	15—P to K R 4
16—P to R 5	16—P to R 5
17—P to R 3 (e)	17—P to Kt 4
18—R to R 4 (f)	18—Q R to Kt sq.
19—B to K 2	19—Kt to B 5 (g)
20—B x Kt	20—P x B
21—P to R 6	21—B to R sq.
22—K to R sq.	22—Q to Kt 3
23—Kt to K sq.	23—R to K sq.
24—B to Kt 4 ch.	24—P to B 4
25—Q to B 2 (h)	25—K to Kt sq.
26—B x P	26—Q to R 3
27—Kt to Q 3	27—B to Kt 3
28—R x P	28—P to B 4
29—B to Kt 4 (i)	29—B to K 5
30—R x B	30—R x R
31—Kt x P (j)	31—R x B
32—Kt to Q 7 ch.	32—K to R sq. (k)
33—P x R	33—P to R 6
34—Q to K 4 ch.	34—P to B 3
35—P to K Kt 3	35—P to R 7

36—R to Q sq. 36—B x P
37—P to Kt 5 (l) 37—Resigns.

(a) Or Kt—K B 3 is recommended by many as superior.
(b) Or B—Q Kt 5, followed, if QxKt, by BxKt ch, or KtxB if B—Q 2.
(c) With the same idea as in preceding note, viz., QxP ch, if QxP 2.
(d) The only defence, as the B B was threatened, the loss of which would be fatal.
(e) There is hereabouts a race for the attack. We have tried other moves, but consider White played best here by at once preventing the terrible move P—R 6.
(f) Very nicely-timed play. Now if 18—, P—Kt 5; 19, PxP, QxP; 20, BxKt, with an attack on the Queen and a won game.
(g) Strong play also, forcing open the K Kt file.
(h) Very cleverly conceived, threatening at once BxP ch and winning at least one or two pawns. The play is obvious, but of interest.
(i) The game, which has presented exceptionally interesting points throughout, is now elegantly finished.
(j) The play may the more easily be followed with aid of the diagram. Position at move 29, Black to play.

BLACK—MR. HODGES.



WHITE—MR. SHOWALTER.

(j) All this is splendidly played and well deserves the success achieved.
(k) Clearly K to B sq. is answered by Kt x B ch.
(l) It was fitting that such a pretty game should be so neatly concluded. There is, it will be observed, no square to which the Queen can be played to save that piece or the mate.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong	per M. & O. Co.	Sunday, Aug. 26th.
From America	per F. M. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 2nd.
From Hongkong	per C. F. R. Co.	Saturday, Aug. 25th.
From Hongkong	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Aug. 30th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Aug. 31st.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Thursday, Sept. 6th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Sept. 10th.

* *Perma* left Hongkong on August 19th. † *City of Peking* left San Francisco on August 16th. ‡ *Empress of China* left Shanghai on August 21st. § *Orion* left Hongkong on August 21st.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Sunday, Aug. 26th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Aug. 31st.
For Hongkong	per F. & O. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 1st.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Sept. 7th.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 8th.
For America	per F. M. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 8th.
For Victoria, B.C., &c.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 8th.
Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 8th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Sept. 10th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Finsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,411, T. Tibbals, 18th August,—Kobe 17th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Henry Failing, American ship, 1,899, J. Merri-man, 19th August,—New York 24th March, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, F. L. Sommer, 19th August,—Niigata 16th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Kenderdine, 19th August,—Vladivostok via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 20th August,—Vancouver, B.C., 6th August, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Anne Main, British bark, 471, A. Croal, 20th August,—Manila, passage 41 days, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

H. C. Wahlberg, American schooner, 26, 20th August,—North Pacific, 200 Seal Skins.—T. M. Laffin.

Myrmidon, British steamer, 1,815, Brown, 20th August,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Soyachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,108, Hayashi, 21st August,—Otaru, Coal.—Tanaka Shoten.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, 21st August,—Yokkaichi 20th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 21st August,—Hongkong via ports, 11th August, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,240, E. W. Haswell, 22nd August,—Nagasaki via ports, 17th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Senator, British ship, 1,695, Smith, 22nd August,—Cardiff, Coal.—Langfield & Co.

Himeji Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,340, McKenzie, 22nd August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Denbighshire, British steamer, 1,662, Evans, 22nd August,—London via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 22nd August,—Moj, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.

Hertha, German steamer, 1,642, Hilderbrandt, 22nd August,—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, E. S. Barstow, 22nd August,—Yokkaichi 21st August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Tippet, 22nd August,—Hachinohe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, Cormack, 23rd August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 23rd August,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Swain, 23rd August,—Kobe 22nd August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, W. G. Pearne, 24th August,—San Francisco 7th August, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,507, N. Trennit, 24th August,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glengarry, British steamer, 1,985, 24th August,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, 24th August,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, 24th August,—Yokkaichi 23rd August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, Kawamura, 18th August,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, A. Umesono, 18th August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asagao Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,540, H. Walter, 19th August,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,411, J. F. Allen, 19th August,—Kobe via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenorch, British steamer, 1,822, Sommer, 19th August,—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hokushiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 735, S. Oka, 19th August,—Otaru, Ballast.—S. Oka.

Finsen Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,411, T. Tibbals, 20th August,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 20th August,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Redpole (6), gunboat, Captain C. G. May, 20th August,—Nagasaki.

Satsuma Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, F. L. Sommer, 20th August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Kenderdine, 20th August,—Vladivostok via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Curnow, 21st August,—Otaru, Ballast.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, 21st August,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, Kawamura, 22nd August,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Macduff, British steamer, 1,882, E. Porter, 22nd August,—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Ardencloth, British ship, 1,222, Robt. McCarlie, 23rd August,—Kobe, Pig Iron.—Sale & Co.

Myrmidon, British steamer, 1,815, Brown, 23rd August,—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 23rd August,—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

William H. Macy, American ship, 2,092, J. A. Amsbury, 23rd August,—New York via Kobe, General.—Sinon, Evers & Co.

Himeji Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,340, McKenzie, 23rd August,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,240, E. W. Haswell, 23rd August,—Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Barstow, 23rd August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Tipple, 23rd August,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 24th August,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Cartill & Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Edew, 24th August,—Moj, Ballast.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.

Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, R. Cormack, 24th August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Caroline (14), cruiser, Captain C. J. Norcock, 25th August,—Yokosuka.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, W. G. Pearne, 25th August,—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Torresdale, British ship, 2,185, R. Buchanan, 25th August,—Portland, Oregon, Ballast.—Order.

Yavra, French steamer, 2,126, de Maubeuge, 25th August,—Shanghai via Kobe, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. H. F. Anderson, Miss Bolton, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Buffington, Mr. E. Buffington, Miss Buffington, Mr. O. Bergmann, Mr. S. A. Crozier, Jun., Rev. and Mrs. Howard Campbell, Rev. Mr. Chubb, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. H. Denman and infant, Mrs. L. J. Doolittle, Mrs. A. Dunbar and maid, Miss Dunbar, Dr. Geo. H. Duncan, Mrs. Evelyn Gibbs, Mr. A. J. Holt, Colonel Edward C. James, Miss James, Mr. E. Kellman, Miss Lambly, Mr. E. Livingstone, Mr. J. E. Macrae, Mr. J. McLellan, Hon. Francis McNutt, Miss Munroe, Mr. G. M. H. Playfair, Miss Rickards, Mr. E. Reiss, Mr. L. Reiss, Mr. G. Schoffer, Miss Strickland, Mr. O. Stuebel, Rev. Sidney Swann, the Hon. P. le Poer Trench, Mr. T. B. Ward, Miss Wilson, Mr. H. W. White, Mrs. L. G. White, Miss H. A. White, and Lieut. Colonel W. B. Williams in cabin.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. L. Kuhn, Mr. and Mrs. Whittier, Messrs. N. J. Van Patten, C. S. Van Patten, F. J. Bardens, H. Shiraki, de Windt, West, Heinemeyer, and Miss Brewin in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco:—His Excellency Gozo Tateno, Mrs. Tateno, daughter, and nurse, Dr. J. Chassagnou, Admiral C. C. Carpenter, U.S.N., Lieut. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. Nathan Bentz, Mrs. W. L. Chapman, Miss E. A. Preston, Mr. A. Unger, Mr. Sherill Babcock, Mr. Edward A. Murphy, and Miss E. Kellon in cabin. For Shanghai:—Miss Jennie Evans and Miss Hugo Grun in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. E. Keller, Captain and Mrs. McCarthy and infant, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Graystone, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Miss A. E. Thompson, Mrs. Burton, 2 children, and maid, Dr. Burton, Mrs. and the Misses Burnie (3), Miss Plummer, Captain Burnie, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Richards and 3 children, Mr. and Miss Ho'Vell, Mrs. Moore Graham and 2 children, Mr. Loh Chat Tung, Captain Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Smith and infant, Rev. and Mrs. C. H. Gardner, Mr. J. Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Julius Mannich, Major and Mrs. Wynn Eaton and infant, Mr. K. P. Carrey, Mr. Hip Ng Fal and 2 children, Miss Case, Mrs. Marchmont, Mr. Tung Tiong Ho, Mr. Crosse, Mrs. J. M. Scudder and child, Mrs. Rhein, Captain Grant, Dr. Tilden, Mr. Phylpott, Mr. King, Rev. Wm. Mussen, Mr. W. H. Krimm, Mr. and Mrs. David and 3 children, Mr. C. Johnson, Miss Wilson and child, Mr. E. L. Conan,

and Miss E. Young in cabin; Mr. and Mrs. P. Lee, Mr. Graystone's man, Mr. David's nurse, and Mr. King's man in second class, and Mr. D. E. Brown's Chinese boy, and 57 passengers in Asiatic steerage.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for San Francisco:—Messrs. Chas. Henney, G. H. Quirk, C. K. Hall, P. Heinemeyer, Geo. Peter, and A. B. Curjel in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Admiral C. C. Carpenter, U.S.N., Lieut. W. F. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Grant, Mr. S. Brinkworth, and Mr. D. B. Tata in cabin.

Per French steamer *Yavra*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Mr. G. Harris Purcell, Miss Purcell, Miss R. H. Purcell, Miss Jennie Evans, Miss L. R. Bourne, Mr. W. Kocher, Mrs. Fontaine, Mrs. Lowder and 4 children, Miss J. P. Campbell, Mr. John Northey, Miss C. de S. Argentié, Mr. G. Osawa, Mrs. Shirashi Oome, Miss Wakabayashi Yoshi, Mrs. Camfo, Mr. H. Spear, Mrs. Ah Ling, and Mr. N. Che Yu in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for San Francisco:—

	SAN FRANCISCO.	TEA.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	ST. PAUL.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	1,246	—	—	—	—	—	1,246
Hyogo	880	—	—	—	600	146	1,626
Yokohama	3,435	—	—	285	—	—	3,721
Hongkong	106	—	—	—	—	—	106
Foochow	100	712	—	—	—	—	812
Total	5,768	712	285	600	146	—	7,511

	SAN FRANCISCO.	TEA.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	ST. PAUL.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Hongkong	—	—	133	—	—	—	133
Yokohama	—	—	777	—	—	—	777
Total	—	—	915	—	—	—	915

Per British steamer *Sikh*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—

	PACIFIC COAST.	TEA.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	CANADA.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	202	10,560	6,770	527	1,046	—	19,105
Hyogo	55	703	300	—	554	—	1,612
Yokohama	693	1,492	350	—	670	—	3,205
Hongkong	112	—	—	—	—	—	112
Amoy	—	7,073	—	—	—	—	7,073
Foochow	556	1,983	1,884	9,807	360	—	16,090
Total	1,618	21,811	8,804	10,334	2,630	—	45,197

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	294	—	—	294
Hongkong	80	—	—	80
Yokohama	475	—	28	503
Total	849	—	28	877

RATES.

Tea 14 cent. per lb. gross.
Silk 3 cents per lb. gross.
Measurement Gold \$16 per ton.

Per French steamer *Yavra*, for Shanghai via Kobe:—Raw Silk for France, 1,440 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 34 bales. Treasure for Shanghai, \$248,000.

REPORTS.

The American ship *Henry Failing*, Captain J. Merriman, reports:—Left New York the 24th March; encountered several gales in the North Atlantic, crossed the line on the 19th day of April, fine weather until running down the easting, then had thick weather and head winds. Lat. 52.51 South, long. 6.17 East, also, lat. 43.21 South, long. 47.56 East, passed large icebergs; on July 28th passed by Anjer 97 days out, fine weather and light winds until July 31st in lat. 28.41 North, long. 126.17 East, encountered a typhoon which lasted sixty hours, wind from E.N.E. to N.E. Ship drifted 160 miles dead to leeward; on August 4th lat. 28.20 North, long. 123.30 East, passed four-masted iron barque with two after masts gone, the only sail set was on the fore; she was heading for Shanghai; on August 14th lat. 34.01 North, long. 137.31 East passed a junk's mast and spar with sail attached, it had been in the water but a few days, were sailing through wreckage for some five miles; passed what appeared to be a Japanese barque with all three masts gone, she had a heavy port list on the water, painted black with a stripe about 6 inches wide around her, there was a long boat across the stern. The steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro* went alongside of wreck while we were in sight, there was no people aboard.

The Japanese steamer *Satsuma Maru*, Captain Sommer, reports:—Left Niigata the 16th August at 10.10 p.m.; had light south to north-westerly winds and fine, clear weather to entrance of Tsu-

garn Straits; thence light northerly to east-south-easterly winds and fine weather to Cape Kawsu; thence moderate north to north-easterly winds and dull, cloudy weather, with frequent passing showers to port. Arrived at Yokohama the 19th August at 1.45 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Kumamoto Maru*, Captain Haswell, reports:—Left Nagasaki the 17th August at 4.18 a.m. and arrived at Moji the same day at 5.23 p.m. Left Moji at 11.10 p.m. and arrived at Kobe the following day at 9.27 p.m. Left Kobe the 20th at 12.5 p.m. and arrived at Yokohama the 21st August at 9.30 p.m.; experienced fine weather and moderate breeze during the passage.

The British ship *Senator*, Captain Smith, reports yesterday:—From Cardiff with coal; ran ashore on the eastern side of the Bay on Saratoga Spit between the fort and the eastern shore. She is lying broadside on and probably will have to be lightened if she does not come off to-night. The *Yokosuka Maru* left this afternoon to see if she could assist in towing her off. The Sagami Pilots both being up in Yokohama on outgoing ships, the Captain of the *Senator* was unable to get a pilot last night.

The Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, Captain Barstow, reports:—Left Yokkaichi the 21st August at 10 p.m. Arrived at Yokohama the 22nd August at 4.15 p.m.; had light winds and fine but hazy weather throughout the passage.

The Japanese steamer *Yokohama Maru*, Captain Swain, reports:—Left Kobe the 22nd August at 12.40 p.m.; had light southerly and south-west winds, passing Oshima at 9.20 p.m.; thence to Rock Island, which was passed at 11 a.m. on the 23rd, continued light S.W. winds and fine weather; at 3.30 p.m. stopped at Kanon-saki to await pilot, and at 4.40 p.m. Naval steam tender headed ship with instruction to follow; thence proceeded slow up to arrival at Yokohama at 6.15 p.m.

The British steamer *Gaelic*, Captain Pearne, reports:—Left San Francisco the 7th August at 4.07 p.m.; had strong to moderate westerly and south-west winds and head sea to August 21st; thence to port light easterly winds and fine weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 23rd August at 11.50 p.m. Passage, 15 days, 14 hours, 15 minutes.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yarns and Manchester Goods generally are quite neglected. The situation has not changed, and there is positively nothing doing. Fancies and Woollens also are stagnant with all quotations nominal. The smart rise in exchange causes dealers to anticipate lower prices, but holders will not reduce their askings if they can help it. There seems no money in the trade anyway.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 lb, 3 1/2 yds, 39 inches	\$2.40 to 3.00
Grey Shirtings—9 lb, 3 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.60 to 3.40
T. Cloth—7 lb, 2 1/2 yds, 36 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 2 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Satteens black, 3 1/2 inches	0.16 to 0.22
	PER YARD.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.85 to 9.05
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.95 to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.27 1/2 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 34 inches best	0.35 to 0.40
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	—
Medium	0.30 to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	—
Common	0.25 to 0.30
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 2 1/2 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22 1/2
Cloths—Prints, 5 1/2 @ 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 5 1/2 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 5 1/2 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scot and Green, 4 to 5 1/2 lb, per lb	0.45 to 0.52 1/2

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 10/24, Ordinary	\$37.00 to 37.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium	37.50 to 38.00
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	—
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	—
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	38.00 to 39.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	39.50 to 40.00
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	40.00 to 41.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	42.00 to 44.00
No. 52s, Two-fold	42.00 to 44.00
No. 42s, Two-fold	48.00 to 51.00
	PER LB.
No. 20s, Bombay	—
No. 25s, Bombay	—

METALS.

Generally speaking no change in this market. Some little done in Plates at quotations, and Galvanized have also had a slight turn. But the rise in exchange makes buyers begin to ask a reduction in dollar prices of Metals here.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$3.35 to 3.40
Flat Bars, 4 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Round and square up to 4 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.85
Galvanized iron sheets	9.40 to 9.60
Wire Nails, assorted	5.80 to 6.20
Jim Plates, per box	6.00 to 6.10
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60

KEROSENE.

Some fresh arrivals of Chester from New York increase the stock, but we have not heard of any fresh sales. Prices are well maintained at former quotations with an upward tendency, although this rise in exchange prevents much improvement in values.

Chester	\$1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Comet	1.70 to 1.72 1/2
Devoe	—
Russian Anchor	1.70 to 1.72 1/2
Russian Moon	1.67 1/2 to 1.70

SUGAR.

Browns—No sales of Formosa sorts, stocks and prices remaining unchanged. Some business has been done in Manila kinds at late rates. White Refined—There is a steady demand at previous rates.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	\$4.50 to 4.60
Brown Manila	5.10 to 5.20
Brown Daitong	3.30 to 3.40
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.40 to 7.40
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 17th instant, since which date settlements on this market are 1,810 piculs, divided thus:—*Hanks*, 31 piculs; *Filatures*, 1,326 piculs; *Re-reels*, 426 piculs; *Kakeda*, 27 piculs. Direct shipments have been 176 bales, making the total export trade for the week 2,000 piculs.

After a short interval of comparative quiet, buying has recommenced on a large scale for both Europe and America, and our Japanese friends seem to be reaping the benefit of a good demand, although while writing there is much less doing and it looks as if prices must experience some rebound.

This week presents a remarkable contrast to the corresponding week last year. Then, we had a dull dragging market from day to day, with prices weak and irregular; now, sellers seem masters of the situation, at least for the moment.

There has been a smart rise in exchange following upon better prices obtained for silver in London.

There have been two shipping opportunities since we last wrote, the English mail steamer *Ancona*, 18th instant, taking 466 bales for Europe, and the *Peru*, which left port yesterday, had 778 bales for the United States market. These departures make the present export figures 7,161 piculs, against 3,285 piculs last year and 6,097 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Hanks.—Some purchases of *Chichibu* were reported at the beginning of the week, price mentioned being \$560. Nothing has since been done, but holders of course ask an advance.

Filatures.—Considerable business has been done for Europe in fine sizes, best quality touching \$750 and over. In full sizes plenty of business has been done at advancing rates until the climax has been reached in the following settlements: *Choshinsha*, \$750; *Gakosha*, \$750; *Naka-Inasha*, \$745; *Kaimisha*, \$740. It is but fair to say that these last purchases may eventually be open to some revision.

Re-reels.—These have advanced also until \$685 has been freely paid for *Five Girl* chop. Other high-class *Yoshu* are now held for \$700.

Kakeda.—Very small business; quotations more or less nominal.

In other sorts, nothing done.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

<i>Hanks</i> —No. 14	—
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 2 (Yoshu)	—
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 24 (Shinshu)	—
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 24 (Yoshu)	—
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 24 to 3	—
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 3	—
<i>Hanks</i> —No. 34	—
<i>Filatures</i> —Extra 10/12 deniers	Nom.
<i>Filatures</i> —Extra 13/15 deniers	\$750 to 760
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 10/15 deniers	740 to 750
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	730 to 740
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 13, 10/14 deniers	210 to 220

<i>Filatures</i> —No. 13, 13/16, 14/17 den.	710 to 720
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 10/15 deniers	680 to 690
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 2, 11/18 deniers	680 to 690
<i>Filatures</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
<i>Re-reels</i> —Extra	—
<i>Re-reels</i> —(Oahu) Best No. 1	—
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	690 to 700
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	670 to 680
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 2, 14/18 deniers	650 to 660
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 24, 14/18 deniers	630 to 640
<i>Re-reels</i> —No. 3, 14/20 deniers	610 to 620
<i>Kakedas</i> —Extra	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 1	670 to 680
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 14	640 to 650
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 2	620 to 630
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 24	600 to 610
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 3	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 34	—
<i>Kakedas</i> —No. 4	—
<i>Oahu Sendai</i> —No. 24	—
<i>Hamatsuki</i> —No. 1, 2	—
<i>Hamatsuki</i> —No. 3, 4	—
<i>Sodai</i> —No. 24	—

Export Raw Silk Tables to 24th Aug., 1894.

	Season 1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
<i>Hanks</i>	2,972	2,485	3,450
<i>Filatures</i>	3,938	745	2,551
<i>Re-reels</i>	6,910	3,330	6,007
<i>Kakedas</i>	7,161	3,285	6,097
<i>Settlements and Direct</i>	9,750	4,300	9,500
<i>Export from 1st July</i>	8,700	7,850	4,500
<i>Stock, 24th Aug.</i>	18,450	12,150	14,030

WASTE SILK.

After a long period of inaction, a small business has been done amounting to 209 piculs, divided thus:—*Cocoons*, 50 piculs; *Noshi*, 97 piculs; *Kibiso*, 54 piculs; *Neri*, 8 piculs.

There has been no excitement whatever in this market, but one or two buyers, probably moved by the stir in Raw Silk, have made a few purchases. Quotations are not advanced, but remain steady at last rates; although of course the rise in exchange enhances the lay down cost.

There has only been one shipping opportunity since we last wrote, the English mail steamer *Ancona* taking a few bales for Europe, and the present export is 2,635 piculs against 740 piculs last year and 1,795 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Pierced Cocoons.—Nothing done as yet, although the stock now approaches 1,500 piculs. Buyers and sellers still seem too wide apart and the present outlook is that there will be no business done for some time to come. The sales mentioned above are old *Kusu-mai*, common quality, prices ranging from \$14 to \$18 per picul.

Noshi.—One small purchase of *Oshu* at \$120 and one fair line of *Yoshu* at \$65. This is all the business done in this department.

Kibiso.—A few odds and ends of *Filature* have been settled, prices ranging from \$85 to \$100.

Sundries.—One purchase of common *Neri* at \$6.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

<i>Pierced Cocoons</i> —Good to Best	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Best	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Good	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Medium	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Best	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Good	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Medium	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Good to Best	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Yoshu</i> , Best	—
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Yoshu</i> , Good	70 to 75
<i>Noshi</i> — <i>Yoshu</i> , Ordinary	60 to 65
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Best selected	100 to 110
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Filature</i> , Seconds	90 to 95
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Oshu</i> , Good to Best	—
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Best	—
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Shinshu</i> , Seconds	—
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Yoshu</i> , Good to Fair	—
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Yoshu</i> , Middling to Common	—
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Hachoji</i> , Good	—
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Hachoji</i> , Medium to Low	—
<i>Kibiso</i> — <i>Neri</i> , Good to Common	—
<i>Mawata</i> —Good in Best	—

Export Waste Silk to 24th Aug., 1894.

	Season 1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
<i>Waste Silk</i>	2,635	708	1,795
<i>Pierced Cocoons</i>	—	32	—
<i>Settlements and Direct</i>	1,950	1,200	1,400
<i>Export from 1st July</i>	16,650	12,300	11,500
<i>Available supplies to date</i>	18,600	13,500	12,900

Exchange.—This has advanced rapidly in sympathy with Silver quotations in Europe and America. Present rates are:—LONDON, 41/11s. Credits, 2/3; Documents, 2/3; 6m/s. Credits, 2/3; Documents, 2/3. NEW YORK, 30d/s. U.S. \$54 1/2; 4m/s. U.S. \$55 1/2. PARIS, or LYONS, 4m/s. fcs. 2.84; 6m/s. 2.86.

Estimated Silk Stock, 24th Aug., 1894.

RAW.	PICULS.	WASTE.	PICULS.
<i>Hanks</i>	50	<i>Cocoons</i>	1,380
<i>Filatures</i>	5,720	<i>Noshi</i>	7,800
<i>Re-reels</i>	1,960	<i>Kibiso</i>	7,186
<i>Kakeda</i>	920	<i>Mawata</i>	104
<i>Oshu</i>	40	<i>Sundries</i>	180
<i>Tavassan Kinds</i>	10		
Total piculs	8,700	Total piculs	16,650

TEA.

More doing and settlements have increased considerably. Prices of Tea and Exchange have both advanced. Stocks of leaf have been much reduced.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICUL.
Choicest	—
Choice	\$28 to 30
Finest	25 to 27
Fine	22 to 24
Good Medium	18 to 20
Medium	16 to 17
Good Common	14 to 15
Common	12 to 13

EXCHANGE.

Rates of exchange have further advanced, and close firm with an upward tendency.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/1 1/2
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	2/2
Sterling—Bank 6 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/2 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2/2 1/2
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/2 prem.
On Hongkong—Private to days' sight	1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	7 1/2
On Shanghai—Private to days' sight	7 1/2
On India—Bank sight	190
On India—Private 30 days' sight	192
On America—Bank Bills on demand	52 1/2
On America—Private 30 days' sight	54
On America—Private 4 months' sight	55
On Germany—Bank sight	2.20
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	2.28
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2

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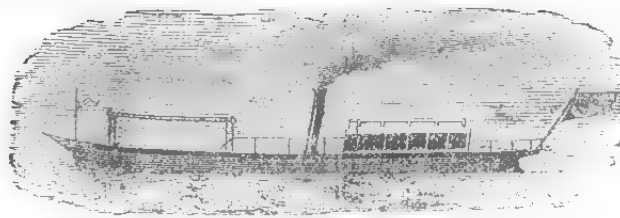
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No. 9.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1894.

月三年五十二癸明
可覽者係週日十三

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPT. 1ST, 1894.

DEATHS.

At the German Hospital, on Sunday, the 26th ult., GEORGE CLARK, a native of America, of paralysis.

At Yamato, Broadhurst Gardens, London, N.W., on the 19th July, AGNES, the beloved wife of THOMAS J. LARKIN, Esq., formerly in the Japanese Government Service in Tokyo and Kobe.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE total quantity of coal in store at Moji on the 24th ult. was 30,978 tons.

NINETY houses were destroyed by fire at Shinchi, Ezashi, Hokkaido, on the 24th ult.

MR. KUROBE YOHACHI has been chosen Chief Director of the Yokohama Rice Exchange.

THE Circus opens on a plot of ground opposite the General Post Office on Monday evening.

COUNT VON WEDDEL, military attaché in the German Legation, Tokyo, leaves the capital for home to-day.

TYPHOID fever and dysentery are causing sad havoc in Aichi, Gifu, Hiogo, Gumma, and Ishikawa Prefectures.

YOKOHAMA's contribution towards the War Fund totals yen 2,999,006, the number of contribu-

tors being 513. This does not include presents to the Army and Navy.

ONE of the Negishi murderers was executed in the Tobe Prison on Monday. The other is serving a life-sentence.

THE Chinese detected smuggling opium at the English hatoba recently has been sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

ALL the Chinese employés on board the N.Y.K. steamers were to be dismissed this week owing to the war between China and Japan.

MR. HOSHI TORU will very probably be the Radical candidate for the Presidency of the Lower House in the next session.

THE silk-manufacturers of a tiny village in Sowa District, Nagano Prefecture, have subscribed yen 10,000 towards the war expenses.

MR. CHOSHO, Governor of Tottori, having resigned, Mr. Nomura, Secretary of Kagoshima Prefecture, will be nominated his successor.

MEMBERS of the Y.A.R.C. indulged in some amusing water frolics on Wednesday afternoon. The sport was witnessed by a number of ladies.

RINDERPEST has broken out at Shimonoye, Asukigun, Oita Prefecture, among some cattle imported from Korea. The herd has been slaughtered.

LANDSLIPS involving loss of life have occurred in Hokkaido and in Shimane Prefecture. The heavy rains are the cause of the loosening of the soil.

THE new Anglo-Japanese Treaty was published by the press on Tuesday. It contains twenty-two articles and a protocol bearing reference to the tariff.

THE import trade of Ninsen, Korea, during June last shows a decrease of yen 107,187 in imports, and yen 189,726 in exports as compared with the previous month.

ADMIRAL CARPENTER, the newly appointed commander-in-Chief of the U.S. squadron on the Asiatic station, has reached Nagasaki and hoisted his flag on the *Monocacy*.

EXTENSIVE floods have taken place in Iwate and Akita provinces. Many lives have been lost, while the destruction of property, especially in Akita province, has been enormous.

THE Christians of the Japanese Empire are collecting money to aid the Government in the war, and arranging to send nurses to Korea to attend to the needs of the Japanese army.

THE Japan Edible Sea-weed Company—whose 35 yen fully paid-up shares are quoted at 28 sen—has lost yen 488,590.982. A committee has been appointed to see if there is any hope of restoring its fallen fortunes.

THE new Customs House and pier at Yokohama were throw open to public inspection on Monday and Tuesday. General satisfaction was expressed by the guests who availed themselves of Mr. Megata's invitation.

MR. MUTSU MUNEMITSU, Minister of Foreign Affairs, will henceforth be known as Viscount Mutsu, having been elevated to the ranks of the nobility in recognition of his services in connection with the new British Treaty.

THE *Toyo Maru*—formerly the P. & O. steamer *Zambesi*—one of the Government transports, has been in collision off the coast of Awaji with the *Fukuda Kan*, a Japanese training ship

which was formerly a British frigate. The latter has been beached. The *Toyo's* injuries are mainly in the bows.

REUTER telegraphs that Sir Francis Knollys, Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in a letter to a private enquirer, has written a letter declaring that the story of the Duke of York's previous marriage is a cruel and malignant falsehood. In consequence of an adverse non-party vote, the Miner's Eight Hours Bill has been withdrawn. The debate on the Indian Budget has been continued in the House of Commons. According to a statement in *The Times*, the agreement made with France in regard to the Congo State will not affect British rights, but it may compel Great Britain to take effective occupation of that territory on the Nile which the Congolese have occupied as Britain's tenants. The British Government has laid an embargo on the steamer *Islam*, which had been purchased by Japan in Glasgow and was about to start for that country to be converted into a cruiser. Sir Edward Gray, speaking in the House of Commons, said he believed that it was needless to increase the British Squadron on the China Station on account of the condition of affairs in Korea. The British Parliament has been prorogued. The Queen's Speech expresses regret at the war now being waged in the East, which it states the Government of Great Britain had tried to prevent in concert with Russia and other Powers. The banks of the lake of Ghona, in India, have burst causing immense damage between Ghona and Hardway, but there was no loss of life. A mass meeting has been held in Hyde Park to advocate the abolition of the House of Lords. Mr. Denby, U.S. Minister to the Court of China has left Washington on his return to Peking.

It is becoming apparent that consumers of textile fabrics are beginning to adopt economies on account of the war, as certain Manchester goods that are constantly in demand more or less throughout the year have now been entirely neglected for several weeks. But this is the natural outcome of the situation, and we predict that it will continue and be more or less acutely felt by importers until the close of the present strife—and possibly for some time after, as this war is bound to impoverish Japan. Holders of Yarns have reduced quotations as exchange advanced, but have met with no response on the part of buyers, and the same position is reported in regard to Shirtings and most other Piece-goods. In the Metal market rather more has been done in Tin Plates and Galvanised Iron, as buyers were current, though the stock of these is decidedly small. Pig and Plate Iron have also been moved to some extent, and enquiries have been fairly good. There is no business to report in Kerosene. There has been but little done in Sugar, and the market is weak. Manila kinds have been taken sparingly, and a few small parcels of White have been moved off, but the big stock of Formosa—not far off 100,000 piculs—remains untouched. The Silk trade has seen further heavy settlements—mostly for Europe, though the States have been in the market—and another good week's business has been done, buyers apparently being at length convinced that there is a large quantity of very good Silk on offer in this market at really cheap prices. The Waste Silk trade has improved when compared with its recent exceedingly dull state, and nearly 1,000 piculs have been taken at full figures. In the Tea trade, the activity noted last week has continued, and stock has been much reduced, full rates having been paid in the transactions put through, while the better sorts are getting scarce and leaf with any pretensions to quality now commands higher figures. Exchange is firm.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The war and the various topics connected with it have divided journalistic attention during the present week with a few other questions, such as Treaty Revision, the forthcoming Elections, the resignation of Mr. Inouye, the Minister of Education, and so forth. Concerning the war, several papers continue their protests against any premature conclusion of peace. Not that any tendency to such a conclusion has hitherto been manifested, but in view of the probability that if the war continues the Japanese expeditionary army may be compelled to go into winter quarters in China, some journals apprehend that the temporary cessation of military activity under such circumstances may lead to renewal of attempts at mediation on the part of some neutral Powers. No negotiations for peace, emanating from whatever source, are to be accepted by Japan until China shall have been so completely humbled and crushed that there will be no possibility of her taking up arms again against this country for many years to come. Otherwise the present war, instead of being a means of securing the general peace of the East, will prove the cause of a perpetual disturbance of tranquillity in this part of the world. So now that the challenge has been accepted, these papers urge Japan to reduce the enemy to a state of complete submission.

What would be the ultimate result of the advance of the Japanese army upon Peking? Would it lead to the downfall of the Manchu dynasty and to general anarchy throughout China? Those are questions which are beginning to be asked by Japanese journalists. They are of far reaching importance, not only to Japan but to the East in general. The gravity of the issues involved makes the Japanese journals extremely careful in ventilating their opinion on this phase of the question. In fact, the better sort among them altogether refrain from expressing their views. Certain papers, however, have indicated their opinions on this subject in an unmistakable manner. Such are the *Hochi Shimbun* and the *Chu-o Shimbun*. The disruption of the Chinese Empire will be, says the *Hochi*, a signal for the commencement of aggressive operations by Russia, England, and France. Such a spectacle must by all means be averted, and the only way in which it can be avoided will be, to quote our contemporary, "for His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to extend his sovereign authority over China and save her people from servitude to European Powers." The *Chu-o* writes in the same strain, and remarks that, should the Chinese show themselves incapable of beginning a new career of progress as a united nation, it would then be time for Japan to enter on her career of continental conquest. The open avowal of such aggressive views, as already noticed, is as yet confined only to a few of the second rate or third rate papers in Tokyo.

Apart from the question of the policy that Japan ought to pursue in case of the disruption of China, there seems to be an agreement of opinion among the Japanese that the present war will be likely to overthrow the Manchu dynasty. From this point of view the genuine Chinese, namely those not of Manchu origin, ought, say, the *Mainichi Shimbun*, to be thankful to Japan for her present war against their foreign conquerors and oppressors. It is not against the Chinese proper, but simply against their Manchu rulers, that Japan is now waging war. With the native Chinese, Japan has no quarrel; and they, on their side, should regard the Japanese as their best friends. Our contemporary then proceeds to illustrate its point by referring to the deep sympathy and even benevolence shown by the Japanese to the numerous Chinese refugees who sought protection in this country when their homes were ravaged by the invading hordes led by the ancestors of the present Manchu dynasty. The descendants of these refugees ought to know that Japan is now

fighting against their common enemy, and that this Empire's true object is to liberate them from the blighting sway of their barbarous rulers.

The complete harmony that prevails among Japanese of all sorts and conditions, irrespective of party or faction, with regard to the prosecution of the present war is very striking. Such has always been the case with this nation whenever the country was threatened with danger from outside. We may mention an instance that serves to throw light upon the probable temper of the next House of Representatives. The *Fumiuri Shimbun*, organ, be it remembered, of an extreme section of the Opposition, suggests that the first business in both Houses of the Diet in the coming session ought to be the voting of a resolution expressing the House's entire approval of the measures taken by the Government for the prosecution of the war, and its determination to give every support it can to those in power, so that the enterprise may be brought to a successful issue. Such a resolution, says the Progressionist organ, is to be adopted not because there is any tendency among the people to criticise or hamper the Government's action, but simply as a formal expression of the sentiments actuating the whole nation.

The barbarous conduct of the Chinese towards the Japanese residents in various parts of the Middle Kingdom has naturally excited keen indignation in this country. Hot-blooded youths are talking of being revenged by fitting out a volunteer fleet and harassing the coasts of the Chinese Empire, much in the fashion of the Japanese pirates who were the terror of those regions a few centuries ago. We are glad to note that no one has proposed retaliation upon the helpless Celestials living in Japan. Concerning the above mentioned scheme of forming a volunteer fleet, the *Fiji Shimpō*, though not positively opposed to it, is still disposed to think that the time has not yet arrived to necessitate such a line of action. The people are rather advised by our contemporary to organize volunteer corps for defensive purposes. At present there seems to be little fear of the Japanese coasts being visited by Chinese war-vessels, but it is wise to be prepared for any emergency. It is true that the Emperor by his recent Rescript advised his subjects to refrain from the present from organizing volunteer corps. But that Rescript was chiefly directed against the formation of volunteer corps for offensive purposes. There are sufficient regular troops in the country to drive out or to exterminate whatever Chinese forces that may effect a landing in any part of the country. But the thought of even a day's stay of Chinese braves on Japanese territory is horrible enough, when it is remembered what sort of troops they are. Consequently, the *Fiji* thinks it expedient for its countrymen to form a defensive volunteer corps and for the Government to permit such a step.

The consequences of the present war with China upon the economic world receive a considerable amount of journalistic attention. The money market is extremely dull, and there are signs that industrial activity is lessening. In the opinion of the vernacular papers, this state of things is due first to the excessive caution exercised by the bankers in advancing money, and secondly to the absorption of the people's minds in war almost to the exclusion of their peaceful avocations. As to the bankers, they have begun to loosen their purse strings a little, and are endeavouring within certain limits to facilitate the circulation of money. But they are urged by the papers to strive more earnestly to remedy the prevailing evil, for it is perfectly within their power to do so, the cause of the malady being not scarcity of money but the faulty policy pursued by the banks. The Bank of Japan is specially called upon to imitate the disinterested and patriotic conduct of the Bank of France at the time of the Franco-German war. As to private individuals slackening their industrial or commercial activity on account of war, they are reminded that although

their zeal for the success of the arms of Japan is highly praiseworthy, the best way in which they can serve the country at the present juncture is to pursue their ordinary occupations with redoubled energy so that the country may not lack the means to carry on the war. Speaking generally, the outlook for the future of the economic world, as the *Hochi Shimbun* justly observes, is far from gloomy. All accounts agree in predicting an unusually good harvest. Experts insist that this year's rice crop will exceed the average by at least 30 per cent. Now the average crop of rice is 38 million *koku* (195 million bushels), and putting this year's increase at 20 per cent. it will amount to 7,600,000 *koku*, which in value will not be less than 60 million *yen*. Such being the case, the purchasing power of the farming class will increase rather than diminish, and there is every prospect of at least a tolerably brisk business. It thus only remains, argues the *Hochi*, with the controllers of the machinery of credit to exercise a little extra amount of foresight and judgment to facilitate the circulation of money.

Justly or unjustly, a section of the Japanese public feels much umbrage at the alleged conduct of the British fleet in saluting the Japanese fleet engaged in the bombardment of Wei-hai-wei. The papers, for fear of suspension, cannot openly ventilate their opinion on this topic, but enough is let out in a vague and guarded manner to show the mood of the public mind. It is true that those which allude to the matter do not stand in the front rank of journalism, but the fact cannot be disguised that a great deal of ill-feeling has been created in Japan by the reported action of the British men-of-war. We will give a few specimens of the way in which the topic is discussed. The *Shin Choya Shimbun* observes that "a great Power ought to be manly and straightforward and free from duplicity both in time of peace and in time of war. Should it attempt secretly to impede the actions of one of the belligerent countries, while openly professing a strict neutrality, it would forfeit the rights of a neutral." Toward such a Power, our contemporary advises the Government to be on guard, for it is extremely dangerous to trust to its professions of friendship and goodwill. The *Chu-o Shimbun* writes in a similar strain. It does not pretend to know that any of the Powers which have declared neutrality has done anything inconsistent with that character; but should there be such a Power, our contemporary is confident that Japan would never forgive its duplicity. Lastly, the *Nippon* is a little more direct. After dwelling at some length upon the duties of a neutral State, our contemporary proceeds to mention instances of the violation of neutrality. "If, for instance," says it, "the war vessels of a neutral Power abuse their position so far as to hamper the motions of the fleet of one of the belligerent countries, it will not do to rely on the diplomatic process of remonstrance; a more decisive step will become necessary."

It is true that international disputes are settled according to the standard of might; but nothing could be more absurd and dangerous than to be only anxious how to preserve the friendship of a strong Power at all cost."

The resignation of Mr. Inouye Ki, Minister of Education, on account the progress of lung-disease, is sincerely regretted by the vernacular press. After the late Viscount Mori, Mr. Inouye has been considered the best Minister of Education. In fact, in the short space of about fifteen months, he has accomplished more than several of his predecessors ever carried out in five times that length of time. No one man has done more than he in bringing the legislative work of the Meiji Government to the present state of comparative perfection. The papers say that, if any meritorious servant deserves the honour of a peerage, it is certainly the retiring Minister of Education.

To-day, September 1st, elections are going on throughout the country. The various parties are eager to increase their

numerical strength in the new House of Representatives, and several seats are being hardly contested. But on the whole, competition is not so keen as it would otherwise have been had not the nation's attention been diverted to the Chinese war. The Opposition papers only advice to the electors has been to return such members as would use their influence for the prosecution of the present war to a decisive issue. A "strong foreign policy" is still a watch-word, but the sense in which that expression is now used is essentially different from that in which it has hitherto been employed. The non-party papers have not so much as discussed the question of the elections at all.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

OPINIONS OF THE PROGRESSIONISTS CONCERNING THE WAR.

DEEMING that the present war with China is an event of the most unparalleled gravity to Japan since the country was founded about thirty centuries ago, and deeming it essential for our party to set forth in detail the reasons of its importance, and to point out the ultimate objects to be aimed at in this connexion, the members of the party living in the capital have agreed to the following declarations, concerning which they seek the approbation of the members of the party in other parts of Japan:—

1.—The success of the present war with China being an affair of paramount importance to the well-being of the Empire, the ultimate objects of the war should be determined by the people themselves, who should freely give expression to their opinions.

2.—Though the details of the conduct of the War should be left to the decision of the competent authorities, the central aim of the war should be determined by the people of the Empire.

3.—Of the various Powers in the world capable of being the most dangerous enemies to Japan is China, after which come Great Britain, France, Russia, and Germany in the given order. As to the other Powers of Europe they are virtually impotent to exercise any serious military or naval power in the East.

4.—Even if Japan were conducting a war with a country of equal numerical strength, this country should devote its whole energies to the attainment of a successful issue; how much more should this be done in the case of a war with China, a country ten times the size of Japan. The nation must recognize that should Japan fail to destroy her antagonist then she herself will be utterly ruined, and the people should unite as one man to face this tremendous issue.

5.—In waging war with the huge country of China, whose population is counted by hundreds of millions, certain Japanese are easily rejoiced by trifling victories, such as the defeat of two or three war-ships, or the rout of two or three thousand soldiers. Such persons, it seems, must fail to recognize the gravity of the present affair and must hence be wanting in the resolution necessary to carry it to a successful issue.

6.—Even if in a hundred battles fought in Korea Japan prove victorious this alone would not be sufficient to ensure to Japan supremacy in the Orient.

7.—To settle the contest decisively, and to ensure the permanent peace of the Orient, it is necessary to strike a blow at the heart of the enemy, Peking.

8.—Should peace be concluded before the enemy had been utterly disabled by a blow in a vital part, it is needless to say that China, spurred by the shame of defeat, would be awakened from her lethargy, and would strive by every conceivable means to wreak vengeance on Japan.

9.—Such a peace, then, would be one in which, to guard against danger from China, Japan would have to devote all her resources to military and naval affairs, and there would be a chronic high tension in the East. Nothing would be more injurious to the nation than such a state of affairs.

10.—In three months more the mouth of the river on which Tientsin is situated will freeze, thus blocking up the passage till the next spring. Therefore it is essential that Peking should be attacked within the next three months.

11.—The Austro-Prussian war was concluded within six weeks after the declaration of war, with victory on the Prussian side, while in the Franco-German war Germany dictated terms of peace in Paris in less than six months. Wars in civilized countries are thus carried on with great

expedition, and this is on the whole advantageous to the combatants. It is not extravagant to believe that our carefully trained soldiers can within three months defeat the undisciplined levies of China, even though these are forty times their number, and that terms of peace can then be dictated at Peking; what is apprehended in this connexion is that there may be some who, failing to appreciate the true gravity of the situation, may lack that heroic decision which should lead to a bold dash for Peking.

12.—The first step to be taken in pushing on to Peking would be to destroy or cripple the Chinese Northern fleet and thus to obtain a free passage into the Gulf of Pechili. Such details, however, may safely be left to the competent authorities, and there is no necessity for us to dwell on them.

13.—Success in the Korean Peninsula is not only insufficient to settle the drift of the affair, but justice demands that Japan should as far as possible avoid making Korea the principal seat of war.

14.—Peking once taken, the Chinese army in Korea would surrender at discretion, and therefore, whenever possible, fighting in Korea should be avoided.

15.—A warlike spirit is an excellent thing, but if there be no fixed aim in the war, the warlike spirit is like an arrow fired at random.

16.—Though it need not be said that to contribute to the war fund is a worthy and patriotic act, still the expenses required in a great war on which the very existence of the nation depends should be delayed out of national loans or taxes. Contributions can do no more than supply a part. A few days ago the raising of a national loan was announced, and this step may be followed by the impositions of additional taxes; and the people should be prepared to meet any such demand made upon them with alacrity.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NEUTRAL WAR-VESSELS.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a significant note on the above subject. It is of no use, it says, to repeat the particulars of the Wei-hai-wei affair. The object of the Japanese fleet was to attack the Chinese fleet, and yet, owing to inexplicable circumstances, the principal war-vessels of China were not found, it is said, in that port. We cannot avoid the conclusion that they got wind of the Japanese attack, fled to Chefoo, and took shelter there. It was highly to be regretted that our fleet was obliged to withdraw after having fired at the forts. The first great naval engagement will be an object of interest to all the world. For, despite the facts that modern naval armaments have attained a remarkable development scientifically, there has been no opportunity to test whether these armaments are adapted for practical purposes; and as, just at this juncture, great naval engagements are likely to be fought in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Pechili, the neutral Powers that have fleets in the Orient wish to avail themselves of this opportunity for observation. The Japanese need offer no objection to this, for they will be stimulated to display their valour before the civilized world. But it is essential that the onlookers should observe a rigid neutrality, even in apparently trivial details. For instance, when the Japanese fleet is about to invade a Chinese harbour, and a neutral war-vessel lying in the vicinity of that harbour fires a salute, then the Chinese war-ships that may happen to lie in that harbour will perceive at once the coming of the enemy. Or, again, if when the Japanese fleet is pursuing its enemy a neutral war-ship purposely comes from a distance and fires a salute, then the enemy may effect its escape.

Some further notes in the *Hochi* are not quite friendly to the English. One is about the movements of the British gunboat *Alacrity*, which called at Fusan at 5.30 a.m. on the 18th instant, on her way from Nagasaki to Chemulpho. The ship put out to sea after a short time. What business she had cannot be known, but her actions are said to have been very strange. The captain called on the Chief of the Custom House at Fusan and held a secret conference with him at his house. What is noteworthy, is that five or six Chinese who seemed of a higher class than that of servants, are said to have been on board that vessel. A similar paragraph appears also in the *Nichi-Nichi*. The conduct of the Chief of the

Custom House at Fusan is strange, continues the *Hochi* in the next note.

The Custom House officers of Fusan sent by China are four Europeans, one German *employé* of the Korean Government, the rest being either Koreans or Chinese. Mr. H. Hunt, the Chief of the Office, is strongly inclined toward China, and the Japanese merchants are said to have frequently encountered inconvenience in their transactions on account of his pro-Chinese partiality. It is now learned that he employs several spies and secretly informs the Chinese of the military movements of Japan. An *employé* of the office, a Chino-Japanese half-breed, is proficient both in the Chinese and the Japanese languages. The other day he resigned his post on the pretence of going home (China); but on his departure, he put on foreign clothes, and started for Nagasaki. It was afterward learnt that he was sent to Japan as a spy. A few days ago a Japanese *employé* of the same office asked his chief whether he intended to go to China, seeing that he had sent his baggage to that country. He replied that he did not, as he had been commissioned by the Chinese Government to undertake inquiries into important affairs. Now what inquiries he is carrying on cannot of course be guessed, but judging from the fact that he is sending three or four confidential letters to China on every opportunity, the nature of his inquiries may not be difficult to guess.

A WONDERFUL PRECIOUS STONE.

There is now deposited at the Nippon Ginko a wonderful precious stone, the ownership of which is in dispute. The stone has a strange history dating as far back as two centuries ago. It was originally owned by Kikuchi Saihei, a native of Mutsu Province, who became a monk at the early age of twenty. He undertook a pilgrimage throughout the country three times, and it was during his second pilgrimage that he brought back the stone. When he was about to undertake the third pilgrimage he had a presentiment that he would die on the journey, and so he selected a certain spot in his native place, buried there all his treasures, and bidding his relatives to inter his remains there, he set out for his last pilgrimage. This was in the year 1693. As he had predicted, he died during the pilgrimage at Dazaifu, Chikuzen, and, according to his request, his relatives brought back his remains and interred them at the appointed spot. The fourth lineal descendant of this Saihei, happening to read in the annals of the house an account of the treasures buried in the mound, opened it and dug out several rare articles. These he presented to the Lord of the district and, in return for this, his house was granted a fief of two men's rations of rice annually. In 1859 this mound was again opened by the son of the previous treasure-finder, once more several rare treasures were discovered, which, as before, were presented to the lord of the district, who increased the allowance of the house to three men's rations. At the Restoration the lord of Nambu espoused the cause of Tokugawa and his estate was forfeited. The house of Kikuchi Sasoji, the treasure-finder, was involved in the misfortunes of the lord of Nambu, and one misfortune following another, the whole estate of the family fell into the hands of others. Even the land on which stood the burial mound of the pilgrim ancestor of the family was to be transferred to another owner. It occurred to Sasoji that a further examination of the mound might lead to the discovery of yet more valuables, but he was so destitute by that time that he had no means of paying workmen. At last he borrowed the sum of yen 2.50 from a neighbour and began the last exploration. This was in December, 1871. When the earth was cleared away to the depth of 7 or 8 *shaku*, he found a great quantity of small stones upon each of which something was written with vermilion. When they had been removed, a large flat stone was found upon which a stone as large as a human head was laid. The stone was flanked by earthen saucers, one on each side, containing a quan-

tity of petrified rice. On the face of the stone something was written in vermilion, but the ideographs were mostly obliterated and could not be identified. Only the two characters signifying the Japanese era Genroku (1688-1703 A.D.) could be read. Sasoji was highly delighted and took it home to sell it at a good price. He was, however, disappointed, for though he showed it to many persons no one would offer to buy it, and at last he was obliged to give it to the creditor from whom he had borrowed the 2.50 yen, and whom he was unable to pay at the prescribed time. Sasoji died shortly afterwards, leaving a wife and a daughter. The stone has undergone many strange vicissitudes since then and has passed through the hands of so many persons that it would be tedious to tell the whole story. It was in the spring of 1876 that the stone, which by that time began to attract the attention of many men, was first brought to Yokohama to ascertain its value. One of the foreigners to whom the stone was shown declared it to be a diamond, and another offered 200,000 dollars for it. The men who brought the stone were perfectly amazed at this proposal, but their cupidity being aroused they decided not to sell it under half a million silver dollars. The matter reached the ears of the authorities, and an expert of the Home Department proceeded to Kanagawa Kencho and ordered the men to bring the stone. They were then forbidden to sell it until they had received permission from the authorities, but at the same time they were given a certain allowance from the Department, to pay for their lodging. After a short time they were given permission to sell it, but the stone has never been sold. It passed from one hand to another, was deposited at one pawnshop after another, that at last it is at the Bank of Japan. The report of Prof. R. Wittington, M.A., of the Aoyama Eiwa-Gakko, on the stone is said to be as follows, based on the examination he made at the Nippon Ginko in July 1887 in the presence of the Minister of the Imperial Household Department of the day. The stone weighs 750 me, and the superficial layer of 2 sun is first topaz, and then emerald. Under the outer layer diamond may perhaps be found, but this could not be ascertained with any certainty as there were no adequate means at his disposal to prove it. The opinion of a certain geologist, who was one of the commissioners of the Columbian Exposition, coincided with that of Professor Wittington. Even if there be no diamond inside, and the stone consist merely of topaz and emerald, it would be worth 21,028 yen, while a diamond of $\frac{1}{2}$ sun diameter has a value of above one and a half million yen. Every increase of $\frac{1}{10}$ sun increases the value by an additional half million, while in the case of a diamond above 1 sun in diameter the value increases by a million yen at every increase of $\frac{1}{10}$ sun. We take these particulars from the *Yomiuri*.

THE ELECTIONS.

THE attention of the nation being absorbed in the progress of the war, it is not surprising that comparatively little interest is exhibited in the elections, which are to come off on Saturday. The programme of the Opposition too, we have already pointed out, is distinguished for its mildness. The presence of a common foe has, for the moment at all events, reconciled the irreconcilable. It is Southey's story of Lord Nelson over again. Just before the battle of Trafalgar began, Admiral Collingwood, with some of the captains, went on board the *Victory* to receive instructions. Nelson inquired of him where his captain was, and was told in reply that they were not upon good terms with each other. "Terms!" said Nelson, "good terms with each other!" Immediately he sent a boat for Captain Rotherham, led him, as soon as he arrived, to Collingwood, and saying: "Look! youder are the enemy!" bade them shake hands like Englishmen. The manifesto of the Radical Party is couched in much the same spirit. The name and fame of the country are at stake, and so the Radicals recognize that this is no time for factious opposition. It is perhaps due to

this fact that so few seats, comparatively speaking, are to be contested. By far the majority have each but one aspirant for Parliamentary honours. Moreover, it is astutely hinted that a number of the Opposition have not only reached the lowest stratum of their purses but are also unable to obtain credit for the sums necessary to secure their success. Be this as it may, it is evident that there will not be much excitement at the polls this time, and it is more than probable that the next session will close without the necessity of another Imperial Rescript. In Tokyo things seem moving quite smoothly. In the case of Shitaya District, we find that Mr. Abe Kosuke, the former representative, will not stand this time. It was loudly urged by the Progressionists that this gentleman, a wealthy silk-mercer, owed his success in the last elections to a lavish use of money, twenty thousand yen being the lowest estimate of his expenses. At all events, Mr. Aoki, one of the pets of the Progressionists, was signally defeated by him. Now Mr. Abe refuses to come forward, and Mr. Hayashi Waichi is to take his place, the seat being otherwise uncontested. But it appears that a number of electors were so well pleased with their former representative that they will refrain from balloting this time. No less than twenty-four of the leading residents of Shitaya have announced in the chief metropolitan journals that they will cast no votes for any one but Mr. Abe, and as he refuses to stand, they will take no part in the coming election. Mr. Hayashi is a popular and respected man, of independent views, so that the steps taken by the recalcitrant twenty-four has been a surprise to everybody. It is, however, a conclusive proof that the accusations of the Progressionists were quite without foundation. Mr. Abe owed his success to his real popularity not to riches. With regard to the other urban districts, Mr. Tsunoda Shimpei will of course be returned for Kanda; Dr. Hatoyama in the Ninth Ward; Mr. Kusumoto, in the Fourth Ward; Mr. Ota, in the Seventh Ward. These are all familiar faces. The only urban district that will see anything like a battle is the Twelfth Ward, contested by Messrs. Takagi and Hirabayashi. The "Tochigi Contingent," our old friend Tanaka Shozo, is unopposed. There will, of course, be some new members in the next Parliament, but on the whole it is calculated that nearly three-fourths of the former representatives will resume their seats, sobered for the nonce, and, let us hope, wiser men.

THE "JIJI" ON THE FRIENDSHIP OF ENGLAND.

STARTING from the assumption that in the present war with China justice is on the side of Japan, the *Jiji* argues that Japan should not submit to intercession by any neutral Power but should strive steadfastly for victory. The paper then goes on to speak of the friendly attitude of England towards Japan in connexion with the present affair. Of the various neutral Powers, England manifests the greatest goodwill to Japan. This is proved by many facts. The Japanese must not be led by various rumours of the conduct of individual Englishmen or of a British warship hastily to conclude that the attitude of England is unfriendly. At an occasion such as the present when rumours of all kinds are rife, it is of course impossible to place any confidence in these hearsays. Even if it be true that certain Englishmen have behaved in the manner described, the fact is of very little importance. In the case of Englishmen that have lived for several decades in the East and are ignorant of the state of public feeling in their own country, it is not surprising that, finding their commercial interests gravely affected by the war, they should give vent to their dissatisfaction in various ways. Far different is the attitude of the English nation as a whole, as can be proved by a study of the opinions expressed by the leading English newspapers. Further, the frank and generous manner in which England has met Japan's demand for treaty revision must also be regarded as an undeniable proof of the kind feelings of the British nation towards Japan. The chief obstacle to treaty revision with England was, says the *Jiji*, the relations between England and China.

England fearing that should she consent to revise her treaty with Japan, China also would demand an equal treaty with England. It was natural that England should give considerable weight to this consideration, and that she might be disposed to consider the friendship of China more important than that of Japan. But we learn that in the accomplishment of treaty revision with Japan, England has been inclined to take the initiative, and further we see that she has not hesitated to ratify the revised treaty at the very time when Japan is engaged in deadly strife with China. These two facts indicate that England is convinced of the untrustworthiness of China and is eager to show her good feeling towards Japan.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

H.E. MR. MUTSU, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, was yesterday summoned to the Palace and raised by the Emperor to the ranks of the nobility under the title of Viscount. The honour is well merited. The Sovereign, by conferring it at this particular time, plainly intends that it shall be connected by the public with the successful conclusion of a revised treaty with Great Britain. Japan can congratulate herself on being the first Oriental State that has obtained admission to the comity of Occidental nations on equal terms, and she may justly honour the man who carried the negotiations to such a happy ending.

The resignation of the Minister of State for Education seems to be a fact. It is now referred to by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, and is stated by that journal to be due to ill-health. His Excellency Mr. Inouye has long suffered from weak lungs, and it is possible that his condition may have become such as to necessitate rest. Pending the appointment of his successor, it is believed that the duties of his portfolio will be discharged by Mr. Yoshikawa, Minister of State for Justice.

Since the above was written, an extra of the *Official Gazette* has been published announcing Mr. Inouye's resignation and the temporary assumption of his duties by Mr. Yoshikawa, Minister of State for Justice. The retiring Minister's resignation is accompanied by a certificate from Dr. Hashimoto to the effect that His Excellency is suffering from disease of the lungs which made its appearance in August 1888, and has of late developed symptoms dictating complete rest.

UNMISTAKABLY TOKYO.

ONE is accustomed to the slipshod writing of romancists and narrators of the marvellous. Jules Verne is a very popular writer among those who are fond of reading wholly incredible tales, his style is always fresh and amusing even when his theories are most startling. Still one could wish for a little more accuracy at times. In one of his books, "The Clipper of the Air," published some six or seven years ago, we read of an air-vessel sailing over Tokyo at night. The city is invisible in the profound darkness, yet Robur, the engineer, recognises it at once "on account of the barking of innumerable dogs and the strong, foetid odour of the decaying corpses of executed criminals." This is a little too bad, even for Jules Verne. As for the dogs, the writer evidently confounds Constantinople with the Japanese capital; the rest is sheer libellous ignorance. Yet seven out of every ten people in Europe will probably pass over the sentence without seeing anything unusual in it.

IMPORT OF JAPANESE MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES FORBIDDEN IN CHINA.

It appears according to the vernacular papers that China has now resolved to forbid the import of miscellaneous wares from Japan. A rumour to this effect has been circulated for some days past but it was regarded as untrustworthy. But it now appears to be quite authentic, according to telegrams received by several Chinese residents in Yokohama. These mes-

sages are to the effect that the import of Japanese miscellaneous wares will be forbidden in Canton in a few days. The Chinese were greatly alarmed at this news and shipped all their stock either by the *Gaelic* that sailed for Hongkong on the 25th, or on the French steamer *Yarra* that sailed for Shanghai on the same day. The warehouses of these merchants are now almost empty. Since the 25th inst., therefore, transactions between these Chinese and the Japanese merchants have been virtually suspended, to the great anxiety not only of the Japanese but also of the Chinese who have thus found their resolution to stay behind and to transact business under the protection of the Japanese Government and of the American Consulate productive of no good effect. This is indeed quite a serious affair for, according to the *Fiji* and other papers, transactions in Japanese marine products seemed likely to be brisk, and even the match industry which had been partially suspended for some months past had begun to revive; for the foreign merchants in Kobe with the view of export to China have given large orders to match manufacturers who have therefore resolved to renew the manufacture on the former scale from next month and to give increased wages to their workmen.

INTELLIGENT INTELLIGENCE.

The credulity and want of discrimination displayed by certain Shanghai journals and their copyists in Japan when publishing items of Korean intelligence, are monumental. Here is an illustration. Nearly all the Yokohama English journals contain the following:—

The *Hupao's* Tientsin correspondent, says the *N.-C. Daily News* of Aug. 22nd, telegraphs that a graduate of the Tientsin Military Academy, named Tung, who was one of the cadets chosen by General Nieh to go with him to Yashan last June, has telegraphed to his family at Tientsin stating that, after some desultory skirmishing along a mountainous route of nearly 2,000 li from Yashan, by way of the Chung-tsing province, General Nieh, second in command to General Yeh, has succeeded in bringing to Pingyang, 1,380 men all in good health and with arms and ammunition complete, as well as eight Krupp field-pieces. The gallant little army arrived at Pingyang on the night of the 14th instant.

Observe what this ingenuous youth says. The Chinese troops evacuated, or were driven from, Yashan on the 29th of July. Sixteen days later he makes 1,380 of them arrive at Pingyang, "after desultory skirmishing along a mountainous route of nearly 2,000 li." Now 2,000 li, Korean measurement, is 220 Japanese ri, or 590 miles English. So General Nieh and his "gallant little army" covered 590 miles on a mountainous road in 16 days—an average of 37 miles *per diem*—and varied the march by "desultory skirmishing" and dragging 8 Krupp guns. That graduate of the Tientsin Military Academy has admirable audacity. And he knew his audience, for, despite the clumsiness of his falsehood, it has found ready journalistic reproduction. The Tientsin correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* says that the Chinese have proved themselves better marchers than the Japanese. So they have if the testimony of this graduate of the Military Academy be accepted. According to him they are the biggest marchers in the world—*haud aquit aut secundi*. But it is said that fear lends wings. There will be some tall marching—to the rear—we expect, when the Japanese reach Pingyang. And, to be sure, the graduate's "gallant little army" was running away. That must not be forgotten.

THE SUMMER SCHOOL AT HAKONE.

Owing to a variety of causes, the chief being the fact that many students have been recalled to their native provinces in consequence of the mobilization of the army, the Summer School started this year at Hakone has not been as successful as it had been hoped. The total attendance at first was about one hundred, the majority being teachers of Higher Primary and Middle Schools and other educational establishments of high grade. Among the professors who gave their services, were a number of well-known names: Messrs. Saito and Sasano of the First Higher Middle School; Mr. Tanahashi, Principal of the Ikubun Kwan; Mr. Tanaka,

Principal of the Postal and Telegraphic School; Prof. Mano, the geometrician, etc., etc. The hours of instruction were from 8 to 12 in the forenoon and then another two hours in the afternoon. Great interest was exhibited in the instruction, and everything was done to make the students happy, fishing-parties, boating, long excursions over the hills and an amateur performance got up. The Sanseido book-firm, with whom the idea of the summer school originated, has nevertheless been a heavy loser on the whole, owing to the causes above set forth.

English and Mathematics were the two branches taught, the instruction in both being of a higher grade. Among the essays written by the students, the following, composed by a young man named H. Matsuno, was adjudged the best, as well on account of the excellent choice of words as the highly poetical ideas embodied. We quote the essay to show what very commendable advance has been made by Japanese students in the acquisition of the English tongue:—

HAKONE LAKE.

Who polished this hill-locked sea to be the spotless mirror of Mt. Fuji? Who made it the eternal parent of the River Haya? There are awful mountains rivaling each other in height, who strive to get a glance at this fair maid; their visages are solemn with verdant brows. Their shaggy robes are green, yet some are embroidered with nodding lilies and others with the briar-rose. One brings with him the sweet odour of woodland flowers; another flings the music of whispering pines "down the fitful breeze"—and all to win this fair maid's love. But she turns coldly from their gaze, and so her lovers stand lamenting about her. Winding from their outstretched arms, she eludes their grasp and comes softly to the gravelly beach to share the evening gossip of the village damsels. She sings a hymn as she approaches the Buddhist temple that peeps out from among a sea of cedars on an adjacent hill. The village boys are driven away by her light footsteps that they may not interrupt her song. Oh, for whom are you waiting, dear maid, with your fine blue fan (Fuji's reflection)? Whenever I walk to the flashy marge of the rushy beach she smiles sweetly upon me, so that my heart melts away with joy as my boat is borne unconsciously across her breast. The jealous fish splash about me, and hoary pines seek to hide our love with their dreary boughs. The precipitous mountains send forth shivering fogs to obscure my path. Alas, dear maid, must I bid thee farewell? Yet do not grieve, thy sister moon will rise up behind the backs of our mountain foes, to soothe and caress thee. Then will the helpless fogs be dispersed and thy fair and tender face grow bright with joy. The tears in thy eyes shall shine like purest gems. Never has it been my lot to see a form more fair, a face more sweet! Then for whom are you waiting? To be whose lovely spouse have you come? She taps my boat with her silver hand and modestly answers with a charming grace, "Yours! yours!"

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA.

In the July number of the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Silva White, the author of a well-known volume on "The Development of Africa," concludes an article on British policy in Africa in the following words:—"I have now completed my survey of some of the outstanding obligations and responsibilities which Great Britain has accepted by proclaiming a Protectorate over Uganda and by negotiating the recent treaties with the Congo State and Italy. They are sufficiently daunting, even to an Imperialist like myself. We thus see that by the Anglo-Congo Treaty, out of which Great Britain gets absolutely nothing but relinquishes much, France has been roused to a pitch of indignation which, if it does not upset the Treaty itself, at least may cause serious obstructions at a moment when unanimity between the Powers is of the utmost importance. The doubtful issues in Morocco may or may not be safely met by the European concert; but an equilibrium that can be easily disturbed by the fanaticism and unrest of a Mohammedan populace is not one to view with equanimity. Those who follow events in Africa are liable to be convinced that the British policy of making concessions to any Power capable of knowing its own mind, and of enforcing its decisions by the muttered threat of hostilities, must in the end lead to disastrous consequences. In the absence of any settled policy in Africa, Great Britain, by making these repeated concessions, will end by eventually

jeopardising her position for effective action. That position is either worth maintaining, at all reasonable cost, or it should be frankly abandoned; it is obvious folly to secure it up to a certain point, at great sacrifice, and then to relinquish it. I have shown, I think conclusively, that the position of Great Britain in Egypt, in Uganda, and in the Sudan, cannot be detached from her Imperial policy in the Mediterranean and elsewhere. What that policy costs we know; what it may ultimately cost we can vaguely guess from recent events in Africa. It is a policy of conquest and adventure, and can have no end but that which the arbitrament of war awards it. Indeed, I have no hesitation in stating that, to uphold that policy, Her Majesty's Government, if at all logical in their methods, and therefore deserving of the confidence of this country, must be prepared, not only to meet all the responsibilities of the Eastern Question, but also to keep France or any other European Power out of Egypt, Tripoli, Morocco, and the entire Nile Valley. Whether this can be done without Great Britain openly joining the Triple Alliance is a very questionable point, on which I have grave doubts. On the other hand, if she were to join the Triple Alliance, and thus involve herself irremediably in the rivalries on the continent of Europe, I fear there would be an end to all prospects of "Imperial Federation." The self-governing colonies of the British Empire would very naturally hesitate to accept these added responsibilities, in which they could not fail to become deeply involved. I have thus shown myself quite prepared to admit the reasons, as reasons, which support a comprehensive and adventurous policy in North and East Africa. But if I were asked, is it worth it? I should feel embarrassed to know what answer to return. The conviction is being forced upon me, as it is upon many others, though Imperialists, that the whole of our foreign policy may be impugned for the never-ceasing and ever-growing responsibilities which its maintenance engenders, whilst equally effective and much less costly and adventurous means might be found in a reversal or modification of the main maxims that hitherto have supported it."

THE TRIPLE MOON.

SUNDAY evening, the 26th ultimo, happened to be also the 26th of the 7th month of the lunar calendar. On this evening, just an hour before midnight, there is a popular belief in Tokyo that a triple moon can be seen, either from the top of Kudan-zaka or Atago-yama. Of course it is an impossibility that this phenomenon—by no means an infrequent one—should occur each year on the same date with unvarying regularity; yet that it has quite often been seen on the 26th night of the seventh lunar month, appears well proven. At all events, in case of the weather being fine, both Kudan and Atago are lined with curious crowds, eager to watch the strange sight. To the ignorant such a phenomenon must assuredly seem supernatural, though the learned may as easily explain it by the position of the moon at the time and a certain atmospheric humidity.

'COLLISION OFF AWAJI.

CONSIDERABLE attention, says the *Kobe Chronicle* of the 29th ult., was directed to the *Toyo Maru* yesterday, which on coming into port early in the morning was observed to be seriously damaged about the bow, apparently having been in collision with another vessel. Though our reporter at once went off to the vessel, the officers on board, who are all Japanese, declined to give any information, as the vessel was a Government transport. This morning Japanese papers also appear without any paragraph relating to the occurrence, the censor having apparently forbidden any news being published. Our reporter was able to learn, however, that the *Toyo-maru* (the old P. & O. steamer *Zambesi* which has had such a chequered experience since she was sold by her former owners) was proceeding to Kobe from Kure when about three o'clock yesterday morning, as she was emerging from the Straits between Awaji and Akashi, she came into collision

with the Japanese wooden training-ship *Tsukuba Kan*. The latter vessel was so much injured that she was run ashore on the island of Awaji, and the wreck, it is said, can be seen from Suma and Tarumi. The *Toyo Maru* also suffered serious damage, her stem being dented in to the extent of 4 feet from 2 feet below the hawse pipe downward, but so far as we can learn she is not making water. It seems extraordinary that a small wooden vessel like the *Tsukuba Kan*, of considerably less tonnage than the *Toyo Maru*, could have inflicted such serious injuries on an iron vessel, which it might have been thought would have gone right through any such obstruction, and it would be interesting to have a full account of the accident from those on board one or other of the colliding vessels.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. TATENO, LATE MINISTER TO THE UNITED STATES.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the Tokyo News Agency waited on Mr. Tateno, at Tonosawa, Hakone, on the 26th instant, and asked him for information concerning the general opinion of citizens of the United States with reference to the China-Japan war. While approving the project of Japan to infuse western civilization into Korea and China American statesmen cannot, he said, but regard with great apprehension the possible consequences of the war between Japan and China. Besides regretting the disturbance of the peace of the East they apprehend that it may give an opportunity to a certain great Power in Europe to interfere in the affairs of the Orient and to encroach upon Korea. Then the war in the East may lead to a breach of the peace in Europe. The result of the war might be predicted from a consideration of the superiority of Japan in equipments, in the bravery of her soldiers, and in the ease of her mobilization. If war is really declared (it was on the 31st ult. that Mr. Tateno left Washington) Japan should invade China with promptitude both with her army and her Navy, and success will certainly attend her forces. As to the sentiments in American military circles, Mr. Tateno made the following observations. Regarding the present hostility between Japan and China as a collision between civilization and progress on the one hand, and bigotry and conservatism on the other, American military men strongly desire that success may attend the arms of Japan. The ardour of the American officers in favour of Japan is quite extraordinary. To give an example or two, a certain retired general who played a conspicuous part in the American Civil War and rendered distinguished services to the Federal cause wrote to Mr. Tateno that he should like to be allowed to join the Japanese army at the head of several thousand soldiers whom he formerly commanded. Further several retired military and naval officers, some of whom were on the spot when the combined forces of England and France invaded China, asked Mr. Tateno by letter to request the Japanese Government to allow them to join the Japanese Army or Navy. Not a few of them were so enthusiastic that they called upon Mr. Tateno and pointed out to him on maps the routes which the Anglo-French Army took in China and discussed minutely the plans which the Japanese army and navy should adopt in invading China. One of them went so far as to follow him to San Francisco and there to repeat his request. All these applications he courteously declined, but they are good indications of the sentiment the United States military and naval officers entertain in connexion with the present affair. As to the telegraphic messages that have been received in America concerning the war, Mr. Tateno says that, coming mostly from China, via Europe, the most absurd reports were published even in newspapers of the first class. However, Mr. Tateno met in San Francisco an American newspaper reporter despatched by one of the most influential newspapers in San Francisco to report on the war. He was also commissioned by a leading paper in Washington. He came to Japan on the same steamer with Mr. Tateno and put up at the Grand Hotel in Yokohama. He had with him letters of in-

troduction from many distinguished Americans to important personages in Tokyo, and Mr. Tateno also promised to mention his objects to the Japanese Government. Mr. Tateno therefore thinks correct news of the war will soon be furnished to the American press.

THE KO LAO HWUI, A SECRET SOCIETY IN CHINA.

THE Metropolitan papers publish the following account of the Ko Lao Hwui, said to have been obtained from a certain Mr. Aizawa, a gentleman who has resided in Nankin since January last. There are three parties in the Ko Lao Hwui. One is a large organization composed of those who still uphold the cause of the fallen Ming dynasty, led by Lü Kia-siang, a celebrated scholar of Nankin; the second consists really of ambitious men who seek to promote their own interests under the pretence of reforming the administration of the country; and the third is simply a rabble of disbanded soldiers. The second and third parties have no particular designs to overthrow the present dynasty of China, but the first is determined to effect the restoration of the Ming dynasty. It is said that three Japanese named Shiyaku, Shibata, and Tani, and a former Japanese member named Uyeno died the year before last. The first party being a secret organization, its existence was undiscovered for a long while. At last, about September of the 18th year of Kwang-sü (1892) it reached the ears of the Government that Lü Kia-siang was the leader of a certain secret combination. Before the Government could arrest him the matter came to his ears and he fled to Chili under an assumed name. Messrs. Shibata and Tani are now said to be living in Annam. These two men were teachers of military arts to the adherents of the Lü party and are therefore believed to occupy influential positions in the Party. Mr. Shiyaku studied Chinese literature under Lü, and being a man rich in resources and tact, he is generally considered to be one of the principal counsellors of the Party. Some do not believe this, however, and say that he is in the habit of speaking of the society with contempt as an association of bigots. Mr. Shibata (Gentaro) was a swordsman of Kagoshima who fled to China after the Satsuma rebellion in which he had taken part. Messrs. Tani (Takeshige) and Uyeno (Tsunayoshi) were experts of *fujitsu* and cudgel-play in Aizu, and went over to Nankin as early as 1865. Mr. Shiyaku studied classical Chinese. He was a pupil of the chief priest of the Hoko Temple, Okuyama-mura, Hikisa-Gun, Totomi. In July of the 12th year of Kwang-sü (1886) he went to Nankin in the company of Lü, who had lived in Japan for some years. He studied literature under Lü, while he took lessons in swordsmanship from Shibata, and in *fujitsu* and cudgel-play from Tani and Uyeno. Being a man of uncommon ability he soon became proficient in those practices. In February of 1887 when a mob riot broke out in Nankin he threw down senseless forty-six of them, all of whom he afterwards restored to life by the art of *fujitsu*. Of these forty-six, one was the ringleader, and for this distinguished service he received a reward of 460 taels from the Local Office. With this sum he went to India where he prosecuted his studies at various places. From the Dutch East Indies he started for the Dutch capital in the company of a certain Dutch scholar with whom he had become intimate. He entered the University of the city and matriculated in the course of philosophy. Being well versed in the ancient laws of India he, through the introduction of his patron, became a professor of the College of Law of the State University of Illinois. He lectured on Ancient Indian law and its relation to ancient Roman law for three terms, and when he left the University he received the title of Doctor of Civil Law. In April last he returned to Nankin where he subsequently led a quiet life totally ignorant of the complication that involved Japan and China. He intended to return home this year. On the 3rd instant fifteen of the Chinese volunteers who had been enlisted in the neighbourhood suddenly burst into his lodgings. They drew their swords, and exclaiming

that a Wo-jen must not be suffered to live, rushed at him. Outnumbered as he was, Mr. Shiyaku was more than a match for them, and suddenly springing upon one of the intruders and snatching his sword, he defended himself with his back to the wall. He wounded four and threw eleven into a little pond just outside the house. He then bought Chinese clothes and covering his face with a large *kasa* went to a Buddhist temple not far away, there to shave his head. Assuming a priestly appearance he then started toward the northern part of China. He is said to have stated his intention of returning home after the war is over.

THE SITUATION IN KOREA.

THE *Yiji* publishes the following note on the situation in Korea. When the Chinese troops were at A-San they plundered the Koreans of the adjoining districts and committed all kinds of atrocities, so that the Korean Government was at last obliged to ask the Japanese army to drive them out from their stronghold. The result was the battle at Söng-hwan. Thus Korea practically stands in a hostile attitude to China, and in the battles that in future take place between the Japanese and Chinese troops on the soil of Korea, the forces of China will be directed against both Japan and Korea; thus Korea and Japan are now really leagued together in war with China. And yet so long as this point is not publicly announced neutral Powers may suffer some inconvenience. For they may be embarrassed to decide whether the Korean harbours are neutral ports or whether they should be regarded as the harbours of a belligerent power, a difference of great importance commercially and otherwise. Inconvenience will also be felt by the Japanese Government as long as this important point is left in its present unsettled state, for the Japanese army may be exposed to the charge of devastating a neutral country in carrying on war with the Chinese in the Peninsula. At any rate, to leave this point in its present indefinite state being improper, the Authorities of Japan and Korea are bound to make a definite declaration to the effect that Japan and Korea are waging war in combination against their common enemy, China.

THE "KOWSHING" AGAIN.

SOME writers seem to have *Kowshing* on the brain. Speaking of Great Britain's complacency in signing the new Treaty, the *Japan Gazette* says:—"The date of signing, the acquiescence in the sinking of the *Kowshing*, and the hurry for ratifications are all ominous portents. Does England court Japan's alliance even at the sacrifice of our protection." How has England "acquiesced in the sinking of the *Kowshing*?" That event occurred on the 25th of July. The *Japan Gazette* writes on the 28th of August. By what conceivable means of communication could the British Government have been placed in sufficient possession of the facts to deal internationally with the *Kowshing* affair within 34 days of her sinking? A little common sense and calm reflection might be exercised advantageously by critics of such events. The British Government must necessarily have awaited the receipt of detailed despatches before moving definitely in the *Kowshing* business. There is no means of knowing what steps it may have now taken. But we may be pretty sure that, despite the abuse heaped upon British statesmen by petty journalists in the Orient, the honour of that "bit of bunting" will be amply vindicated in due time.

TWO IMPERIAL ORDINANCES.

Two Imperial Ordinances one bearing upon the Railway Council Regulations and the other upon the Engineering Council Regulations have been issued. The chief points of difference between the old and the new Railway Council Regulations are that, whereas in the former the matters subject to deliberation in the Council were enumerated in six clauses, in the new Regulations it is provided that the Council shall deliberate only on those points specified in Art. XV. of the Railway Regulations and also on special Ordinances referred to the Council by the

Minister of Communications. In the new Regulations the distinction between ordinary and temporary members of the Council is made clear, while this point was rather obscure in the old. Again, the old Regulations provided that an annual allowance, not exceeding 500 yen, shall be given those members who are not at the same time salaried officials of the Government, but this distinction has been struck out in the new Regulations and all members are similarly remunerated, and the term of membership, stated at three years formerly, is now indefinite. As to the emolument of clerks, no distinct provision was made in the old Regulations, but the amended provisions explicitly state that they may be paid a sum not exceeding 200 yen a year.

The amendment of the Engineering Council Regulations is confined to two points, first, the organization of the Council, and secondly, the allowance to members. In the old Regulations the Council was organized with one president, twenty members, and several temporary members; but in the amended Regulations no mention is made of the temporary members, except the provision that the Council may appoint temporary members in case of necessity. The amendment concerning the emoluments of the president and the members of the Council is exactly the same as that effected in the Railway Council Regulations.

PHYŨNG YANG AND ITS VICINITY.

THE following brief description of Phŭng-yang and its vicinity, where the next battle between the Japanese and Chinese armies is likely to occur, may be of some interest. The details are published by the *Kokkai*. Phŭng-yang was the capital of Korea during one of the former dynasties. It is situated on a slope, with a steep declivity on the north, gradually sloping down, till at its southern end it terminates in the Tai-dong river. Beyond the river a vast plain lies. Phŭng-yang is one of the largest cities in Korea, containing more than ten thousand houses. Its inhabitants are said to be endowed with a chivalrous spirit and look up to the Japanese with great respect. This statement of the *Kokkai* is inconsistent with the rumours now circulated about the citizens of Phŭng-yang, who are said to be friendly towards China and hostile to Japan. The Tai-dong is the largest river in Korea, being 150 ri from source to mouth. The facility of transport afforded by this river is the principal cause of the commercial prosperity of these districts. From the mouth up to Chhŏl-do the distance is 23 nautical miles, and many are the inland ports on either bank of this lower part of the river, for it is here wide and deep and navigable by large ships. From Chhŏl-do to Phŭng-yang the distance by river is 42 miles, during the lower thirty miles of which up to port called Sok-no-chŏng, the river is still tolerably wide and deep. From Sok-no-chŏng to Phŭng-yang it is only 12 miles. Near Phŭng-yang there are found two shoals, but when the tide is full even vessels of considerable draught can go up as far as the front of that city. In fact, vessels of 500 to 600 *koku* capacity are always lying at anchor in front of Phŭng-yang. From this point upwards the river contracts and is not well adapted for navigation. Generally large steamers go up as far as Chhŏl-do.

NEW P. AND O. STEAMER.

On July 12th the P. & O. Company's steamer, *Maagon*, built by Messrs. Alex. Stephen & Sons, Linthouse, ran her trial trip in the Firth of Clyde, with highly satisfactory results. The vessel's dimensions are 400 ft. by 48 ft. by 31½ ft.; her register tonnage being 4,997 tons gross, and 3,280 tons net, while her dead weight carrying capacity amounts to 7,150 tons. The machinery, also constructed by Messrs. Stephen & Sons, consists of a set of triple-expansion engines, having cylinders 27 in., 45 in. and 72 in. by 48 in. stroke, and two large steel boilers 14 ft. diameter by 17 ft. 6 in. long, each having six furnaces. The heating surface and the grate surface are unusually large to permit of burning foreign coal. The engine-room is replete with all the latest appliances for the economical working of

the engines and for saving wear and tear, such as Morison's evaporator, feed-heater, etc. The deck-working gear consists of six powerful steam winches, and large donkey-boiler, with steam windlass and all the most approved and efficient appliances for the speedy handling of ship and cargo. The steam and after steering gear are by Messrs. John Hastie & Co., Greenock.

PLAGUE PREVENTION AT HONGKONG.

SHORTLY before leaving Hongkong, Dr. Kitasato expressed the following views on the measures to be taken to prevent the recurrence of the plague at Hongkong:—I am most emphatically of opinion that the insanitary parts of the city must be completely wiped out of existence, every house destroyed, and the infected surface soil and the deeper soil saturated by faulty drains must be cleared right away, removed from the spot entirely. The buildings must be reconstructed with careful attention to hygienic requirements, and overcrowding and filthy domestic practices must be rigorously prohibited. If this is done, there will be no chance for the bacillus to find a home here again. If, however, the filth is allowed to continue, or the impregnated buildings and soil are allowed to remain, the plague is certain to break out again quite as badly as ever; it might happen again this year—this summer. I am quite certain that it may be fully as bad as before. The disinfection that has taken place would, of course, make a difference, but not permanently; the work must be carried out, or else the Chinese returning from infected places on the mainland will start a fresh outbreak here. That is, if the filth is not totally destroyed, and prevented for the future.

A STRANGE ACCIDENT.

DURING the early part of the present month an accident of a somewhat remarkable nature occurred at Tonosawa. A Japanese and his wife had been staying for some days at the Fukushima, a well-known inn there, and had announced their intention to depart for Miyano-shita. There was a loaded pistol, strange to say, in their luggage, and when they were hastily packing upon to leave, this weapon, in some unexplained manner, exploded, the ball entering the mouth and passing out from the neck of the wife and then going through the *Karakami* of two adjoining rooms before its force was spent. The wounded woman was at once conveyed to the hospital in Odawara, in a desperate condition. She died a few days later. There are stringent regulations against the carrying of lethal weapons, and it appears that the owner of the pistol had no permit for its possession. Under the circumstances it is fortunate that no one else was injured.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SHANGHAI RIVER.

AT about 8 o'clock on the evening of August 21st, as Mr. Thomas Alexander McAuliffe, chief steward of the steamer *Surat* was going on board his ship from the Associated Wharf he fell into the river and was drowned. The *Surat* is lying at the P. & O. Co.'s lower buoy and in order to reach his sampan deceased had to cross a small cargo boat which was lying alongside the wharf; in stepping from the cargo boat into the sampan he lost his balance and fell into the river and was never seen again. He was in company at the time with Mr. J. Williamson, who did all in his power to assist the unfortunate man, and subsequently reported the occurrence to the Police. Deceased is stated to have been quite sober at the time.—*China Gazette*.

QUOUSQUE TANDEM.

It is remarkable that not one of the Tokyo journals permits itself to indulge in calculations as to how long the war with China will probably continue. At the outset some few of the stouter-hearted proclaimed that the struggle would "soon be over"; but as the days go by without any very definite news from the seat of war, it is evident that people now think it may continue for a considerable length of time. The popular verdict now is that it will take "about a year" before Japan is mistress of the situation,

for, of course, no one has the faintest doubt that this country will be ultimately and wholly successful. In the absence of great news, it is whispered that some slight reverses may have already been sustained, which are carefully kept from the knowledge of the public. But even in this case no one would dream of feeling even for a moment disheartened. Every body knows that the war with China means the shedding of much blood.

THE HISTORY OF TRADE UNIONISM.

WRITING in the *Nineteenth Century*, Mr. Frederick Harrison thus concludes a review of *The History of Trade Unionism*, by Sidney and Beatrice Webb:—

The book is itself a literary curiosity, as the joint product of husband and wife. Effective literary partnerships are very rare; and though there are many examples of husband and wife being both authors, it is not easy to recall an instance of an elaborate work produced jointly by husband and wife with such perfect unity of method that their intimate friends cannot pretend to trace a separate hand in any part. Both are accomplished writers on economic subjects; both are indefatigable students; and each of them is known to be amply capable either of collecting the material or of fusing it into a work of art. They are both of them well fitted by convictions, training, and circumstances for the task they have undertaken. One of them has come from a family of capitalists, who have had the control of great industrial concerns; one of them has filled public offices and had experience of political and municipal life; both of them have personally studied every phase of industrial life, and have enjoyed the intimacy and confidence of almost every active worker in the industrial movement. Few persons living have seen the entire industrial field so exhaustively, from the offices of the great industrial magnate down to the sweaters' dens of White-chapel. And yet the result of this unique personal experience is not another *Marcella* or more *Wessex Tales*, but a very close and circumstantial history of complex events, founded on a mass of documents, and told with judicial lucidity and reserve. The value of the book as history gains much by the fact that neither of its authors ever has been a strenuous partisan of Unionism, but, having even greater sympathy with the cooperative and collectivist ideals, regards Unionism as merely one phase of a very large evolution. Such a book as this puts to shame the huge unsorted pile of pamphlets collected by the last Labour Commission, into which academic pedants and economic enthusiasts were invited to discharge their ideas. This is an authentic and real history of English labour, and deserves to become a classic monument of sympathetic industry.

A MISTAKEN VIEW.

THE *American Silk Journal* for July has the following:—"It is just possible that the little unpleasantness between China and Japan over the Korean question may develop into something large enough to affect seriously the production of both raw and manufactured silks in those countries. While we would not care to see our friends, the Japanese—who are by far the choice among all Oriental peoples, and are altogether pleasant as well as brightly progressive—embroiled in serious difficulty, it is beyond doubt that a restriction in the large and rapidly increasing output of manufactured goods in the Orient (the natural result of prolonged hostilities) would be a real boon to the American silk industry."

The view taken in the first sentence of the above paragraph is entirely erroneous, at least so far as Japan is concerned. What effect the war may have upon the production of raw silk in China cannot be predicted, but in Japan the production of silk, tea, and other exports will be stimulated to obtain money for the sinews of war. From all quarters of the country the Japanese Government has received petitions praying that volunteers be permitted to enrol themselves for service against China, but these offers have been declined and the Governors of provinces have been ordered to inform the people that their services are not required, the army with the colours and the reserves being quite equal to the vigorous prosecution of the war and the adequate protection of the country. Governors have further been instructed to impress upon the people the necessity for every man to pay particular attention to his own business in order that the commerce of the country may not be disturbed. In a patriotic country like Japan, this behest of the Government will carry great weight, and the *Silk Journal* will find when the statistics are published that no "restriction" has taken place in either raw or manufactured goods from Japan than can be traceable to the war. It may be pointed out that the present scene of the

conflict is Korea, with an early probability of the war being carried into the enemy's country—China. Japanese soil has not been invaded, nor will it be.

THE WAR AND THE COAL TRADE.

COAL merchants are, says the *Yiji*, in a very difficult position. As soon as the aspect of affairs in Korea became threatening, they met together and decided not to sell coal to any Chinese. Many of them had, however, entered into contracts to supply coal to foreigners before the present trouble began. In connection with the fulfilment of these contracts they are in a dilemma. If they sell coal to the foreigners according to their contracts they lay themselves open to the charge of betraying the interest of their country, while if they refuse to fulfil their contracts, they will not only suffer an immediate loss but will find difficulty in reopening transactions with foreigners after the war. At this juncture many of these coal merchants are said to have petitioned the Authorities that the export of coal during the war should be expressly forbidden. The merchants would thus be relieved from the obligation of fulfilling their contracts, without awakening distrust in the minds of the foreign merchants with whom they are accustomed to deal. The Authorities regard the coal merchants' request as quite reasonable, and it is believed that they will make the desired prohibition. A similar difficulty is experienced by the Hokkaido Colliery Railway Company and some other companies. The ships of these companies have been chartered to the Government, so that the companies are unable to supply coal to private merchants according to contract. The companies therefore request that should their ships be really needed by the Government they should not be chartered, for in that case the consent of the companies being voluntarily the companies can not be released from the obligation of fulfilling the contracts, but that the ships should be requisitioned to the Government service.

RAMPANT PATRIOTISM.

KAWAKAMI's troupe of *soshi* histrions are now giving a spirited and most popular performance at the Asakusa-za, Tokyo, the play being founded on a much coloured account of the naval engagement at Phung-do and the Sōng-hwan battle. Troops march and counter-march on the stage; there is plenty of thunder and bloodshed, and the Chinese ingloriously fly before their adversaries. The audience is requested to observe a respectful and decorous silence whenever the words *Tenno Heika*, "His Imperial Majesty," are used in the course of the melodrama, a request which is invariably complied with. The other day, as one of the vanguard "Chinese" was flying along the *hanamichi*, that curious prolongation of the stage peculiar to Japan, a man sprang from one of the boxes in the pit, seized the supposed Celestial and proceeded to administer a sound drubbing, crying that this was a real Chinaman and not a made-up actor. He was, however, soon undeceived, and, amid the uproarious merriment of the spectators, was compelled to make an apology for the unprovoked assault. The actor, on the other hand, says the *Yamato Shimbun*, was pleased rather than indignant with the manner in which he had been mauled, attributing the attack to his perfect made-up and thorough imitation of the *chanchan-bonu*.

MR. TAGUCHI ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

In his second article on this subject, the editor of the *Keisai Zasshi* argues that it is bad strategy to allow the Chinese soldiers to collect in large numbers at Phung-yang even if the Japanese army is likely to prove victorious. That during the expedition of Hideyoshi to Korea the Japanese army was liable to disasters when reinforcements came from China to the rescue of Korea, was not because the Japanese warriors were inferior in skill or courage, but because the Chinese far outnumbered the Japanese. The same may happen on the present occasion, and therefore the Chinese must be driven away from Phung-yang with the utmost

promptitude. As for the mode of effecting this, the best would be to cut off the Chinese army by causing the Japanese Navy to occupy the Korean coast southward from the Am-nok-gang (the river separating China from Korea) to the Taikong, and to land some detachments of troops. This was the way in which Saigo's Army was compelled to raise the siege of Kumamoto, and the same strategy should now be employed. Japan should pursue offensive tactics, for China has command of vast numbers, Japan of comparatively few. Therefore the Japanese Navy should constantly vary the place of attack, should invade Formosa, Foochow, the vicinity of the Yang-tze-Kiang, and the coasts of the Gulf of Pechili: the Chinese would thus be continually harassed and would not only have no leisure to invade Korea but would after a time be compelled to sue for peace.

A BOGUS BARON.

THE police of Oita Prefecture made a famous capture last month when they arrested a certain "Baron" Ikeda, who had since March of last year been living at the expense of other people and on the fat of the land. Ikeda, who is a manufacturer of fire-works by trade, made his appearance first in Kumamoto. He was accompanied by two or three "vassals," one having the dignified title of *Karo* or steward, and his eldest daughter, *O Hime-sama*, who was in reality nothing else than his mistress. Noblemen are rare in that part of Japan, particularly barons. Many people called on the distinguished gentleman, including most of the civic authorities, but he was found very difficult of access. The "baron" was invariably engaged or resting, so that it was not until after numerous gifts of cakes, etc., were made that any one was permitted to have the honour of a personal interview. But on becoming acquainted, friends learned that the "baron" had a number of Loan Bonds, of private issue, that bore six per cent. interest and would mature in 1895 or thereabouts. These bonds found eager purchasers. In the meantime, both the "baron" and the *O Hime-sama* were fêted to their heart's content. Unfortunately for the nobleman, the police got wind of the affair. He was arrested and subjected to a searching inquiry. Of course he proved to be a mere adventurer, though of the most adroit description, the bonds being all forged. He is said to have sold at least thirty thousand *yen* worth of these bonds during the course of the year.

THE SITUATION OF THE SPINNING INDUSTRY AT OSAKA.

THE spinners of Osaka appear to be placed in a very difficult situation, according to the *Yiji*. The development of the spinning industry in Japan during the last few years has been remarkable, the total number of spindles in operation reaching above half a million this year, or about double the number of last year. The bulk of the increase has been effected in Osaka, the centre of this industry of Japan. The development of various other industries also is quite striking in Osaka, so that the total amount of capital required for all of them is said to be about fifty per cent. more this year than in the previous year. Just at this juncture the war set in, which caused the Osaka Branch of the Nippon Ginko to diminish the amount of credit the bank has hitherto been prepared to give to producers and merchants. Added to this the sale of yarn is virtually suspended since the opening of the war, and hence the position of the cotton-spinners is doubly serious. Before the direct trade with Bombay was begun, while the raw material was still supplied only by foreign merchants in Kobe, the spinners were able to obtain the raw cotton as they required it. But the spinners now import their own raw cotton, they now have to disburse a large sum of money whenever a ship returns from Bombay. Thus several vessels left Bombay in May and arrived at Kobe in June last, and the total quantity of cotton carried by these amounted to above three million *yen* in value, while last month cotton to the value of two million *yen* was imported. Banks at Osaka

in the habit of doing business with the spinners were astonished at the amount of the advances for which the spinners applied, while the total which the Osaka Branch of the Bank of Japan advanced for the purchase of raw cotton exceeded 6 million *yen* on July 6th—more than double the amount advanced last year. The Branch office of the Nippon Ginko has therefore thought it prudent to exercise a little caution in making advances to spinners, and this course has been followed by the majority of the banks in Osaka. Placed under such difficulties, the Osaka spinners held a meeting the other day and considered how to cope with the situation: Some proposed to confine the running of the spindles to the day-time only, and thus to reduce the output. This was, however, rejected on the ground that to put such a check upon a business that has an undoubtedly bright future would be most unwise. It was then decided that a committee should be despatched to Tokyo to wait upon the Ministers of State who are officially concerned with industrial enterprises, and Messrs. Matano, Noda, and Okuda were charged with the task. They have waited upon the Premier, the Minister for Finance, and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, to state their views, and the latter assured the spinners that they should receive every assistance that the Government could give them. In short, this difficulty of the Osaka spinners is chiefly due to the backwardness of the Nippon Ginko to make advances to spinners. The spinners say that whereas the total of advances made to them by the Osaka Branch of the Bank of Japan was more than 10 million *yen* last year, the Bank wishes this year, notwithstanding the growth of the trade, to advance less than 10 million. The Bank says, on its part, that while the advances amounted to 7 million *yen* in the corresponding period of last year, this year they have already risen to 9,200,000 *yen*. Thus the accounts seem contradictory, but it appears indubitable that unless the cotton spinners can obtain more credit there will be a commercial panic in Osaka. It is to be noted that an additional hardship of which the spinners complain is the high rate of interest they are required to pay—4 *sen* per diem—while that for the spinners of Nagoya and Tokyo is only 2.7 *sen* or thereabouts.

SETTAI.

In the early years of the present period, and particularly prior to the construction of the railways, there used to be in most mountain-passes or by the road-side of steep and much-traversed paths, certain stations known as *settai*. Here tea and water were offered for the refreshment of wayworn pedestrians; fire supplied for their pipes; and benches provided to rest upon. The peculiar feature was that the owner or keeper of the *settai* positively refused to receive any payment or gratuity for the tea or whatever had been supplied; the money offered was firmly but definitely refused. One of these establishments still exists on the south-western slope of the Hakone mountains, not far from Yamanaka-mura. The history of its origin is instructive. Long ago—over a century, they say—a man in desperate straits who had come to the very end of his resources, met here with help and managed in consequence to retrieve his fortunes. He erected the *settai* thereafter in grateful memory of the timely aid, and his descendants were charged with its maintenance. This rest-station is now kept up by a company of no less than eighty people. Every three years three of those interested are chosen by lot. No matter what their occupation may be, they must thereupon at once repair to the station, an annual sum of nine *yen* being given by the remaining members towards the purchase of tea and fuel, water being of course obtainable for nothing in the mountains. These three men must separate from their families, and two of them become peasants, porters, or labourers in turn, while the third looks after the station. In this way they barely manage to earn enough to keep themselves. This voluntary sacrifice of self-will, they believe, results in the laying up

of a store of merits sufficient to secure them every happiness in the next stage of existence. They are acting therefore with a view to, future extramundane well-being; the "cup of cold water" given being the guerdon of felicity. When the Prince Imperial passed this station last year, he offered the sum of two yen to the momentary keeper. Coming from a member of the Imperial Family, it was impossible to refuse the gift, but it was accepted with the proviso of its being at once forwarded to the Orphan Asylum in Odawara. This curious and beautiful custom is now fast dying out: there are probably not more than twenty *seitai* the country over, one of the largest and best known being in Fukushima Prefecture. *Seigyo-suru* is the expression employed by those who thus give years of their lives to the comfort and refreshment of weary wayfarers.

"THE BOOK OF THE FAIR."

THE fifth and sixth volumes of "The Book of the Fair" have now been published: They are fully equal to their predecessors, as to text and illustrations alike; they show that the whole work, when completed, will constitute an admirable and striking record of the great exhibition. The sixth volume contains several paragraphs and pictures relating to the Japanese Fine Arts Exhibit. We quote a few sentences that will recall to our readers' recollection objects much talked of in Japan before their despatch to Chicago:—"There are two vases of cloisonné ware more than eight feet high and among the finest examples of Japanese art. * * * Upon these vases are elaborate designs representing the four seasons, and such pictorial events as the threatened annexation of Korea by Russia. * * * Mounted on a pedestal at the northern end of the section is a marvel of imitative workmanship in the form of an iron eagle, two feet in height and five between the tips of the wings, each feather, of which there are several thousands, being separately traced and containing as many as a thousand lines. Here was a five years' continuous task. * * * Among the carvings in bronze the most noticeable are those that show the native falcon in a dozen life-like forms. * * * In the line of decorative metal work there is a rich piece of chisel work in the form of a plaque, made of a mixture of gold, silver, iron, and copper, upon which figures are engraved representing a flock of herons, with effects of light and shade unknown to Western artists. * * * Many years ago, one of the most skilful weavers in Japan was so impressed with the beauties of the French Gobelin tapestries that he commenced to copy them for the benefit of his countrymen. Competent judges of his work, as seen at the Fair, now assert that the texture of these tapestries is finer and more durable than that of the true Gobelin, while there are depicted scenes from national life with an accuracy of detail beyond the best efforts of Western masters."

THE CHRYSANTHEMUMS AT DANGO ZAKA.

It is stated that the annual chrysanthemum show at Dango-zaka, Tokyo, will this year surpass all that has hitherto been exhibited. The whole of the Korean embroglio, from the landing of the marines at Incheon to the battle of Song-hwan, will be florally depicted. The faces of the figures are to be modelled after those of favourite actors, although their dress and accoutrements will as usual, be composed of growing chrysanthemums. Preparations are being made on a large scale to have the tableaux as perfect and life-like as possible, sketches taken in Korea being chosen as models for each scene. Li Hung-chang will also be depicted, life-size. It is expected that H.M. the Emperor will honour the show with a visit, and this has stimulated the adept florists of Dango-zaka to do their very best. It promises to be a sight worth seeing. The most attractive period should be about the beginning of October. The many petaled flowers are at their finest then.

THE DAI NIPHON CHUGAK'KWAI.

SOME time ago we referred briefly to the establishment and organisation of the *Dai Nihon Chu-*

gak'kwai, or Chatauquan Association of Japan. This praiseworthy institution has recently undergone several changes for the better, its headquarters being now established in Count Aoki's fine residence in Kami Nibanchō, Kojimachi District. To the great gratification of the Directors as well as the members, who now number over four thousand and are to be found in every part of Japan, H.I.H. Prince Kitashirakawa has consented to become the patron of the Association. This is a signal honour, and one which adds great weight to the already high name of the institution. The first three years' course of instruction will be completed in November 1895, when an examination will be held, probably in Osaka, of all those who have faithfully studied the lectures published during that time.

PROFESSOR AOYAMA'S RETURN.

PROFESSOR AOYAMA, who was dispatched to Hongkong with Dr. Kitazato to inquire into the causes of the pest, returned to the capital yesterday. The train reached Shimbashi at 6.30 p.m., where the Professor was received by a large number of friends and admirers, who gave three rousing cheers when the Professor was seen to alight at the platform. Among those assembled to welcome him were Professor Hamano and a few other scientists connected with the Imperial University, Prince Konoye, Mr. Makino, Vice-Minister of Education: Mr. Miura, Governor of Tokyo, and many other prominent persons.

GERMANY AND AUSTRIA.

TO-DAY'S *Official Gazette* says that the German Minister in Tokyo has informed the Japanese Government that Germany will maintain strict neutrality during the China-Japanese war.

A telegraphic message dated the 28th ult. dispatched by Mr. Oyama, Japanese Acting *Chargé d'Affaires* in Austria, announces that he has been informed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in that Empire that although the Austrian Government only formally declares neutrality in accordance with precedent, it intends to maintain strict neutrality during the present war.

A TROUBLESOME ENGLISHMAN.

THE *Hochi Shimbun* brings a singular accusation against an Englishman. It designates him pretty clearly by saying that he lives in Minami-Odawara-cho, in the Kyobashi district of Tokyo; that he was originally a marine engineer and that he now follows the profession of a mining-engineer and surveyor. The charge against him is that he has been commissioned by a certain Chinaman to convey intelligence of Japan's doings to China, and that he has submitted to the Viceroy Li a scheme for the invasion of Japan. Unless the *Hochi* is very sure of all this, it has no excuse for saying it. Has our contemporary any trustworthy evidence? We greatly doubt whether it has.

LI HUNG-CHANG.

THE *Asahi* and *Miyako*, as well as several other journals of lesser note, have a strange paragraph relating to the supposititious indisposition of the Viceroy Li. The *Miyako* says that the report is that Li Hung-chang has become insane, "because of the manner in which he is being suspected by the Chinese people and persecuted by his superiors in office. Our contemporary is, however, careful to add that this is a mere rumour and should not be implicitly believed. It is further reported that two members of the Board of Censors have fled from Peking, possibly in consequence of their dissatisfaction with certain steps taken by the Government. This statement is about on a par with the first.

"TOTAL ECLIPSES OF THE SUN."

THE first number of the "Columbian Knowledge Series" is an admirable handbook on total eclipses of the sun, by Mrs. M. L. Todd. This work—which may be procured of Messrs. Kelly & Walsh—contains in a succinct and clear form all the information now possessed by the

scientific world about one of the most interesting and instructive of natural phenomena. It is profusely illustrated and attractively written, and ought to prove of great value not to students alone, but to every-day folk also.

THE OPIUM CAPTURE AT THE HATOKA.

THE *Tokyo Asahi* says that Ko Kei-do, the Chinese lately resident at No. 148, Yokohama Settlement, who attempted to pass secretly a quantity of opium through the Yokohama Custom House barriers and was detected by the Japanese Custom Authorities, was yesterday sentenced by the Yokohama District Court to major confinement for one month. The opium which was found on him has been confiscated by the Authorities.

A MYSTERIOUS PARCEL.

THE *Kaishin Shimbun* narrates that a large bundle was found floating near one of the stations of the water-police in Nihonbashi, Tokyo, early on the morning of the 18th instant. On being drawn out of the water, it was found to consist of a number of wraps enclosing the partially decomposed corpse of a Chinese male infant, not more than six months old. Foul play is suspected, and the parents are being actively sought for.

THE VICEROY LI HUNG-CHANG.

ACCORDING to the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, "The story that the Viceroy Li Hung-chang had been degraded is a Shanghai myth. The degradation of a high official who has been a faithful servant of the Empire for many years on the outbreak of hostilities and consequent on a supposed want of complete success at the beginning of the war, would be an act of base ingratitude of which we do not believe the Chinese Government capable."

SILK IMPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

FOLLOWING are the Imports of Raw Silk at the Ports of New York and the Pacific Coast for July, 1894:—

	Bales.	Lbs.	Value.
New York	392	86,154	\$273,583
Pacific Coast Ports...	1,606	203,676	529,001
	1,998	289,830	\$802,584

Import of Waste Silk, Noils, and Cocoons in the same period were:—

New York	207	63,850	\$21,762
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SMART TELEGRAPHY.

THE following, says the *N.-C. Daily News*, appears to be record time for a telegram by the Eastern Extension A. and C. T. Co., Ltd. A message for Liverpool was handed in at Shanghai at 4.42 p.m. on the 9th inst., and the reply was received at the office here at 8.51 the same evening, the actual time occupied to Liverpool and back being 4 hours and 9 minutes.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

THE agent of Harmston's Circus has been fortunate in securing the best pitch ever obtained in Yokohama, namely, the piece of ground opposite the Post Office. The show will open next Monday night, and according to the advertisement in this issue the company has been considerably strengthened both in performers and horses since its last visit to this port.

EXECUTION OF THE NEGISHI MURDERER.

OKAZAWA JUNJI, one of the two murderers who killed three persons at the Kaishō Temple, Negishi, Yokohama, some time ago, and who was sentenced to death by the Yokohama Local Court, was executed in Tobe Prison on the 27th ult.

MR. DR. BUNSEN.

THE *Daily Press* says:—Mr. de Bunsen, the Secretary of Legation at Tokyo, who is now absent on leave, has been appointed *Chargé d'Affaires* at Bangkok, and on his arrival Mr. J. G. Scott will join the Siamese Boundary Commission.

THE REV. E. S. BOOTH will preach in the Union Church to-morrow morning. All are cordially

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT.

We, Mutsuhito, Emperor of Japan, by the Grace of Heaven seated on a Throne occupied by the same dynasty from time immemorial, do hereby make proclamation to all our subjects. We, moved by a desire to establish permanently on a friendly footing the relations between our Empire and Great Britain, have caused the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed and sealed by the fully authorized commissioners of the two High Contracting Parties at London on July 16th of the 27th year of *Meiji*, to be brought before us for examination and perusal. We find the Treaty drawn in accordance with Our wishes and free from all defects, and we hereby approve and ratify it.

Signed and sealed by Our hand at the Imperial Palace, Tokyo, on the 24th day of the eighth calendar month of the 27th year of *Meiji*, in the 2,554th year from the Coronation of the Emperor Jimmu.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign Manual.]
[Great Seal.]

(Countersigned) MURSU MUNEMITSU,
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

FOREIGN OPINION IN CHINA.

The Chinese are pursuing precisely the tactics that we predicted. They keep their fleet hidden away so that its integrity remains a fact always in their favour, and they persistently spread false rumours about the military operations in Korea. In the latter manoeuvre they find the *North-China Daily News* a useful coadjutor. It receives and publishes with charming credulity every piece of news favourable to China. Thus in its issue of the 22nd instant, it writes editorially:—"Admiral Ting is in full possession of the Gulf of Pechili, and it seems to be acknowledged now that the Fabian policy he is pursuing is the right one under the circumstances. Every day's delay is a direct gain to the Chinese." In another part of the same issue it publishes a letter from its Tientsin correspondent, under date of August 13th, relating how the Japanese fleet has appeared off Wei-hai-wei and Port Arthur, and adding that a Japanese gunboat is off Taku. Is that what the Shanghai journal calls "full possession of the Gulf of Pechili?"

It is a most benevolent euphemism to apply the epithet "Fabian" to Admiral Ting's methods. The memory of the great Roman General is much insulted when his policy of alternate delay and dash is compared to the procedure of an Admiral whose sole aim is to hide his fleet beyond the ken of the enemy. In tonnage, armour, and armament the Chinese fleet is superior to the Japanese, yet the former never dares to show itself at sea. Did an English Admiral adopt such tactics there would be a world-resounding Anglo-Saxon shout of indignation at his cowardice. But when a Chinese Admiral runs away and hides, he is a shrewd modern incarnation of Fabius Cunctator. "The right policy under the circumstances." What circumstances? If the fleet that China has acquired at such cost, has studied so long to employ, and has paraded so proudly in times of peace, can not venture to strike a blow against Japan's fleet, what Power is it fitted to fight, we should like to know.

Another story editorially circulated by the same journal is that the Chinese out-manceuvred the Japanese at Yashan (A-san), and General Nieh, second in command to General Yeh, has succeeded in bringing to Ping-yang (Pyongyang) 1,380 men, all in good health and with arms and ammunition complete as well as 8 Krupp field-pieces. But elsewhere in the correspondence of the same issue we are told that, though General Yeh escaped from Yashan, he lost nearly all his troops (3,000 to 4,000) by famine and sickness. Even if we credit the former, or editorial account, it must be confessed that to run away from an important position, and escape with 1,380 men out of some 3,000 is not a brilliant feat of arms.

The most remarkable canard editorially published by the Shanghai journal is this:—"On the 17th instant the Chinese army attacked the Japanese at Ping-yang and drove them southwards with considerable slaughter to Chunggho, a prefectural city about eleven miles south-west of Ping-yang. The Japanese made another stand at Chunggho, but were again driven from that city in a south-westward direction the next day, with great slaughter. Chunggho is now in the hands of the Chinese troops." Ping-yang (Pyongyang) has hitherto been supposed to be the headquarters of the Chinese army. Indeed, in the very same issue, the Chemulpho correspondent of the *North-China Daily News*, writing under date of August 15th, says that the main body of the Chinese Army was then at Pyông-yang, and the editor himself, in the very same article, describes how the Chinese fugitives from Yashan succeeded in making their way to join the northern Chinese army at Ping-yang. Yet he gravely tells us, a few lines farther on, that the Japanese army held Ping-yang on the 17th of August, was driven thence by the Chinese and was subsequently expelled from Chunggho with great slaughter. Certainly this takes the cake "for intelligent editing." In one and the same issue of a newspaper, we have a body of 1,380 Chinese soldiers flying to join the main Chinese army at a certain place; we have the Chinese army occupying that place on the 15th instant; and we have the Japanese army driven from it on the 17th. The editor does not do himself justice. He should be writing legends to decorate a kite.

The van of the Japanese army left Sôul on the 7th instant. If it reached Pyông-yang and occupied it by the 16th instant it must have marched 135 miles in 10 days. Wonderful marching that! We recommend the *North-China Daily News* to exercise a little more discrimination.

THE WONDERFUL SALUTE.

We alluded recently to an incredible story that Admiral Fremantle had saluted the Japanese squadron in the vicinity of Weihaiwei, just prior to the attempt to surprise the Chinese fleet in that place. There were obvious reasons for regarding the story as a myth, but it exhibits a vitality not consistent with absolute untrustworthiness. The latest version of it is that the saluting took place when the Japanese squadron was in the act of bombarding the forts, and it is gravely alleged that the ships—the Japanese ships alone, we presume—desisted from the bombardment for the purpose of returning the salute. It is difficult to decide which act was the more extraordinary—that attributed to the British Admiral in saluting at such a time, or that attributed to the Japanese Admiral in arresting a bombardment in order to carry out such an unreasonable exchange of compliments. We should like to know, however, where the British ships—Admiral Fremantle is said to have been in the *Mercury*—were situated at the moment of the saluting. If they were within anything like saluting distance of the Japanese squadron, they must have been in a somewhat perilous position with regard to the forts which were firing at the Japanese vessels. Truly it is not easy to treat the tale seriously, whichever version of it we take. But it has made a great and very unpleasant impression on the minds of the Japanese, and we think that an authoritative contradiction would be useful in British interests. It is scarcely possible for us to conceive an English Admiral steaming to within two or three cables' length of a foreign Squadron engaged in the bombardment of a fortress, and saluting the squadron with cannon. He might as well have saluted the forts. Indeed, if courtesy required that the Japanese flag floated by the squadron should be thus acknowledged, we fail to see why the Chinese flag flying over the forts was not entitled to a similar acknowledgment. It is a wonderful story altogether.

THE NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY AND THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The Japanese papers, with some exceptions, unite in heartily congratulating the country upon the conclusion of a new treaty with England. Non-party papers, like the *Fiji Shimpô*, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the *Niroku Shimpô* and so forth, are most unreserved in welcoming the good news, but the organs of the Radical Party show almost equal satisfaction. As to the Progressionist journals, however, they betray unmistakable reluctance to acknowledge the great advantages that have been secured to Japan. Their reserve seems particularly regrettable in view of the frank and magnanimous tone in which the distinguished leader of their Party alluded to the subject in a recent journalistic interview. On the whole, however, the tone of the metropolitan papers in discussing this topic is reasonable and free from petty jealousy or suspicion. Another circumstance worthy of notice is that not the faintest hint of disapproval of Mixed Residence is breathed by any of the papers hitherto considered to be, if not openly, at least secretly, in sympathy with the opponents of the immediate opening of the country. The fact is that the reactionary movement so much talked of a few months ago, has now almost entirely died out. It may also be observed that the journals betraying reserve in their welcome of the new Treaty, do so not so much because they really attach importance to the points in question, as because they are bound to say something, no matter what, in qualification of their approval. To sum up, all the parties, not excepting those bitterly opposed to the Government, are agreed in rejoicing over the removal of this embarrassing question from the arena of party politics. We reproduce below a few of the more important articles on the subject.

The *Fiji Shimpô* (Independent) refrains for the moment from entering into any minute examination of the Treaty, but has "no hesitation in expressing hearty approval of its stipulations on the whole." Some persons may be disposed to criticise the tariff question from constitutional grounds, but our contemporary reminds such critics that it having been the Emperor's pleasure in framing the Constitution to reserve to himself the power of concluding treaties of all descriptions with foreign countries, the Diet has no right to complain because its opinion was not consulted by the Government with reference to the rates of customs duties. The period of five years—continues the *Fiji*—which has to elapse before the new Treaty comes into operation, seems to have been principally provided to enable Japan to complete her work of codification. To superficial observers, such an arrangement may appear derogatory to Japan's national dignity, but our contemporary emphatically combats the notion. In its opinion, the task of codification is undertaken by Japan not for the sake of foreign residents but on behalf of the forty millions of her own people. It would have been degrading had the new Treaty contained stipulations empowering England to interfere in any way with Japan's right of legislation. But there is, in point of fact, no such provision, and the placing of an interval of five years between the conclusion of the Treaty and its carrying out is simply a matter of practical convenience. With reference to extending the period during which passports shall have effect, that is nothing more or less than putting on paper what is even now being done in practice, for under the existing system, there is no obstacle to the renewal of a passport any number of times. The question of the coasting trade—we are still quoting the *Fiji*—has been discussed over and over again. In our contemporary's opinion, the granting of this privilege between the ports of Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate is a matter of small consequence to the growing mercantile marine of Japan, for the latter's position is already sufficiently established to dispel any serious apprehension of foreign competition in home waters. Taking all things into consideration, the new Treaty, says the *Fiji*, is essentially

a treaty on an equal footing. "We may, therefore sincerely congratulate the country on the accomplishment of its long-cherished ambition. And we entertain no doubt that the whole nation without any exception is contented with the revised treaty." Our contemporary then offers some frank advice to the Japanese statesmen principally concerned in the conclusion of the new Treaty. That the present negotiations have ended so satisfactorily is to be attributed, in the *Fiji's* opinion, not to the special skill or talent of those statesmen, but to the changed and favourable circumstances of the time. Had Count Inouye or Count Okuma been in office, either could have obtained results at least equally happy. Consequently the statesmen connected with negotiating the revised Treaty are advised to be moderate in appropriating praise and rewards for themselves. Otherwise they will one day or another find themselves the objects of strong animosity and jealousy.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* (Independent supporter of the Cabinet) observes that the primary object aimed at in the new Treaty has been to secure for Japanese subjects the same treatment that foreigners receive in Japan. It is true that England has not, under existing arrangements, refused such treatment to Japanese subjects in her dominions. But her action has been simply a matter of courtesy and was not based on any treaty rights. The new Treaty has secured that treatment for Japanese in England as a right; and consequently, they can claim at all times whatever privileges and immunities may be granted to the French, the Germans, the Russians, and other nationals of the most-favoured standing. "That Japan has at last obtained a position which no other state between the Balkan mountains and the Pacific can lay claim to, is no unworthy reward for the unceasing efforts made by our Sovereign and people during the past three decades." While, on the one hand, gaining from England a definite recognition of her international status, on the other, Japan, instead of making concessions, has rescinded those she formerly made in favour of British residents. The consideration of these circumstances, continues the *Nichi Nichi*, will be sufficient to show the nation of the difficulties that had to be surmounted in the recent negotiations. In view of the fact that the English Government has been so willing to accede to the just demands of Japan as to courageously disregard the murmurs of its nationals in this country, our contemporary recommends its countrymen to appreciate with gratitude the friendly intentions of the Cabinet in London. The Tokyo journal regrets that an earlier date has not been arranged for the operation of the new Treaty; but this was unavoidable, for negotiations have to be undertaken with the rest of the Treaty Powers, and pending their completion, it would be manifestly unjust to subject British trade and British residents to regulations that would place them at a disadvantage. The *Nichi Nichi* hopes that the treaties that are hereafter to be concluded with the rest of the Powers will come into force not later than the date specified in the case of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty.

The *Jiyu Shimbun* (Radical) does not hesitate to approve of the new Treaty with England, for on the whole the Treaty embodies the principles on which the Radical party has steadfastly insisted during the past few years. Our contemporary then proceeds to dwell on the beneficial results which the solution of this problem is destined to have upon political life in Japan, for it deprives the motley group of parties advocating the so-called strong foreign policy of the only basis of its existence. The Radical organ's tone in this connexion is intemperate and personal, and therefore highly impolitic, being likely to re-excite feelings that were slowly being forgotten.

The *Hochi Shimbun* (Progressionist) writes in a guarded manner. It acknowledges that the Treaty just promulgated is better than any which had previously been proposed, but it refrains

from passing any criticism until after a careful study of its stipulations in all their bearings. But the Progressionist organ insists that the merits of the new Treaty should be judged not by comparison with the former programmes, but in the light of the present condition of the country. It broadly hints that it would have been a wiser policy to defer the settlement of the question until after the termination of the Chinese war. Our contemporary seems to think that, with China completely humbled and with Japan's prestige correspondingly enhanced, it will be easy enough to obtain perfectly satisfactory terms from the Treaty Powers.

The *Nippon* (Independent Conservative) has been surprised to find the new treaty far better than most people had expected. On minor points, our contemporary has much to say against it, notably with regard to the unconditional most favoured nation clause, the special arrangement about the land in the foreign settlements, and the exclusion of various important British colonies and dependencies from the operations of the present Treaty. But on the whole it frankly acknowledges the new Treaty to be satisfactory. In conclusion, our contemporary calls the attention of the authorities to the importance of rigidly enforcing the new Treaty, for unless its stipulations are so enforced, its conclusion will confer no benefit on Japan. It is significant that this paper does not make the slightest allusion to the subject of Mixed Residence.

A PARTIAL CORRESPONDENT.

The Korean correspondent of the *North China Daily News* is almost savagely hostile to Japan. No rumour is incredible in his eyes so long as it injures Japanese credit. His writing is flagrantly illiterate; altogether unworthy of the columns of the leading Shanghai journal, and his bias is so obvious that we are surprised at any respectable paper publishing his letters. But indeed it must be confessed that the *North China Daily News* has greatly lost credit in connection with this Korean affair. Its columns have been little better than hoardings upon which anyone might post up whatever canard reached his ears. No discrimination has been used to separate truth from falsehood—not the very beginning of discrimination. But probably our Shanghai contemporary will excuse itself by recourse to the same plea as that advanced by some of the Yokohama journals, namely, that it is a newspaper's duty to publish both sides of every question, and that, in the discharge of that duty, it must find space for every tale coming to its ears, however incredible, or however at variance with previously inserted versions of the same event. That is about the most delightful theory conceivable of journalistic functions. It amounts to saying that no trouble need be taken to scrutinise the truth of statements, nor any judgment exercised as to their relative trustworthiness. All that need be done is to insert everything and leave the bewildered public to draw its own conclusions, and do its own sifting. Fancy the reception that would be given to a London journal conducted on such helter-skelter lines!

It is scarcely worth while to allude in detail to the stories told by the *North-China Daily News'* correspondent. One illustration of his methods may serve, however, to portray the whole. Writing on August 2nd from Chemulpho, he says that 8,000 Japanese troops had been landed at Fusan and were marching overland to Yashan. Fancy the Japanese landing 8,000 men at a point on the south-east coast of Korea and marching them 230 miles across country to attack a position on the west coast that had been captured and its fortifications razed three days previously. That is the kind of news published by the leading Shanghai journal!

COUNT OKUMA ON THE SITUATION.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* of the 26th instant contains an interesting account of an interview with Count Okuma. Speaking of the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty, the Progressionist leader is sincerely glad to learn that negotiations for Treaty Revision have been successfully concluded with the Power which has hitherto proved itself the most difficult to deal with. Now that England has granted the Japanese demands, there will be no difficulty, says the distinguished statesman, in concluding new treaties with the United States, Russia, Germany, France, and other countries. Pending the publication of the new treaty, Count Okuma is of course unable to pass any judgment on its merits or demerits, but this much he thinks it safe to predict, that the new treaty will be better than the old. Even supposing that there are some blemishes in the new treaty, he observes that it does not matter much so long as it contains an express termination clause. At all events he congratulates the country on the final solution of a problem that has baffled Japan's efforts for so many years in the past. England's policy towards Japan, continues the Count, has undergone a complete change since 1890, when her statesmen first began to perceive that the policy they had pursued in this country during the previous twenty years was calculated to turn Japan into England's enemy, whereas Russia was always cultivating most assiduously the friendship of the Government and the people of this Empire. Since then, therefore, England has shown herself most willing to gratify Japan's aspirations in the matter of Treaty Revision. To this circumstance, is attributed by Count Okuma the speedy conclusion of a new treaty with England. Whatever may be the stipulations of the new treaty, the Count has no doubt that they include the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction. This is a great advance in the international status of Japan. The idea pleases him exceedingly that Japan should have been the first among non-Christian countries to throw off the fetters of extraterritoriality. Not only is Japan's real position unknown to the nations of the Occident, but it is not fully understood by the Japanese themselves. The word Europe in itself seems to convey to some persons an idea of superiority, but this baseless delusion will at once vanish as soon as Japan begins to associate with European countries on a footing of perfect equality. The awakening of the Japanese race to its vast latent power—remarks the Count—will be the signal for it to assume the important part it has to play in the world's drama. Believing as he does that the inauguration of such a hopeful epoch in Japan's history will be simultaneous with the enforcement of the revised treaty, he cannot but hope that the Government will see that its provisions are carried out at the earliest possible opportunity. There is another reason why he desires an early enforcement of the new treaty or treaties, namely that Japan must secure a new source of revenue to pay back the heavy debts which she has to contract for the prosecution of the present war with China. Count Okuma, like every other Japanese, is determined that this war must be fought until China shall have been completely humbled. The achievement of such an object necessitates a correspondingly large amount of money. A very convenient source of revenue for the purpose of redeeming, or at least of paying interest on, the debt to be contracted, is an increase of tariff rates in accordance with the powers obtained by revision of the treaties. On the supposition that the tariff will be raised to 12 per cent. on an average, it will mean an increase of revenue from this source by at least seven million yen annually, a sum sufficient to pay interest on the debts necessitated by the War. Count Okuma is rather too sanguine on this point, for he seems to think that if the Government knows its duty, it can easily revise treaties with the rest of the Powers and carry out the new tariff from the beginning of the next fiscal year, namely April 1, 1895. As to the method of raising money, the Progress-

zionist leader is strongly of opinion that it is a wiser policy to float a foreign loan than to raise the fund at home. A national loan means the diversion for war purposes of the capital that would otherwise be employed for productive purposes. It would, consequently, have been far better, in his opinion, to have borrowed money from abroad at the very beginning and on its security to have issued convertible notes. But such a policy, he states, is perhaps impossible for timid statesmen who had no idea of waging war on a large scale but have been simply forced to such a course by the irresistible tide of public opinion. Under such circumstances, Count Okuma fears that the expected rout of the Chinese army at Phyöng-yang may lead to negotiations for peace. He calls upon the nation to bring pressure to bear upon the Government against such a suicidal step. Those in power may think it a great achievement to have secured the independence of Korea and to have concluded new treaties with the European Powers. But the nation, says the Count, has the grander aim of laying a foundation for the dissemination of its influence throughout the world. He thinks that the European Powers are in a decline, and that in the course of the coming century a complete prostration will overtake them. Who are to take their place? "Their place," replies the Progressionist leader, "will be taken by our own descendants." He then goes on to refute the notion that the Japanese are inferior to the Europeans. What country in Europe, excepting of course Russia, Germany, France, Austria, and Italy can place in the field an army of two hundred thousand men in the space of a month? Where is there a country in Europe, the Count asks again, in which political parties are divided on the question how to use the surplus? With regard to intellectual powers, the Japanese are competent to understand whatever is understood by Europeans. The Japanese are even beginning to make discoveries and inventions where Europeans have been unsuccessful. In the matter of manual dexterity this nation stands unrivalled by any people in the world. The Japanese are small in body, but that is no sure sign of inferiority. To sum up, with treaties revised, and China completely humbled, says Count Okuma, Japan will have become a Power whose intentions and attitude must be carefully studied by all the countries of the world. The time will come, we are told, when the Japanese will contend against European races in the plains of Siberia and the plateaus of Central Asia. At all events, the revision of the treaties puts an end to an embarrassing political question, while the war with China will make short work of the no less annoying question about the disbursement of the surplus. All the questions which have hitherto divided the political world will soon be completely swept away, and a new chapter, states the Count in conclusion, will be opened in the political history of the country.

THE NEW CUSTOMS HOUSE.

After many years of patient waiting the Customs officials connected with this port are soon to exchange their bare, comfortless sheds at the end of the English hatoba for a spacious, well-appointed building erected at the termination of the new pier. The quarters assigned are fully worthy of the staff which they will house and also form a fitting monument to the increasing trade and traffic of the foremost treaty port of Japan. Built of red brick with white stone facings, the Customs House presents a plain though striking façade to the harbour. It commands from its upper storey fine views all over the harbour and town. As seen yesterday under the blazing white light of an August sun the Bund and Bluff bore a most pleasing aspect, and some surprise was manifested by the many visitors on Monday who paid a visit to the new buildings at the special invitation of Mr. Megata, Superintendent of Customs, at the charming prospect laying immediately in front of the upper windows. The new building is 81 *shaku* (*shaku*=11.9 English inches)

long by 40 *shaku* deep; its superficial area is 934 *tsubo* (*tsubo*=36 sq. ft.) or roughly 3,366 square feet; the building has seventeen rooms in all, eight on the upper floor and nine below. The upper floor will be used for clerks' offices, while one spacious apartment at the head of the staircase will be set apart as a waiting room for distinguished visitors on arrival. The lower rooms are intended for the reception and passing of passengers' baggage, outwards and inwards, and some for waiting rooms: all are high, airy apartments. The elevation of the whole building is 35.65 *shaku*. The area of the compound on which the main building, detached servants' quarters, and Customs' boat-house have been built is 504 *tsubo*, so no one need complain of want of room. All these new buildings have been erected at a cost of *yen* 25,198. Work was begun on the 21st August last year, and finished practically on August 13, 1894, but the buildings will not be put into practical use till the first of next month.

A matter of some surprise to many was the length and breadth of the new pier. It is 1,895 *shaku* long; 60 *shaku* broad at its widest and 30 *shaku* at its narrowest part. Four lines of rails run down half its length and then two continue on towards the hatoba, to be joined in the future with other rails from the railway goods' yard at Yokohama Station. Three ships aside could be easily worked, and four at a push we imagine, though the officials will be content if but two aside are worked to commence with. Ten arc lights of 15,000 candle-power will illumine the pier, while at the pier head a brilliant green light is shown. Plenty of space is left on the pier for a promenade should one's desires run that way, and more agreeable way of seeing the Bund and Bay could not be found.

Among those who visited the new pier and buildings on Monday afternoon were Governor and Mrs. Nakano. Mr. Mitsuhashi, Secretary to the Governor, Mr. and Mrs. Megata (who acted as host and hostess), Judge Wilkinson, Mr. J. Troup, H.B.M. Consul, Mr. J. Dodds, Marquis and Marchese Nembrini de Gonzaga, Mr. and Mrs. E. Whittall, Mr. de Flesche, Austro-Hungarian Consul, Mr. Mc-Ivor, U.S. Consul-General, and Mrs. McIvor, Mr. and Mrs. James Walter, Mr. W. F. Mitchell, the Mayor and City Council of Yokohama, the principal Japanese merchants of the port and many others.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

The *Asahi* and other papers state that information was received from Söul under date of the 22nd ultimo as to the number of the Chinese troops at Phyöng-yang. The total number of Chinese soldiers at Phyöng-yang and its vicinity is about fifteen thousand. About two thousand Chinese troops have already reached Ka-san, whence they are about to proceed to Phyöng-yang.

The following news was received from Shanghai under date 12 p.m. of the 23rd ultimo. At the beginning of the month thirty-five hundred soldiers set out from Talien for Korea by land, and on the 14th four thousand men left Port Arthur. General Sung Ch'in is said to have sent three thousand miners to Korea by several small ships.

It is stated in many of the Metropolitan papers that above fifty Japanese labourers engaged in camphor making at Formosa were murdered by a mob, but the report is regarded by the *Nichi Nichi* as untrustworthy. The *Nichi Nichi* says that Wan-jung-wö and Li Hung-tsao are said to have impeached Li Hung-chang before the Court of Peking on the following three points, viz., that the Viceroy, without paying due attention to the proposal made by Japan, rejected it and thus provoked Japan; that the Viceroy has opened hostilities with a foreign country on the occasion of the birthday celebration of the Empress Dowager; and that the Viceroy has allowed China to suffer defeat both by land and sea. It is stated that Chang Chi-tung has been ordered to proceed to Tientsin, probably to inspect the preparations for the war. The situation of the Viceroy is thus becoming more and

more critical. Communication by the military telegraph between Söul and Fusan, lately interrupted, was restored shortly after noon on 23rd ultimo. It is said that newspaper correspondents and certain others will be allowed to make use of this wire for the conveyance of their messages free of charge. The *Fiji's* Bakan correspondent wires that at a place situated between Pong-san and Phyöng-san two hostile reconnoitring parties encountered each other on the 21st ultimo, and a skirmish ensued which lasted for about an hour. The two parties then retreated. This news corresponds to the statement given in the latest letter which the *Nichi Nichi's* war correspondent accompanying the van wrote to the office from Kim-ju, where he arrived on the 13th ultimo. He said that the vanguard of the enemy had already arrived at Pong-san and that it arrived at Phyöng-san, situated about 35 miles nearer to Söul, was expected on the 15th ultimo. His letter gives the particulars of the skirmish on the 10th ultimo at Chung-ma, between a Japanese scouting party of cavalry and a small body of Chinese troops. It happened at about 4 a.m. on that day. The Japanese party consisted of but nine men led by Ensign Takeuchi. As soon as an alarm whistle was blown by two soldiers on guard, their comrades instantly rushed forward and found about two hundred Chinese soldiers drawn up only a short distance off. While the party was slowly retreating, at the same time keeping close watch upon the enemy, they suddenly found on their flank another party of two hundred Chinese, who fired at them. One of the troopers was killed and the Ensign was wounded. He was seen to creep into a millet field close at hand. The rest dispersed. One of them reached the main body and gave the report; the fate of the others is unknown. The correspondent also says that another reconnoitring party of cavalry is still at Sö-heong, and that this party has some infantry to support it. This party may have taken part in the skirmish which the *Fiji's* Bakan correspondent reported. The News Agency informs us that the following message reached Tokyo from Söul under date of the 24th ultimo. The Chinese Army has stationed its headquarters at Phyöng-yang and has constructed forts at several places along the northern bank of the Tai-dong. It has moreover despatched detachments to Chang-nyöng, An-ak, Pong-san, and to the east of Hwan-ju. On the 19th ultimo another skirmish occurred between the two scouting parties at a place between Chung-hwa and Sang-wön, with no particular result. The vernacular papers state that a message reached Tokyo from Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese Government is constructing forts at the harbour of Chiang-chen in Shantung, and that soldiers to the number of five divisions (2,500) were despatched from Tsi-nan, of which two divisions were sent to Chiang-chen and three to Chefoo.

The Superintendent of the Japanese Commissariat has made the following communication to the Korean Court, according to the *Mainichi*. That the road from Söul to Im-jin-yang should be improved, that the Korean Government should enable the Japanese army to obtain provisions from Koreans in exchange for receipts given by the officers, and that the people along the road by which the Japanese army is to proceed should be instructed as to the true purpose of its march. It is said that the Korean Government approved of these suggestions, and that An Kei-ju was appointed to take charge of the affair.

According to the *Asahi's* Chemulpho correspondent the money market at Söul and at Chemulpho appears to be greatly disordered. Hitherto the difference between the silver *yen* and the paper *yen* has not exceeded 15 *yen* per 1,000, but at present the difference has risen to 400 *yen*, and appears likely to increase. The branch offices of the 1st, 18th, and 58th National Banks carrying on business at Chemulpho have endeavoured to maintain the value of the notes, but with no particular effect. The cause of the fall in value of the paper *yen* is said to be the scarcity of silver,

the Chinese who have returned home having taken large quantities of silver with them; and to the fact that the Koreans, seeing the Chinese change all the notes for silver have lost faith in the paper money.

It is said that Lieut-General Viscount Nozu reached Kai-pyŏng on the 23rd ultimo.

The forty-five representatives of the Kwanto Bankers' League met on the 25th ultimo at the Clearing Hall, Sakamoto, to discuss the raising of the War Loan. After some consideration, the following forthcoming contributions to the loan were announced:—15th (Peers) National Bank, 7,000,000 yen; Mitsui Bank, 3,500,000 yen; 119th (Mitsubishi) Bank, 3,500,000 yen; Specie Bank, 2,000,000 yen; 1st National Bank (Mr. Shibusawa) 1,000,000 yen; 3rd National Bank (Mr. Yasuda) 1,000,000; 2nd National Bank, 200,000; 27th National Bank (Mr. Watanabe Jiyemon) 200,000 yen, &c. The total of the contemplated subscription announced that day reached in all to 20,010,000 yen, but as there were seven banks whose representatives did not attend the meeting, it is confidently believed that the total sum which the banks of the Kwanto district intend to subscribe will amount to about 20,300,000 yen.

No important news has yet been received from Korea. The two armies, however, are already confronting each other in the neighbourhood of Phŏng-yang, which place has, it is said, been strongly fortified by the Chinese. The exact number of Chinese troops stationed there is not known. The Koreans in the vicinity insist that the Chinese army at Phŏng-yang is 50,000 strong; but all the information collected by Japanese scouts goes to show that it does not number more than 15,000 in all, besides a few thousand Korean auxiliaries. There are two opinions about the probable date of the first conflict between the armies, some believing that it will take place in a day or two, while others are inclined to think that no serious fighting can occur until the end of the first week in September.

Much impatience is manifested about the apparent inactivity of the Navy. The *Chiu-o Shimbun*, it is true, has reported a second attack on Wei-hai-wei on the 13th instant, but the intelligence remains unconfirmed and looks altogether unworthy of credence. The Japanese Navy, however, is far from inactive. A squadron is constantly cruising at the entrance of the Gulf of Pechili, thus securing, on the one hand, the constant despatch of Japanese troops to Korea free from any danger of molestation by the enemy's fleet, and on the other hand, cutting off the Chinese army at Phŏng-yang from the support and co-operation of their own war vessels. It is surmised that the entrance of the Japanese army into the territory of China will be simultaneous with decisive naval operations in the Gulf of Pechili. Numbers of troops are steadily moving westward from every part of the country, and it is evident that important movements are contemplated.

It is stated that General Count Yamagata has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the expeditionary army, with Major-General Ogawa as the Chief of his Staff. The latter officer is accounted one of the best tacticians in the Japanese Army. He made his reputation at the time of the recent great manoeuvres in the vicinity of Nagoya, where he commanded a division of the northern army. The thorough-going and masterly manner in which he handled his division excited the admiration of all military judges, especially General Count Yamagata, who declared that Major-General Ogawa alone was fighting a real battle.

Mr. Kuroda, the daring correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, whose letters are the most valuable that come from Korea, since they embody the observations of a professional soldier, is in the van of the army marching northward. He alludes in touching language to the inexhaustible patience and endurance manifested by the Japanese soldiers under the most trying circumstances. Besides their natural spirit is said to be further stimulated by the historical associations of the places they are passing

through in their march, places the names of which have been familiar to them from their boyhood in connection with the heroic deeds of Japanese warriors in the time of Hideyoshi's invasion. As the army marches northward, the inhabitants are found to be more and more hostile and are actively engaged in giving whatever aid they can to the Chinese. The Japanese army is accompanied by a special messenger from the King, but he is reported to have no influence with the local authorities.

Thus far not even a skirmish seems to have taken place between the advanced guards of the two armies, excepting a collision between a party of seven Japanese mounted scouts and about a hundred Chinese troops at Chung-hwa on the 10th ultimo. Four of the Japanese were shot down, but the rest made good their escape.

The following telegram from Fusan, published in the *Nichi Nichi*, is said to embody the substance of a report made by a Korean who had been despatched to Phŏng-yang to learn all about the Chinese army there about the middle of the present month:—"The Inspector General of Hwang-hai-do has raised 3,000 Korean troops and placed them under the command of Chinese officers. He is taking steps to raise a further detachment of 300. The Chinese headquarters are established at the old citadel of Phŏng-yang. The Chinese are strengthening the place by constructing forts. The Chinese army is supplied with information about the movements of Japanese troops by spies who, under Korean disguises, are staying in Sŏul, Inchhŏn, and Wŏn-san. The troops have a small quantity of wheat flour which constitutes all the provisions they have brought with them from their country. The Inspector General of Phŏng-an-do has instructed the local Korean authorities to supply the Chinese with rice in quantities varying from 500 *hoku* to 1,000, according to the size and population of each district."

Mr. Boku Eiko, who arrived at Sŏul on the 18th ultimo, had an audience with the King on the following day, when he received the appointment of adviser to the Cabinet.

The *Yŏji Shimpō* publishes short biographical sketches of the new Korean Ministers of State, from which we take the following extracts. Mr. Kim Koshu, Minister President of State, is about fifty-four years of age and is a man of great influence. Until the ill-fated revolution of 1884, he occupied a subordinate position, but was raised to the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs under the short-lived Government of that time. His influence was such that on the fall of the revolutionary Government he was promoted by the Ming party to the still higher office of Minister of the Left. But he resigned that office shortly afterwards, and remained in private life until his recent nomination as Premier of the new Cabinet. Mr. Kim Inshoku, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is about the same age as his chief, and enjoys the reputation of being an upright and trustworthy man. At the time of the revolution of 1884, he was invited to become Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, but did not accept the offer. Under the Ming Government he was for some time Minister of Foreign Affairs, but was sentenced to banishment on account of alleged misconduct. Mr. Ming Eitatsu, Minister of Home Affairs, is the only member of the fallen Ming family who retains a seat in the Cabinet. He is about forty years old, and is said to be a very clever man. He was not on good terms with the leaders of the Ming faction. Mr. Gyo Inchu, Minister of Finance, is about fifty, and is said to be a man of character. Mr. Li Kinyen, Minister of War, fifty-nine years of age, is a military officer, and was a local Governor when he was recently called to fill his present office. Mr. In Yokin, Minister of Justice, forty-five years old, is a very popular official. Mr. Boku Teiyo, Minister of Education, fifty-seven or eight years of age, was once Minister to the United States. He was Minister of Finance under the Ming Government. Mr. Gen Seiyei, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, is the oldest member of the Cabinet, being sixty. He has served in various local offices. Mr. Go Seijun, Minister of Public Works, fifty-three or

four years of age, was for some time Governor of Ham-gyŏng-do. Lastly, Mr. Li Saiben, Minister of the Household, is an elder brother of the King. Among the Vice Ministers we may mention Mr. Kim Kachin, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, some time Minister at Tokyo; Mr. Li Shunyo, Vice Minister of Home Affairs, a grandson of the Tai Wŏn-kun; Mr. Kim Kaku-u, Vice Minister of Justice, a good Russian and Japanese scholar; and Mr. Chŏ Giyu, Vice-Minister of War. Among the younger officials attached to the Cabinet, Mr. Yu Kichi-ei, Special Secretary to the Premier, is believed to be the most talented and accomplished. He is said to be familiar with the English and the Japanese languages, having spent several years at Mr. Fukuzawa's school.

The report that fifty Japanese have been butchered by the Chinese soldiers in Formosa remains unconfirmed. According to the *Nichi Nichi's* Shanghai correspondent, the report is discredited in Shanghai.

One or two Japanese papers are foolish enough to attach importance to the report that the Viceroy Li has committed suicide, but the better journals do not even notice the absurd story.

It has hitherto been generally understood that Lieutenant-General Nozu, the Commander of the Japanese Army, had advanced as far as Kim-chhŏn. But, according to the latest advice from Sŏul, it is stated that he is directing the movements of the troops from the head-quarters at the Korean capital.

The *Nichi Nichi's* Fusan correspondent telegraphs, under date of August 27th, that active measures are being taken by the Japanese authorities in Korea to open postal communications between Sŏul and Fusan. At present all letters from the Korea capital are brought by mail steamers from In-chhŏn via Fusan. There is not much danger of this route being ever disturbed by Chinese fleets, but it is of course wise to be prepared for any emergency. Another letter, dated August 24th, states that 260 masons had arrived there by the transport *Toyo Maru*. These labourers are to be employed on the repair of roads between Fusan and the capital, and on the construction of station houses at the various postal stations between the two places.

The *Nichi Nichi* states that eighty-five or six express trains, each containing ten carriages, are to run between Tokyo and Hiroshima, in the course of ten days beginning midnight of the 28th ultimo.

A letter from Wŏn-san states that the Koreans in that region are very friendly to the Japanese, and that they are entirely different in disposition from their countrymen in Hwang-hai-do.

The report that Wŏn-san has been attacked by a party of Chinese troops is wholly unfounded. This rumour seems to have been derived from a letter received from that port, in which it was mentioned that, there being rumour of a Chinese occupation of Yang-dŏk, it would be prudent to despatch a detachment of Japanese troops to the northern port.

Telegrams have been received in Tokyo, not from Korea but from Moji and Shimonoseki, reporting a skirmish between scouting parties of the Japanese and Chinese armies at Sŏ-heung on the 23rd instant. After a short resistance the Chinese are said to have fallen back in the direction of the Tai-don-gang. Sŏ-heung is situated about midway between Sŏul and Phŏng-yang, a little nearer to the latter place. The place seems to have been first occupied by the advance-guard of the Japanese army at the date mentioned.

A Wŏn-san telegram received on Tokyo in the afternoon of the 29th instant announces, says the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, the arrival of over 1,000 Chinese troops at Yang-dŏk. Yang-dŏk is about midway between Phŏng-yang and Wŏn-san.

The *Yŏji Shimpō's* Sŏul correspondent, writing under date of the 22nd instant, reports a few changes in the personnel of the new Government there. The Home Minister, Mr. Ming Eitatsu, has resigned, his place being taken by

Mr. Ming Eisho. Mr. Kan Kito has been appointed Minister of Justice in lieu of Mr. In Yokin. Mr. An Keiju, Police Inspector-General, has now become Vice-Minister of Public Works, his successor in the former office being Mr. Li Inyo, a relative of the Tai Wōn-kun and a very influential personage. Great efforts, it is stated, are being made to reorganize the utterly demoralized police system of the country. Under the former system, police officials did not receive any salary and consequently devoted themselves to filling their pockets by means of extortion. A schedule of definite salaries has been drawn up, and a decree has been issued for the appointment of about 250 policemen. But the number of applicants is said to be small, because there is no longer any hope of illicit gains.

Concerning Mr. Boku Eiko, who was recently appointed Adviser to the Cabinet, the *Kokkai's* Sōul correspondent states that his appointment as Minister to either Japan or the United States is desired by most Koreans, because his presence in the Cabinet is feared to be prejudicial to harmony among its members. The reason assigned by the correspondent is that Mr. Boku belongs to a faction different from the one in ascendancy.

The transports being otherwise employed, much difficulty has been experienced in sending home disabled officers and men from Korea. The *Nichi-Nichi* tells us that the authorities have decided to transport them overland from Sōul to Fusan. More than one-half of the distance (about 300 miles), can be accomplished on water, first up the Han River and then down the Nak-dong River.

Last evening, General Count Yamagata was entertained by a number of his friends in the capital at a farewell party prior to his departure as the Commander-in-chief of the expeditionary force.

The Tokyo News Agency supplies us with the following telegram said to have been received in Tokyo from Shanghai on the 29th instant:—"There are indications that 20,000 Chinese troops collected in Hunan about the beginning of the present month are now gradually moving in the direction of Tientsin."

From the same source we learn that the Governor of Phyōng-an-do and Hwang-hai-do, who are giving every assistance to the Chinese army, will be punished by the Korean Government as soon as the Chinese have been driven out of those districts.

Of the Chinese troops stationed at Phyōng-yang, the principal part are said to be raw recruits and Manchu soldiers. The regular troops are only those designated by the characters *Sai*, *Ki*, and *Yin*. These latter at least look like soldiers, but the Manchurians and recruits are said to be almost worthless. The Manchu soldiers formerly enjoyed the reputation of being brave and daring, but they are now a set of ignorant and indolent ruffians. They are said to be indifferently equipped with lances, shields, and rusty match-locks.

The military telegraph-line between Sōul and Fusan has again been interrupted. It has probably been cut by Koreans.

Marquis Saionji, Mr. Suyematsu and suite left Fusan for In-chōn on the evening of the 26th ultimo. Among those bidding farewell to the party was the Governor of Tong-nai.

The roads between Sōul and Fusan are now undergoing thorough repair. A large number of Japanese workmen are engaged in the work upon different sections. The width of the roads is to be extended to 12ft., so as to permit the passage of waggons. More than two-thirds of the distance is said to have been finished.

The Japanese papers state that the Viceroy Li and Mr. Yuan have been appointed respectively the Commander-in-Chief and Assistant Commander of the Chinese army mobilized against the Japanese force, and that Yuan has already started for Korea. The report lacks confirmation.

The *Mainichi Shimbun's* Fusan correspondent reports that the Korean Government has decided to despatch Li Yoshun, the Tai Wōn-kun's grandson, as Ambassador to Japan, to express Korea's gratitude for the friendly assistance given her by this country. He will, it is

said, bring with him twenty promising youths to be educated in Tokyo.

The Chinese prisoners at Sasebo are said to be so pleased with the treatment they have received from the Japanese authorities that they are not only reluctant to go home, but they have volunteered to act as guides when Japanese war-vessels attack the forts of their own country.

MANUFACTURE OF PUBLIC OPINION.

A telegraphic incident of recent occurrence illustrates one of the methods employed in modern times to manufacture public opinion. Part of the story is told in the following extract from the *China Gazette* :—

A few days ago, *The Times* published a telegram from China, sent obviously to injure the reputation of Japan in the eyes of the British public. It stated that no reliance whatever was to be placed on news of the progress of the war reaching England from Japan, because all communications on that subject were submitted first to a rigorous censorship by the Japanese authorities. We have made inquiries at the offices of the Foreign Cable Companies in Shanghai and are officially informed that there is not one word of truth in this allegation. The Japanese Government has not, in the slightest degree, attempted to interfere with the messages in connection with the war, for the press to America or Europe, despite the fact that the Chinese have declined to transmit the slightest information on the subject except when they supply the matter themselves, and they even prohibit domestic and commercial telegrams from passing over their wires. The Chinese Telegraph Administration has since the outbreak of the war forfeited all its claims for support by the Foreign community, and messages are constantly received and never delivered though they have no bearing on the war.

Now the questions are, who despatched from Shanghai *The Times* telegram above alluded to, and under what circumstances did he despatch it? These are the points of the story, and we have been able to elucidate them by inquiry :—On the 24th of July a gentleman authorized to send telegraphic information to *The Times*, drafted a telegram to that journal announcing that Japan had declared war. The would-be sender of the message was then in Japan. Now at that date Japan had not declared war. Her Declaration was issued eight days later, namely, on the 1st August. Neither had a state of war been inaugurated. The first act of war took place on the 25th of July. Hence a telegram sent to London on the 24th of July saying that Japan had declared war was a deliberate falsehood. Of course the Japanese telegraphic authorities refused to pass such a message over the wires. Every country is entitled, nay bound, to protect its own interests in such matters. The publication in *The Times* columns of a telegram to the effect that Japan had declared war might have interfered with this country's purchase of supplies and might have otherwise entailed great inconvenience. At any rate it was a falsehood. What was the next step taken by this unsuccessful telegrapher of lies? He proceeded to Shanghai and despatched thence another telegram to *The Times* saying that no reliance whatever was to be placed on news of the progress of the war reaching England from Japan, because all communications on that subject were submitted to a rigorous censorship by the Japanese Authorities! That is how public opinion is sometimes manufactured. It is a striking process. A man fails to get a deliberate lie passed over the wires from Japan to London. Thereupon he goes to Shanghai and telegraphs to *The Times* that all information coming *via* Japan is untrustworthy!!

SHANGHAI NEWS.

The *China Gazette* reports that the Chinese Authorities are making strenuous but generally unsuccessful efforts to obtain the services of foreign steamers and of foreigners generally for the purpose of conveying troops to Formosa and elsewhere. Apparently the sums offered are

too small to tempt shipowners or shipmasters. In the same journal we find the following, from Newchwang :—

On the 10th instant, at a place called Liao-yaug, which is about 60 miles north of this port, the Rev. James Wylie, a member of the Scotch Presbyterian Mission, was brutally attacked by native soldiers on their way to Korea.

As far as we know, the facts are that the soldiers first attacked the mission chapel and the native Christians. They then met Mr. Wylie in the road, and, without any provocation, attacked him with knives and sticks, cutting and beating him about the face and head, and left him lying, apparently dead, on the street. His friends found him in that state and carried him to one of their houses, where he now lies in a critical condition, with a fractured jaw, which is a matter of small consequence compared with the injuries to his brain.

The last news we have is that he is still unconscious, but that Dr. Grey thinks there are some faint hopes of his life. Occurrences similar to this, or worse are what we must expect for some time to come.

Here is another item, also from the *China Gazette* :—

The Chinese seem still very much exercised on the subject of Japanese spies, and we learn that the Viceroy at Nankin has received a despatch from Peking—some say it is an Imperial Decree—asking him to produce the heads of the two Japanese recently arrested here on suspicion of collecting information for the enemy. The Viceroy thereupon instructed the Taotai to produce the men forthwith, and put them through the short but effective course of a judicial examination à la Chinois. The men, it will be remembered, were arrested on the merest suspicion, and according to all our preconceived ideas of justice, must be presumed innocent until they have been proved otherwise by a tribunal in whose modes of procedure we have confidence. But the Taotai simply wants to have the men into the City to take their heads off first and then try them. The ex-Municipal comprador, Zee Lan-char, who enjoys the important and lucrative post of Taotai's secretary, is very much troubled in his mind because there are certain legal formalities, which the U.S. Consul-General's absurdly sticking ideas of justice and fair-play demand should be gone through before men arrested on the merest suspicion should be handed over to the Torquemadas of the Taotai's yamen. The ordinary course in case of foreigners who have no proper consular representatives in Shanghai getting into trouble is to try them in the Mixed Court, before the Magistrate and Foreign Assessor, but the Chinese want to abolish this custom at one stroke, and take foreigners who they imagine have committed some offence in the Foreign Settlements into the City straightaway. We do not think the Foreign community will for a moment tolerate such a dangerous precedent being established, which would strike at the only safeguard many residents have against being subjected to all the nameless horrors of the Chinese criminal code.

The Viceroy at Nanking says he wants these two Japanese suspects' heads, but we do not think he is likely to get them until the men have had a fair trial. The case is a most difficult one to handle, and it is a most unfortunate thing that it has cropped up, but we believe it will not end in the surrender of one of our dearest privileges to the barbarous demands of this most enlightened Chinese official. His ideas are evidently on a par with those of the Viceroy Li Hung-chang's soldiers who dispoiled and robbed and stabbed with swords the Japanese women and children at Tongku, and the braves at Wei-hai-wei who fired upon the women and children of their Foreign drill instructors.

In view of what has happened in the case of these two Japanese, Mr. Jernigan, the U.S. Consul-General, has issued a notice to his Japanese protégés telling them to dress in their own national costume or to wear Foreign attire while in China.

It appears from the Shanghai journals that China's loan of 1½ millions sterling is being floated in London and Berlin. That sounds strange, though Reuter is responsible for it.

We observe that the *China Gazette* estimates Japan's force in Korea at 50,000 men. That is a great exaggeration. The number of fighting men is 20,000. Including commissariat, transport corps, ambulance, and other non-combatants, the total may aggregate 30,000. But the combatants do not exceed 20,000.

HONGKONG NEWS.

The death rate in Hongkong last month is given in the local Sanitary Board's returns as 41.89 for the British and Foreign community and 24.23 for the Chinese community. The plague is still claiming a few victims, but is almost stamped out both on the island and on the adjacent mainland.

It is notified in the *Hongkong Gazette* that the Harbour Master is to be the officer specially entrusted with the carrying out of the instructions of the Neutrality Proclamation.

A Government notification which recently provoked a good deal of ridicule—that which ordered the chair and *jinrikisha* coolies to carry their numbers on their coats in Roman numerals—has been annulled. It is now notified that these men are to have the number of their licences “legibly marked as the Captain-Superintendent of Police may direct” on the back of their coats. One wonders why this sensible course was not adopted in the first instance.

On the 10th inst., says the *Siam Observer*, the tug *Bangkok* towed up a lighter with 500 Chinese coolies, who were brought down from Swatow by the *Phra Chula Chom Klao*. The Customs authorities immediately boarded the lighter and took the live cargo up to the Custom House, where they had to pay the triennial tax, before landing, of four ticals and a salung per head.

The following, says the *Daily Press*, is an interesting specimen of “English as she is wrote” emanating from a French *caravanse* not 100 miles from Canton:—

The infringement of the by-laws of the above establishment has been hitherto widely indulged upon almost in every respects, to the extent that the prestige of its dignity and its good name is much affected thereby. To shake off future imputation of heedless management that might be impeached on the manager, it is urged upon that strict enforcement of its regulations be made to be hence forth rigidly observed, and the attention of the visitors and boarders be called upon specially to the following rules viz.:

- 1.—That no girls other than married women are allowed to be brought into the hotel.
- 2.—That dogs should be strictly prohibited in the premises, &c., &c.

The Artillery Volunteers of Hongkong are in future to wear white puggies instead of red.

SCIENCE AND MORALITY.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The *Spectator* comments in the following terms on an article recently published by Mr. A. J. Balfour:—

Mr. Balfour, in the paper on “Naturalism and Ethics,” which opens the July number of the *Philadelphia International Journal of Ethics*, devotes himself to contrasting the purely naturalistic view of the conscience considered as a mere product of Nature, with the view of it which all practical moralists, of whatever school,—the school of utilitarian expediency, no less than the school of religious mysticism,—insist upon inculcating. Moralists of all schools, he says, no matter whether they explain the rise of conscience as a beautiful provision for bridging the chasm between God and man, or as the ingenious device of a kind of automatic process for persuading men that it matters a vast deal more than it really does whether human society shall flourish for a few thousand years in an obscure corner of the universe, or shall never come into existence at all, are all virtually unanimous in declaring that the moral law “is worthy of all reverence; that in its main principles it is inscrutable and eternal; that it demands our ungrudging submission, and that we owe it not merely obedience but love.” He insists upon it that this view is a perfectly appropriate and consistent view in those who treat man as made in the image of God, and a perfectly inconsistent and incoherent view in those who treat man as the ultimate product of a number of physical forces, which somehow develop consciousness, and succeed in so happily exaggerating the importance of man's race, as to persuade him into subordinating all his own individual wishes to the end of prolonging for a few hundred or thousand years beyond the epoch at which the race would otherwise cease to exist, the insignificant and rather contemptible species which crowns the life of this obscure planet.

Surely the antithesis is somewhat antiquated. In these days to attack the crude Materialism

delineated in the above extract is like flogging a dead horse, and it is surprising to find a man with the philosophical acumen of Mr. Balfour engaged in so exhausting and unprofitable an occupation. “Those who treat man as the ultimate product of a number of physical forces, which somehow develop consciousness,” those, at any rate, who regard such an idea as more than a partial explanation of the mystery of existence, are now surely few and far between. The attitude of modern biologists and physicists towards the fundamental problems of philosophy is something very different from this, and was aptly described by Professor Huxley in his lecture on *The Physical Basis of Life* delivered more than a quarter of a century ago. His words are worth quoting at length. “We live in a world which is full of misery and of ignorance, and the plain duty of each and all of us is to try to make the little corner he can influence somewhat less miserable and somewhat less ignorant than it was before he entered it. To do this effectually it is necessary to be fully possessed of only two beliefs: the first, that the order of nature is ascertainable by our faculties to an extent which is practically unlimited; the second that our volition counts for something as a condition of the course of events. Each of these beliefs can be verified experimentally as often as we like to try. Each, therefore, stands upon the highest foundation upon which any belief can rest, and forms one of our highest truths. If we find that the ascertainment of the order of nature is facilitated by using one set of symbols, rather than another, it is our clear duty to use the former; and no harm can accrue so long as we bear in mind that we are dealing merely with terms and symbols. In itself it is of little moment whether we express the phenomena of matter in terms of spirit; or the phenomena of spirit in terms of matter: matter may be regarded as a form of thought, thought may be regarded as a property of matter—each statement has a certain relative truth. But with a view to the progress of science, the materialistic terminology is in every way to be preferred. For it connects thought with the other phenomena of the universe, and suggests inquiry into the nature of those physical condition or concomitants of thought, which are more or less accessible to us, and a knowledge of which may, in future, help us to exercise the same kind of control over the world of thought as we already possess in respect of the material world; whereas the alternative, or spiritualistic, terminology is utterly barren, and leads to nothing but obscurity and confusion of ideas. Thus there can be little doubt that the further science advances, the more extensively and consistently will the phenomena of nature be represented by materialistic symbols. But the man of science who, forgetting the limits of philosophical inquiry, slides from these formulæ and symbols into what is commonly understood by materialism, seems to me to place himself on a level with the mathematician who should mistake the *x's* and *y's* with which he works his problems for real entities—and with this further disadvantage, as compared with the mathematician, that the blunders and errors of the latter are of no practical consequence, while the errors of practical materialism may paralyse the energies and destroy the beauty of a life.”

It may be observed that theism is a far more deadly enemy to the idea of free-will than materialism itself. For whereas to the materialist who asserts that the idea of universal causation is absolutely destructive to the notion of human spontaneity, we have the crushing reply, that this is merely a deduction from one aspect of experience, a deduction rather than a necessary postulate precedent to all scientific investigation, and can in way override the sense of freedom of choice that is immediately given in experience; on the other hand, determinism is a necessary deduction from the dogmas of the omnipotence and the omniscience of the deity, and the theist is thus beaten on his own ground.

The article in the *Spectator* concluded as follows:—

The inference more than suggested is that this

view [that of the “naturalistic” origin of conscience] is an utterly false one, and that the moral ideal in man,—by no means a natural growth out of the dust of the earth,—is that which both attests his origin and indicates his goal. Which indeed is the more probable,—that an earthly nature should spontaneously generate a crop of delusions, the only apparently good effect of which is to prolong by a few hundred or even thousand years the existence of a race that is at best a temporary product of natural forces, and one of no real significance when measured carefully for what it is worth in the great procession of cosmic phenomena, or that a nature saturated with spiritual elements should have received those elements directly from a being whose spirit is all in all, and for whom earthly passions and pleasures are nothing but the discipline in the midst of which the conscience and the spirit have to strive; Of course, all our life is enveloped in mystery; but the mystery of spiritual growth assimilating and subduing earthly elements, is far less inexplicable than the mystery of earthly elements that generate for themselves a false sun of spiritual life, not for the sake of moulding us to any spiritual end, but only as an expedient for controlling the willfulness and diluting the dangerous energy of strictly selfish passions in a universe where true spirit has no existence at all. We can easily understand how spiritual life might be ignored amidst the conflict of material passions and earthly wants. But we cannot at all conceive how, in a world developed solely out of physical forces, the idea of moral law, of conscience, of spiritual devotion, could have been elaborated, if all the hope which these implied had been a pure chimera. Even such dreams as those of centaurs are compounded out of real elements, put together in an unreal way. But on the naturalistic hypothesis, spirit is nothing in the world but a name for the force exerted by human brains. How, on the naturalistic hypothesis, we ever came to suppose that will and conscience and love are supreme over the bodily organisation of which naturalisation of which naturalism regards them as the physical outcome, it is quite impossible to conceive. A provision implanted deep in the human organism for making believe that the cart drags the horse instead of the horse the cart, in order to increase the speed and insure the stability of the operation, is surely the most astonishing of all the paradoxes of modern philosophy. Mr. Balfour's article will do much to place that intolerable paradox in a light in which its hold on the mind of reasonable beings must wither away.

The answer to all this is: there is a contradiction, an “intolerable paradox” if you will, but it is not of our making. And the existence of this paradox does not justify speculations concerning what Professor Huxley amusingly calls “lunar politics,” and the manufacture of theistic mythology. It is sufficient to know on the one hand that by the method of science alone is it possible to attain a knowledge of nature, and that, proceeding on materialistic lines, “the order of nature is ascertainable to an extent which is practically unlimited”; and on the other, that there is an ideal realm—the sphere of the ethical impulse, of art, of poetry, and of love. Though to the concrete manifestations of these ideal activities the methods of science may be fruitfully applied, yet in their fundamental nature they are utterly incongruous with the materialistic symbolism by means of which alone we learn to know. For the purposes of science we must regard the universe as a great machine, in which the ideal in our own natures remains irreconcilable, but, if we will, supreme. It is better to learn to bear this “intolerable paradox” than on the one hand to deny the ideal, to proclaim mechanism triumphant, and to say that goodness, beauty, and love are mere delusions of that peculiarly constituted thinking machine called man; or, on the other hand, to thrust our heads into the sand and to say that to the eye of faith the paradox has no existence. Both plans are partial suicide: the former, ethical and æsthetic; the latter, intellectual. For a full and harmonious development of our natures it is necessary frankly to recognize and quietly to accept the contradiction between science and the ideal. The contradiction will no longer trouble us when we understand that by an increasing scientific knowledge of the universe we are aided in that supreme purpose of human existence, the transformation of the actual in pursuit of the ideal. Science is the lamp that illumines the path of duty.

JAPANESE JURISDICTION.

THE persistent vitality of error is undoubtedly characteristic of Yokohama whenever Japanese affairs are concerned. In the second half of the year 1894 we find a man, who styles himself "An Old Resident," ventilating, in the local press, grievances that have been again and again shown to be the veriest chimeras. Everyone is entitled to his own opinion, and so long as "Old Resident" confines himself to an expression of opinion, there would be no occasion to traverse his views, however prejudiced and partial they might appear. But his facts are so lamentably incorrect that we can not but marvel at the ignorance in which he has successfully hybernated for a number of years. "Foreigners," he says, "have seen enough of the working of Japanese Courts to know that, except in an extreme case, they had better suffer any wrong than bring a suit in them." Is that true? Is it not true, on the contrary, that when foreigners have brought suits in Japanese Courts, they have obtained a verdict in the majority of cases? Is it not true that Japanese Courts have almost invariably shown a plain disposition to do justice as between foreigners and natives, and that foreigners themselves have frequently borne witness to that disposition? Is it not true that the chief, we may almost say the only, cause of complaint formerly urged against Japanese Courts was that they had not power to enforce their verdicts at once, and that a grievously defective bankruptcy system aided by a too lax law of appeal, enabled Japanese litigants, in the interval between the rendering of a decision by a Court of First Instance and its confirmation by a higher tribunal, to dispose of their available property in such a manner that the foreign plaintiff ultimately recovered nothing at all? That was always the real ground of grievance, and that has now been completely removed since the new Code of Civil Procedure—put into operation from January 1st, 1890—enables a claimant to attach the property of a person against whom he brings suit. It seems to us that "Old Resident's" extremely harsh condemnation of Japanese Law Courts is nothing more than an expression of the vague but deeply rooted prejudice by which so many Occidentals are swayed with regard to Oriental institutions. It is a natural prejudice, and it has its roots in a sentiment with which we heartily sympathise. But truly critics who undertake to discuss the administration of justice should endeavour to be themselves a little just.

"Old Resident" then passes on to ask:—"Are we to be degraded to the level of this country in respect to their Marriage Laws, or rather customs?" What is the matter with the marriage laws of Japan? A man can have only one lawful wife; his union with her is an affair of

civil contract just as the union of an English man with an English woman may be if the parties please, and he can not divorce her against her will without appeal to a Court of Law. There are Western countries standing in the foremost rank of what we call Western civilization where divorce is an easier matter for the upper classes than it is in Japan. What is the terrible degradation from which "Old Resident" shrinks? Besides, if "Old Resident," before agitating himself and the public, would take the trouble to refer to easily accessible sources of information, and to read even a fraction of what has been already published, he would know that there is not the slightest fear of foreigners' being brought under Japanese jurisdiction prior to the promulgation of the new Civil Codes, which include marriage laws of a reasonably satisfactory character.

The next phantom conjured up by "old Resident" is this:—"Are the police to enter our houses at any or all times at their will, and meddle with our household or office affairs?" It is scarcely credible that such a question can be seriously propounded after all that has been said and written on this subject. Why on earth does not "Old Resident" take the trouble to read the Constitution and Laws of Japan before venturing to expound them? Did he resort to that very obvious precaution, he would know that the police in Japan have no more power to enter private houses and "meddle with household or office affairs" than they have in Europe or America. The laws are perfectly plain and explicit upon this point. "Old Resident" is disquieting himself in vain.

He further inquires:—"Are the police to dog us as we walk or ride because perchance we do not carry a lantern?" Now it is true that vehicles are not suffered to pass along a public thoroughfare after sunset in Japan unless they carry a lantern, or a light of some kind. But that is true also of Europe and America, as well as of all countries where proper regulations exist for the protection of life and limb. Does "Old Resident" complain of it? Would he rescind the interdict and allow carriages, *jinrikisha*, and other vehicles to be driven rapidly through the streets after dark without being provided with a light? If that be his idea, he had better begin by ventilating his extraordinary creed in London and Paris, where the police would make short work of him did he attempt to drive a lampless carriage through the streets at night. And if that is not his idea, what does he mean by crying out against a regulation in Japan that is enforced with strictness in his own country? As to his allegation that the police may dog a man "walking" if he be not provided with a lantern, it is absurd. In Japan no pedestrian is required to carry

a lantern, and the police's "dogging" exists in "Old Resident's" imagination only.

The exquisitely comical part of the matter is that this same "Old Resident" grows quite sad about "the paid and captured partisans of the Japanese who have sedulously put forward false representations of the state of things in Japan," and about the fact that "there is many a falsehood told on matters both trivial and serious." So there is indeed. Were we asked to adduce a conspicuous example of a person that "puts forward false representations of the state of things in Japan," and "tells many falsehoods on matters both trivial and serious," we should be compelled to indicate "Old Resident," as *primus inter primos*.

"WO-JEN."

WHETHER the term "*Wo-jen*," used by the Emperor of CHINA in his Declaration of War to designate the Japanese, was intended to convey an opprobrious signification, is a question that has caused, and is causing, some discussion. It will be remembered that the foreign public's first impression as to the meaning of the word was gathered, not from Japanese sources, but from Chinese. The Chinese translators who rendered the Declaration into English added, of their own accord, to the word "*Wo-jen*" a note explaining that it was employed in an opprobrious sense, and their comment was supported by the context, where we find the EMPEROR ordering his military and naval forces to "root" these *Wo-jen* "out of their lairs." In WILLIAMS' Dictionary the ideograph "*Wo*" is said to possess the meaning "pigmies," but it would appear that although this particular ideograph is not commonly used by the Japanese themselves to write "*Wa*" or "*Yamato*," it is sometimes so used without any derogatory significance whatever. Hence many people have been disposed to doubt whether the Emperor of CHINA intended to insult the Japanese when he called them "*Wo-jen*," and a belief has grown up that his MAJESTY intended simply to designate the people of Yamato. Correspondence upon this subject has already appeared in our columns, and we have now received the following letter from a Japanese writer of considerable erudition:—

There is in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of the 18th a leader on China's declaration of War. The Chinese Government is there made out to have given the name of 'pigmies' to the Japanese, and also to have ordered that armies be sent to "root the pigmies out of their lairs." I think it is only fair to point out that the Chinese never purposely used such language against us. As far as I know, the word "*Wo*" 倭 has been used by the Chinese to designate Japan for thousands of years. The oldest meaning attached to it was that of an island country lying in the eastern ocean. There does not seem to have attached to the word any signification as to the stature of the people living in the island. All Chinese dictionaries, including the most complete *Kang-hsi* Encyclopædia, compiled under the direction of the celebrated Emperor Kang-hsi (Koki-tei in Japanese) of the present Manchurian Dynasty, say nothing about

the shortness or tallness of the people. No Japanese scholar, and I may probably say Chinese, knows how it came about that the Chinese gave this name to our island. There is no known meaning attached to the word "Wo." To us, being called "Wo" by Chinese is much like being called Japanese by Europeans. Comparatively less ancient Chinese sometimes used a combination of "Wo" 倭 with "nu" 奴 to express either Japan itself or some portion of the island. Modern Japanese scholars have often speculated on the origin of this compound-name and have been disposed to regard it as a modified Chinese pronunciation of the Japanese name of a certain locality in Kiushu. But this does not concern us now. It will be very interesting if Williams, whom the *Japan Mail* makes say that Chinese define "Wo" to mean "the country of dwarfs" (*Japan Weekly Mail* vol. XXII. 205*), and the Chinese translator of the Imperial (Chinese) Declaration, who also is made responsible by the *Mail* for the "pigmies," can give some satisfactory authority for their statements.

As regards the words "root out of their lairs" (驅), there is no doubt that etymologically they mean to destroy a nest, to cut down a lair. But the sense has been extended, so that it simply means "to root out," to cut down, to exterminate. It does not involve the conclusion that the object to be cut down is necessarily a low creature, as a bird or a beast. In the simple sense it occurs in Chinese literature frequently.

No doubt better and less severe terms could have been used, but to eliminate the figurative words would probably have involved some sacrifice in the matter of strength of the expression. On these points I cannot but think that the *Japan Mail* has been a little hypercritical.

The writer of the above seems disposed to fix upon us the responsibility of attaching an insulting significance to the term in question, but we must recall his attention to the fact that we explicitly followed the Chinese translators of the Declaration with regard to the ideograph's opprobrious significance, and WILLIAMS' Dictionary with regard to the exact meaning. The inquiries of another correspondent, whose letter we published on Saturday, have led him to conclude that "*Wo-jén*" means something worse than "pigmies," and that its true significance is "vermin." For ourselves we have only three considerations to offer. The first is that the Chinese themselves must be supposed to know better than any one else in what sense they use a particular word. They have alleged, in their translation of the Declaration, that the ideographs convey an opprobrious meaning, and we do not think that any one in Japan is entitled to question the allegation. The second is that, so far as we have been able to ascertain, the official class in Japan consider the term insulting, and are persuaded that it was employed in a derogatory sense. The third is that the Chinese Government would certainly never have applied such a term to Japan or the Japanese in a despatch drafted according to the ordinary rules of diplomatic courtesy. Japan is not *Wo-kwo*, nor are the Japanese *Wo-jén*, in every-day official language. The former is *Zhih-pan* (*Nippon*) and the latter are *Zhih-pan-jén*. Why, then, did the Emperor of CHINA go out of his way to employ the term "*Wo-jén*?" Why did he not employ the official epithet applied by the Japanese to themselves and stereotyped by diplomatic usage? If these questions can be answered satis-

factorily, we shall be very willing to admit that no opprobrious intention existed.

THE REVISED TREATY BETWEEN JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

WE publish elsewhere the Revised Treaty between Japan and Great Britain. It was signed in London on the 16th of July, and having been subsequently ratified by Her Majesty the QUEEN, was forwarded to Japan by the Canadian mail that reached Yokohama on the 20th instant. Ratification by the Emperor of JAPAN took place on the 25th instant, and the Ratifications were exchanged on the 25th, his Excellency the Hon. P. Le POER TRENCH acting as HER MAJESTY'S Representative. We may explain that although the negotiations, which were conducted in London, remained from first to last under telegraphic direction from Tokyo, so far as Japan was concerned, no verbatim copy of the document existed in this country until the receipt of the original on the 20th instant. Copies and translations had then to be made, after which a certain official routine had to be observed; namely, first the examination of the Treaty by the Cabinet; then its submission to the EMPEROR; then its transmission by the SOVEREIGN to the Privy Council; then its consideration by the latter, and its return to the EMPEROR together with the Council's views; and finally HIS MAJESTY'S ratification. All these operations were effected between the 20th and the 24th, being, in truth, mere matters of form, since the contents of the Treaty were already known and approved. We believe that instructions to exchange the Ratifications as soon as might be, were telegraphically conveyed to HER MAJESTY'S Minister in Tokyo shortly after his arrival there, so that the whole business may be said to have been directed from London.

THE JAPANESE DIET MALIGNED.

WHAT can Mr. F. H. BALFOUR mean when he says—as he does in his paper recently read before the Japan Society—that "the Diet is a constant scene of violent quarrels, the pettiest jealousy, the most ill-considered and self-stultifying vacillations? Even personal violence is not unknown among the members!" Where on earth did Mr. BALFOUR get that idea? We suspect that he has been consulting some of the Yokohama local prints, which, out of sheer lust for slandering the Japanese, have not hesitated to describe the Diet as a "bear garden," though their knowledge of it is virtually nil. The Diet is not "a constant scene of violent quarrels." No account of its proceedings could be more incorrect. Quarrels are altogether the exception. We think that we can speak of the Diet with at least as much authority as any foreign observer, and we have not the smallest hesitation in

declaring emphatically that its proceedings will compare, not unfavorably, in respect of general decorum and tranquility with the proceedings of any parliamentary body in the world. To cite other chambers by name were an invidious task, but any of our readers that take the trouble to make an unbiassed examination of the printed stenographic records, above all, any that have opportunity to visit the Japanese House of Representatives and sufficient knowledge of the language to follow the speeches, will at once bear us out. The circumstances of the Diet were especially untoward from the outset. Several of the members elected were men who for years had been engaged in a bitter crusade against the Government; a crusade not of principles but of personalities. These men had long looked forward to the opening of the Diet as destined to afford them a much desired opportunity of ventilating their supposed grievances with impunity such as they had never previously enjoyed in the press or on the platform. That they did not become so intoxicated with unaccustomed freedom as to pervert it into disgraceful license does them great credit, seeing that they had the suffering of imprisonment, fine, and other criminal pains to avenge. Moreover, they found themselves plunged from the very commencement of their parliamentary career, into a fight calculated to evoke the strongest political passions—a fight for party government. Yet they behaved with self-constraint and even dignity. There is no gainsaying these facts: they stand on clear record. Of course the proceedings of the Japanese Diet have not been uniformly decorous and dignified. But, on the whole, and above all in view of the circumstances, they have been remarkably deserving of those epithets. The charge of "ill-considered and self-stultifying vacillations" is another affair. We let it pass unchallenged, because it certainly embodies a great deal of truth. But what is the sense of saying that "even personal violence is not unknown among the members!" Can Mr. BALFOUR cite any parliamentary assembly whatever where personal violence is unknown among the members. During the six sessions of the Japanese Diet's existence, there has been one instance, and one only, of actual resort to personal violence on the part of two members, and that did not occur in connection with a debate, but resulted from an accidental collision in a doorway; and there has been one, and only one, instance—so far as we can recall—of a gesture menacing personal violence. Is that a bad record? Consult the annals of any other House and see. Mr. BALFOUR is unjust. With the best possible intentions, his desire to paint a picture in strong and bold outlines has betrayed him into serious exaggeration.

* Addendum by the Editor to a letter by "Inquirer" on the subject of "*Wo-jén*" among the correspondence.

THE NEW TREATY BETWEEN ENGLAND AND JAPAN.

IT is a matter for mutual congratulation that a happy ending has at length crowned the long years devoted to negotiating such a revision of Japan's Treaty with Great Britain as should place the former country in an international position consistent with her modern progress. England, owing to the caution naturally dictated by her large interests, has always occupied in Japanese eyes the position of an obstructor. Unless England could be won, the consent of other Powers must prove of little practical value, since she had so much at stake that to ignore her in any arrangement was out of the question. We need not now pause to consider how much of the complaisance shown by certain Western States towards Japan after the dissolution of the old-time union of Treaty Powers, may be connected with their consciousness that no action taken independently of Great Britain could be practically significant, and with their conviction that Great Britain would never move until she saw her way to do so safely. Many invidious things have been said and written about the cheap magnanimity displayed by such States, but for our own part, even granting the truth of the motives attributed to them, we find nothing to condemn in their conduct. They did not derive from the situation any advantage inconsistent with the ordinary canons of diplomacy. Be that as it may, however, there can be no doubt that Great Britain's apparent want of sympathy with Japan's just aspirations involved great unpopularity in the past, and we may reasonably hope that the action she has now taken will not only dispel that feeling but also add considerably to her prestige. She has performed an act of justice for the sake of justice, and such international procedure is as rare as it is praiseworthy.

The main feature of the new Treaty is that it restores Japan's judicial and tariff autonomy, the restoration of the former to take place in five years and that of the latter in seventeen. These terms, however, are not absolute. The five-year period is to be fixed by the Japanese Government. That is to say, five years at least must separate the date of the Treaty's signature from the date of its operation. During that interval Japan will complete her preparations for assuming jurisdiction over foreigners, and when those preparations are complete, she will give twelve months' notice of her wish to make the Treaty effective. It is possible, therefore, that should any unforeseen delay occur in revising and enforcing the new Civil Code, the operation of the Treaty may be deferred. Similar latitude applies to the case of Tariff autonomy. Eleven years after the Treaty goes into effect either of the High Contracting Parties is to have the right of notifying its intention to terminate it on the expiration of twelve months, and such termination would of course leave Japan free to exercise complete autonomy in respect of customs duties. Thus whatever delay—if any—occurs with regard to the operation of the Treaty, must equally influence Japan's acquisition of the right to terminate it.

On recovering her judicial autonomy Japan throws her whole territory open to British trade, travel, and residence. She guarantees to British subjects all the privileges, immunities, liberties, and rights enjoyed by her own subjects, with certain exceptions; as well as entire liberty of conscience, the right of private or public exercise of worship; the right of burial according to their religious customs; freedom from all charges or taxes other than those paid by Japanese subjects; and exemption from compulsory military service, from all contributions imposed in lieu of it and from all forced loans or military exactions. Great Britain, on her side, guarantees to Japanese subjects the same privileges, liberties, and immunities within her dominions. The reciprocity thus secured is a novel feature, for hitherto in Japan's treaties with Western Powers she has been required to promise everything without receiving any pledges in return.

With regard to trade privileges, they are full and complete with two exceptions. The first exception is that British subjects may not own land. They may own houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises such as are needed for conducting business, but land for residential and commercial purposes can be acquired by lease only. With regard to the duration of such leases nothing definite is set down in the Treaty, but we read that their provisions must conform with the laws of the country. The Civil Code, therefore, will determine the question. Probably the term will be 30 years in the case of ordinary land and 50 in the case of unreclaimed land. The second exception refers to the coasting trade. It is excluded from the provisions of the Treaty and made subject to the law of the land. British vessels, however, will be permitted to continue, as heretofore, for the period of the Treaty's duration, to carry cargo between the existing open ports of the empire.

It will be observed that care has been taken to deal satisfactorily with matters constituting chief causes of uneasiness to foreigners. The Constitution of Japan already declares inviolability of private residence, but the 4th Article of the Treaty re-states the guarantee, and repeats the principle already embodied in the Japanese Code of Penal Procedure, namely, that no dwelling, manufactory, warehouse, or shop shall be liable to domiciliary visit except under duly prescribed legal provisions. Further, when, on the Treaty's coming into operation, the present Foreign Settlements are incorporated with the respective

Japanese communes, it is provided that "leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the Settlements shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property." This effectually disposes of the apprehension so often ventilated that the privileges now possessed by foreign land-renters would be disturbed by Treaty Revision.

Another point worthy of notice is that protection for foreign patents, trade-marks, and designs will be secured within Japanese territory, and that Japan pledges herself to join the International Conventions for the Protection of Industrial Property and Copyright, prior to the cessation of Consular Jurisdiction. This conclusively confirms what we have frequently stated, namely, that Japan has always been willing to extend protection to foreign patents and trade-marks and to recognise foreign copyright if only the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction rendered such a step possible.

Pending the complete opening of the country and immediately on exchange of ratifications of the Treaty, British subjects become entitled, on producing a certificate of recommendation from their Representative in Tokyo or from a British Consul at an open port, to obtain a general passport for any period not exceeding twelve months. This privilege will be greatly appreciated. Its extension to the subjects or citizens of other Powers, pending the conclusion of similar treaties with them, is within the discretion of the Japanese Government. We think that little doubt can exist as to the wisest and most liberal policy under the circumstances.

As to the Tariff, it is divided into two sections. The first is Conventional: it includes 39 staples of import upon which duties varying from 5 to 15 per cent. are to be levied, the average being 6 per cent. These are *ad valorem* duties. It is agreed that they are to be converted into specific duties by a supplementary convention, the basis of conversion being the medium prices shown by the Japanese Customs Returns during the six calendar months prior to the date of the Treaty. In addition to the increase of duties thus provided for, as compared with present rates, we have to note that the dutiable value of imports will henceforth include freight, insurance, and commission, items hitherto excluded from the arithmetic of the Customs. The second section of the Tariff is Statutory. Its rates will be determined by the Diet. The principal articles falling under this category are machinery, drugs and medicines, tobacco, wines and liquors. Refined sugar, contrary to expectation, has been admitted at 10 per cent., doubtless in deference to Hongkong interests.

The new Tariff might be put into operation a month after the exchange of ratifications were not the intervention of the most-favoured-nation clause invoked.

By that clause British subjects can not be required to pay duties higher than those levied from the citizens or subjects of any other Power. Hence it follows that until the Treaties with other Occidental States shall have been revised, the existing Tariff must remain in force.

Summing up this new Treaty, we conclude that the Japanese Government were guided by two principles in framing it. First, they were determined not to withhold from foreigners visiting Japan any privilege or liberty consistent with the exercise of the empire's autonomic rights. It could not have been reasonably expected that they would display greater liberality. Secondly, they were resolved to obtain by convention for Japanese subjects in foreign lands the same privileges as those enjoyed by foreign subjects or citizens in Japan. Hitherto the Treaties have been unilateral in that respect: they provided merely for privileges to be secured to foreign subjects or citizens in Japan, and said nothing whatever about the reciprocal guarantee of similar privileges to Japanese subjects in foreign countries, though the Japanese living or travelling abroad out-number foreigners in Japan. Thus whatever privileges the Japanese enjoyed in Europe or America were simply matters of courtesy. That very glaring defect is now remedied.

We have here touched upon the main features only of the new Treaty. Read carefully it will be found to bear the impress of various experiences derived from the history of the past twenty-five years, but to these we need not refer in detail. The drafting, based upon that of the Anglo-Italian Treaty of 1883, is in happy contrast with the slipshod, infelicitous phraseology of the old Treaty. Regret will of course be felt that further guarantees were not obtainable. But the time for procuring guarantees calculated not only to remove foreign distrust but also to confer benefit on Japan herself; the time when the expediency of seizing the unique opportunity was persistently urged in these columns—that time has long passed. On the other hand, the Treaties had to be revised, and every day's delay meant an increase to the strength of Japanese public opinion and an addition to the nation's feeling of umbrage. Great Britain has been guided in this matter by the dictates of true statesmanship, and we are persuaded that her prestige and popularity in Japan will be materially augmented by her action.

H.E. the Japanese Minister, Viscount Aoki, entertained a number of gentlemen at dinner at the Westminster Palace Hotel on 14th inst. The company present were:—The Lord Mayor, Baron Campbell, Baron von Siebold, Professor W. Anderson, Alderman Treloar, Mr. Uchida, Mr. Tayui, Mr. Hayashi, Mr. Akiyama, Professor Elgar, Mr. Frank Dillon, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. Alfred East, Captain Shiba, Mr. A. Diósy, Mr. Chas. Holme, Mr. Paul Bevan, Mr. John Mogford, Mr. Huish, Mr. W. S. Hall, Mr. T. B. Harbottle.

THE NEW TREATY.

NOW that the Revised Treaty has been concluded and ratified by Japan and Great Britain, every level-headed Britisher will accept the situation and make the best of it. Englishmen are not in the habit of crying over the inevitable. Their disposition, rather, is to look things in the face, and endure what can not be cured. Journalists, for their part, might do useful service by throwing light on the position, explaining the true nature of Japanese laws and setting forth the real perils, if there be any, against which our Diplomats and Consuls should seek to guard us. The violent and recriminatory writing so often evoked in the course of controversies on this vexed subject, may now surely be dropped. We have had soreness enough and bickering enough to last for a long time, and since nothing can possibly be gained by that kind of thing (the die having been irrevocably cast), we may at least hope for an era of peace and tranquillity. Regrettable above all would be the publication of statements calculated to mislead the public as to the nature of Japanese Jurisdiction and the character of the new Treaty. Unfortunately such statements seem to have become a habit difficult to shake off. We find several of them in the *Japan Gazette*, and for the sake of a better understanding it may be well to notice them in detail.

As a matter of fact a Britisher must not hold land.

It is true that a British subject may not own land—apart from that already acquired in the Settlements—but he may hold land on lease, and the lease will be regulated by precisely the same conditions that govern leases between Japanese subjects. That is the system followed in many Western countries, and its adoption by Japan does not constitute a legitimate ground of complaint. For all practical purposes of trade, manufacturing, or residence, the privilege of holding land on a long lease is sufficient.

Whereas Japanese ships may call at every port in Great Britain, British ships must only call at Japanese open ports or ports to be hereafter opened.

This is misleading. Japanese ships may, indeed, call at every port in Great Britain, but they can not discharge goods at every port. That can be done at ports of entry only. Precisely the same system is adopted in Japan. In no country where import duties are levied is it permissible for vessels to enter and unload in ports where a custom house does not exist.

There is no stipulation as to a Commercial Code.

The most important sections of the Commercial Code have already been in operation for a year and are working satisfactorily. Moreover, it is absolutely certain that the Treaty will never take effect until the whole remaining body of civil law, now undergoing revision, shall have been promulgated and put into force.

Upon that point there need to no uneasiness whatever.

There is no such thing as inviolability of contract or of domicile.

In what faith this singular statement is advanced we can not conceive. We need not be at the pains to contradict the portion relating to inviolability of contract: it is obviously untrue. And indeed the falseness of the assertion that inviolability of domicile does not exist has been exposed again and again. The matter is perfectly plain. It is provided in the Constitution that "except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent." It is provided in the Code of Criminal Procedure that arrests cannot be made without a warrant except when an individual is discovered at the moment of committing a crime or a delict that involves imprisonment (Art. 58). But what occasion is there to analyse in these columns the provisions of Japanese law? That has already been done by the jurists of the British Government, and since they have decided that domiciliary visits under the conditions prescribed by Japanese law are no more to be apprehended than they are in Europe, and since they have recorded their conviction by embodying it in the 4th article of the Treaty, the *Japan Gazette* ought to be satisfied. In truth the statement that inviolability of domicile does not exist in Japan can not be supported by reference either to the text of the law or to the experience of the people. No Japanese householder can be found to echo the *Japan Gazette's* hallucination.

Women are mere chattels. . . . They may be divorced for ill-temper, talkativeness, and other cardinal crimes.

It has been already demonstrated that, even under the present marriage laws of Japan, no woman can be divorced against her own will without the intervention of a Law Court. Some Japanese women may be disposed to refrain from appeal to the law, but English women have a stouter idea of their rights. Be that as it may, however, what we have to note is that, before British subjects come under Japanese Jurisdiction, the new marriage law, forming apart of the Civil Code, will be in operation. What is the use of denouncing Japanese Jurisdiction on account of laws that will have ceased to have any binding force long before we are required to submit to that Jurisdiction?

But the Journalist most of all will suffer conviction. On trumpety allegations his newspaper may be suspended and himself imprisoned.

No journalist can be imprisoned in Japan except by sentence of a Court of Law. He may, of course, be arrested and held pending trial, like any other wrongdoer in any country. But he can not be condemned to imprisonment except after due trial by a Court of Law. While noting the above erroneous statement, however, we do not wish to be understood

as defending the Japanese Press Law in its present form. We deem its restrictions unfortunately necessary, considering the state of journalistic development in Japan, but we should be very sorry to see them extended to the foreign local press. There is, however, one comforting reflection of which no writer on this subject seems to take note. It is that, in view of the rapid growth of public opinion in Japan and the strong tendency of the Diet to introduce liberal systems, we may be virtually certain of seeing the Press Law denuded of all its objectionable features long before the new Treaty goes into operation. Let us not cry out before we are hurt.

We write, not for the sake of controversy, but because it seems a pity to leave any false impressions uncorrected when a subject so important is under discussion.

"HOW SAY SOME AMONG YOU THAT THERE IS NO RESURRECTION OF THE DEAD?"

(COMMUNICATED).

IN the controversies upon religious topics that have from time to time taken place in the correspondence columns of this newspaper, we have repeatedly noticed that the combatants of the respective sides seemed to be firing, not at their opponents, but at phantoms of their own imaginations. Neither side was able to see the other with sufficient distinctness to take aim. What can have been the cause of this singular lack of mutual understanding? We suppose it to have lain in this, that the writers on both sides alike were ignorant and inflated dogmatists that had never moved out of the narrow circles of ideas in which they were respectively brought up; and that the educated members of both parties had carefully kept out of the controversy.

How indeed could it be otherwise. The cultured Christian and the cultured Freethinker agree at least in this, that religious controversy in the public prints is undignified and unprofitable. The Freethinker has for many years given careful consideration to the arguments advanced on behalf of Christianity by her leading adherents, from the time of the fathers of the Church, such as AUGUSTIN, down to the present day. The Christian has given an equally careful consideration to the writings of such men as HUME, GIBBON, and HUXLEY. Each has found the arguments of his own side conclusive; but is it likely that either will hope to convince the other?

If in this respect the Christian and the Freethinker can without difficulty grasp one another's position, we must not therefore assume that in all points they can easily understand and sympathise with each other. One of the most fundamental differences between them is this. To the Christian such questions as the existence of a personal creator and the continuance of personal consciousness after death are of tremendous importance, and compared with

them all other issues seem vain and trivial. Though to the Freethinker, on the other hand, these questions are of considerable theoretical interest, yet he places them among the minor problems of philosophy, among those that have the least bearing on practical life. Between these two views the antithesis is so vital, that a mutual understanding is almost impossible.

The Christian, again, is apt to lay much stress on the joys of being a Christian and on the goodness of the Christian life. Careful observation of Christians fails entirely to convince the Freethinker that, speaking generally, Christians are either better, wiser, or happier men than unbelievers—they often say they are, but assertion is not proof. The Christian, however, is apt to advance these joys and this goodness as a witness to the truth of Christianity; a plea that to the Freethinker seems a curious misconception of the question. If the unbeliever knew more assuredly than he knows anything else that his not being a Christian must make him the blackest and most miserable of sinners here and entail eternal damnation hereafter, how could that make him a Christian as long as the logic of the situation appeared to him unchanged? Did all the tortures of the Inquisition ever make one true convert? If the GOD and the Hell of mediaeval superstition should after all prove to be realities, and if the unbeliever should burn in hell-fire for ever, would that convince him of the justice of his maker? Far from it—the unbeliever would merely regard him as the devil enthroned in heaven, and would prefer hell to his company.

It is in connection with the question of the existence of a personal ruler of the universe and with that of the immortality of the soul, that even well-educated Christians most completely fail to grasp the attitude of scientific Freethought. The frequent occurrence in the writings of Christians of statements that it is impossible to believe that there can really be such a creature as an atheist, references to Psalm LIII. 1, expressions of pity for those that are without hope of a hereafter—these and many similar sayings show their utter want of comprehension of their opponents' position. Like the chorus in "Samson Agonistes," they say:

Just are the ways of God,
And justifiable to men;
Unless there be who think not God at all:
If any be, they walk obscure;
For of such doctrine never was there school,
But the heart of the fool,
And no man therein doctor but himself."

Such an opinion, while fitly attributed to the members of an obscure Semitic tribe living at the dawn of history, can now be held by those alone that have turned their backs on the culture of thirty centuries. It may not be amiss, therefore, to set forth briefly the attitude of the Freethinker in relation to these questions. We shall merely endeavour to explain his

"creed;" we shall not try to justify it. Our tone and method would be very different were we playing the part of a logician wishing to defend his own position and to expose the weakness of that occupied by opponents.

To the Freethinker it does not appear that there is any necessary connection between the idea of a divine governor and that of personal immortality. An omnipotent creator might, in his inscrutable wisdom, create man for this terrestrial existence only. As a matter of fact there appear to be not a few Christians who interpret literally the words "eternal life" and "eternal death" in the Scriptures, and who believe that for the vast majority of the human race, for all except the small number of the elect, death is the absolute end of life. On the other hand the idea of a personal creator is by no means necessary to support aspirations for a continued individual consciousness after death. Those who believe that this mundane life of the inner nature of which we are so profoundly ignorant, is probably in no way connected with the will of a personal creator, may well imagine that the individual consciousness may be continued, by equally incomprehensible causes, after the death of the body. The Freethinker then asserts that the idea of a divine governor and the idea of a personal immortality, as mere metaphysical possibilities, are in no way necessarily connected one with the other.

Let us turn to the question of a personal creator. The Freethinker has no "spiritual conviction," independent of evidence, that such a being exists. Did he, indeed, find in his mind any conviction that appeared to have arrived by other channels than by the usual ones of observation and inference, the teachings of morbid psychology would lead him to listen to the inward voice with distrust, and he would probably forthwith consult an alienist about his mental health. (We exclude, of course from consideration the Kantian *a priori* forms of thought, which have no connection with the present discussion.) The mere fact that another individual claims to possess such a "spiritual insight" means nothing to the Freethinker. The seer can produce no physical evidence of his possession; he has no sense-organ that is not represented in the Freethinker's animal economy. To the Freethinker, Theism, like all other hypotheses, is a question of evidence. Now when he examines the data of observation and the methods of inference that are employed to prove the existence of a personal ruler of the universe, they do not appear to him to justify belief. Therefore the Freethinker is not a theist.

The only form of theism that does not appear to involve insuperable logical difficulties, is that Persian theory which, by its influence on early Christianity, gave rise to the Manichaean heresy, and to some of the peculiar tenets of Gnosticism. This

doctrine, though condemned as a heresy, had in truth considerable influence on Christianity; it gave rise to the mediaeval conception of the devil; it even permeates the writings of so acute a thinker as MILTON. What are MILTON'S GOD and SATAN but a slightly exalted and a slightly depressed form respectively of the Persian ORMUZD, the Prince of Light, and AHRI-MAN, the Prince of Darkness? But in these days few thinkers wish to uphold Manichaeism; for even though GOD with Devil as strong as himself be more logically tenable than GOD alone and supreme, yet Manichaeism is opposed to the unifying tendencies of the age, and is at best but a rather wild hypothesis incapable of verification.

To the Freethinker, then, GOD is a word to which various concepts have been attached; but not one of those concepts that he has examined appears to him to correspond to any real existence outside the consciousness of man.

Can the Freethinker believe in the immortality of the soul? Let us put the question in a more precise and scientific way. He would state it to himself as follows: "My personal consciousness is at present, and in my experience has always been, intimately bound up with a certain portion of matter that I call my body. I am acquainted with many similar portions of matter, which are capable of spontaneous movement. These portions of matter impress my senses in such a manner as to lead me to believe that connected with each one of them is a personal consciousness similar to my own. Occasionally I observe that one of these portions of matter undergoes a peculiar change; it ceases to exhibit spontaneous movements; it no longer gives any manifestations of the possession of a personal consciousness. I say, 'The person has died.' On the basis of a very strong analogy I infer that my own body will sooner or later undergo a similar change, that I also shall 'die.' I cannot but ask myself the question, the interesting question, 'What will happen then—shall I continue to think, to be?' 'What happened in the case of those other consciousnesses,' I ask myself. 'Is there any evidence that any one of them has ever given any sign of continued existence after the death of the body with which it appeared to be connected?' 'The answer is, *Not one: there is no such evidence.* The Christian bases his faith in a future life on the alleged death on the cross and the alleged subsequent resurrection of JESUS CHRIST; but I interpret the evidence relating to those occurrences in a different fashion. In my search for a solution I am thus thrust back on my own consciousness. My study of the material universe leads me to suppose that the working of my consciousness is dependent on the play of certain physical forces acting on certain physical bodies. Since the mysterious phenomena of death are admittedly caused

by the cessation of these peculiar activities I am led to infer that my consciousness is likely to cease at death. But all this is purely speculative. The words *mind* and *matter* are the two terms of a relation; it is taking a partial view to dwell on one term to the exclusion of the other. But when I endeavour to grasp the inner nature of the relation between that which I call mind and that which I call matter, all is dim: the uncertain ground gives me no sure basis for inference: from this obscurity my mind returns with relief to the observation of the facts of daily life. The noumenal eludes my grasp: I must live contentedly in the phenomenal."

"To the question, 'Do you believe in personal immortality,' I answer, *I know nothing about it. There are no grounds for inference.* When we regard only the material aspect of the universe, personal immortality seems a ridiculous chimera. But when we return from the material to the mental we see—Immortality? Nay, but we see that from the material alone we cannot obtain a warrant to deny the existence of immortality."

The Freethinker, therefore, does not think that those who long for immortality are cherishing an utterly vain hope; he cannot affirm that personal existence after death is impossible. But we believe that in this matter the sympathies of most Freethinkers are with the doctrine of Buddhism rather than with that of Christianity. The craving for immortality that so many persons say they possess seems to most Freethinkers somewhat incomprehensible. Many cannot but regard it as a subtle manifestation of selfishness. As such they think it is not likely to be productive of good in such a world as ours, the salvation of which lies in the individual's learning to lose his own selfish desires and aims, and to seek for the wider good of his fellows.

But let us not dwell any longer on these differences of opinion. It is pleasanter to remember that the days when men were willing for such differences to burn their fellows at the stake have passed away—we hope never to return. We live in times when it is possible for a man sincerely to respect and to admire his opponent; in an age in which it is possible for the Christian and the Freethinker to recognize that though they are in different camps, though they fight under different banners, yet in many important respects their aims are, after all, the same.

Rev. J. R. Harbord, Chaplain of the Fleet (Retired), writes:—At the present time, some of your readers may be glad to know of the charitable work some officers and men of the Royal Navy undertook upwards of four years ago in connection with the Church of England Mission in Korea. They have been building and supporting dispensaries and hospitals in Seoul and Chemulpo, which have already proved a great blessing to the people, and which are preparing the way for the spread of Christianity among them. I shall be happy to send a report to any who desire to help the "Hospital Fund" for Korea.

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN JAPAN AND GREAT BRITAIN.

SIGNED AT LONDON, 16TH DAY OF THE 7TH MONTH, 27TH YEAR OF "MEIJI," RATIFICATIONS EXCHANGED AT TOKYO, 25TH DAY OF THE 8TH MONTH, 27TH YEAR OF "MEIJI."

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, being equally desirous of maintaining the relations of good understanding which happily exist between them, by extending and increasing the intercourse between their respective States, and being convinced that this object cannot better be accomplished than by revising the Treaties hitherto existing between the two countries, have resolved to complete such a revision, based upon principles of equity and mutual benefit, and, for that purpose, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, Viscount Aoki Sinzo, Junii, first class of the Imperial Order of the Sacred Treasure, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James';

And Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Right Honourable John, Earl of Kimberley, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c., Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

Article I.—The subjects of each of the two High Contracting Parties shall have full liberty to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party, and shall enjoy full and perfect protection for their persons and property.

They shall have free and easy access to the Courts of Justice in pursuit and defence of their rights; they shall be at liberty equally with native subjects to choose and employ lawyers, advocates, and representatives to pursue and defend their rights before such Courts, and in all other matters connected with the administration of justice they shall enjoy all the rights and privileges enjoyed by native subjects.

In whatever relates to rights of residence and travel; to the possession of goods and effects of any kind; to the succession to personal estate, by will or otherwise, and the disposal of property of any sort in any manner whatsoever which they may lawfully acquire, the subjects of each Contracting Party shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same privileges, liberties, and rights, and shall be subject to no higher imposts or charges in these respects than native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation. The subjects of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other entire liberty of conscience, and, subject to the Law, Ordinances, and Regulations, shall enjoy the right of private or public exercise of their worship, and also the right of burying their respective countrymen, according to their religious customs, in such suitable and convenient places as may be established and maintained for that purpose.

They shall not be compelled, under any pretext whatsoever, to pay any charges or taxes other or higher than those that are, or may be, paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

Article II.—The subjects of either of the Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, National Guards, or militia: from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

Article III.—There shall be reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation between the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties may trade in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other by wholesale or retail in all kinds of produce, manufactures, and merchandize of lawful commerce, either in person or by agents, singly, or in partnerships with foreigners or native subjects: and they may there own or hire and occupy the houses, manufactories, warehouses, shops, and premises which may be necessary for them, and lease land for residential and commercial purposes, and engage themselves to

the Laws, Police, and Customs Regulations of the country like native subjects.

They shall have liberty to come with their ships and cargoes to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other which are or may be opened to foreign commerce, and shall enjoy, respectively, the same treatment in matters of commerce and navigation as native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, without having to pay taxes, imposts, or duties, of whatever nature or under whatever denomination levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, Corporations, or establishments of any kind, other or greater than those paid by native subjects, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation, subject always to the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations of each country.

Article IV.—The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected.

It shall not be allowable to proceed to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, except under the conditions and with the forms prescribed by the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations for subjects of the country.

Article V.—No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, from whatever place arriving; and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving than on the like article produced or manufactured in any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be maintained or imposed on the importation of any articles, the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties, into the dominions and possessions of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like article, being the produce or manufacture of any other country. This last provision is not applicable to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture.

Article VI.—No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other than such as are, or may be, payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

Article VII.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other exemption from all transit duties, and a perfect equality of treatment with native subjects in all that relates to warehousing, bounties, facilities, and drawbacks.

Article VIII.—All articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan in Japanese vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in Japanese vessels; and reciprocally, all articles which are or may be legally imported into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels may likewise be imported into those ports in Japanese vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges of whatever denomination than if such articles were imported in British vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation, so that the same export duties shall be paid and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exported therefrom, whether such exportation shall take place in Japanese or in British vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

Article IX.—No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, Corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country upon the vessels of the other country which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on national vessels in general or vessels of the most favoured nation. Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

Article X.—In all that regards the stationing, loading, and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, no privilege shall be granted to national vessels which shall not be equally granted to vessels of the other country; the intention of the High Contracting Parties being that in this respect also the respective vessels shall be treated on the footing of perfect equality.

Article XI.—The coasting trade of both (the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations of Japan and of Great Britain respectively. It is, however, understood that Japanese subjects in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and British subjects in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, shall enjoy in this respect the rights which are or may be granted under such Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations to the subjects or citizens of any other country.

A Japanese vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, and a British vessel laden in a foreign country with cargo destined for two or more ports in the dominions and possessions of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, may discharge a portion of her cargo at one port, and continue her voyage to the other port or ports of destination where foreign trade is permitted, for the purpose of landing the remainder of her original cargo there, subject always to the Laws and Custom House Regulations of the two countries.

The Japanese Government, however, agrees to allow British vessels to continue, as heretofore, for the period of the duration of the present Treaty to carry cargo between the existing open ports of the Empire, excepting to or from the ports of Osaka, Niigata, and Ebusu-minato.

Article XII.—Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather, or by reason of any other distress, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary supplies, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable by national vessels. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his cargo in order to defray the expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the Regulations and Tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, the local authorities shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul, or Consular Agent of the district of the occurrence, or if there be no such Consular officer, they shall inform the Consul-General, Consul, Vice-Consul or Consular Agent of the nearest district.

All proceedings relative to the salvage of Japanese vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of Her Britannic Majesty shall take place in accordance with the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations of Great Britain, and reciprocally, all measures of salvage relative to British vessels wrecked or cast on shore in the territorial waters of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan shall take place in accordance with the Laws, Ordinances, and Regulations of Japan.

Such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereto and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including those which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents, when claimed by them. If such owners or agents are not on the spot, the same shall be delivered to the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, or Consular Agents upon being claimed by them

within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such Consular officers, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all the duties of the Customs unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the ordinary duties.

When a ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of one of the Contracting Parties is stranded or wrecked in the territories of the other, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall be authorized, in case the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, to lend their official assistance in order to afford the necessary assistance to the subjects of the respective States. The same rule shall apply in case the owner, master, or other agent is present, but requires such assistance to be given.

Article XIII.—All vessels which, according to Japanese law, are to be deemed Japanese vessels, and all vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed Japanese and British vessels respectively.

Article XIV.—The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the Contracting Parties, residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

It is understood that this stipulation shall not apply to the subjects of the country where the desertion takes place.

Article XV.—The High Contracting Parties agree that, in all that concerns commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the Government, ships, subjects, or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the Government, ships, subject, or citizens of the other Contracting Party, it being their intention that the trade and navigation of each country shall be placed, in all respects, by the other on the footing of the most favoured nation.

Article XVI.—Each of the High Contracting Parties may appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents in all the ports, cities, and places of the other, except in those where it may not be convenient to recognize such officers.

This exception, however, shall not be made in regard to one of the Contracting Parties without being made likewise in regard to every other Power.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, Pro-Consuls, and Consular Agents may exercise all functions, and shall enjoy all privileges, exemptions, and immunities which are, or may hereafter be granted to Consular officers of the most favoured nation.

Article XVII.—The subjects of each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the dominions and possessions of the other the same protection as native subjects in regard to patents, trade marks, and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

Article XVIII.—Her Britannic Majesty's Government, so far as they are concerned, give their consent to the following arrangement:—

The several foreign Settlements in Japan shall be incorporated with the respective Japanese Communes, and shall thenceforth form part of the general municipal system of Japan.

The competent Japanese authorities shall thereupon assume all municipal obligations and duties in respect thereof, and the common funds and property, if any, belonging to such Settlements, shall at the same time be transferred to the said Japanese authorities.

When such incorporation takes place existing leases in perpetuity under which property is now held in the said Settlements shall be confirmed, and no conditions whatsoever other than those contained in such existing leases shall be imposed in respect of such property. It is, however, understood that the Consular authorities mentioned in the same are in all cases to be replaced by the Japanese authorities.

All lands which may previously have been granted by the Japanese Government free of rent for the public purposes of the said Settlements shall, subject to the right of eminent domain, be permanently reserved free of all taxes and charges for the public purposes for which they were originally set apart.

Article XIX.—The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of

Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those herein-after named, that is to say, except to—

India.	The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.	The Cape.
Natal.	New South Wales.
Victoria.	Queensland.
Tasmania.	South Australia.
Western Australia.	New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Japanese Government by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty.

Article XX.—The present Treaty shall, from the date it comes into force, be substituted in place of the Conventions respectively of the 23rd day of the 8th month of the 7th year of Kayai, corresponding to the 14th day of October, 1854, and of the 13th day of the 5th month of the 2nd year of Keion, corresponding to the 25th day of June 1866, the Treaty of the 18th day of the 7th month of the 5th year of Ansei, corresponding to the 26th day of August, 1858, and all Arrangements and Agreements subsidiary thereto concluded or existing between the High Contracting Parties; and from the same date such Conventions, Treaty, Arrangements, and Agreements shall cease to be binding, and, in consequence, the jurisdiction then exercised by British Courts in Japan, and all the exceptional privileges, exemptions, and immunities then enjoyed by British subjects, as a part of or appurtenant to such jurisdiction, shall absolutely and without notice cease and determine, and thereafter all such jurisdiction shall be assumed and exercised by Japanese Courts.

Article XXI.—The present Treaty shall not take effect until at least five years after its signature. It shall come into force one year after His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government shall have given notice to Her Britannic Majesty's Government of its wish to have the same brought into operation. Such notice may be given at any time after the expiration of four years from the date hereof. The Treaty shall remain in force for the period of twelve years from the date it goes into operation.

Either High Contracting Party shall have the right, at any time after eleven years shall have elapsed from the date this Treaty takes effect, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given this Treaty shall wholly cease and determine.

Article XXII.—The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Tokyo as soon as possible, and not later than six months from the present date.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of the seventh month of the twenty-seventh year of Meiji.

(L.S.) AOKI.
(L.S.) KIMBERLEY.

PROTOCOL.

The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan and the Government of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, deeming it advisable in the interests of both countries to regulate certain special matters of mutual concern, apart from the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, have, through their respective Plenipotentiaries, agreed upon the following stipulations:—

1.—It is agreed by the Contracting Parties that one month after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, the Import Tariff hereunto annexed shall, subject to the provisions of Article XXIII. of the Treaty of 1858 at present subsisting between the Contracting Parties, as long as the said Treaty remains in force and thereafter, subject to the provisions of Articles V. and XV. of the Treaty signed this day, be applicable to the articles therein enumerated, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, upon importation into Japan. But nothing contained in this Protocol, or the Tariff hereunto annexed, shall be held to limit or qualify the right of the Japanese Government to restrict or to prohibit the importation of adulterated drugs, medicines, food, or beverages; indecent or obscene prints, paintings, books, cards, lithographic or other engravings, photographs, or any other indecent or obscene articles; articles in violation of patent, trade-mark, or copyright laws of Japan; or any other article which for sanitary

reasons, or in view of public security or morals, might offer any danger.

The *ad valorem* duties established by the said Tariff shall, so far as may be deemed practicable, be converted into specific duties by a Supplementary Convention, which shall be concluded between the two Governments within six months from the date of this Protocol; the medium prices, as shown by the Japanese Customs Returns during the six calendar months preceding the date of the present Protocol, with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any, shall be taken as the basis for such conversion. In the event of the Supplementary Convention not having come into force before the expiration of the period fixed for the said Tariff to take effect, *ad valorem* duties in conformity with the rule recited at the end of the said Tariff shall, in the meantime, be levied.

In respect of articles not enumerated in the said Tariff, the General Statutory Tariff of Japan for the time being in force shall, from the same time, apply, subject, as aforesaid, to the provisions of Article XXIII. of the Treaty of 1858 and Articles V. and XV. of the Treaty signed this day respectively.

From the date the Tariffs aforesaid take effect, the Import tariff now in operation in Japan in respect of goods and merchandise imported into Japan by British subjects shall cease to be binding.

In all other respects the stipulations of the existing Treaties and Conventions shall be maintained unconditionally until the time when the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day comes into force.

2.—The Japanese Government, pending the opening of the country to British subjects, agrees to extend the existing passport system in such a manner as to allow British subjects, on the production of a certificate of recommendation from the British Representative in Tokyo, or from any of Her Majesty's Consuls at the open ports in Japan, to obtain upon application passports available for any part of the country, and for any period not exceeding twelve months, from the Imperial Japanese Foreign Office in Tokyo, or from the chief authorities in the Prefecture in which an open port is situated; it being understood that the existing Rules and Regulations governing British subjects who visit the interior of the Empire are to be maintained.

3.—The Japanese Government undertakes, before the cessation of British Consular jurisdiction in Japan, to join the International Conventions for the Protection of Industrial Property and Copyright.

4.—It is understood between the two High Contracting Parties that, if Japan think it necessary at any time to levy an additional duty on the production or manufacture of refined sugar in Japan, an increased customs duty equivalent in amount may be levied on British refined sugar when imported into Japan, so long as such additional excise tax or inland duty continues to be raised.

Provided always that British refined sugar shall in this respect be entitled to the treatment accorded to refined sugar being the produce or manufacture of the most favoured nation.

5.—The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed that this Protocol shall be submitted to the two High Contracting Parties at the same time as the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, and that when the said Treaty is ratified the agreements contained in the Protocol shall also equally be considered as approved, without the necessity of a further formal ratification.

It is agreed that this Protocol shall terminate at the same time the said Treaty ceases to be binding.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at London, in duplicate, this sixteenth day of the seventh month of the twenty-seventh year of Meiji.

(L.S.) AOKI.
(L.S.) KIMBERLEY.

ANNEX (Tariff).

ARTICLES.

Articles.	<i>Ad valorem</i> Rates of Duty. Per cent.
Cashichonk, manufactures of	10
Cement, Portland	5
Cotton—	
Yarns	8
Tissues of all sorts, plain or mixed with tissues of flax, hemp, or other fibre, including wool, the cotton, however, predominating	10
Glass, window, ordinary—	
(a.) Uncoloured and unstained	8
(b.) Coloured, stained, or ground	10

Hats, including also hats of felt	10
Indigo, dry	10
Iron and steel—	
Pig and ingot	5
Rails	5
Bar, rod, plate, and sheet	7½
Tinned plates	10
Galvanized sheet	10
Pipes and tubes	10
Lead, pig, ingot, and slab	5
Leather—	
Sole	15
Other kinds	10
Linen—	
Yarns	8
Tissues	10
Mercury or quicksilver	5
Milk, condensed or desiccated	5
Nails, iron	10
Oil, paraffin	10
Paint in oil	10
Paper, printing	10
Refined sugar	10
Saltpetre	5
Screws, bolts, and nuts, iron	10
Silk, satins, and silk and cotton mixtures	15
Tin—	
Block, pig, and slab	5
Plates	10
Wax, paraffin	5
Wire—	
Telegraph	5
Iron and steel, and small rod iron and steel not exceeding ½ inch in diameter	10
Woolen and worsted—	
Yarns	8
Tissues of all sorts, plain or mixed with other material, the wool, however, predominating	10
Yarns of all sorts, not specially provided for	10
Zinc—	
Block, pig, and slab,	5
Sheet	7½

RULE FOR CALCULATING AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Import duties payable *ad valorem* under this Tariff shall be calculated on the actual cost of the articles at the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, with the addition of the cost of insurance and transportation from the place of purchase, production, or fabrication, to the port of discharge, as well as commission, if any exists.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

IS IT CORRECT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A few days ago an evening paper of your city stated in its editorial columns that some foreigners ascended Nantai-san, on the summit of which is a shrine with a mirror. "This was maliciously taken out and thrown away by them." This "rich morsel" the editor purports to have from a correspondent, and the latter claims to have it from an "intelligent Japanese." Such derogatory statements from "intelligent Japanese," which in other words means, from an irresponsible source, usually appear in the *Nippon*.

The next bit of "intelligence" from the same source is, that in consequence of the above outrage the priest at Nikko petitioned the Central Government to re-inforce the ancient law which prohibits women from ascending the mountain, and that "the authorities have granted the request and thereby have consented to the resurrection of an old heathenish superstition." Now, Mr. Editor, what are we to believe? That the enlightened Central Government of Japan has fallen into "heathenish superstition?" or that it has forbidden foreign ladies from ascending the mountain because some foreigners misbehaved. Mount Fuji has always been regarded as the most sacred mountain of Japan, and yet, only several days ago, a number of foreign ladies and gentlemen ascended this mountain and spent a night on the summit without the least interference on the part of the officials or the priests. Can it be true that the Central Government would forbid at Nantai what they allow at Fuji?

But the most exquisite part of this very bungling news from Nikko, comes at the end, when the writer informs us that a "young and influential Japanese gentleman" offered to "see to it," for the writer's lady friends, who by implication are pretty, "that the gatekeeper offers the usual prayer and admits them," because the "gentleman" reported the priest that they are his

friends and are *kirei*." Is a scamp who offers to violate the laws of the land a gentleman? There are some people in Tokyo who had intended to visit Chuzenji and ascend Nantai-san, but if the above account were true they would of course not undertake the trip, for they might not be so fortunate (?) as to meet with that "influential Japanese gentleman" who would undertake to introduce *kirei* ladies to the priest. Who can tell us the truth in the matter?

Yours truly,
Chiba, August 22nd, 1894.

KOMARIMAS.

[Of course no such interdict has been issued.—Ed. J.M.]

"WO-JEN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—With regard to the term *Wo-jen*, I think I can throw a little light on the subject, having resided for ten years in various parts of China and spent much time in acquiring a moderate acquaintance with that heart-breaking tongue. The character 倭 originally meant "to be servile," "to bow humbly," and is hence quoted in old Sino-Japanese dictionaries in the sense of "to obey." The story goes that it was applied by the Chinese Government to the Japanese over a dozen centuries ago, at the time when, as Chinese historians allege and not a few Japanese historiographers unwillingly acknowledge, tribute was actually paid by this country to China. The name *Wo-jen* thus primarily meant "servile people," not "pigmies." The character 倭 was, in the course of less than two centuries, discarded by the Japanese themselves, who preferred the infinitely better 和, meaning "harmonious," "concordant." But in China the old name has still been kept up, gradually assuming a still more obnoxious force, something like the English "lickspittle." Its appearance in the Rescript of the Chinese Emperor was thus a gratuitous and most undignified insult.

Yours, etc.,

W.

Tokyo, August 26th, 1894.

WAR BONDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you kindly inform me through the medium of the *Japan Mail* in regard to the floating of the "War Bonds" authorised by recent ordinance. Is the interest and principal payable in silver or such currency as there may be at the yearly disbursement of the interest as well as at maturity of the bonds, or upon their redemption? Can a foreigner be a holder of these bonds? Further, is it a legitimate transaction for Englishmen to float a War Loan for China after the declaration of neutrality issued by the British Government? Is not money one of the sinews of war?

Thanking you in advance for your response, I am, Sir, yours truly,

ENQUIRER.

Yokohama, August 24th, 1894.

[A foreigner can not hold the bonds. We do not know that any loan has been floated by an Englishman.—Ed. J.M.]

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Philadelphia, Pa., July 27th.

This is a terribly hot summer. The thermometer may not range higher than the average, but the humidity is excessive. Notwithstanding, owing to the business depression, not so many people are leaving town as is usual. The trains are not so full, nor the boats. At the seaside resorts there is complaint of a scarcity of visitors, and the men who keep carriages to hire and the like declare that it is the dull season for many a year. I was at Niagara Falls this week and last, on my way to and from Toronto, and the keepers of the great hotels called my attention to the vacant condition of their halls, corridors, and rooms.

Ocean Grove, New Jersey, is probably the most popular summer resort anywhere in the Eastern United States. Thousands of people board there in the hotels and cottages, and thousands more dwell in their own little cottages, or else rent them for the season. Furnished cottages rent for the season from \$150 to \$500, and this is by long odds the most economical way for larger families as well as assuring the greatest comfort. Ocean Grove is a religious place. It is under the control of men of the Methodist denomination. It is ruled very strictly. Scanty bathing costumes are prohibited. No liquor selling is allowed within a mile of the place. The railroad trains may not stop at its station on Sundays. On Sundays the gates are absolutely shut to all vehicles. No milk can be peddled on that day, or other commodities. An

immense auditorium has just been dedicated. It will seat 9,740 people. It is so well arranged that every person can easily see the platform and can readily hear the speaker if he but enunciate distinctly. Great gatherings are held here daily all through the months of July and August. Already on several occasions the great building has proven too small. Besides this there is a Young People's Temple, wherein every morning from 9 until 10 o'clock the young people hold a service under the lead of Rev. C. H. Yatman. Some 2,500 or 3,000 people attend this service daily. Asbury Park, immediately adjoining, is not quite so strict in its rules, and has a far larger number of great hotels. I have but just returned to my summer home at Ocean Grove from a visit to Cleveland, Ohio, and to Toronto, Canada. The great convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour of the United States and Canada and all the world was held here from July 11th to the 15th. It was the thirtieth. Just as the Convention was ready to gather came the great strike. The Debs people promised to let the Endeavourers' trains go through, but notwithstanding thousands were afraid of being hurt, of being stranded in or about Cleveland for a while, and so did not venture. Still thousands more did go. There were 40,000 who registered and obtained and wore the badges, of whom 19,000 were from outside Ohio. The great Sangerfest Hall seating 10,000, a mammoth tent, seating 15,000, and a number of large churches were used to hold the great assembly. There was a tremendous enthusiasm. The young people fairly took possession of the city. It was a songful crowd. They seemed to be always singing. On the street cars, on the trains, in parties along the streets, while waiting, in perfect good nature, the opening of the doors of the Hall or Tent, everywhere they went singing Christian hymns. I interrogated policemen, street-car conductors, hotel men, and others, and found everybody impressed with the patience, the good temper, the happy disposition, the real Christliness of the young people. The captain of a Lake steamer assured me that he would rather have the four or five thousand of these young people, which his boat had carried, than a hundredth part of the number of ordinary travellers, they were so pleasant to get along with.

Three things were emphasized at the Convention, and they are, every one of especial interest in Japan. Interdenominational fellowship, good citizenship, and missions. Speeches, sermons, general conferences, denominational rallies, all abounded with the most vigorous utterances on all three subjects. It is proposed next year that the Y.P.S.C.E. of the United States and Canada shall raise one million dollars for missions.

I was also in attendance at the great Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union of America, held in Toronto, July 19th to 23rd. Some 6,000 young Baptists were registered at this Convention, besides several thousands who did not register. This also was a very great gathering and the enthusiasm was something wonderful. Of course this is a denominational society, just as the Epworth League is the Methodist Young People's Society. But scarcely anything was said against denominational fellowship. Toronto people were impressed with the excellent character of these young people who swarmed in the hotels, filled the street cars, and who were in evidence all through the streets. The great feature of this Convention, the one emphatic feature, was the emphasizing of a popular course of study in Missions, in the Bible, and in Church History, called the Christian Culture Course. It is being widely adopted by the Baptist young people and will bring about the uplifting of the whole denomination in a remarkable degree. Dr. and Mrs. Ashmore, of Swatow, China, were at both the C.E. and the B.Y.P.U. Conventions. At the great Baptist gathering the immense crowd gave them the salute of waving handkerchiefs.

The great strike has not bothered us in the Eastern States at all. Our folks, all along, have had nothing to do with it. Now that the inquest is being held by the leaders of the strike on the late strike (late but not lamented in its death), there is a disposition all over the country to feel that Debs has made the railway labourers make fools of themselves. Congress is still bothering us over its tariff legislation. We almost wish there was some power that could prorogue it. Business is still as flat as ever and there are, as yet, no signs of a revival in the Fall.

Mr. George Cuzon, M.P., whose knowledge of Eastern countries is extensive and peculiar, means to extend it during the recess by a visit to Afghanistan. He leaves town for India at the end of the month.

IKAO.

Ikao has been fairly full of visitors, both foreign and Japanese, these last few weeks, the laxity of business during the early summer months giving place to an agreeable overflowing of hotels and guests' houses. This pretty little village nestling so snugly on one of Mount Haruna's mighty flanks well deserves its popularity. A more enjoyable place of sojourn during the hot weather could scarcely be wished for. To the invalid as well as to the healthy it offers attractions which leave its rivals well behind. Just at present too, the mountain streams and torrents are pressed to their utmost extent—a most happy state of affairs so far as water-falls are concerned, Benten-no-taki being now at its finest. This double fall, situate in a most romantic ravine, is within an hour's walk of Ikao. After passing down the village street—a succession of stone stairways—one turns almost immediately into overshadowing woods, silent alas as to birds, but carpeted with a rich mosaic of ferns, mosses, and wild-flowers. The path is easily negotiated by the weakest, and the fall well repays the slight exertion. Should a heavy rain have fallen during the preceding twenty-four hours the pleasure is considerably enhanced. There are other easy walks for those disinclined for much exertion, while for persons whose indisposition may compel a long rest and lie-back the verandahs of the various hotels afford unrivalled views of cloud effects and restful upland scenery of the most dignified and satisfying kind. To those ambitious of climbing, Ikao offers a diversity of peaks all well within a half day's journey and some just at hand. Perhaps the best of them all is Somayama, which is passed on the way up to Haruna lake. The road diverges at the second rest-house at the top of the first ascent from Ikao, and skirts the *hara* (moorland) for a short distance till an ancient *torii* is reached. Then the climb commences in real earnest. Here and there chains are hung to assist the mountaineer over the steepest or more dangerous places. Trees also grow nearly to the top and offer a welcome shade. After rounding the last corner a well-worn path leads up a slight incline to the temple near which are some quaint stone monuments, perched at the very summit. The view from the temple platform is magnificent on a fine day. "Murray," the ubiquitous, should be carried in one's satchel, for peaks and mountain ranges rise on every side. From his learned pages one gathers that we are 4,850 feet above the sea and 2,150 feet above Ikao, which we left but an hour before. Far away to the south, nearly 100 miles as the crow flies, appears the cone of regal Fuji-san. It is only his summit that can be seen, the Chichibu mountain range hiding the rest from view. The day we chose for the ascent was exceptionally clear, and we were more than fortunate in being able to see so far as this. One person of our party, who has made this particular ascent over thirty times, has only been favoured so richly on four occasions. To the westward of Fuji we saw that day the Koshu Shirane, the Koma-ga-take of Koshu, and the mountain of the same name in Shinshu, both peaks seemingly very close together. Then we continued our bird's eye sweep and encountered Yatsu-ga-take, Ontake, Asama-yama, with its wreath of smoke, Yabazu-yama, then another Shirane-san, the one near Kusatsu, with its sulphur strewn cap, and a part of the Hida Shinshu range. Clouds had gathered in the East by this time, but after waiting patiently for a while glimpses of the Shirane of Nikko and some other adjacent peaks were caught as the breeze broke for itself rifts in the rolling mist. Maebashi was completely shrouded from view, but the valley of the Tonegawa could be traced for some distance. Looking down from the breezy height, round which the swifts were darting in ever varying circles, the wide landscape stretched below resembled a vast model map, so crumbled and creased were its outlines. The little temple in front of which we rested while we took in this mighty view, also possesses interest. Herein, in the olden days, were deposited the swords of murderers, as evidence of their blood-guiltiness. The swords have been removed now, but wooden replicas are still to be seen suspended on the walls or lying on the ground before the place where the Shinto mirror should have been. We would fain have stayed an hour on this fair mountain top, but time forbade. A scramble down of some eleven hundred and fifty feet brings one to the level moor again and a steady trudge to the borders of Lake Haruna followed. Leaving the lake and ascending the Tenjin-toge another fine view was obtained, but we soon turned our backs on this for our feet were set towards the temple of Ho-musubi and Hani-yasu-hime (the God of Fire and the Goddess of Earth). Very hot and oppressive after the breezy hill and moorland was the ~~neglected~~ wooded glen wherein these shrines

are built. Hardly a breath of air moved either above or between the dense undergrowth, even the cicada droned drowsily, and the little steamlet stole among its stones and tree-roots with a softened murmur as of sleepy content. A more imposing site for a house of worship would be difficult to find than the nook in the glen which the priests of Japan's ancient cult chose for the temple we were about to inspect. The brushwood stops abruptly; gigantic cryptomeria rise solemnly skywards alongside precipitous and overhanging piles of volcanic rocks, monoliths which Dame Nature in one of her wild caprices allowed to stand isolated each from his fellow when she tore wide asunder the lips of the tiny ravine. Fantastic too are the shapes which some assume, and weird is the effect produced, when, standing in the temple court-yard one looks up and sees a huge rock hanging immediately above, seemingly ready to fall at the first earth tremor and bring down complete destruction to the temple along with it. The temple and shrines are nicely and neatly kept. They have recently been redecorated, and that in the best of taste. Seldom can one see finer and bolder wood-carvings than those which adorn the gateways, pillars, cornices, and panels of these shrines. The hour of high noon had long since passed by the time we had finished our tour of the sacred precincts, and we felt hungry and thirsty. Fortunately at the foot of the stairway bubbles up merrily the Spring of Ten Thousand Years—grateful and comforting were its limpid waters on that hot August day.

Life flows along very smoothly—upon the surface—at Ikao. Yet a trifle will disclose to the observant the deep cross under-currents which agitate the lives of many gathered within its borders. On Thursday evening last week an alarm of fire was raised, the bell clanged clamorously, and within the twinkling of an eye crowds of excited folk were thronging the stairways and thoroughfares of the village. Happily the incipient flames were smothered ere they had spread beyond the *tatami* of a guest's room—a fallen lamp was their cause—and things resumed their normal quietness. Naturally after this the only topic of conversation for the rest of the waking night was the great fire of a dozen years ago, when the whole hamlet was wiped out from top to bottom. Good cause have the people of Ikao to remember that dire disaster. Although many of the hotels have been in the same families for generations longer than the memory of man runneth back, their proprietors have always lived up to their incomes. Consequently they had to borrow money to rebuild their ruined houses. In the great majority of cases this debt still hangs upon them, the whole establishment being as often as not mortgaged to the hilt. Improvidence must not rashly be assumed as the cause of this. It must be remembered that Ikao is only open during a part of the year. When the cold weather comes the hotels are closed and the villagers retreat to the plains, leaving the *momban* in possession till the atmosphere warms again. Consequently the hotel-keepers are only earning money for a short period of the year, and the burden of a big debt, as a larger world's history proves, grows heavier if the open season is meagre in returns. Still Hope reigns eternal here as elsewhere, and plucky is the fight waged by some, and those principally of the softer sex, against the over-pressure of well-nigh crushing circumstance.

Several members of the Yokohama Ama Guild take up their quarters at Ikao for the summer, agreeably combining pleasure with business. In passing through the streets lately one recognised many a familiar face and figure, principally men, belonging to that sad fraternity who make night hideous in Yokohama with their piercing shrill reed pipes and monotonous cry. They appear to do a good business in the mountain village and were in no hurry to return to the Treaty Port, the scene of their late autumn, winter, and early spring labours.

Travellers to Ikao via Maebashi, have for the present to cross the Tonegawa in a ferry-boat, the heavy rains having mischievously helped that—at times—turbulently inclined stream to sweep away the bridge. The passage is safe, the boat being hauled across by means of a stout Manila rope stretched from bank to bank. Still the interruption is not pleasant, and the Takasaki route though full of vexations to those travelling by tram, is to be preferred for the present.—B.

Mr. George Curzon recently met with an accident through tripping down the stairs of the House of Commons on his way to the Terrace. The stairs were crowded with ladies at the time, and the lion, gentleman tripped over a skirt, dislocating one of his ankles. On the 9th inst. he walked into the Lobby of the House on crutches.

WATER FROLICS AT YOKOHAMA.

On Wednesday afternoon the members of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club indulged in a series of aquatic sports which provided immense amusement both for themselves and their many lady friends who viewed the frolics from the Boat-house verandah. Through the kindness of the commander and officers of H.M.S. *Caroline*, a plentiful supply of bunting was displayed on and about the boathouse and flagstaff, the verandah and club-room being also decked with bamboo and other foliage. The afternoon was perfectly suited to the occasion, the sun being at times hidden by some kindly clouds, while the tide was at the full, with little or no breeze. The events on the programme comprised a Bath Tub Race, Punting Tournament, Water Polo, a Sampan Race, and the Greasy Pole. Three men only turned out for the Bath Tub Race which was devoid of interest. The Tournament was rather tame, notwithstanding the constant duckings of the competitors, the last bout alone producing a good struggle. The Water Polo match, the first we believe played out in these waters, proved an easy win for the Red Caps, though their competitors, the White Caps, struggled gamely all through. The match was conducted according to Association Football rules, and lasted for a period of seven minutes each end. Mair and Libeaud, two of the best of our younger football players, came out strongly in this event, especially in passing and working the ball down the side. No. 4 on the programme, the Sampan Race, was productive of some good fun, several of the competitors displaying masterly skill in manipulating the difficult Japanese yuloe. It was a pity the Greasy Pole could not have been rigged-up closer to the shore—this event as well as the Polo match, took place at the Bathing Barge, and few of the spectators on the shore or verandah could very clearly see what was going on. No doubt the Committee will remedy this on another occasion, for more amusing water frolicking would be difficult to invent. Arthur was declared the winner of the Greasy Pole competition, although he did not reach the duck—he got out along the pole the furthest of any. After the event had finished one of the Goddard brothers staggered out to the end of the pole and liberated the bewildered bird enclosed in the suspended basket. The poor thing was pathetically tame and when brought on shore displayed no inclination to escape from its captors, or even to emit a protesting quack. At the close of the programme the company and competitors adjourned to the Club-room upstairs. In a few graceful words Mr. F. J. Hall, the hon. sec., introduced Mrs. N. G. Hannen, who, he said, had kindly consented to present the prizes to the victors. The announcement was received with demonstrations of pleasure, and when quiet was restored the honorary secretary further explained that "the prizes had been cabled for from San Francisco that morning and had only just turned up." These few remarks were the prelude to some uproarious merriment, for the nature of the prizes was speedily revealed. From the depths of a well-screened package Mrs. Hannen produced a tiny wooden Japanese water dipper containing a "nice piece of soap," which she handed to the lucky winner of the Bath Tub race. To the victorious punter in the Tournament fell a miniature how and arrows, modelled after the most approved nursery pattern. Then the Red Caps in the Water Polo match presented themselves and were rewarded with various Japanese toys bearing faint resemblances to cats, dogs, snakes, etc. A miniature sampan in full sail and a "dear little Japanese dolly" were the trophies bestowed upon the winners of the Sampan race. The gentleman to whom fell the honour of coming out best in the Greasy Pole competition, received a marvellous stuffed animal of a mythological description, run on wheels, for his trophy. Three hearty cheers for Mrs. Hannen, three for the lady visitors, and the inevitable "tiger" were given at the close of the prize-giving, after which the company dispersed, evening being well advanced. We must not forget to mention that the enjoyment of the afternoon was much enhanced by the performance of the Town Band. Details:—

BATH TUB RACE.

G. Hood 1; W. W. Campbell 2; K. Wilson 3. Hood had an easy win in his tub, which he propelled with a carpet broom, managing his queer craft to greater advantage than did the others.

TOURNAMENT.

FIRST HEAT.

W. W. Campbell beat J. G. Wilson,
H. Goddard beat K. Wilson.
G. C. Allcock (a bye).
P. E. Webb (a bye).
H. Goldman beat G. Hood.

W. Goddard beat E. J. Libeaud.
A. L. Mottu beat H. F. Arthur.
L. Salabelle (a bye).

SECOND HEAT.

H. Goddard beat W. W. Campbell.
G. C. Allcock beat P. E. Webb.
H. Goldman beat W. Goddard.
A. L. Mottu (a bye).
L. Salabelle (scratched).

SEMI-FINAL HEAT.

G. C. Allcock beat H. Goddard.
H. Goldman beat A. L. Mottu.

FINAL HEAT.

H. Goldman beat G. C. Allcock.

None of the bouts lasted longer than a few seconds and nothing out of the ordinary happened till the last round, when, Allcock upsetting Goldman, the latter fell half-way into his opponents' boat. The pressure of his heavy weight caused the boat to heel and it soon filled, gradually sinking with all on board. Being quickly righted the bout continued, and Goldman, whose weight had stood him in good stead all through, proved the winner.

WATER POLO.

RED CAPS.

H. K. Mair (Capt.).
K. Wilson.
H. E. Campbell.
G. Hood.
H. S. Goddard.
H. Goldman.
E. J. Libeaud.
R. C. Ross.

WHITE CAPS.

A. L. Mottu (Capt.).
J. G. Wilson.
W. Goddard.
H. F. Arthur.
P. E. Webb.
G. C. Allcock.
H. A. Poole.
H. Goddard.

Soon after the start White obtained a free throw in, but the advantage was not long maintained, and Red quickly worked the ball down to the opposite end. A corner throw then fell to them and after some tossing and ducking work in front of goal Mair put the ball cleanly through the posts—for Red. Restarting, the Reds again showed better combination and Mair neatly worked the ball down on the Bund side. He passed to the centre, and K. Wilson securing, notched the next goal—2 for Red. A change of ends next took place and some good play followed. White had their opponents' goal almost at their mercy once or twice, but the goal-keeper cleared his lines smartly, and eventually Red secured a third goal, H. S. Goddard throwing the leather through. These continued reverses naturally spurred White to desperate action, as only a few minutes remained. Just on the call of time Allcock scored one point for the White Caps, the game ending, Red 3 goals, White 1.

SAMPAN RACE.

A. L. Mottu	1	L. Salabelle	2
W. Goddard	1	W. W. Campbell ...	2
P. E. Webb	0	H. Goldman	0
M. Schellenberg ...	0	H. F. Arthur	0
H. S. Goddard	0	G. Hood	0
A. L. Bouffier	0	G. C. Allcock	0
E. J. Libeaud	0	R. C. Ross	0
K. Wilson	0	H. R. Mair	0

Salabelle and W. W. Campbell opened out at the start, but Mottu and Goddard pressed them hard, and nearing the stake-boat cut in. This forced the leaders out and they never recovered the lost position. The other sampans were hopelessly out of the race from the beginning.

GREASY POLE.

H. F. Arthur 1.

The other competitors were G. C. Allcock, A. L. Bouffier, H. Goddard, H. S. Goddard, W. Goddard, G. Hood, E. J. Libeaud, H. R. Mair, H. E. Poole, M. Schellenberg, P. E. Webb and J. G. Wilson. Three tries each were allowed, but few got out so far as Arthur and H. Goddard.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held in the City Hall, Hongkong, on Saturday, August 18th. Mr. C. J. Holliday, Chairman, presided, and among those also present were—Messrs. J. S. Moses, R. M. Gray, H. Hoppius, H. H. Joseph, J. Kramer, S. U. Michelson, Hon. A. McConachie, D. R. Sassoon (Directors), T. Jackson (Chief Manager), R. A. Chinoy, J. A. Chinoy, Hon. E. R. Bellios, D. D. Gazdar, J. C. Peter, J. H. Cox, A. G. Wood, S. G. Bird, Fullarton Henderson, Paul Jordan, J. B. Coughtrie, S. S. Benjamin, Hon. C. P. Clater, E. F. Alford, R. Shewan, Douglas Jones, G. Murray Bain, S. Hancock, G. H. Poits, S. L. Darby, G. de Champeaux, A. Hancock and others. The Manager read the notice convening the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN first read the Directors' report and then said—Gentlemen, the Directors have much pleasure in laying before you the report just read, feeling, as they do, that it is one that cannot but give satisfaction to the shareholders. The accounts for the half-year ending 31st of December last, as you will remember, were adjusted at the exchange of 2s. 3d. to the dollar, and those now presented, owing to the further fall in the price of silver, have had to be taken over at 2s. 1½d., and I may remind you that at one time during the past half-year telegraphic transfers on London actually touched 1s. 11½d., so that you will see that the six months now under review again cover a period of considerable fluctuations in Eastern exchanges; however, pursuing the policy of never being heavily committed either in silver or gold, the Bank has been able to make steady profits all through and consequently, whether exchange has risen or fallen, it has been all the same to us. Indeed, I may go so far as to say that our experience has been, that there is quite as much if not more money to be made on a low level of exchange as on a high one. On the last occasion of our meeting here, the Chairman drew attention to the considerable withdrawals of sterling deposits at our London Agency. In the report then submitted to you, which embraced as far as that branch was concerned a period ending on 31st October, 1893, they stood at £3,415,992 2s. 5d. You will doubtless have noticed from the statement now before you that on the 30th April (when the London accounts were made up) covering a full period of 6 months, they are returned at £2,942,938 16s. 5d., showing a further decrease of £473,053 6s. 0d., and we have heard by letter that gradual withdrawals have since been going on. Against this falling off in sterling deposits, however, we have to record a material increase in our silver deposits during the half-year just concluded, of as much as \$4,897,200.84, which, as you will see, more than compensates for the amount withdrawn in sterling. It is only necessary to add that we are working very comfortably at all our branches and that we have ample funds for all the legitimate business we may be called upon or care to undertake.—(Applause.) You will in all probability have not failed also to observe from the items "Cash, bullion on hand in transit, and bills receivable," that the Bank is in an unusually strong position. Indeed, I question if its financial standing has really ever been sounder than it is at the present time, and considering the way Eastern business generally has been seriously upset by the great depreciation of silver, I think you will agree with me that this is a highly satisfactory statement to be able to make.—(Applause.) With reference to our securities, in the case of the special London reserve with the Bank of England, we may mention that, seeing the great uncertainty in the outlook as regards Indian affairs generally, we thought it advisable to sell the £150,000 we held of the Indian sterling three per cent. loan, and replace the amount by the purchase of two and three-quarters per cent. Consols. Gilt-edged stocks, of all kinds, as probably most of you are aware, have recently risen very materially in value, caused by the extremely low rate ruling for money in the London market, and all our sterling securities show a very considerable profit on the cost at which they stand in our books.—(Applause.) Concerning our dividend, although our earnings might perhaps warrant a larger distribution than we have now decided upon, and we know many of our shareholders strongly wish this, and we heartily sympathize with them upon this point, still we must recognize that credit is the first consideration, and we are convinced that for the present at any rate the course we are now pursuing is the right one for the true interests of all concerned, so we adhere to £1, as before, and also as on the last occasion we add to the Reserve Fund a further sum of three lakhs besides providing \$60,000, the cost of reclaiming the fine stretch of land between our Bank buildings and the harbour here. As to the general position of commercial affairs there is little calling for any special comment at the moment. Now that we have actually been working for a considerable time with a low level of exchange we can see plainly, as we have anticipated and have not hesitated to predict would be the case, that its effect is to stimulate exports from all silver-using countries and grievously depress imports from the gold-using ones; the balance of trade will be adjusted by an increased import of silver. Another item worthy of consideration is the large export of gold to Europe since the heavy fall in the price of silver, and it is a question whether the home authorities appreciate and realize fully the effect of this flow of the yellow metal from east to west, it unquestionably accounts in some measure for the large balances now in the Bank of England and the continental Banks, and that probably in

the near future will play an important part in the great gold and silver controversy. Of course, it is only natural that we should all deeply deplore the outbreak of war between the two countries we are so intimately connected with, namely, China and Japan; it cannot help having a disturbing influence on business of every description, especially at the outset, but on the whole I think the effects upon trade will be less than is generally anticipated. In conclusion, I have to state that the Bank is doing well at all points. Our Inspector, Mr. Walter, is now going his rounds, and has reported most favourably upon all branches he has been able to inspect up to the present time. I hope I am not taking too rosy a view of our position when I say we look forward confidently to the old point of prosperity of the Bank being attained again in the very near future.—(Applause.) Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be happy to answer any questions shareholders may wish to put.

There being no questions asked, the CHAIRMAN moved the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. R. SHAWAN—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, it is an old saying that "good wine needs no bush," and such a report as that which the Chairman has just read to us requires no commendation at my hands, for the most inveterate grumbler, even the man at the club who complains that the soup plates are hot for him will find nothing to grumble at in this report, nor I think do Mr. Wilson, the critical editor of the *Investors' Review*, who is always in his element when heckling the Bank of England and tearing its accounts to pieces, could do anything but smile approvingly at such accounts, adjusted at what the immortal Montague Tigg would call the ridiculously small sum of 2s. 1½d. It is reassuring to know that our gold assets are increasing in value while our silver deposits are increasing as the gold deposits decrease, for under such conditions we shall arrive at a much stronger position than ever we were in before. As to the smallness of the dividend, I heartily agree with the Chairman's remark that credit must be the chief consideration. What is put away into the reserve fund is not lost; it is "gone before," you may say, and will "return after many days" in the shape of an increase in the value of your holdings of stock. But still, of course, we would like a little more. In that respect I am afraid that shareholders are rather apt to be very much like Oliver Twist, who was, I believe, always asking for "more," or like the horseleech which the Bible says is for ever crying "Give, give!" In these hard times shareholders are apt to be rather ravenous. Nevertheless, gentlemen, the fact that year after year we have every six months, with unfailing regularity, such accounts as these presented to us, showing continued improvement in the condition of the Bank, increased strength and soundness in its finances—this fact, I think, speaks volumes for the wisdom, care, and forethought evinced in its management.—(Applause.) It seems to me that this Bank is a beautiful example of the law of the survival of the fittest, for in times when the oldest institutions not only in this colony but in England went down, and when time-honoured names disappeared for ever, going as the weakest must to the wall, this Bank stood firm amidst the ruins and proved to be the fittest to survive; and you all know, gentlemen, whom we have to thank for that—we have to thank and attribute it to the ability of our popular and large-hearted manager, Mr. Thomas Jackson—(applause)—and of course to the directors who were wise enough to entrust themselves and the Bank to his hands again. I will not trouble you with any remarks of mine or opinions of my own on the silver question; that is an opening into which certain people rush where angels like Mr. Jackson do not tread very heavily. I am afraid I am heretic enough not to believe that dear silver would be an unmixed blessing. Cheap silver means cheap teas and cheap silks for the old folks at home, and I would gently remind the Bimetallic Leaguers—not Land Leaguers—of Shanghai, that there are two sides to the question; when that early bird which catches the matutinal worm, the broker, turns up at their offices first thing in the morning and announces that exchange is down an eighth, the importer may pull a very long face, but the exporter has nothing but quiet smiles. However this may be, we shareholders of the Bank have to thank our stars and congratulate ourselves that we have a man who can make money for us in the worst of times, and enable us to say, as the Chairman said just now, that it does not matter to us whether exchange is high or low. We have a man at our head who when silver was at its very worst, when even the best doctors disagreed as to the remedy, and when as at the present time war and pestilence are disorganising trade and upsetting the best laid plans and calculations, has steered us well through the difficulties and

can still present a report like this—(applause)—and I think we must congratulate ourselves on such a report as the one which is presented to us to-day, and feel quite sure a similar one will be presented to us at the end of the next six months. With these very inadequate remarks, gentlemen, I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

The motion was then put and carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—I have to thank you, gentlemen, for your attendance here to-day. Dividend warrants will be ready for distribution at the Bank on Monday.

Mr. DOUGLAS JONES said—Gentlemen, I have before me the pleasant task of proposing a very hearty vote of thanks to the Directors, London Committee, Chief Manager, managers, and general staff of the Bank for the capital report their efforts have resulted in placing before us. In doing so I trust it may not be considered out of place to express a hope that the policy of the Bank will be continued in the direction of a steady increase to its reserves, an encouragement of local enterprises, and a discouragement of all new undertakings outside the sphere of the Bank's connection. I think, gentlemen, if this policy is pursued, not only will the Bank continue to prosper, but its large constituency in the East, who form a very considerable portion of its backbone, may look forward hopefully to a return of that prosperity which has been denied them for the last five or six years.—(Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—On behalf of the directors, Mr. Jackson, and the staff of the Bank, I thank you cordially.

This concluded the meeting.—*Daily Press.*

SUZERAINTY IN KOREA.

A version of the old fable in which a wolf and a jackal quarrel over the prostrate form of a lamb, while an eagle hovers overhead prepared to pounce down so soon as the combatants have reduced themselves to a state of helplessness, is just now being reproduced in North-Eastern Asia. China and Japan are contending for supremacy in Korea, while, in obedience to an ill-judged invitation received from Peking, the Russians on the northern frontier are prepared to take part in the fray with the avowed object of re-establishing peaceful relations between China and Japan, but possibly with a half-concealed hope that their intervention may end in their exchanging the winter-bound port of Vladivostok for some sunny harbour in the south of the peninsula.

Both China and Japan claim suzerain rights over Korea, and both can show some justification for their pretensions. As a matter of fact suzerainty in the East is a very uncertain quantity, and exists for the advantages it brings, quite apart from the obligations which it should entail. The profession of fealty secures to a weak nation protection in time of pressing danger, convenient commercial privileges, and internal peace; while to the suzerain State honour and prestige attach in proportion to the number of principalities over which it can throw its ægis. After all, however, these conditions form only fine weather relations. So soon as a really powerful enemy threatens the existence of a dependent State the suzerain too often seeks for some excuse to leave its subordinate to its fate; while an accession of strength is apt to tempt an ambitious feudatory to throw off the very loose chains which bind it to its lord. With relations so changeable, it frequently happens that a small State finds it to its interest to own fealty to more than one Sovereign. Such has been the case with Korea. At different times in its history it has paid homage to the Court of Yedo as well as to the Emperor at Peking, and, though the overlordship of Japan has always been of the most shadowy description, it has yet been at all times held by the Japanese to justify their interference in political crises.

On several occasions Japanese soldiers have been landed in the peninsula, and previous to the outbreak of 1884 the Japanese Minister was protected by a strong body-guard of his country's troops. It will be remembered that on the occasion of a banquet which was held at Seoul in December, 1884, to inaugurate a new postal system established on the European model, a riot broke out, in course of which the King was seized by the Korea-Japanese party, who invited the Japanese Minister to enter and protect the Palace. For four days anarchy prevailed, and eventually the intruders were driven out of the Palace and their Legation was looted. By a convention which was concluded in the following year it was agreed, quite after the manner of our several conventions with China, that

Korea should send an apologetic mission to Yedo, should pay \$110,000 to the relatives of the Japanese who had been killed and wounded, should punish the rioters, restore the Legation, and should build barracks for the Japanese guard.

The fact of permanent barracks being erected was highly suggestive of a permanent military occupation. At least this was the view taken of the convention at Peking, where much flutter and alarm were created by the activity of the Japanese. In every political difficulty the one resource of the Tsung-li Yamén is to open and continue long drawn out negotiations, and on this occasion they proposed, after many *pour parlers*, the conclusion of a treaty which should regulate the conditions under which either State might land and keep troops in Korea. This instrument was signed at Tientsin in April, 1885, and contained the following stipulation:—

That China should withdraw her troops now stationed in Korea, and that Japan should withdraw hers stationed therein for the protection of her Legation. . . . That the said respective Powers mutually agree to invite the King of Korea to instruct and drill a sufficient armed force, that she may herself assure her public security, and to invite him to engage into his service an officer or officers from amongst those of a third Power who shall be intrusted with the instruction of the said force. The respective Powers also bind themselves, each to the other, henceforth not to send any of their own officers to Korea for the purpose of giving said instruction.

In case of any disturbance of a grave nature occurring in Korea which necessitates the respective countries or either of them to send troops to Korea, it is hereby understood that they shall give, each to the other, previous notice in writing of their intention so to do, and that after the matter is settled they shall withdraw their troops and not further station them there.

This treaty is a curious instance of the inability of the Chinese to carry out a constant policy. It virtually acknowledged that China and Japan stood in precisely the same relationship to Korea. Nor is this the only instance in which China has given herself away with regard to Korea. By consenting to the King despatching Ministers to foreign Courts she virtually recognized him as an independent Sovereign and *ipso facto* resigned her pretensions to suzerainty. On the other hand, the establishment of late years of a branch of the Imperial Maritime Customs in Korea must be taken as evidence of China's claim to over-lordship, and the missions which have been periodically sent from Sôul to Peking seem to imply that Korea is well content to occupy the position of a feudatory State. Of late China has been more than ever punctilious in its claim to these acknowledgments of suzerainty. For centuries the Kings of Korea have received investiture at the hands of the Sovereign at Peking, and all great political events, including the decease of Royal personages, have been duly and ceremoniously reported to him. To these forms Chinese statesmen cling with increased pertinacity as the fear dawns upon them that the real power is slipping from their hands.

This phase of the Celestial mind was curiously illustrated on the occasion of the death of the Queen Dowager of Korea in 1890. As in duty bound the King despatched a mission to Peking to announce the sad event, and presented a memorial to the Throne, in which he declared himself to be kneeling "before his Majesty in great perturbation and awe." In a petition presented at the same time by the Korean Envoy that officer spoke of Korea as a "vassal State of China," and went on to plead that in the then impoverished condition of the Royal Exchequer it would be an act of infinite grace on the part of the Emperor if he would not impose on the King the expense of entertaining the mission of condolence which in other and happier circumstances it would be customary for the Emperor to send. This request was preferred at an unfortunate time. The Emperor's advisers were more than ever determined to keep up this well-recognized evidence of suzerainty, and they therefore refused the King's petition, though they softened the refusal by admitting some modifications in the usual programme. Instead of travelling overland, the mission was to be sent by sea, and the usual presents to the members of the mission were to be omitted. In all other matters the ceremonies were to be carried out "in accordance with established usage, and these should not in the least be curtailed." In obedience to these instructions, every preparation was made for receiving the mission at the port of Chemulpho and of conducting it to Sôul, 80 Korean miles distant. The roadway between the port and the capital was repaired, levelled, and widened, and gravel of a yellow tinge was sprinkled over it in compliment to the Imperial colour. On arriving at Chemulpho the members of the mission landed surrounded with all pomp and circumstance of state. After having been received by the King's representative "with the lowest of bows," the Chinese commissioners started toward the capital. First in the procession came the mission re-

ceiver and the Korean officials in columns, one on each side of the road. . . . Next came the Korean escorts, the flags, symbols of authority, &c., yellow umbrellas, drums, gongs, and bands of music. Then came the incense, palanquins, and the shrine (on which was placed the Emperor's letter), followed by the Chinese attendants, all of whom were mounted. The commissioners followed in the chairs side by side, and behind them marched the high and low deputies with the supervisors and their attendants. At the first halting place the Royal deputies were introduced to the Imperial envoys and kowtowed twice before them. The same act of homage was performed by the other Korean officials, including the "Health Inquirer," who had been deputed by the King to ask after the well-being of his visitors. At the capital the envoys were met by the King outside the south gate of the city and were conducted to the hall of audience. As the letter of condolence was carried into this building, the King, at the request of the senior usher, assumed "a bent attitude," and throughout all the ceremonies connected with the mission the King adopted the humble attitude of a worshipper, even going the length of prostrating himself four times before the Imperial shrine, as though in the presence of the Emperor. At a funeral service conducted in memory of the deceased the King acted the part of chief mourner and "wailed" at the bidding of the Master of Ceremonies until the time came for presenting the Emperor's letter and presents to the departed Queen. Then, in the midst of profound silence, these Imperial testimonies of regard were committed to the flames and ascended in the smoke to the blissful regions of the gods. During these proceedings the envoys acted the part of Imperial representatives and solemnly accepted the lavish homage of the King and his Ministers.

As if further to emphasize the authority of the Mandarins the keys of the city gates were placed in their charge at night during their residence in the capital, and the most scrupulous care was taken on all occasions to show them full and faithful service. In accordance with the Imperial commands, they refused the presents offered them by the King and declined his invitations to banquets and the temptation of musical and juggling entertainments. On the completion of the endless ceremonies connected with the mission the envoys took their leave and left the capital surrounded with every token of Imperial power. By order of the King the Ministers furnished each envoy with "four saddled horses and four grooms, three drivers, one umbrella bearer, two pathfinders, four attendants, four litter ponies, four litter pony grooms, four litter attendants, one chief chair bearer, and one sedan chair with eight sedan chair bearers, one pony for carrying rain coverings, two servants, four conch blowers, four pipers, and four horn blowers, four supervisors of flag signals, six gong beaters, and six first-class lictors, and two military officers in command of two detachments of escorts, 22 silk-embroidered flags, one petty official interpreter, one waiter, one cook, and seven interpreters of the third order." Encumbered with these and countless other followers, the envoys made their way to the coast subject only to interruptions at intervals from the obsequiousness of the officials and by the inevitable Health Inquirer, who constantly appeared on his knees to ask after the welfare of the Royal guests. The Imperial chronicler adds:—

After the departure of the mission the King sent a despatch to the Imperial commissioners, giving expression to his gratitude and, moreover, he prepared to be sent, this year's tribute mission to China, a memorial to the Throne expressing his thankfulness for the coming of the mission. The sentiments of the memorial—in their sincerity and importance—are beyond expression in words, demonstrating that China's manifold graciousness towards her dependencies is increasing with the times. The Emperor's consideration for his vassal States, as evinced by his thoughtfulness in matters pertaining to the mission, is fathomless. How admirable and satisfactory! And how glorious!

So far as words are concerned the Emperor's graciousness is doubtless admirable and satisfactory. But deeds and not words are required now if China is to continue to hold her supremacy in Korea. How little inclined she is to take action is shown by her invitation to Russia to mediate in the matter at present in dispute. She is well aware that her strength lies in the prestige which attaches to her name, and when, as has sometimes happened, one finds that this is failing her, she is apt to appeal greedily for help to any quarter where she thinks it may be obtained, regardless of ultimate consequences and forgetful of the fate which overtakes those who fail to help themselves. In Korea her policy is at present grievously at fault, and, unfortunately for her, there are those on the spot who are watching her floundering much in the same spirit in which a box constrictor regards the struggles of a rabbit to get beyond the influence of its gaze.—*Times*.

CHINESE TRADE WITH JAPAN.

The following, published as a supplement to Mr. Alex. Belfield's Weekly Report, is dated at Shanghai on the 24th August:—

Although it is said that most of the leading Chinese merchants have returned from Japan, and business with China was expected to suffer largely in consequence, trade with that country, according to the I.M. Customs Daily Returns from the 1st to the 20th instant, has been going on almost undisturbed, with the exception of coal, which has come in rather scantily of late, and perhaps a few other items. Exports were, during this period (20 days): piculs 1,400 beancake; piculs 2,260 beans; piculs 9,769 raw cotton; piculs 542 tea; piculs 1,574 alum; piculs 600 gypsum; piculs 768 seedcake; piculs 2,019 cotton seed; 22 rolls bunting; piculs 51 cotton lastings; piculs 45 indian yarn; 1,440 pieces paper umbrellas piculs 476 hemp; piculs 39.70 rhubarb; 13,800 rush hats and small lots of sundry articles. Imports from Japan, which have developed enormously during the last few years, during the same period were:—

Coals	.....Tons	22,340
Cotton Yarn	.....Piculs	9,218.59
Cuttlefish	.....Piculs	1,811.60
Ginseng	.....Piculs	160.40½
Isinglass	.....Piculs	1,401.95
Cotton Gins	.....Sets	586.
Copper, Japan	.....Piculs	2,622.94
Bêche de Mer	.....Piculs	533.20
China Ware	.....Piculs	585.55
Glass Ware	.....Piculs	251.60
Paper	.....Piculs	289.49
Soaps	.....Piculs	371.85
Wax, White	.....Piculs	52.67
Handkerchiefs	.....Dozen	1,151
Towels	.....Dozen	1,487
Cigarettes	.....Pkgs.	140
Poles, Soft-wood	.....Pieces	260
Planks, Soft-wood	.....Sq. ft.	1,028.60
White Metal Boxes	.....Dozen	140.
Confectionery	.....Dozen	1,363
Treasure, Dollars	.....Hk. Tls.	2,332
Beams, Soft-wood	.....Sq. ft.	480.20
Matches, Wood	.....Gross	158,275
Mineral Water	.....Pkgs.	60
Treasure, Silver Bar	.....Tls.	856,278
Charcoal Powders	.....Piculs	536.00
Silk and Cotton Mixtures	.....Catties	80
Wood Shavings	.....Piculs	1,563.30
Wood Splints	.....Piculs	4,368.00
Grey Shirtings	.....Pieces	38
Lamps	.....Pieces	38,348
Shirtings, Dyed	.....Pieces	80
Pumps, Wooden	.....Pieces	170
Clocks	.....Pieces	54
Looking-glass and Mirrors	.....Pieces	32,000
Umbrellas, Cotton	.....Pieces	29,004
Brass Wire	.....Piculs	394.98
White Metal, Wire	.....Piculs	64.80
Hemp Bags, Old	.....Pieces	14,535
Singlets	.....Dozen	328
Cement	.....Piculs	1,200.00
Seaweed	.....Piculs	28,180.38
Straw Hats	.....Pieces	1,950
Charcoal	.....Piculs	7,468.50
Flannels	.....Pieces	10,742
Cotton Cloths	.....Pieces	6,492
Cotton Crape	.....Pieces	6,638
Scales	.....Pieces	1
Iron Safes	.....Pieces	20
Hand Warmers	.....Pieces	1,980
Leather Rollers	.....Pieces	905
Pictures, Paper	.....Pieces	98,000
Rice Bead Tassels	.....Pieces	17,795
Skins, Raccoon	.....Pieces	348
Skins, Seal	.....Pieces	168
Cotton Waste	.....Piculs	126
Glass Cigarettes Holders	.....Dozen	600
Copper Sheathing	.....Piculs	21.00
Emery Powder	.....Piculs	602.28
Feeding Bottles	.....Dozen	60
Gloves	.....Dozen	120
Leather Purses	.....Dozen	870
Muffers	.....Dozen	382
Stocking Cotton	.....Dozen	501
Brandy	.....Pkgs.	100
Drills, Japanese	.....Pieces	3,015
Turkey Red Shirting	.....Pieces	520
Fans Fancy	.....Pieces	10,000
Carpets, Cotton	.....Pieces	200
Copper Wire	.....Piculs	14
Sand Red	.....Piculs	389.23
Umbrella Handles	.....Dozen	300

It is stated that Prince Henry of Bourbon, Duke of Seville, has died at sea on the voyage from the Philippine Islands to Barcelona.

It is said it is in contemplation to oblige post-capitans who for five years have held no full pay appointments to retire, irrespective of age.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 136.

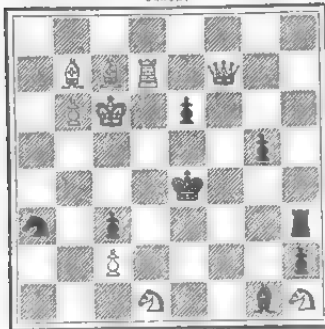
WHITE. BLACK.
1—Q to K Kt 3 1—Any
2—Q, R, Kt, or P
mates accordingly.

Correct solutions received from Shogi, W.H.S., Digamma, J.D., and Omega.

RUY LOPEZ.—Please forward your name and address. We do not insert, or answer, anonymous letters.

PROBLEM No. 138.

By JAS. RAYNER.



White to play and mate in two moves.

Mr. James Mason, the author of "Principles of Chess," reviewed in these columns last April, informs us that he is now engaged on a new work to be called "Art of Chess," which is expected to be ready in October. It will be after the style of "Combination" in "Principles," not at all on the Openings. "These," Mr. Mason characteristically adds, "are made as we go along, and I never knew a book on the Openings to help anybody yet—in Chess. And there are many far more capable for that sort of work. The book I mean will be like 'combination' with a selection of artificial Endings in addition." Doubtless something novel in Chess literature may be looked for.

Mr. W. D. Cox has consented to act as Secretary of the Tokyo Chess Club until the general meeting in October.

Problems are after all only a small branch of chess. "The Play's the Thing," and we would once more direct attention to the importance of a study of the Games. In these, whilst they include a faithful reflex of current events in all quarters of the globe, is also embodied the results of the researches of many great minds extending over a long period. How much is here implied only chess players know. In them the opening, the middle game, and the ending each receive continually fresh and pointed illustration by present masters of the art; so that, in whatsoever remote corner of the globe a chess reader's lot may be cast he may still enter into the full enjoyment of a game of Chess.

TWO CLASSICAL GAMES.—The play of Messrs. Neumann and Rosenthal is little known to the present generation. The former, some years deceased, was one of Steinitz's earlier opponents, and a player of a superior order. The latter still reigns supreme in France. The following are splendid specimens of their play, and of quite exceptional interest:—

GAME No. 157.
Played in Germany.
SALVIO GAMBIT.

WHITE. AMATEUR. BLACK. MR. NEUMANN.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4 2—P x P
3—Kt to K B 3 3—P to K Kt 4
4—B to Q B 4 4—P to K Kt 5
5—K to Kt 5 5—Q to K 5 ch.
6—K to B sq. 6—Kt to K R 3
7—P to Q 4 7—P to B 6
8—P to K Kt 3 8—Q to R 6 ch.
9—K to B 2 9—Q to Kt 7 ch.
10—K to K 3 10—P to K B 4
11—Kt to Q B 3 11—Kt to Q B 3
12—Kt to Q 3 12—P x P
13—Kt to R B 4 13—Kt to B 4 ch.
14—K x P 14—Kt to Q 3 ch.
15—K to Q 5 15—Kt to R 5 ch.
16—K to B 5 16—P to Q R 4

17—P to Q 5 17—B to K Kt 2
18—R to K sq. ch. 18—K to Q sq.
19—Kt to Q R 4 19—Q to B 7 ch.
20—B to K 3 20—Kt to K 5 ch.
21—K to Kt 5 21—P to B 3 ch.
22—K to Kt 6 22—B to K 4
23—P to Q 6 23—Q x R
24—Q x Q 24—B x Q P
25—Kt to R 6 ch. 25—P x Kt
26—B to Kt 5 ch. 26—Kt x B
27—R to Q sq. 27—Kt to Q 4 ch.
28—R x Kt 28—K P x R
29—B to Q 3 29—Kt to K 5
30—Q x Kt 30—P x Q and wins.

GAME No. 158.

Herr Rosenthal (White) concedes odds of Q Kt to the Duke of Brunswick and M. Fery d'Escands (1867).

REMOVE WHITE'S Q & KT.

WHITE. HERR ROSENTHAL. BLACK. ALIEN.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3 2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4 3—B to B 4
4—P to Q Kt 4 4—B x Kt P
5—P to Q B 3 5—B to Q R 4
6—Castles 6—Kt to K B 3
7—P to Q 4 7—Kt x K P
8—P to Q 5 8—Kt to Q 3
9—B to Q Kt 3 9—P to K 5
10—P x Kt 10—P x Kt
11—R to K sq. ch. 11—K to B sq.
12—Q x P 12—Kt P x P
13—B to R 3 13—Q to B 3
14—Q R to Q sq. 14—Q x Q
15—R x Kt 15—Q x B P ch.
16—K x Q 16—B to Kt 3 ch.
17—K to Kt 3 17—P to Q B 4
18—R to Q 3 18—P to K Kt 3
19—B x K B P 19—K x B
20—R to B 3 ch. 20—K to Kt 2
21—R to K 7 ch. 21—K to R 3
22—B to Q B sq. ch. 22—P to Kt 4
23—R to B 6 ch. 23—K to R 4
24—R to K 5 24—R to K Kt sq.
25—P to K R 3 25—R to K Kt 3
26—R to K B 7 26—P to K R 3
27—K to R 2 27—P to Q B 3
28—B to K 3 28—P to Q B 5
29—P to Kt 4 ch. 29—K to R 5

White mates in four. (a)

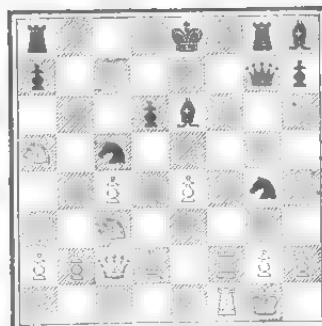
(a) 1—R to Q 5, B x R; 2—B x B, R to B 3; 3—R x R, any; B mates. A game of exceptional brilliancy and ingenuity.

To "somebody who has a clear sense of the fitness of things," the *New York Clipper* credits the remark that "chess tournaments built up on bets and forfeits discredit the noble game. Steinitz, Lasker, and other champions whose financial resources may not be commensurate with their skill should be pensioned by patrons and admirers, and thus enabled to work out the intricacies of mental triumph apart from the feverish eagerness and even animosities that play for heavy stakes incites."

END-GAME No. 11.

SCARBOROUGH.—The players at this celebrated watering-place are enthusiasts and chess appears to prosper at all seasons. Here is a good ending, recently played at the club by Mr. E. Wallis:—

BLACK—MR. E. WALLIS.



WHITE—MR. C. SIMPSON.

Continued in this elegant manner:—

WHITE. BLACK.
1— 1—Kt x P
2—K x Kt 2—Q to Kt 6 ch.
3—K to Kt sq. 3—B to Q 5
4—K to K sq. 4—Q to R 5 ch.
5—K to Kt sq. 5—R x P ch.
6—K x R 6—B to R 6 ch.
7—K to R sq. 7—B x R dis. ch.
8—R to R 2 8—B to Kt 7 ch.
9—K x B 9—Q to Kt 5 ch.
10—K to B sq. 10—Q to B 6 ch.
11—K to K sq. 11—Kt to Q sq. ch.

& win Original

A CAPRICE IN PROSE.

(FROM THE "USIGLI MISCELLANEA.")

Cherished chess! The charms of thy chequered chambers chain me changelessly. Chaplains have charmed thy charming choiceness; chieftains have changed the chariot and the chase for the chaster chivalry of the chess-board and the cheerier charge of the Knights. Chaste-eyed Caissa! For thee are chaplets of chainless charity, and the chalice of child-like cheerfulness. No chilling churl, no cheating chaffereur, no chattering changeling, no chanting charlatan can be thy champion; the chivalrous, the charitable, and the cheerful are the chosen ones thou cherishest. Chance cannot change thee; from childhood to the charnel-house, from our first childish chirpings to the chills of the churchyard, thou art our cheery, changeless, chieftainess. Chastener of the churlish, chider of the changeable, cherisher of the chagrined, the chapter of thy chivalry of charms should be chanted by cherubic chimes and chiselled on chalcedon in cherubic chirography.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, August 27.

Sir Edward Gray, speaking in the House of Commons, said he believed that it was needless to increase the British Squadron on the China Station on account of the condition of affairs in Korea.

Parliament has been prorogued.

The Queen's Speech expresses regret at the war now being waged in the East, which it states the Government of Great Britain had tried to prevent in concert with Russia and other Powers.

London, August 28.

The banks of the lake of Ghona, in India, have burst, causing immense damage between Ghona and Hardway, but there was no loss of life.

A mass meeting has been held in Hyde Park to advocate the abolition of the House of Lords.

Mr. Denby has left Washington on his return to Peking.

London, August 31.

The troops of the rebellious Rajah of Lom-bok have treacherously attacked the Dutch troops with the result that twenty-two officers and four hundred men were killed. The affair has spread great gloom all over Holland. A fresh expedition against the Acheenese is being prepared.

The steamship *Islam* has been released upon the Japanese Minister giving a pledge that the vessel was not intended to be used as a man-of-war.

"SPECIAL" TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL."

Nagasaki, August 31.

Mr. R. Philipps, of this port, died last night after a short illness.

[SPECIALLY TELEGRAPHED TO THE "JAPAN MAIL" FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS."]

Chefoo, August 21.

Two German Fathers belonging to the Catholic Mission at Kining-chow in Southern Shantung have been seized and held to ransom by banditti whom the authorities are unable to capture.

It is reported that the Rev. James Wylie, a Presbyterian Missionary, while preaching to a crowd at Liao-yang, was so severely hustled by some soldiers on the march for Korea, that he has since died of the injuries inflicted.

London, August 17.

Sir Francis Knollys, Equerry to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, in reply to a private enquirer, has written a letter declaring that the story of the Duke of York's previous marriage is a cruel and malignant falsehood.

In consequence of an adverse non-party vote, the Miners' Eight Hours Bill has been withdrawn.

The debate on the Indian Budget has been continued in the House of Commons.

According to a statement in *The Times*, the

agreement made with France in regard to the Congo State will not affect British rights, but it may compel Great Britain to take effective occupation of that territory on the Nile which the Congolese have occupied as Britain's tenants.

London, August 22.

The British Government has laid an embargo on the steamer *Islam*, which had been purchased by Japan in Glasgow and was about to start for that country to be converted into a cruiser.

London, August 22.

The Straits Military Contribution has been fixed at £80,000 for next year. It will then be subject to alteration.

London, August 24.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons regarding the right to search and seize British vessels, Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, stated that it was impossible to determine any rules beforehand, and that shippers must act in time of war on their own responsibility.

Numerous errors and omissions have been discovered in the American Tariff Bill, which are likely to lead to much litigation.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Shanghai, August 27.

The foreign captains and engineers employed on board the ships of the China Merchants Steamship Navigation Co. have left their ships owing to the proclamations of neutrality by their own Governments. Great trouble has been caused by this movement, and the Company's ships are now lying-up in various ports.

Hongkong, August 27.

Between the 18th and noon of the 25th inst. eleven new cases and eight deaths were reported here; twenty-eight patients are now receiving medical treatment. The Chinese Hospital was closed on the 18th, and the patients hitherto treated at that Hospital have been removed to Canton.

Fusan, August 28.

A foreign missionary, who lately returned from Wi-ju, states that the Chinese troops in that district have been erecting very strong fortifications. Five or six corpses, dressed in Japanese costume, says the foreigner, were lying in the front of the gate of the fortification.

Nagasaki, August 28.

The reception given to Professor Aoyama passed off very successfully. The Professor leaves here to-night for Tokyo. The new Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Squadron on the Asiatic Station arrived here last night by the *Gaelic*, and at once went on board the *Monocacy*.

Oita, August 28.

Twenty-three oxen recently arrived at Shimono-yemura, Umibe District. Of the above three were attacked by rinderpest, and the remaining animals have now been destroyed.

Shimonoseki, August 29.

From yesterday up to 5 a.m. to-day eight transports passed here, bound west.

Osaka, August 29.

A Shimonoseki correspondent states that with a view to conducting a military telegraph wire between Phyong-yang and Wiju, the Chinese troops have already completed the work between Wiju and Kwak-san, on the north, and Phyong-yang and An-chhon.

Gensan, August 29.

More than one thousand Chinese soldiers have arrived at Yang-dok.

Shimonoseki, August 29.

A report has reached here to the effect that a skirmish occurred between the two armies at So-heung on the 23rd inst., and shortly afterward the Chinese soldiers retreated to the southern bank of the Dai-dong.

Iwate, August 29.

The Kitakami and Toyoza rivers have overflowed and 21 people have been drowned. About 1,600 houses have been submerged, and many bridges destroyed.

Shimonoseki, August 29.

A Ninsen correspondent, under date the 25th instant, states that 3,000 Chinese and 1,500 Korean soldiers are encamped at Phyong-yang. The Chinese troops are to march south, leaving

the Korean soldiers to guard Phyong-yang. No fresh arrivals of troops from China are expected.

Utsunomiya, August 30.

Up to the present no scenes of disorder have taken place in the Election district in which Mr. Hoshi Toru is fighting Mr. Yokobori Sansei, but the latter candidate sent over one hundred *soshi* and gamblers to Kawachi District this morning. Mr. Hoshi also despatched many men of the same class, but as the police are maintaining strict order no serious breach of the peace has occurred.

Fusan, August 30.

The military telegraph wire was interrupted between Pong-wo and Chin-an from 5.30 p.m. yesterday.

Kobe, August 30.

Professor Aoyama arrived here this morning. A warm reception was given him. He leaves for Tokyo to-night by train.

Fusan, August 30.

It is gathered from a trustworthy source that Generals Yeh and Seb, accompanied by about two thousand of the Chinese soldiers defeated in the battle of Song-hwan, have joined other Chinese troops at Phyong-yang.

Shanghai, August 30.

The Chinese Government has approved the action of General Yeh in retreating from A-San and joining the Chinese forces at Phyong-yang. He has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese troops in the latter district.

Fukushima, August 31.

The Radical *soshi* and Mr. Abe's *soshi* created disturbances at Ohira and Tatehita, Adachi District, yesterday afternoon. Order was soon restored by police constables, and four lads were arrested.

Fusan, August 31st.

A Ninsen correspondent states that Marquis Saionji, the Imperial Messenger to the Korean Court, arrived there on the 28th. He left for Seoul the same evening by steamer. The King dispatched Kim Ka-chin to Ninsen to welcome the Marquis.

Sendai, August 31st.

Disturbances are likely to occur in the Second Election District of Fukushima Prefecture, and fifty-two armed police constables were ordered to the locality last night to preserve peace.

Utsunomiya, August 31.

A fight broke out between the *soshi* of Mr. Hoshi and those engaged on Mr. Yokobori's behalf at Kiyoura, Yoshiga-gun. One of the Radical lads has been injured. The assailants were at once arrested.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE			
From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Sept. and.	
From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 16th.	
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Sept. 10th.	
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Friday, Sept. 27th.	
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Thursday, Sept. 8th.	
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Friday, Sept. 9th.	
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Sept. 15th.	
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Sept. 15th.	
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 23rd.	

* City of Peking left San Francisco on August 16th. † China left San Francisco via Honolulu on August 16th. ‡ Empress of Japan left Vancouver on August 16th. § City of Rio de Janeiro left Hongkong on August 16th. ¶ Nürnberg left Hongkong on August 31st. The English mail is on board the steamer *Sellona*.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Sept. and.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 2nd.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Sept. 7th.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 8th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 8th.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 8th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Sept. 11th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Sept. 14th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 25th August,—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Gulf of Tarant, British steamer, 2,128, Hudson, 25th August,—London via ports, General.—Comes & Co.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, Kawamura, 25th August,—Yokkaichi 24th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Lingfield, British steamer, 1,543, J. Jameson, 25th August,—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Yoritomo Maru, Japanese steamer, 642, Murray, 25th August,—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,411, J. F. Allen, 26th August,—Kobe 25th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,219, J. Wilson, 26th August,—Tachisaki 23rd August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Y. Arai, 26th August,—Bonin Island, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Energia, British steamer, 2,063, Saw, 28th August,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.

Redpole (6), gunboat, Captain C. G. May, 28th August,—Yokosuka 28th August.

Hokushiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 735, S. Oka, 27th August,—Otaru, Coal.—S. Oka.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 28th August,—Yokkaichi 27th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Tipple, 28th August,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, S. Kataoka, 29th August,—Yokkaichi 28th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Himeji Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,340, McKenzie, 29th August,—Kobe 28th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,053, Thompson, 29th August,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oanfa, British steamer, 1,970, Davis, 29th August,—London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tacque, 30th August,—Hongkong via ports, 17th August, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.S. Co.

Ixion, British steamer, 2,299, Nish, 30th August,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tsukushi Maru, Japanese steamer, 636, J. Will, 30th August,—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, E. S. Barstow, 31st August,—Otaru 28th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,507, N. Trennt, 31st August,—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Swain, 31st August,—Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Natal, French steamer, 4,038, I.e Gall, 31st August,—Marseilles via ports, 22nd July, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, R. Cormack, 31st August,—Hakodate 28th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 638, Nagao, 31st August,—Yokkaichi 30th August, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benvenus, British steamer, 1,467, Thompson, 31st August,—London via ports, General.—Comes & Co.

Oceanic, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 31st August,—Hongkong via ports, 21st August, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Toyoi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Curnow, 31st August,—Otaru, Coal.—Ten Yetsu Kisen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,507, N. Trennt, 25th August,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 25th August,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,298, Swain, 25th August,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Myrmidon, British steamer, 1,815, Brown, 25th August,—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 26th August,—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Hertha, German steamer, 1,642, Hilderbrandt, 26th August,—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, 26th August,—Honjo, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, Kawamura, 26th August,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,411, J. F. Allen, 28th August.—Yokosuka, Light.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Tipple, 29th August.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yoritomo Maru, Japanese steamer, 642, Murray, 27th August.—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Y. Arai, 28th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokushu Maru, Japanese steamer, 735, S. Oka, 29th August.—Otaru, Ballast.—S. Oka.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 30th August.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Havina Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, S. Kataoka, 30th August.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Miike Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,053, Thompson, 30th August.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. J. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. F. Hellyer and child, Mr. D. E. Brown, Mr. J. Rankin, Mr. G. Price, Dr. Grummenwald, Mr. G. Oberg, Mr. Montrie, Mr. Yamaki, Mr. Yuen Chong, Mr. Neil Sinclair, Miss Hanzlik, Mr. E. Wheeley, Mr. Alabaster, Miss Maida Mitsui, and Mr. A. R. Wood in cabin. For Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss Stedman, Mr. T. Murata, Mr. D. MacKenzie, Captain Ripley, Mr. R. Woods, Mr. J. Murray, Captain H. Ellis, Miss L. Ellis, Mr. D. Beebe, Mr. J. Rodewald, Mrs. Stevens and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Reding and 2 children, and Miss B. Paulette in cabin; Mr. Gee, Mr. P. H. Kudashiff, and 10 passengers in second class, and 3 passengers in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Miike Maru*, from Otaru via ports:—3 passengers in cabin; and 66 passengers in steerage. For Kobe:—2 passengers in cabin; and 20 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Vesona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. H. C. Nicolle, Mr. Paul Assid, Mr. S. A. Zahor, Mr. H. C. Orchard and two children, Lieut. Schwanck, Rev. and Mrs. H. B. Johnson, five children, and two servants, Mr. R. S. E. Roby, Miss M. C. Hollowell, Mr. S. Rosenfeld, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. H. Daut, Mr. J. Weir, Mrs. Ah Ling, Mr. Pedro Orna, Mr. D. Carmichael, and Mr. G. W. Gordon in cabin.

Per French steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Takano Outny, Lieutenant Paris de Ballarsiere, Mr. A. Rustante, Mr. Chang, Mr. Pow, Mr. and Mrs. Faga, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Mr. H. Hauselman, Miss Tanisawa, Miss Nakamura and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Trotzing, Mr. Fichzier, and Mr. Remfryshunt in cabin.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Nunes, Mrs. J. de Souza, Mr. Chang Quong Chong, Mr. and Mrs. Beattie and child, Dr. Takagi, Dr. Takata, Mr. J. H. Pyke, Mr. J. F. Scott, Mr. N. J. Schroth, Mr. Geo. Braess, Mr. H. A. Pattman, Mr. and Mrs. Pors, Miss Young, Miss Bourne, Mr. Burrows, Mr. Stark, Mr. Broomhall, and Dr. Geo. H. Tilden in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. D. G. Beebe, Mr. Beumann, Lieutenant Alex. Botkin, Dr. Botkin, Mr. Hugo Breiner, Mr. R. Brough, Miss Burgess, Mr. S. Davis, Miss Grace Douglas, Miss M. Douglas, Captain H. H. Ellis, Miss L. Ellis, Mr. Ch. W. Gelderman, Baron Von Grutschreiber, Dr. Hartshorne, Miss Hartshorne, Mr. Hunt, Mr. H. R. Hunt, Mr. J. H. James, Mr. P. S. Lloyd, Mr. D. Mackenzie, Mr. J. McKeown, Mr. J. W. Murray, Mr. E. W. Oakes, Miss B. L. Paulette, Mr. and Mrs. Reding and 2 children, Mr. C. A. Richardson, Captain Ripley, Mr. J. F. Rodewald, Dr. E. W. Rooke, Mr. N. Sato, Mr. C. B. Stedman, Miss Stedman, Mrs. Stevens, Miss Stevens (2), Miss Strong, Mr. Percy Sturdee, Mr. D. T. Timings, Mr. C. S. Van Patten, Mr. W. J. Van Patten, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Whittier, and Mr. R. H. Wood in cabin.

REPORTS.

The Japanese steamer *Fushiki Maru*, Captain J. Wilson, reports:—Left Tsuchisaki the 23rd August at 7 p.m.; had light N.E. winds and fine weather, until evening of 24th experienced fresh head wind and moderate sea as far as Kinkasan; thence to port light variable winds and hazy weather. Arrived at Yokohama the 26th August at 4 p.m.

The Japanese steamer *Miike Maru*, Captain W. Thompson, reports:—Left Otaru the 24th August at 2.20 p.m.; Hakodate the 27th at 8.17 a.m., and Oginohama the 28th at 12.45 p.m.; passed Inuoye at 3.7 a.m. and Noshima at 10.9 a.m. on the 29th. Arrived at Yokohama at 1.50 p.m.; experienced strong easterly and north-easterly winds from Otaru to Hakodate, increasing to moderate gale after rounding Shirakami; light variable winds and fine, clear weather from Hakodate to port.

The Japanese steamer *Nagato Maru*, Captain Barstow, reports:—Left Otaru the 28th August at noon. Arrived at Yokohama the 31st August at 7 a.m. Had gentle to moderate breezes and fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Strathleven*, Captain R. Cormack, reports:—Left Hakodate the 29th August at 5 a.m.; had light northerly and north-east winds and fine, clear weather; passed Kinkasan the 30th at 1.20 a.m., Inuoye-saki at 2.50 p.m., and Noshima at 10 p.m., after which used engines to slow in order to await daylight in compliance with Naval instruction; passed Kanton-saki the 31st at 6 a.m. and proceeded slow up to arrival at Yokohama the 31st August at 7.30 a.m.

The British steamer *Oceanic*, Captain W. M. Smith, reports:—Left Hongkong the 21st August, arrived at Amoy the 22nd and left the 23rd. Arrived at Nagasaki the 25th and left the 28th. Arrived at Kobe the 30th and left the same day. Arrived at Yokohama the 31st August at 4.21 p.m. Passage from Kobe, 1 day, 3 hours, 19 minutes. Had fine weather throughout the passage.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:

	TEA.				TOTAL.
	EAST AND NEW YORK.	CANADA, WEST.	PACIFIC COAST.	OTHER CITIES.	
Amoy	6,802	—	—	—	6,802
Fochow	3,930	—	—	908	4,838
Shanghai	8,846	1,675	1,422	300	15,100
Ilyogo	300	1,388	—	—	2,688
Yokohama	314	4,511	506	151	5,482
Total	20,262	8,847	1,948	1,611	35,560

	SILK.			TOTAL.
	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	—	
Shanghai	189	—	—	189
Yokohama	639	—	—	639
Total	828	—	—	828

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

SAILING VESSELS.

Anne Main, British bark, 471, A. Croal, 20th August.—Manila, passage 41 days, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Arctic, British schooner, 40, J. H. Pyne, 3rd July.—North Pacific, 261 Seals.—Captain.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Petersen, 5th October.—North Pacific, 50 otters and 5 seals.—Captain.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 130, J. T. Harrison, 22nd July.—Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Evesham Abbey, British ship, 1,613, F. H. Crotty, 12th August.—New York 13th April, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Golden Fleece, American schooner, 131, J. B. Laurie, 2nd August.—Ruk Island, Wood and Cocoanuts.—Captain.

H. C. Wahlberg, American schooner, 26, 20th August.—North Pacific, 200 Seal Skins.—T. M. Laffin.

Henry Failing, American ship, 1,899, J. Merriam, 19th August.—New York 24th March, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

John McDonald, American ship, 2,172, J. A. Storer, 24th July.—New York 9th March, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Mary L. Cushing, American ship, 1,575, J. N. Pendleton, 6th August.—New York 2nd March, Petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.

Mount Washington, American bark, 1,217, Rose, 23rd May.—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Shu.

Senator, British ship, 1,695, Smith, 22nd August.—Cardiff, Coal.—Langfield & Co.

Siren, British ship, 1,482, A. M. Leluray, 28th July.—New York 6th December, Petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.

St. Nicholas, American ship, 1,723, D. G. McIntosh, 12th August.—San Francisco, Ballast.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Worlock, British steam-schooner, 31, A. Rieddrjelthe, 17th November.—Petropaulovsky, Seabing Gear.—Captain.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Yarns—Holders have reduced quotations as exchange advanced, but without inducing any enquiry. Shirtings—No sales for a long time now. Fancies—Market stagnant, no business. Woollens—A feeble enquiry for Italian Cloth at impossible prices. In other kinds no movement whatever.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8½ yds. 39 inches	\$2.40	to 2.90
Grey Shirtings—9½ yds. 45 inches	2.60	to 3.25
F. Cloth—7½ yds. 32 inches	1.60	to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds. 44 inches	1.70	to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds. 30 inches	1.75	to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.16	to 0.21
PER PIECE.		
Velvets—Black, 35 yds. 22 inches	6.85	to 9.05
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds. 42-3 inches	0.85	to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4½ yds. 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.60	to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3½ yds. 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.80	to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4½ yds. 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.35	to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5½ yds. 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.95	to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.	PER PIECE.
Flannel	\$0.27½	to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30	to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.27	to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.22½	to 0.25
Common	0.15	to 0.22½
Mousseline de laine—Crape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.35	to 0.50
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60	to 0.75
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 56 inches	0.60	to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 56 inches	0.40	to 0.70
Blankets—Scotch and Green, 4 to 5½ yds. per lb.	0.45	to 0.52½

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
No. 16/24, Ordinary	\$35.00 to 35.50
No. 16/24, Medium	36.00 to 36.50
No. 16/24, Good to Best	—
No. 16/24, Reverse	36.00 to 36.50
No. 28/32, Ordinary	37.00 to 37.50
No. 28/32, Medium	38.00 to 39.00
No. 28/32, Good to Best	41.00 to 43.00
No. 38/42, Medium to Best	41.00 to 43.00
No. 32, Two-fold	46.00 to 50.00
No. 42, Two-fold	—
No. 208, Bombay	—
No. 168, Bombay	—

METALS.

Rather more doing, especially in Tin Plates and Galvanized Iron; both of which are in short supply. Prices for these are consequently the turn dearer. Pig and Plate Iron have also shown a disposition to move, and the market generally looks a little brighter than for a long time past.

	PER POUND.
Flat Iron, 4 inch	\$3.35 to 3.40
Flat Iron, 4 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Round and square up to 4 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.60 to 4.75
Galvanized iron sheets	9.20 to 9.40
Wire Nails, assorted	5.80 to 6.20
Tin Plates, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KEROSENE.

No fresh arrivals and no sales. Market quiet with quotations unchanged.

Chester	\$1.72½ to 1.75
Comet	1.70 to 1.72½
Devoe	—
Russian Anchor	1.70 to 1.72½
Russian Moor	1.67½ to 1.70

SUGAR.

Browns—Again no sales of Formosa kinds. (Can it be possible that Japanese patriotic feeling militates against the market for China sugar?) In Manila kinds there has been a little done at quotations. Stocks: Formosa 80,000 piculs, Manila 25,000 piculs. Market quiet and weak at quotations. White—A fair demand at previous rates. Market steady and unchanged.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	\$4.50 to 4.60
Brown Manila	5.10 to 5.20
Brown Daitong	3.30 to 3.40
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.10 to 7.20
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Our last issue was of the 24th instant, since which date settlements on this market are 2,168 piculs, divided thus:—Hanks, 27 piculs; Filatures, 1,627 piculs; Re-reels, 420 piculs; Kakeda, 70 piculs; Oshu, 24 piculs. Direct shipments have been 177 bales, making the total export business for the week 2,350 piculs.

The demand reported in our last continued for some days and prices have been pushed up yet

further. Holders are now spoiling the market by asking too much and buyers are holding off, with the result that the last two days there have been no settlements.

Exchange has kept high and this prevents shippers from giving everything which holders choose to ask.

There have been three shipping opportunities since we last wrote. The *Sikk*, 24th instant, took 503 bales for New York trade; the French mail *Yarra*, 25th instant, had 1,349 bales for Europe and the Canadian steamer *Empress of China*, 26th instant, took 639 bales for the United States. These departures make the present export figures 9,685 piculs against 4,177 piculs last year and 8,949 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Hanks.—There is very little doing in these and prices nominal. Stock is very small and of no account and it seems probable that this class of silk will soon vanish from the market.

Filatures.—The great business has been in this class, buyers for Europe and America being well to the fore. Prices have bounded upwards until the following figures are said to have been paid: *Rokkoshu*, \$830; *Tenryushu*, \$820; *Katmetsha*, \$810, with others in proportion. In fine sizes there has been a fair amount of business in the medium grades, prices ranging from \$700 to \$800, according to quality.

Re-reels.—These have sympathized with *Filatures* to a small extent, the last price reported for *Joshu Tengensha* being \$740. The principal business, however, seems to have been in low grades running from \$660 to \$700.

Kakeda.—Not very much business done. One parcel of *Horsehead* was taken into godown at \$720, but we understand the purchase has been cancelled, the highest price actually paid for this chop being \$680.

Oshu.—Nothing done beyond one parcel of *Sendai*, which is said to be booked for Europe.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 14.....	—
Hanks—No. 1 (Shinshu).....	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu).....	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu).....	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu).....	—
Hanks—No. 2 1/2 to 3.....	—
Hanks—No. 3.....	—
Hanks—No. 3 1/2.....	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers.....	Nom. \$780 to 800
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers.....	Nom. 820 to 830
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers.....	Nom. 760 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.....	Nom. 790 to 800
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, 10/14 deniers.....	Nom. 730 to 740
Filatures—No. 1 1/2, 13/16, 14/17 den.....	Nom. 760 to 770
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers.....	Nom. 690 to 710
Filatures—No. 2, 13/18 deniers.....	Nom. 730 to 740
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	—
Re-reels—Extra.....	—
Re-reels—(Oshu) Best No. 1.....	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers.....	Nom. 730 to 740
Re-reels—No. 1 1/2, 13/16, 14/17 deniers.....	Nom. 680 to 700
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers.....	Nom. 650 to 660
Re-reels—No. 2 1/2, 14/18 deniers.....	Nom. 630 to 640
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers.....	Nom. 610 to 620
Kakedas—Extra.....	—
Kakedas—No. 1.....	Nom. 730 to 740
Kakedas—No. 1 1/2.....	Nom. 690 to 700
Kakedas—No. 2.....	Nom. 660 to 670
Kakedas—No. 2 1/2.....	Nom. 630 to 640
Kakedas—No. 3.....	—
Kakedas—No. 3 1/2.....	—
Kakedas—No. 4.....	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 1.....	—
Hanatsuki—No. 1, 2.....	—
Hanatsuki—No. 3, 4.....	—
Sodai—No. 20.....	—

Export Raw Silk Tables to 31st Aug., 1894:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Europe.....	4,321	3,183	4,316
America.....	5,080	901	4,490
Total.....	9,401	4,084	8,806
Settlements and Direct.....	12,100	4,950	11,800
Export from 1st July.....	8,200	9,150	5,100
Stock, 31st Aug.....	14,100	15,000	14,900

WASTE SILK.

There has been a little more life in this market, settlements amounting to 850 piculs, divided thus: *Noshi*, 420 piculs; *Kibiso*, 400 piculs; *Neri*, 30 piculs. No direct shipments this week.

The large business in the sister market has apparently influenced buyers here to some extent, although there does not seem very much enthusiasm in the trade. Prices hold their own fairly well, but without any marked rise. Of course the higher exchange has its effect here as well as in Raw Silk, but there does not seem to be the same speculative feeling in the Waste market.

There has only been one shipping opportunity since we last wrote, the French mail *Yarra*, 25th instant taking 93 bales various Wastes for China and Europe. This departure makes the present

export figures 2,852 piculs, against 803 piculs last year and 2,083 piculs at the same date in 1892.

Pierced Cocoons.—Still no business. The stock mounts day by day, but sellers and buyers seem as wide apart as before.

Noshi.—The feature of the week has been the settlement of a large parcel of *Oshu*, price ranging from \$130 to \$100, according to grade. Medium *Filature* has been done at \$100, with better kinds at \$130. Good *Bushu*, \$115; common *Foshu*, \$50.

Kibiso.—A fair amount of business has been done in *Filature*, prices ranging from \$85 to \$105, according to quality. In *Hira* sorts, a fairly long line of *Foshu* has been done at \$20.

Mawata.—No business and very little new fibre in stock.

Sundries.—The only purchase during the week has been some common *Neri* at \$6 1/2.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best.....	130 to 135
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good.....	120 to 125
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium.....	110 to 115
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best.....	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good.....	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium.....	—
Noshi-ito—Bushi, Good to Best.....	110 to 125
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best.....	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good.....	70 to 75
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary.....	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected.....	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds.....	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best.....	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best.....	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds.....	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair.....	35 to 30
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common.....	28 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair.....	30 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low.....	23 to 20
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common.....	12 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best.....	—

Export Table Waste Silk to 31st Aug., 1894:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
Waste Silk.....	2,852	769	2,083
Pierced Cocoons.....	—	34	—
Settlements and Direct.....	2,800	1,500	1,800
Export from 1st July.....	17,400	13,400	13,100
Stock, 31st Aug.....	15,000	15,000	14,900

Exchange has fluctuated but slightly during the week, keeping on a high level throughout. Present quotations are:—LONDON, 4m/s. Credits, 2/3 1/2; Documents, 2/3 1/2; 6m/s. Credits, 2/3 1/2. New York, 30d/s. U.S. \$55 1/2; 4m/s. U.S. \$56. PARIS, or LYONS, 4m/s. fcs. 2.87; 6m/s. fcs. 2.89.

Estimated Silk Stock, 31st Aug., 1894:—

	RAW.	WASTE.
Hanks.....	40	Cocoons..... 1,050
Filatures.....	5,020	Noshi-ito..... 8,060
Re-reels.....	2,055	Kibiso..... 7,430
Kakeda.....	1,035	Mawata..... 100
Oshu.....	40	Sundries..... 150
Yayam Kinds.....	10	—
Total piculs.....	8,200	Total piculs..... 17,400

TEA.

The activity noted in our last has continued; and prices of the best grades have further advanced. Stocks reduced, and choice leaf very scarce. Settlements to date are now 2,000 piculs over last year, and the shipments to date show an increase of two million pounds.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICUL.
Choicest.....	—
Choice.....	\$30 to 53
Finest.....	26 to 28
Fine.....	22 to 24
Good Medium.....	18 to 20
Medium.....	16 to 17
Good Common.....	14 to 15
Common.....	11 to 13

EXCHANGE.

Exchange having risen several points, closes firm at undermentioned rates.

Sterling—Bank T.T.....	2/2 1/2
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand.....	2/2 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight.....	2/2 1/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight.....	2/3 1/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight.....	2/3 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight.....	77
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight.....	2.87
On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	9 1/2 prem.
On Shanghai—Private to days' sight.....	7 1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight.....	7 1/2
On India—Private sight.....	101
On India—Bank 30 days' sight.....	104
On America—Bank Bills on demand.....	53 1/2
On America—Private 30 days' sight.....	55
On America—Private 4 months' sight.....	56
On Germany—Bank sight.....	2.24
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight.....	2.32
Bar Silver (London).....	30 1/2

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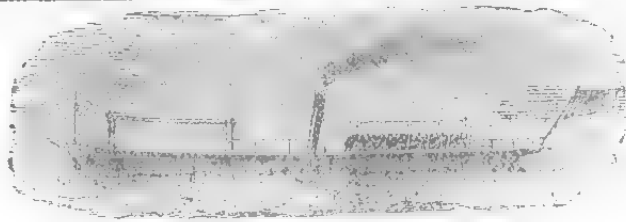
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 Yokohama.—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1894.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
 URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 10.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 8TH, 1894.

月三年五十二花明
町町會信通日十三

Vol. XXII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPT. 8TH, 1894.

BIRTH.

On the 8th September, 1894, at No. 90, Bluff, Yokohama, the wife of EDUARDO PEREIRA of a Son.

DEATH.

At 133, Bluff, Yokohama, on September 5th, of aneurism, RICHARD INGLIS, Superintending Engineer, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, aged 44.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

HONGKONG has been officially declared free of plague.

THE weather during the past week has been very rainy, with a decided drop in the temperature.

A RADICAL *soshi* has been killed by *Kai-shin-to* partisans at Matsuoka-mura, Chiba Prefecture.

COLONEL MATSUMURA MUHON has been appointed Chief of the Staff in the Sixth Army Division.

THE Marine Training School at Shikokucho, Shiba, Tokyo, was completely destroyed by fire on the 31st ult.

YOSHIDA CREEK, Yokohama, is to be widened and deepened. Mr. Fusejima Kinzo is undertaking the work.

FIRE broke out in the town of Chiba on the 2nd inst. about 2 a.m., destroying 36 dwellings and 2 telegraph posts.

MR. MIYAOKA TSUNEJIRO, Secretary in the Japanese Legation at Washington, has been removed to Germany.

COUNT YANAGIWARA, who played a conspicuous part in the Restoration, died in Tokyo on Monday, in the 44th year of his age.

MR. RICHARD INGLIS, Superintending Engineer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, died on

Wednesday morning from aneurism. His remains were followed to the grave by a large number of the Masonic fraternity.

HARMSTON'S Circus opened on Tuesday evening in Yokohama, having been postponed one night in consequence of inclement weather.

AN application for the construction of an electric railway between Kodzu and Yumoto will shortly be sanctioned by the Government.

THE amount of public subscriptions towards war expenses received at the Naval Department reached *yen* 178,978.418 on the 2nd inst.

COUNT OKUMA's residence at Waseda was broken into by some fifteen or sixteen *soshi* on the 30th ult. It is said that the lads intended to assault the Count.

THE news from the seat of war is very scanty. A big engagement on land is expected in a day or two. General Viscount Yamagata has left for Korea.

MR. PH. VON HEMERT, an old resident of Yokohama, died at Miyanoshta on Monday forenoon. The funeral took place in Yokohama on Wednesday morning.

THE chrysanthemum displays at Daigo-zaka will probably be very fine this year. The flowers are expected to be at their best about the first week in October.

IN very squally weather on Saturday afternoon *Spray* won the "Advertiser Cup." The "Daisy Cup," for boats of the B division, was won the same day by *Vixen*.

FROM the 1st of October till the 31st December the rate of exchange ruling at the Custom House will be 9.587 per £ sterling, and 1.968 per U.S. gold dollar.

THE fresh batch of Hokkaido Griffins for the N.R.C. were sold by auction on Wednesday afternoon. They cost \$800 to lay down, but the auction only realized \$750.

THE remains of the late Mr. Mogi Yasubei, head of the Nozawayama silk-firm, were accorded a handsome funeral in Yokohama on Sunday. The presents to the poor of the town were very lavish.

RUMOURS are current that Viscount Mutsu, who is in feeble health, desires to resign the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. Viscount Aoki, the Minister at the Court of St. James's, is spoken of as his probable successor.

THE general elections have passed off very quietly, only a few disturbances in Kochi, Tochi, and Tokyo being recorded. Over ninety of the elected candidates will take their seats in the Diet for the first time.

MARQUIS SATONJI, the Imperial Ambassador, had an audience with the King of Korea on the 1st inst., and communicated to him the message of the Emperor of Japan. He also presented the various gifts sent by the latter Sovereign. The Marquis afterward had audience with the Queen, the Prince Imperial, and the Tai Wön-kun.

SOME residents of Tonosawa, the pretty little village on the way up to Miyanoshta, have applied for official permission to establish the Tonosawa Electric Light Co. The object of the company is to afford to residents of the locality the convenience of the electric light, using the water-power of the district as a generator.

THE following is a return of the rates of interest and discount in various parts of the country for April, May and June last, as com-

pared with the previous year:—Rate of interest on money lent: average highest interest, 12.52 per cent. in April, 1894, and 12.53 per cent. in April, 1893, a decrease of .01 per cent.; 12.66 in May, 1894, and 12.19 per cent. in May, 1893, an increase of .47 per cent.; 13 per cent. in June, 1894, and 12.08 in June, 1893, an increase of .92 per cent.; average lowest interest, 9 per cent. in April, 1894, and 8.07 per cent. in April, 1893, an increase of .93 per cent.; 8.83 per cent. in May, 1894, and 7.81 in May, 1893, an increase of 1.02 per cent.; 9.17 per cent. in June, 1894, and 7.60 per cent. in June, 1893, an increase of 1.57 per cent. Rate of interest on money deposited: average highest interest, 5.08 per cent. in April, 1894, and 5.23 per cent. in April, 1893, a decrease of .15 per cent.; 5.14 per cent. in May, 1894, and 5.12 per cent. in May, 1893, an increase of .02 per cent.; 5.21 per cent. in June, 1894, and 5.04 per cent. in June, 1893, an increase of .17 per cent.; the average lowest interest, 3.52 per cent. in April, 1894, and 2.97 per cent. in April, 1893, an increase of .55 per cent.; 3.48 per cent. in May, 1894, and 2.88 per cent. in May, 1893, an increase of .60 per cent.; 3.54 per cent. in June, 1894, and 2.76 per cent. in June, 1893, an increase of .78 per cent. Rate of discount per hundred *yen*: the average highest rate, *sen* 3.54 in April, 1894, and *sen* 3.43 in April, 1893, an increase of *sen* 11; *sen* 3.51 in May, 1894, and *sen* 3.35 in May, 1893, an increase of *sen* 16; *sen* 3.61 in June, 1894, and *sen* 3.27 in June, 1893, an increase of *sen* 35; the average lowest rate, *sen* 2.77 in April, 1894, and *sen* 2.45 in April, 1893, an increase of *sen* 32; *sen* 2.77 in May, 1894, and *sen* 2.39 in May, 1893, an increase of *sen* 38; *sen* 2.82 in June, 1894, and *sen* 2.33 in June, 1893, an increase of *sen* 49.

OWING to the illness of H.I.M. the Czar, the military manoeuvres at Smolensk, in which 150,000 men were to take part, have been cancelled. The Comte de Paris is dying. He is sinking gradually, and has received the sacrament in the presence of his family. Detachments of the Colonial Reserves of Holland are under orders to embark on the 8th and 28th inst., to reinforce the troops in Aceh. The Russian Squadron has been ordered to Korea with all speed, but it is stated in St. Petersburg that its object in proceeding to the East is merely to protect Russian trade and shipping. Huge forest fires have occurred in Minnesota and Wisconsin, in which six towns have been consumed. The small Russian fleet in the Caspian Sea is to be replaced shortly by a larger and stronger one.

THE Import Market is much as last reported, and Textiles command small attention. Yarns are unsaleable and Shirtings are in similar plight. A small business has been done in Turkey Reds at reduced prices, but buyers do not go on. There have been a few enquiries for other kinds of Cotton goods, but without actual business, and the same may be said of Woollens. In the Metal market a small business has been done, and hopes are entertained of a revival now the autumn is coming on. Prices for Kerosene are firm and advancing, though sales have been only on a small scale. There is still little enquiry for Sugar, and the stock is ample. The Silk market is quiet, prices being slightly lower. Waste Silk has been largely taken, and quotations are unaltered, though rates remain firm. The Tea trade had been fairly active at the commencement of the week, but toned down towards the end, closing rather dull, though quotations remain unaltered. Exchange has weakened a point, and rates are somewhat unsteady at the close.

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The general election and the probable situation in the coming session of the Diet have divided with the war the attention of the vernacular press during the week. On the whole, the elections have passed off quietly and smoothly. With the exception of some remote islands and localities where elections have been deferred on account of inundations, all the results have been telegraphed to Tokyo. As usual, the classifications of the new members of the House of Representatives differ according to the organs of different parties. The list is headed by the Radicals with a little over 110; then come the Progressionists with about 50, the Constitutional Reformers 36-38, the National Unionists about 30, and the Financial Reformers 4, leaving about 60 non-party members. Supposing that the different parties range themselves on the basis of the old party programmes, the Radicals and their opponents will be found to be nearly equally balanced, with perhaps a very slight preponderance of weight in favour of the latter. But it is not likely that politics will move along the old grooves. The present war with China, and the removal of the Treaty Revision question from the arena of party politics by the conclusion of a new treaty with England, make it incumbent upon the various political parties to reconstruct their programmes. These causes have also removed the barriers that have hitherto divided parties that otherwise might have voted in unison. Such is especially the case with the Radicals and the Constitutional Reformers. The principal reason of the latter's secession from the former is to be found in the question of Treaty Revision and the side issues that arose from it. We may perhaps be safe in expecting that their reunion will take place before long. The situation is doubtless clearly perceived by the clever politicians of the *Kashim-to*, who, we are informed, are already setting in motion a scheme for the amalgamation of the so-called six factions devoted to the doctrine of a strong foreign policy. The object of the Progressionists is without doubt to prevent the drifting back of the Constitutional Reformers into the ranks of the Radical party. Whether such a scheme will succeed under the present circumstances, is extremely doubtful. The difficulty is that there is no clear basis for the union of these parties. Hitherto the doctrine of a strong foreign policy has supplied them with a semblance of such a basis, but that doctrine, originally derived from the principle of the strict enforcement of the treaties, has already lost whatever vitality it possessed at first. Another bond, which connected, if not all, at least some of the allied opposition parties, is the introduction of Party Government. But this principle has been studiously kept in the background, partly because on this subject the Radicals have been avowedly of the same opinion, but principally because it was not particularly agreeable to the National Unionists. It may, therefore, be concluded that the *raison d'être* of the union of the Opposition parties has practically been confined to the advocating of a strong foreign policy. The loss of motive for that doctrine now deprives the allied parties of all hope of intelligent co-operation. It is true much stress is laid upon the necessity for a vigorous prosecution of the Chinese war. But on this matter there is no second opinion, and it can, consequently, hardly be used as a party watchword. Under these circumstances, every intelligent observer of current events is persuaded that a considerable reorganization of party combinations will take place in the course of the coming session. What form the reorganization will take it is impossible to foresee.

The tone of the Japanese papers in discussing the conduct of the Diet in the coming session is very calm and reasonable. The organs of all parties are agreed in urging the new House of Representatives to give a cordial support to the Government in the prosecution of

the Chinese war, and not grudge any expenditure that may be necessary for the purpose. On the other hand, they unanimously call upon the Government to be frank and sincere in its dealings with the Diet. If the people of all classes and parties are united in giving a powerful support to those in office, it is because, say these journals, the Cabinet has adopted the views of the people in the prosecution of the present war. In return for the disinterested and patriotic behaviour of the people, those in power are urged to show an equal regard for the true interests of the country by making large reductions in the ordinary expenditure of the Government. In this connection, the Progressionist organ, the *Mainichi Shimbun*, refers to the conduct of Prince Bismarck at the time of the Austro-Prussian war, when, the estimates submitted to the Prussian Parliament having been rejected, he caused the budget to be carried out, regardless of the opposition of the people's representatives. Europe and America, says the *Mainichi*, are vigilantly watching the results of constitutional Government in Japan, and it is of vital importance for this nation to silence once for all the unfavourable critics of Japanese constitutional government by acting in perfect unison with the Government at the present important juncture.

Strange to say, the Radical organ, the *Yiyu Shimbun*, presents a more critical mood than the journals of the allied parties. Our contemporary cannot agree with those who maintain that the new House of Representatives should cordially coöperate with the Government in every respect in connection with the Chinese war. Nothing, says it, could be more injurious than an indiscriminate approval of the Government's measures, especially on such an important question as the war with China. Is it not common, asks the *Yiyu*, in the countries of the West for the Cabinet to fall on account of its policy in a foreign war? Altogether, our contemporary is more than usually moody and implacable. It will, however, be a little too rash to conclude that such is the attitude of the Radical party in general; for it is pretty generally understood that the *Yiyu* does not always adequately or correctly represent the views of the great party of which it professes to be the official mouthpiece.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* article on the subject elucidates very fully some of the points alluded to in the first paragraph of the present summary. Our contemporary mentions five reasons for its strong conviction that the old party combinations will not hold good in the coming session of the Diet. First, events have proved the baselessness of the suspicion that the Radical party enjoyed the special favour of the Government and the ill-feelings entertained against that party on this account have been removed; secondly, not only has the new Anglo-Japanese treaty been approved on the whole by the nation at large, but the people are also agreed in giving support to the Cabinet; thirdly, the absurd proposals of the Progressionist party concerning the policy to be pursued in the conduct of the war have failed to obtain the approval of the rest of the allied parties; fourthly, notwithstanding the efforts of the central election committee in Tokyo, the candidates of the allied parties competed with each other in various localities; and fifthly, now that Treaty Revision is no longer a burning question, the advocating of Responsible Cabinets alone is not sufficient to form a bond of union for the allied parties, for this principle is also approved of by the Radicals. These five causes, continues the *Nichi Nichi*, make it impossible for the various parties to arrange themselves according to the old lines of demarcation. Consequently, although the same members have in most cases been returned, the new House of Representatives will be, in the opinion of our contemporary, essentially different in character from the old. As to the probable attitude of the new House towards the Cabinet, the *Nichi Nichi* believes that there will be little oc-

casional for the display of animosity against those in power. The Budget to begin with has been compiled with a view to all possible reductions, so that there will be little room for further curtailment in the department of Ordinary Expenditures, unless indeed, the Radicals insist on the diminution of official salaries, which, by the way, they are likely to do. As to Extraordinary Expenditures, there will be less room for reduction in this sphere, for the Government will not propose any new undertakings. Thus the *Nichi Nichi* is inclined to think that there will be no question on which collision can take place between the Cabinet and the Diet.

A circumstance worthy of notice in connection into the recent elections, is the return of the representatives of that new political association which is beginning to gain influence in commercial and manufacturing circles, viz., the Financial Reform Association. Its numerical strength is as yet insignificant in the Diet, there being only four of its members there. But it is a healthy sign that an association, the principal object of which is to counteract the overwhelmingly preponderating importance which the interests of the landed class have hitherto been allowed to assume in the politics of the country, should gain in political influence. Mr. Taguchi, editor of the *Keisai Zasshi* and originator of the association, has been returned to represent a constituency in the capital. He is a man of broad and independent views, and one of the earliest and most consistent advocates of Mixed Residence. Such is the disinterestedness of his views on all subjects, that he is highly esteemed by men of all parties. The organs of the allied parties are recommending him to side with them in the coming session, but these papers, we are afraid, will be greatly disappointed if they think that Mr. Taguchi and his small band of followers will so far forget their own motto as to join hands with men who have been preëminently conspicuous as supporters of the farming class.

Concerning the Chinese War, the vernacular journals continue to insist on a vigorous prosecution of hostilities and on a complete subjugation of the enemy. No offers of mediation on the part of a third Power should, say these papers, be accepted by Japan until her object shall have been completely attained, which is to place Korean independence on a secure footing and so to crush the power of China as to leave her totally unable for many years to come to attempt any retaliation. Such, in the opinion of these journals, is the only way in which the peace of the East in general can be permanently secured. The *Kokkai* is afraid that its countrymen may sacrifice interest to empty honour. After the defeat of her forces at Phyöng-yang and the invasion of Manchuria by the Japanese army, the Chinese Government may perhaps attempt to conclude a peace with Japan on such terms as are apparently honourable to Japan but are really advantageous to China. The Japanese, says our contemporary, are always prone to sacrifice interest for the sake of honour, and there is just ground to fear that their natural propensity may betray them into a false step in the present instance. The object of Japan, continues the *Kokkai*, ought to be to secure honour and interest at the same time.

The *Yiji Shimo* is apprehensive that if business becomes stagnant and the Japanese sustain any serious reverses in the war, a peace party may be found. At present men of all classes are enthusiastic for war and there is not even a semblance of a peace party. But our contemporary is of opinion that such a state of things cannot last long, and that sooner or later a section of the nation—mostly men suffering from the immediate effects of war on business—will desire peace on reasonable terms. The pretext for such a peace will be furnished to men of this class by the expulsion of the Chinese from the Korean peninsula. These advocates of peace will then say that Japan's object to secure Korean independence has been sufficiently accomplished, and that, consequently

there is no further necessity for the prosecution of the war. The *Yiji Shimpō* is strongly opposed to such temporizing views. The project of such a peace, by whomsoever originated, must be condemned as the expression of selfish motives; and the authorities are advised to turn a deaf ear to all such views and to proceed fearlessly to the accomplishment of the great object for which the present war was undertaken.

The reforming efforts of the Government in Sōul are attracting the attention of the Japanese papers. The Sōul Ministers seem to be bent on bringing about reforms even in such trifling matters as the manner in which householders inscribe their names on their doors. They are, consequently criticised as impractical and unfit for the task of real reforms. But it is generally conceded by the papers of the better sort that the Korean Cabinet is really unable under the present circumstances to introduce any effective reforms, and that such a feat cannot be expected until the country is freed from the presence of the Chinese troops, and the people are fully convinced of the folly of relying upon the protection of the Chinese Empire. Some papers also blame Korea for not having declared war against China.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

STRIKE ON THE HOKKAIDO COLLIERY RAILWAY.

MORE than one hundred and thirty brakemen of the Hokkaido Tankō Tetsudō Kaisha have struck. The grounds of their discontent are deficient wages and excessive hours of work. In May last, when Mr. Hino Saburo was appointed Chief of the transportation section of the company, he assembled the train-masters and station-masters and declared to them among other things that since Hokkaido differed very much from the rest of the country in regard to the price of necessaries and the severity of the climate, the hours of work of brakemen should be shortened as much as possible, and their wages, which were barely sufficient to support life, should be increased. Now February and August are in every year the periods when the wages of brakemen are increased. It is far from re-assuring to learn that this increase varies only from 3 to 5 *sen* per month, but even such a paltry sum signifies much to those poor workmen. In February of this year, however, only a very small proportion of the brakemen were given an increase in wages, and so last month numerous applications for the increase of wages of brakemen under their control were forwarded by the various train-masters. The requests were generally granted, but it was found afterward that while every brakeman of a passenger-car had his wage increased by 5 *sen* per month, that of a goods-car only got 4 *sen*. The station-masters complained forcibly of what they considered an injustice to the brakemen, and urged the Head of the transportation department to reconsider his decision. The latter, however, refused to comply, on the ground that owing to that necessity for the curtailment of expenditure, it was impossible to raise all the brakemen's wages at a uniform rate. The brakemen were highly dissatisfied with this answer, and more than one hundred and thirty of them appointed fourteen representatives, who appeared at the Central Office in Sapporo on the 23rd ult., and presented a representation and a petition. The two documents set forth, among other things, that the working hours should be shortened to twelve hours per diem during the summer season and to ten hours during the winter, that when a brakeman who had been in the company's employ above three years was discharged, a month's wage should be given, while those who remained in the company's employ more than three years should receive an increase of wages of 5 *yen* per year, that the increase of wage this year should be not less than 5 *sen* a month and that hereafter it should be above 1 *yen* a year. The Head of the transportation department remonstrated with them and bade them to be faithful in their duty.

He said he would take care to have their wages increased in future, though it was impossible, he said, to make the increase this year owing to the necessity for curtailment of expenditure. The representatives were dissatisfied and left the office to confer with the main body of brakemen. The Company was in great consternation and at once telegraphed to the various station-masters to take suitable steps to conciliate the discontented brakemen. This proved unavailing, for on that very day 30 brakemen struck. The strike of so many men necessitated suspension of the running of the trains. As soon as the brakemen had struck the Company engaged some thirty new men, and employed the regular workmen and point-men of the stations as brakemen to meet the exigency of the occasion. But the train-masters now struck out of sympathy with the brakemen. Out of the whole number of 29 train-masters, 24 tendered their resignation. The Company thought that the ring-leaders should be found and properly dealt with, for if the leaders were removed the rest would be easily brought back to subordination. It was discovered that the centres of the movement was Mororan and Iwamizawa, and on the 24th five of the train-masters of the latter station were forbidden to leave the place so as to prevent them from instigating others. On the following day they were dismissed, together with three train-masters of the Mororan terminus and about thirty five-brakemen who were regarded as chief movers of the agitation. The Company's tactics were successful, for the league lost vitality when the leaders were dismissed, and the rest were obliged to return to work on the 25th. The fourteen representatives who were staying at Sapporo were highly incensed to see their project entirely frustrated and they instantly started in various directions to demand explanations from those who, contrary to their original resolution, had submitted so tamely to the orders of the Company. It remains to be seen whether the dismissed men will be able to induce the others to renew the agitation.

A HUMBLE FRIEND OF THE FOREIGN MINISTER.

SHORTLY after Mr. Mutsu, now Viscount Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, had returned from America, where he represented Japan, he with his family was spending a short holiday at Suma. One day he with his wife and daughter, the latter of whom has since died, were out walking. They came to a small brook which the ladies found some difficulty in crossing. A man, looking like a sailor, who observed the embarrassment of the two ladies, drew near and carried them across, one after the other, on his back. Mr. Mutsu offered him a reward for his trouble. The man, however, would not accept the money, and Mr. Mutsu with his wife and daughter walked onward rather puzzled by the man's refusal. They returned by the same road, and on reaching the brook, saw to their surprise the same man apparently waiting for their return, for he approached them cheerfully and once more bore the ladies over the brook. Mr. Mutsu, again pressed him to accept a gratuity, but the man persisted in his refusal. The man, however, accompanied the party back to the hotel. There he told Mr. Mutsu that he was a sailor of Bitchu named Jiotaro, that he had a junk just built which he had named *Myōken Maru*, and he asked Mr. Mutsu to write the name in ideographs. He explained that he did not know who Mr. Mutsu was, but judged from his appearance that he must be a person of importance, and he (the sailor) thought it would bring good luck to the junk if Mr. Mutsu would write its name for him. Mr. Mutsu did as he requested. The man was a native of Kamijima, Oda district, in the province of Bitchu. When he returned home he showed the writing to a common-school teacher of the village, and then he learned for the first time who was the writer of his ship's name. He was surprised as well as pleased. Subsequently the man was extremely fortunate in all his undertakings, till at last he became the proprietor of several junks, one of which he named *Mutsu Munemitsu Maru* in honour of his patron. His veneration for Vis-

count Mutsu has increased with the progress of his fortune, and now and then he sends Viscount Mutsu complimentary letters, and charms and other trifles. He has even come up to Tokyo once or twice and paid his respects to his patron. The latter treats him kindly and is used to speak of him as an acquaintance not very easy to parallel in such an age as the present, in which selfishness is the order of the day. This man seems to have been strongly moved by the present war, and he has lately sent a letter to Viscount Mutsu enclosing a draft of 20 *yen* as a contribution towards the war expenses. The letter reflects the character of the man:—

"I beg to present my compliments to you. I learnt when I reached Shimonoeki on the 6th of July (old Calendar) that the honourable Nagoya Garrison was going to Korea. I wished to offer its soldiers a farewell present, but I had with me at the time only 3 *yen*. But now I have reached Osaka, my destination, and I enclose a 20 *yen* draft to you. I wish you would be so kind as to have it applied to the purposes of the war. This is my trifling wish.

To the Honourable Mr. MUTSU.

JYOTARO, No. 3, *Myōken Maru*.

P.S.—As soon as I have some more money to spare, I purpose to send a second contribution.

THE SILVER MINE OF IKUNO.

It is rumoured, says the *Hochi*, that work in the silver mine of Ikuno has been suspended in consequence of the want of powder. A few years ago a powder magazine was constructed where a quantity of powder sufficient for one and a half or two years blasting is believed to be kept in store, and the *Hochi* therefore thinks it strange that the mine should be obliged to suspend work from lack of powder. Moreover, it is not known that the Government has prohibited the sale of mining powder, which is totally different from that used in war. Indeed, the *Hochi* hears that quite lately the proprietor of a certain copper mine in Hyuga bought a quantity of blasting powder. All such considerations induce the *Hochi* to regard this rumoured suspension of work at the Ikuno silver mine with some suspicion. Quite another cause is presumed to exist should the work of the mine be really suspended. It is that the mine is worked out, so that the quantity of silver produced does not pay the expenses of working. The estimate for the present year was, says the *Hochi*, that the mine would yield 117,000 *yen*, but the result thus far has proved contrary, and a loss of more than 20,000 *yen* has been incurred. There remains only four months this year and it is will be impossible even to recoup the loss much less to gain a profit. It is therefore suspected that the officers of the mine, with a view to temporize matters, may have fabricated such an excuse. The mine is most important to the well-being of the surrounding district, for the inhabitants live either directly or indirectly upon the working of the mine. It is said, therefore, that they are holding meetings with a view to arrange that the work may be carried on as before. The mine belongs to the Crown, and has been worked uninterruptedly since it was first opened in the middle ages.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH.

A *SAHAI-NIN* (a house agent) living in Bamba-cho, Honjo, is of wide notoriety in the neighbourhood for his stinginess, though he is one of its richest citizens. He was therefore greatly exercised lately to see many of his acquaintances contributing toward the war fund. He must follow their example, he thought, to keep up an appearance of respectability. An ingenious idea struck him, and he began to lecture among the residents of the houses placed under his charge, urging them to contribute towards the Fund. In that way he succeeded in collecting 29.70 *yen* and himself added 30 *sen*, thus bringing up the whole to the round sum of 30 *yen*. He forwarded the sum to the Contribution Office, not, however, in the names of all who had paid a share but only in his own name. The announcement in the list of contributors given in the *Official Gazette* that the *sahai-nin* had given 30 *yen* towards the military chest around suspicion in the minds of many of the citizens in the neighbourhood, and some of them had the curiosity to enquire into the matter. It speedily appeared that the *sahai-nin* had con-

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tributed one per cent. only of the whole subscription. The news of this infamous trick being noised abroad it soon reached the ears of the hood-winked contributors, who were highly incensed, and went to see the *sakai-nin*. They demanded that the sum of 29.70 *yen* they had entrusted him should be sent back, for, said they, the 30 *yen* appearing in his name being his contribution they had nothing to do with it. The wretched fellow could not but acquiesce in this just demand, and sent back the subscriptions, which the contributors have resolved to apply toward giving aid to the families of those living in the same ward who are hardly pressed for their sustenance on account of their bread-winners having been enrolled in the army. The *sakai-nin* had to pay dear for his trick.

AN "AGONY" COLUMN.

ALTHOUGH the art of advertising has not yet been carried in this country to that pitch of perfection (?) attained by our American cousins, flaming posters in particular being wholly unknown, still the Japanese are beginning to learn that one of the secrets of commercial success lies in judicious and frequent advertising. At present, with the sole exception of such journals as are devoted to a higher class of trade, like the *Shogyo Shimpō*, the *Yiji Shimpō*, and a few others, nearly two-thirds of the advertisements to be found in the generality of the dailies consist of announcements of the various real or supposed merits of certain quack nostrums or patent drugs, the invention of which is generally foisted on the shoulders of some wholly mystical foreigner, e.g. "Professor Tonrong of London," so universally advertised as the compounder of the *Yigyo* pill. Of late the space between the two inner pages of some dailies has been utilized as a sort of "agony column." In the *Asahi Shimbun*, some weeks since, there was an earnest appeal to a certain Ikeda Saka to return to her parents. She was stated to have disappeared over one month before. Some words in cipher followed, unintelligible to the general public. This advertisement must have appeared at least a dozen times. In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* of Fukuoka was, last month, the announcement of what seemed to be a genuine offer of marriage: "Wanted, a wife, must be good-looking and an expert needlewoman. Need not have means. The advertiser is in earnest," and then followed the full name and address of the would-be Benedict. The space devoted to personals of this description, which are still of rare occurrence, is sometimes taken up by astute advertisers, wishing to push the sale of their wares. Witness that excellent ad. of the proprietor of a new cosmetic, which begins with the warning, printed in the equivalent of large capitals, "Beautiful People Must not Look At This!" A few days ago, a lost or strayed child was advertised for in several of the metropolitan *Ko Shimbunshi*. Journalism is evidently progressing like all else in Japan.

ANOTHER VERSION OF THE BRITISH WARSHIPS' ACTION AT WEI-HAI-WEI.

THE *Kokumin* publishes a letter sent from Chemulpho on the 24th ult. from one of its war correspondents in Korea. It contains a remarkable account of the alleged action of the two British warships at Wei-hai-wei, when the Japanese fleet had proceeded there to attack the Chinese fleet supposed to be lying in the harbour. At 4 a.m. on the 9th ult., six first class Japanese war-vessels bombarded the forts of Wei-hai-wei and succeeded in crippling two of them. Fourteen other Japanese warships co-operated with the six in attacking the forts. In the meanwhile three torpedo boats were ordered under cover of darkness, to pass into the mouth of the harbour, from a direction different from that in which the Japanese vessels were engaged in bombarding the forts. The object of the torpedo boats was to discharge torpedoes at 10 Chinese warships that were then lying in the harbour. But as they were going to do so the two British warships, which were following the movement of the boats, suddenly used their search-lights, thus illuminating the harbour as clear as day. The Chinese warships which were perfectly

unconscious of the attack that was in progress suddenly espied the danger they were in and quickly drew apart from one another. When the British ships saw this they turned off their search lights and communicated the movements of the Japanese fleet to the Chinese by certain signals. Seeing their object thus frustrated, the boats safely withdrew. The anger on board the Japanese vessels supporting the torpedo boats was indescribable, so much so that it was even proposed to open fire on the British vessels. This suggestion was overruled with some difficulty, and they joined the main body of the fleet. As daylight was now approaching, the Fleet decided to withdraw. As they were steaming back they met a French warship coming up at full speed. She approached the Fleet and asked them the result of the attack. Her officers expressed great anger at the outrageous conduct of the British war-vessels when they were told of the action of the latter at Wei-hai-wei. The French vessel was on its way to watch the movements of the British ships and to witness the attack of the Japanese Fleet. The correspondent of the *Kokumin* alleges that he got this wonderful information from a certain Mr. Ozawa at Chemulpho. The plan of this invasion of Wei-hai-wei was to have been given in the same issue of the paper but it was erased, the press censors having forbidden its publication. It seems to us that they would have exercised a wise discretion in entirely suppressing such an incredible story, published without any evidence in its support.

JAPANESE WAR SONGS.

THE following war songs for the Japanese troops in Korea were composed by Mr. Yokoi Tadanao, a compiler in the Staff Office, in accordance with the command of H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa for the Japanese troops in Korea. They are called *Tosei Gunka*, War Songs for the Chinese Expedition:—

I.—STRIKE AND CHASTISE.

Strike and chastise China, for China is a deadly enemy of the Empire, is an enemy of Oriental peace. Invade it and change it into an upright country. Invade the enemy that offers obstruction to the exercise of the rights of the Empire, invade the enemy that is arrogant and insolent; invade the enemy that is ignorant and perverse and does not know the meaning of Oriental tranquillity. Strike and chastise China, strike and chastise China.

2.

Strike and chastise the Chinese troops, for they are cowards—they support the Government of China which spurns the honourable friendship of the Empire and offers resistance to the Empire. However great their armies in number, they are in reality an undisciplined rabble, and however fine their arms look, they are useless like fine ladies in pictures. In the naval battle off Hoto, China's warships were destroyed, and in the battle at Seikwan its troops were routed. The ships so frail, the troops so weak, how can they withstand us even though their number be counted by millions. Strike and chastise China, strike and chastise China.

II.—TO PEKING.

China is a country where in by-gone days teachings of sages prevailed; but as time rolled on the country has become retrogressive. It boasts of itself as the Celestial Kingdom, but its heart is barbarous and is the very reverse of celestial. Till its ignorance is dispelled the sky of the Orient must ever be dark. Now is the time to plant the flag of the Rising Sun on the walls of Peking and to illuminate its darkness. This is the duty of our glorious Empire, the Land of the Rising Sun. So forth, go forth, Imperial Army, march in emulation till Peking is taken.

III.—GALLANT WARRIORS.

If warriors go to war by land the turf shall receive the bodies of the slain. If warriors go to war by sea the ocean shall receive the bodies of the slain. From time immemorial our gallant warriors have gone forth in swarms. Human life lasts but for fifty years, who would wish to purchase a few miserable years of life at the cost of dishonour? March and fire as long as breath remains, for our lives are at the disposal of the Sovereign, our bodies are to be sacrificed to the glory of the country; let soldiers die with all their wounds in front. The souls of those that thus defy death shall be through the ages to come the guardian angels of Oriental tranquillity. So go forth, go forth, ye warriors, warriors go forth.

IV.—THE EMPEROR'S WILL.

War is not waged for the sake of Korea alone, but it is the Emperor's will to promote the future welfare of the Orient. Respecting the dread will of the Emperor, strive unceasingly against the enemies of peace until the Emperor's will is attained. Where-

ever a standard is unfurled we fight in the presence of our Sovereign; strive then to fulfil the royal commands and to deserve the royal commendation; your superior's command expresses to you the will of the Emperor; fight heedless of all but duty, though rifle bullets fly round you thick as hail-stones. If you fight with this unflinching spirit, nothing will be impossible to the army of Japan. Then the "Golden Eagles" will be ready to reward your glorious deserts. Then having firmly and permanently established peace, completed your duty, and relieved the Emperor's anxiety, you may return chanting triumphal songs.

* There is a military Order called the Order of the Golden Eagle.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE ON THE MONEY-MARKET.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the *Mainichi* recently waited on Mr. Watanabe, Minister of Finance, and interviewed him as to his opinion on the state of the money-market. According to the Minister, bankers, and other capitalists, entertaining more or less apprehension as to the issue of the war, are disposed not to open their strong-boxes easily except on the hypothecation of most trustworthy securities, and even wish if possible to increase their reserves. A rise of interest is the natural consequence of this state of affairs. This decrease of credit in the money-market is inseparable from any such grave incident as a foreign war, but the Minister of Finance is of opinion that there has been less disturbance in this country than would be likely to occur in a Western country in a similar situation to that of Japan. As to a rumour lately current that there is a difference of opinion between the Treasury and the Bank of Japan as to the issue of convertible notes bearing five per cent. interest, the former urging the issue and the latter regarding it as inadvisable, the Minister of Finance could not but laugh at the absurdity of such a rumour. The Bank of Japan, said His Excellency, is highly interested in the issue of convertible notes, every issue is attended with a profit to the Bank, which is therefore eager to issue the notes whenever it is justified in doing so by the state of the market. That was the case in 1890. But the circumstances are different at present. The Bank is expecting applications for loans, and is rather mortified to find that there is little demand. It is true that now and then some applications are made for loans, but the securities offered are generally not very trustworthy, and the Bank is therefore obliged to refuse all such demands. The fact is, the ordinary note issuing capacity of the Bank is not yet exhausted. To the inquiry of the newspaper representative whether the development of the industry of the country would be arrested by the present war, the Minister replied that no apprehension need be entertained on that subject, for due measures will be taken to carry on the ordinary important affairs of the realm as in time of peace. Ordinary affairs which go to strengthen the foundations of a State should not of course be neglected. Consequently, Japan should attend to her railway construction, for instance, in the same way as before, for the stoppage of any such important business as railway construction which is most vitally related to the development of the resources of the country, would be a suicidal policy. The supply of the war expenses and the supply of capital required for the development of the resources of the country should be kept entirely distinct, and the former should not be allowed to affect the latter. It is for financiers to determine, said the Minister, how these aims can be carried out.

THE DOUBLE SUICIDE AT THE SENKAKU-JI.

THE Senkaku-ji is that famous shrine at Takanawa, Tokyo, where lie the bodies of the Forty-seven Loyal Ronin. It is a much-visited place and kept in excellent repair. Here, at half-past five on Sunday morning, the 2nd instant, were found the bodies of a young man of about twenty-two and a woman perhaps two years his senior. The metropolitan journals report that there was an almost theatrical display in their clothing and the manner in which they had taken their own lives. Both were dressed in thin muslin suits, beneath which they had on shrouds. On the upper part of the gar-

ment worn by the man there was a *sho-chiku-bai* picture, or a bit of the pine, bamboo, and plum trees, this grouping being significant of love. Along the lower hem of the robes worn by each were the words, *Namu Amida Butsu*, the Buddhist prayer and invocation at the time of death. Both man and woman had tied girdles of white crape about their waists, and the latter in particular had her hair carefully dressed and filled with elegant and emblematic hairpins of tortoise shell. Before cutting their throats they had spread a white garment beneath them on the ground. Everything was in accordance with the Japanese canons of olden time. So soon as the sad event was notified to the police an inquiry was instituted, which resulted in the discovery that the man was the son of a tolerably well-to-do lady residing in Shiba District, one Takejiro, a young fellow of much promise, the woman was a prostitute from one of the houses of ill-fame in Shinagawa. The reason for their suicide has not yet been made public, but it is doubtless the old story. Unable to escape from a life of degradation, the woman generally consents to die with him who would rescue her at all costs.

OUTRAGES BY KOREANS ON JAPANESE FISHERMEN.

THE *Mainichi* publishes the following account of outrages inflicted upon Japanese fishermen by Koreans in Korean waters. Ohama Sokichi and Fujita Hyosuke, fishermen of Yoshino-ura, Yamaguchi Prefecture, started for fishing in Korean waters in the beginning of July, each taking three assistants in his junk. On the morning of the 7th of that month the two junks reached a certain island off the coast of Chōl-la-do and the fishermen sent their six men on shore to get water. While the men were on shore, the two fishermen on the junks saw a Korean junk of about 100 *koku* capacity bearing down on them. This junk contained some thirty Koreans, who were observed on nearer approach to be armed with various weapons. As soon as the junk reached the two Japanese vessels, the Koreans instantly bound Ohama and Fujita, striking the former on the head and wounding the latter in the leg. Two of the sailors who had landed came back by that time and they also were tied hand and foot. The Koreans then searched the ships and went away taking with them 16 *kamme* and 600 *mon* of Korean coins, and various articles. The pirates hastily rowed away when they saw the remaining four fishermen coming back. The injured party reached Tsushima on the 13th and reported the outrage they had suffered to the police of the island. A similar incident happened to Yonefujii Yakei, another fisherman of Yamaguchi Prefecture. He with a Japanese and a Korean sailor had been engaged for a while in fishing in various places and came to a certain spot off the coast of Chōl-la-do on the 9th ult. Soon he observed a Korean vessel of some 200 *koku* capacity flying several flags rowing toward his junk. When the distance between the two became small, rifles were fired at the junk and one shot slightly wounded Yonefujii in the shoulder. While the three were in great consternation the vessel came close to the junk and several of the Koreans boarded her with swords in their hands. They bound the Korean sailor, wounded Yakei in several places, and knocked down the third man. Then they took 11 bales of rice, 34 *kuwame* of coins, a pistol, a clock, and all the fish that the Japanese had caught. At first it appeared to be the intention of the pirates to kill the three captives, probably on the principle that "dead men tell no tales," but their lives were spared on the intercession of the Korean sailor, and the pirate captain even returned a certain amount of food for the support of the three. The fishermen reached Tsushima on the 13th ult. and reported the incident to the police. It is said that there were about thirty-six Koreans in the pirate vessel.

TRADAL DEPRESSION.

COMPLAINTS are frequent that money is very scarce among business men in the metropolis just now. Available funds are being rapidly

invested in the new War Loan Bonds, and the money-lending fraternity are more imperious and make greater demands than ever. Mortgages are numerous and real estate is going for a song. Houses that were valued last year at a minimum of thirteen hundred *yen* now fail to fetch half that sum in the open market. Several comparatively large establishments dependent upon promised loans, now find it impossible to raise the money they require and are consequently in serious difficulties. It is popularly believed that the news of one or two great victories will at once have a beneficial effect on the money-market; if this does not ensue the failure of a number of firms may be expected with certainty. We have already referred to the dilemma of the cotton-spinners in Osaka; the same or a very similar state of affairs prevails in Tokyo, especially among petty manufacturers, publishers, and printers. The general feeling is, however, that there will be a change for the better before long, and in the meantime those who suffer most are trying to bear up bravely.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

THE following is a summary of the Customs Returns for July showing the foreign trade of the empire for the month:—

	1893. SILVER YEN.	1894. SILVER YEN.
Exports	7,018,665.550	8,355,051.480
Imports	7,208,113.560	9,883,227.000
Total exports and imports	14,226,779.110	18,238,278.480
Excess of imports	289,447.910	1,528,175.520
CUSTOMS DUTIES.		
Exports	184,464.864	261,092.946
Imports	261,092.946	13,150.506
Miscellaneous	13,150.506	
Total	458,708.316	

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Exports. Silver Yen.	Imports. Silver Yen.	Total. Silver Yen.
China	2,519,818.560	1,330,317.770	3,850,136.330
British India	448,159.730	1,669,862.430	2,118,022.160
Hongkong	907,359.930	426,100.810	1,333,460.740
Annam & other French India	744.300	460,872.480	461,616.780
Korea	75,063.430	257,813.700	332,877.130
Philippine Islands	31,539.610	199,311.600	230,851.210
Russian Asia	75,550.850	129,315.480	204,866.330
Great Britain	337,284.300	3,308,901.910	3,646,186.210
France	1,173,507.770	520,705.240	1,694,213.010
Germany	45,089.180	598,580.090	643,669.270
Italy	278,066.900	4,000.080	282,066.980
Switzerland	21,244.000	59,895.380	81,139.380
Holland	1,805.000	76,577.030	78,382.030
Austria	41,728.480	440.360	42,168.840
Holland	5,065.580	1,542.350	6,607.930
Spain	2,700.000	1,617.090	4,317.090
Russia	1,805.000	251.480	2,056.480
Turkey	949.000	335.000	1,284.000
Portugal		366.360	366.360
United States of America	2,807,728.790	1,845,500.680	4,653,229.470
Canada & other British America	349,263.340	959.360	350,222.700
Australia	343,398.120	31,000.230	374,398.350
Hawaii		340.600	340.600
Other Countries	49,503.830	1,645,936.360	1,695,440.190
Total	8,180,923.410	9,883,227.000	18,064,150.410

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FROM AND TO EACH PORT.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
Yokohama	4,710,268.310	4,305,402.760	9,015,671.070
Kobe	2,740,796.080	5,133,557.040	7,874,353.120
Osaka	24,454.080	180,717.810	205,171.890
Nagasaki	370,343.620	333,443.660	703,787.280
Hakodate	67,310.120	360.000	67,670.120
Niigata	51,715.800	2,302.390	54,018.190
Singapore	153,440.420	210,714.360	364,154.780
Manila	21,544.500	—	21,544.500
Hankow	273.040	2,337.000	2,610.040
Karatsu	20,617.000	—	20,617.000
Kuchinotsu	281,840.000	—	281,840.000
Idzushara	499.400	6,197.900	6,697.300
Shimonoseki	400.780	166.000	566.780
Sasuna	453.600	103.490	557.090
Murotan	7,072.000	—	7,072.000
Specie and Bullion { Exports	7,291,756.350		
{ Imports	3,383,037.520		
Total	10,674,793.870		
Excess of exports	3,908,118.830		

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY JAPANESE MERCHANTS AND GOVERNMENT.

	Exports.	Imports.
By Japanese Merchants { Exports	1,634,107.200	
{ Imports	3,164,304.860	
Imported by Government	18,386.960	

INUNDATION IN AKITA PREFECTURE.

THE storm that raged in Akita and Iwate Prefectures on the 25th and 26th of last month was of a most violent description, and was followed by a disastrous flood. According to investigations carried out in Akita Prefecture up to the 1st instant, the casualties caused by the flood were as follows:—Deaths, 312; wounded, 9; dwellings carried away, 854; dwellings collapsed, 229; dwellings partially destroyed, 1,319; dwellings flooded, 13,260; cattle killed, 36. The districts that suffered

most were Honjo, where more than 50 persons were drowned, and Okachi Gun, where the deaths were counted at above one hundred. Innai, a village where a celebrated copper mine owned by Mr. Furukawa Ichibei is situated, and the neighbouring town of Gin-san, both of which are in Okachi Gun, suffered considerably. In Innai, out of 700 houses, more than 10 per cent. were carried away, while more than 60 persons were drowned. Gin-san did not suffer so much. The loss which the proprietor of the mine sustained by the flood is estimated at 130,000 *yen*, or more. Mr. Furukawa instructed his employés to begin at once the repair of machines, roads, and bridges. The town of Yokote suffered most. It is situated on the bank of the river of the same name, and the collapse of the bank at once changed the streets into canals. It is believed that the fatalities in this town alone must have reached to some 200. The sight of men and women clinging to the roofs of the houses carried away by the current, and piteously crying for help, was most heartrending. On one occasion, about one hundred persons were thus seen on the top of a large building. From Iwate Prefecture no precise news of the devastation wrought by the flood has yet reached Tokyo, owing to the interruption of the means of communication. Thus far the news thence is to the effect that several common school pupils were drowned at a place called Kurozawajiri and that 19 persons were either drowned or injured at Iwayado. In Yamagata and Miyagi Prefectures the rising of the rivers above the normal height was also alarming, breaking through the banks in many places, carrying down bridges, and overflowing the adjacent districts. Fortunately, no loss of human life appears to have occurred.

BIG GUNS.

RUMOURS have of late been frequently current along the coast of Izu that a small Chinese fleet was out at sea, ready to make a descent on some unguarded part of the coast. A most vigilant lookout is being kept, though the report appears to be utterly without foundation. Still some trepidation is felt by the peasantry along the coast-line, and this led the other night to a most ludicrous misapprehension. About two o'clock in the morning, a drizzling rain falling and everything still pitch-dark, an excited man rushed to a certain coast-guard station with the announcement that a naval engagement was going on some three miles out at sea. He had heard the dull roar of the guns and distinctly seen the flashes. The story did not meet with implicit credence, but in a little while a body of armed men, disgusted at having to turn out in such miserable weather, marched off in the direction indicated. The cause of the peasant's alarm was soon apparent. There was a thunderstorm at sea.

KYOTO RICE EXCHANGE IN TROUBLE.

THE Kyoto Rice Exchange is involved in serious trouble, according to an Osaka newspaper. The cause of the trouble is an old one, the embezzlement of the company's money by one of its officers. The fact having been brought to light, the Exchange was obliged to suspend its business on the 20th ult., and this was followed about a week later by the Noshomusho's order releasing all the officers of the exchange from their function. The speculation first came to light this summer when the account of the 18th half-year was to be settled. It was then discovered that Mr. Kise Tatsuyo, an ex-Manager of the Exchange, had embezzled its resources to the amount of as much as 15,000 *yen*. The Chief-Manager of the Exchange was Mr. Hiramatsu, a respectable merchant of Kyoto. He has suffered from chronic ill-health for seven or eight years, and has not attended at the Office which was nominally placed under his control. The nomination of this invalid to the most responsible seat was entirely due to a deep seated design on the part of Mr. Kise, who had tempted him to accept the sinecure. By his influence over his colleagues, Mr. Kise made them consent to his arrangement, and Mr. Kise himself was

virtually master of the Exchange. His cunning overreached itself, as is frequently the case with such swindlers. He speculated largely in rice, sustained a great loss, and soon suspicion fell on him of having counterfeited the shares of the Exchange. He was arrested last year at the Kyoto Local Court, since then the affairs of the Exchange were conducted by the remaining two managers. On the 5th of last month, a general meeting of shareholders had to be held. While the two managers were drawing up the balance-sheet for the 1st half year, they discovered to their alarm that a sum of more than 15,000 yen was not to be accounted for. It had evidently disappeared through the hands of Mr. Kise. The other managers held a consultation with the nominal President and the three at last resolved to tender their resignations some days previous to the holding of the general meeting. On the day of the general meeting one of the chief shareholders was entrusted with the task of the managers, who were bound to attend the meeting to give any explanation required of them. The temporary manager disclosed the embezzlement of the ex-manager, and he added at the same time that the missing sum would be made good by selling the shares which the delinquent had deposited in hypothecation at certain banks. The shareholders were not contented with this plausible way of recouping the loss of the Exchange, and they elected several commissioners to inquire into the real state of affairs. The Chairman of the commissioners was Mr. Hayashida, an ex-Member of Parliament and a most intimate friend of Mr. Kise, and he promised the shareholders to furnish them with a report in two days' time. This was but an empty promise, for though more than three weeks elapsed no report was forthcoming. In the meanwhile, the Local Government had been petitioned for an extension of time in which to furnish the balance-sheet. When a further request for prolongation was filed the local Government became suspicious, and instituted a secret inquiry. This inquiry confirming the suspicions, the matter was at once reported to the No-shomusho, which despatched a clerk to Kyoto on the 14th ult., with instructions to carry out strict inquiries into the books and documents of the Exchange. The result of this official research was the dismissal of all the principal officers of the Exchange.

THE FEELING OF THE TROOPS.

THE calling out of the First and Second Class Reserves and the consequent gathering and settling-off of over forty thousand men for the seat of war, have been accomplished noiselessly, with despatch, and without the least disturbance. The order for this step had been daily expected for more than a fortnight. Those who had served out their time in the Imperial Guard last year were recalled from whatever avocations they had entered upon and commanded to remain in their native towns and villages and there await the summons. This has meant, in very many cases, the interruption of business or the forcible sundering of half-formed ties, and could not do otherwise than bring sorrow or disappointment to many hearts. But we have yet to hear of an instance of any one trying to evade the injunction. The prevailing sentiment that this is a righteous war has gone far to reconcile every one to it, not to say to inspire all with a fresh access of enthusiastic patriotism. One trooper of the Imperial Guard, recalled to Kumamoto, writes to his English teacher in Tokyo *verbatim* as follows:—"I am now living in Kumamoto and waiting to fight Chinese soldiers if they come to this land. I am very glad to hear news of our victories. I have heard that Chinese soldiers are not so bravely; if they was damaged (he means "wounded") they will soon cry. But I am expecting to go to Chinese Empire, because I wish to kill many soldiers of that country." This pious wish will probably be fulfilled, for the writer is a young man of exceptional strength and skill. Another says, "I am called to enter the military service. This stops all my ambition and interrupts all my plans. Yet this is

a righteous war and I shall fight bravely and with all my might. God bless you, forever!" A third says:—"To-morrow steamer starting for Korea. Oh joy! I shall return a hero or die a hero." These men are in earnest and will fight to the death. There is no compulsion in their case.

Precisely the same feeling of exultation inspired those members of the metropolitan constabulary who were selected last month to attend the army in Korea. They were objects of envy to their fellows and the recipients of hearty congratulations from friends. On the night of their departure from Shimbashi Station the little telegraph-office there was besieged. The constables were sending their last messages to friends in various parts of the country; but they were doing this with beaming faces and a sense of superiority to the world at large—the non-combatant world—that was worth taking a journey to see. Their telegrams were pretty much all couched in the same terms: "I am just starting for Korea!" At all other times staid, reserved, and sober, they were then ready to shake hands or joke with everybody.

From Nagoya, Sendai, Fukushima, and a number of other large towns come the same reports. The soldiers are eager to join, and doubly eager to have a brush with the enemy. This last draft has taken not only thousands of young men but also numbers of those who have already made their mark in the world. But pen or brush has alike been laid aside without a murmur. The *esprit de corps* is preëminent. They mean to return and will return either with their shields or on them.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

On the 27th of last month a well-to-do master-mason started from Shimbashi to Kyoto, taking the night through-express. Travelling third-class the carriage was pretty full; but after passing Nagoya the traveller was left alone. At Baba a well-dressed man, apparently about twenty-eight years old, got in the train. He had the look of a prosperous merchant and soon began an animated conversation with the master-mason, who was pleased to have so well-informed a companion. Suddenly the newcomer took out a small packet of sandwiches, one of which he began to eat with evident relish, pressing another the while on the Tokyo man. The little courtesy was accepted, and the master-mason found the sandwich very much to his liking. Pretty soon he began to get drowsy; he struggled against the inclination for a while, but finally fell into a deep sleep. The next thing he knew the guard was roughly shaking him. The train had reached Osaka and he had over-slept himself. Annoyed and bewildered, the man proceeded to leave the train. His portmanteau, however, was nowhere to be found. Upon inquiry he learned that his complaisant travelling-companion had left the train at Yamashima, taking a bag with him answering to the missing article. The thief had made a good haul, no less than \$1,300 having been stowed in the valise. The police were at once notified of the theft, but no arrest has yet been made. The *Osaka Asahi Shimbun*, from which we take these particulars, urgently warns travellers against accepting either food or drink from unknown people in the cars. It appears that the section between Baba and Osaka is notorious for thefts of the above description.

"WO-JEN."

THE Japanese press is taking full vengeance for the insulting nature of the term applied to the people of this country by the Chinese Emperor in the Rescript declaring war with Japan. Up to the beginning of the present month *Shin-jin*, or *Shina-jin*, were the words invariably used in referring to the Chinese. Now no epithet is thought sufficiently opprobrious. *Chan-chan bosu*, "priests with sleeveless coats," is a favourite. The *chan-chan* is a kind of sleeveless coat worn by Japanese

children in their infancy, and a metaphor for puerility. *Bosu* of course applies to the shaven crowns of the Chinese. *Tonpi*, literally "pig-tail," is a word used not only in Japan. *Tonpi-kan*, "pig-tailed vagabonds," is a bit stronger. Celestial vagabonds," *ten-kan*, is also met with, and the opprobrium is intensified in this instance by the fact that the same word (though written with different ideographs) means "epileptics." China is referred to as *Mei-so koku*, or the "country of vague or mistaken ideas," for *mei* (迷), means *mayou*, "to be mistaken, to have erroneous ideas;" while *so* (想) is one way of writing "to think" (*omou*). One Japanese writer explains the two ideographs as meaning "the country in which people cannot make up their minds." In like fashion, Li Hung-chang is spoken of as *Mei-so-ya*, or the "father," or "old man" of the *Mei-so* nation. On the whole it would seem that *Wojen* has not been permitted to pass without due notice.

FISH OUT OF WATER.

WE read in the *Miyako Shimbun* that, on the morning of the 17th ultimo, a fisherman living in a village near Osaka picked up, at the foot of Temposan, a remarkable fish which, if it really resembles the illustration given in the *Miyako*, must be one of the marvels of the world. Viewed *en face* the fish bears an exact likeness to a Chinaman, the pectoral fins making fairly good ears while the tail (probably the dorsal fin) is long and spiny and serves as a queue. The length is given as six inches, the circumference being only five inches. The nose, a flat African one according to the wood-cut, is obviously impossible, and the eyes are, despite their rotundity, too human to have ever belonged to a fish. Yet it is related that the finder has applied for and received permission to exhibit his treasure-trove in the metropolis, where it will doubtless excite much attention. As it is an unique specimen, the fisherman's friends have advised him to name it the *tonpi-gyo*, or "pig-tail fish." It is possible that some erratic specimen of the genus *Tetradon* may have, in this instance, assumed an unusually suggestive cast of countenance; but contemplating the enormously elongated dorsal fin we incline rather to the belief that it is merely an immature sun-fish, as individuals of this genus have quite frequently been met with following the warm current of the Kuro-shiwo. Of course the *Miyako* cannot forego remarking that this is a very timely find and indicative of the supremacy of the Japanese over the Chinese at sea.

"KING SOLOMON'S MINES."

AMONG the new publications announced by the Hakubunkwan, we note a translation of Rider Haggard's "King Solomon's Mines," under the title of "The Great Treasure Cave." We have not seen the book, but it is said to enjoy great popularity already. A new edition of Mr. Matsui's version of "Don Quixote," and a translation of another of Tolstoi's forcible romances, "The Cossacks," are also advertised. "She" has not yet found a translator in Japan, though it ought to be a taking book if well rendered. An unsuccessful attempt was made, some time ago, to put Haggard's "Dawn" into Japanese. About one-third of the book appeared, but it failed to meet with popular approval.

A LOVER'S VENGEANCE.

A most tragic episode occurred recently in Kochi. Two years ago a young farmer in an out-of-the-way village fell in love with the pretty daughter of a fellow-villager. They exchanged vows, and the girl received some trifling gifts from her admirer. Called soon thereafter away on business, the young man kept up a desultory correspondence with his betrothed. Suddenly her letters stopped coming. So soon as he could he went back to his native village, only to find the girl false and the wife of another. Hers, it appeared, had been merely a girl's fancy. She was now the contented wife of a man whom she loved. The disappointed suitor thereupon arranged to arrange a meeting with

her, but all his endeavours were foiled. Finally he wrote to her insisting upon the return of the gifts he had once made. This the young woman foolishly refused to do. On the 19th of last month the discarded suitor forced his way into the dwelling of his former love and her husband. He cut off the wife's head in the most barbarous fashion and then seizing of the husband who was trying to escape, stabbed him to death. Taking the woman's head with him he returned to his own house. He then placed the head on a low table, and after upbraiding it in the bitterest terms, deliberately cut his own throat. Death was instantaneous.

FARRICIDE AND FRATRICIDE.

THE *Asahi Shimbun* gives a detailed account of a fearful series of murders perpetrated in a village in Kumamoto Prefecture, at the end of last month. The eldest son, Katsutaro, of a local stonemason had unfortunately become infatuated with a maid-servant engaged in a tavern in a neighbouring village, and would have made her his wife. But she insisted upon his bringing a sufficient sum with him to enable them to engage in some lucrative occupation. Not being able to raise the money, Katsutaro—a fine-looking young man just twenty-one years old—was at his wit's end. Finally he learned that his father would, on a certain evening, be in the possession of the sum of six hundred yen. He begged for the loan of a portion of this, but was refused, as the money was immediately to be paid out. Rendered desperate by his infatuation, he entered his father's house on the night of June 31st, and endeavoured to steal the money which he knew was close by the sleeping man's pillow. The father awoke, but before he could raise an outcry or recognize who the assailant was, his throat was cut from ear to ear. The same fate awaited the mother, who had been aroused by the dying struggles of her husband. The inhuman son then killed his young brother and two young sisters, all three of whom were awakened by the scuffling. The murderer then hid his bloody knife and clothes in the thatch of the roof, and went to his aunt's house, at a little distance, where he begged for a night's lodging. She was, however, struck by his fearful pallor and asked if he were sick. He replied that he was not, but felt a strange feeling of oppression. This, the aunt remarked, might be owing to some mishap at his own house; he had better go and see if all was well. He took her advice and went to the scene of his crime. In a few minutes the neighbourhood was aroused by shrieks, and bursting in found the five corpses lying on the floor, with Katsutaro beside them, apparently in a fainting fit. After bringing the young man back to consciousness, he told them what had occurred at his aunt's and that, on reaching his father's home, he had been so horrified at the sight that his senses had left him. Katsutaro was comforted and his wan, drawn expression taken to be only the natural consequence of the shock and his grief. The police were notified, and the members of the unfortunate family buried by the village people. Katsutaro made no attempt to fly, nor did he even go to see the woman for whose sake he had committed the unnatural crime. Yet suspicion fell on him, and a few days ago he was arrested. After having for some time stubbornly refused to say anything, he finally made a clean breast, and told the above story. "How," says the *Asahi*, "can Heaven permit such deeds?"

DECEPTIVE PETS.

MONEY is tight in Tokyo at present, and small blame to it. Yet there are those so favoured by Plutus that they can indulge their whims and fancies and go on buying rare but ugly specimens of the ground-pine, orchids with zebra-striped leaves, or whatever else may meet with their approval. Among one of the many fashionable fads of the moment is the fondness for lop-eared rabbits. It is not that these harmless rodents are attractive in general appearance; the *sine qua non* is that they must have

great length, if possible just a little bit longer than those of less fortunate rabbits possessed by anybody else. A gentleman given to this harmless mania has, the *Kaishin Shimbun* relates, on the whole had very hard luck. His purse not being very long, it was his ambition to get some perfect specimen at a reasonable price, although the finest lop-ears sometimes fetch as much as two hundred yen the pair. He invited a connoisseur one day to look at his collection, and was not a little ill-pleased to hear that he had none but the commonest sorts. Some time after this a man called on him and, after requesting secrecy, stated that he had procured—no matter how—a couple of the finest rabbits, which he was willingly to sell at the absurdly low figure of one hundred yen. The animals were inspected: their enormous ears were undeniable. A bargain was struck, and the happy purchaser again invited his friend the connoisseur to look at the latest additions to his collection. He arrived and was properly astonished not only at the ears but also the strange markings of the brutes. Happening to give a more than usually strong pull to one of the ears, it came off in his hand. Closer inspection showed that false ears had actually been deftly sewed fast to the originals, and that dye was responsible for their remarkable colour. The real value of the rabbits was about 40 sen.

A FRESH INCENTIVE.

THE private schools in Tokyo have reason to rejoice. Owing to the war with China and the recall of so many students to their homes, it has been expected that the attendance would, on an average, decrease as much as forty or even fifty per cent. The publication of the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan has, however, totally changed the situation. The vernacular newspapers urge young men to study English now with greater earnestness than ever before. Every merchant, every official, every learned man should be able to read, write, and converse in the Anglo-Saxon idiom, "for great numbers of English-speaking people will before long be residing in every town and city in Japan, and we should not appear ignorant in their eyes." This sounds wise counsel. And so the study of English has received a new and this time most probably lasting impulse. The schools are therefore making greater efforts than ever to employ those who speak fluent English and can cope understandingly with even Baconian intricacies of style.

ONCE ENOUGH.

KAWAKAMI OTOIRO's troupe of *soshi* actors are playing daily to crowded houses at the Asakusa-za, Tokyo, foreign patrons being in particular, according to the vernacular press, unusually numerous. We have already briefly noticed the play, a sort of melodramatic medley based on highly coloured versions of the naval engagement of Phung-do and the Sōng-hwan battle, where the "gallant little army" of Chinese is said to have made the best time on record in "concentrating rearwards." There is a striking similarity between the movements of the Chinese on this occasion and the bold action of Mark Twain and his fellow-pilgrims when, during their memorable journey through the Holy Land, the cry of "Bedouins ahead!" was raised. "I dashed at once to the rear," says Mark Twain, "to see if any more foes were coming in that direction. So did all the rest. We all remarked afterwards that if any had come upon us from behind they would have paid dearly for their rashness." At all events, the *soshi* actors are reaping a golden harvest from their daily imitation of the victory of the Japanese and the flight of their opponents. How one of the histrions was recently seized by an ardent patriot and well-dressed, is already familiar to our readers. And now the metropolitan journals report a fresh instance of like nature. In one scene, some Japanese soldiers are surprised by a mob of Chinese in ambush, and have to fight desperately. Just at this point two spectators sprang from the pit to the stage and begin hitting out right and left and howling over the pseudo-Chinese in a very thorough fashion. But this time the sympathy of the audience was not with

the assailants; one such scene was quite enough. The two men were at once seized and marched off to where their nervous temperament would have ample opportunity to calm down. The play then proceeded quietly.

REMARKABLE ARMOUR-PLATE TRIAL.

A REMARKABLE trial of English armour-plates recently took place, says *The Times* correspondent in the artillery polygon at Okhta, near St. Petersburg, with results that were certainly startling. There were three plates—one from Messrs. Cammell, measuring 8 ft. square and 6 in. in thickness, and two from Messrs. John Brown & Co., one being of the same dimensions as those of the Cammell plate, and the other 8 ft. square, 10 in. thick, and bent. All three plates had been face-hardened by the Harvey process. The gun used throughout was a 6-in. Oboukhoff of 45 calibres. The projectiles were of two sorts—namely, the latest improved Holtzer shell, made at the Russian Putilof works, and a similar shell with a Russian improvement, the secret of which is jealously guarded. The velocities of six rounds fired at the 6-in. plates were all about 1,850 foot-seconds. One round was fired with each projectile, which, on account of the curvature of the plate, struck with an obliquity of from eight to ten degrees. All the shells treated by the secret Russian process penetrated the targets entirely, and sped some thousand yards to the rear, while the other shells, under similar conditions, though obtaining greater penetration than has ever yet been reached by any projectiles known in England, were stopped and broken up. The secretly improved shells passed right through a wooden screen erected a short distance from the backing of the plates, so that there could be no doubt that they went through the plates undamaged, although no one was allowed to see them afterwards. It would seem that two lessons are to be learnt from this important trial. In the first place the Holtzer shell made in Russia is better than any known in England; and, secondly, the secret Russian improvement which it has always been expected would fail when tested by oblique firing has undoubtedly proved itself to be a remarkable success, and has placed in the hands of the Russian Government a projectile superior to any hitherto invented. The oblique tests in themselves will be immensely useful, as I understand that very little experience has up to the present been gathered by oblique firing against armour. This in real warfare would naturally be the rule and not the exception.

AUSTRALIAN IRON INDUSTRY.

So far nothing tangible has yet resulted from the efforts made during late years to establish the iron-making industry in New South Wales, although attention has from time to time been directed to many natural advantages possessed by several districts of the colony, namely, deposits of iron ore, with coal and flux in close proximity. The iron made in the colony at the present time is not from ore, but from scrap, and the quantity so manufactured during the year was 2,190 tons 11 cwt. 1 qr. 4 lb., valued at £14,786 6s. The Eskbank Ironworks, where this industry is carried on, are situated at Linlithgow, on the western side of the Blue Mountains, and employ about 150 men. In the Broken Hill district there were raised during the year 1,051 tons of iron ore, valued at £1,198. The bulk of this comes from Balaclava, about eight miles from Broken Hill, the rest of it being taken by the Proprietary Co. from the outcrop of the lode. It is solely used as flux.

"WILLIAM PITT."

THIS is the title of a little book of about 200 pages, containing an interesting biographical sketch of the great English statesman. The general arrangement of the work is based on the life of Pitt by Lord Rosebery, while for materials the author is indebted, besides to the book just mentioned, to writings by Macanlay, Goldsmith, and Lecky. The brochure before us contains portraits of the hero and his English

biographer, together with a short chapter on the latter, principally taken from an article in the *Review of Reviews* of March last. The first chapter in the body of the book, entitled "Who was Pitt?" is claimed by the author to be the result of original research. Therein Pitt is extolled as the model of a constitutional statesman, a personification of nearly all the qualities essential to true statesmanship. In describing the state of society in which Pitt moved and the political atmosphere by which he was surrounded, our author now and then lets fall significant, and generally well directed hints and reflections on the present state of things in Japan. The style is fluent and easy, though at times it is open to the charge of redundancy. Considered as a whole, the book is an exceedingly creditable performance, and the rising generation, for whom it is principally meant, is placed under great obligations to the author for the acquaintance it opens to them with one of the most remarkable characters in English History, we may say in the history of the world. The author is Mr. Takaki Nobutake, one of the brilliant band of young *literati* on the staff of the *Kokumin Shimbun*. An extremely young man, he has already made a reputation as a rising author by his *Life of Goethe*, the first work, we believe, ever published by him. Of that work we may speak at a future opportunity.

ALSACE AND LORRAINE.

Mr. SAMUEL JAMES CAPPER writes on the above subject in the *Contemporary Review*. He appears to have had a good deal of experience of the Franco-German war, and being greatly interested in the future of Alsace and Lorraine in connexion with the peace of Europe, he has recently spent six months in the annexed provinces to study the problems they present. According to the French, the chronic tension between France and Germany that has led to the arming of Europe to the teeth, and that is the cause of the standing menace of a great European war, is chiefly due to the seizure by Germany after the Franco-German war of the two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, provinces which were originally, it must be remembered, parts of the Holy Roman Empire, and therefore historically German rather than French. Mr. Capper thinks that the French view is unsound. "With regard to it, I will now only remark that I am profoundly convinced from intercourse with large numbers of Frenchmen in France, and of French sympathisers in Alsace, that if Alsace and Lorraine had never been severed from the mother country, and even more, if to-morrow they were restored to France, the peace of Europe would not be materially advanced. France would still smart under her great defeat; she would still yearn for a *revanche*; but the possession of the great fortresses of Strassburg and Metz would give her a double-barrelled pistol to present at Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, and Munich. As an illustration of this, I may mention that when, a month ago, I passed a day in the company of my old friend, M. Emile Erckmann, known to fame as one of the authors of the immortal stories of Erckmann-Chatrian, he had been expressing the very natural and proper sentiment to him as a Frenchman that the cause of the present armed state of Europe and all our woes was the fact that Germany had dismembered France and taken territory, instead of being content with a few more milliards. "Yes," said a cory, an old gentleman who was present, "to take territory was contrary to the spirit of the age, and the occasion of all subsequent bad feeling. No, frontiers should be always respected; to alter them is barbarous." "Yes," chimed in M. Erckmann's housekeeper, an intelligent and educated woman, "all the mischief arose through taking the provinces." And almost in the same breath, she added, "There is only one natural frontier to France, and that is the Rhine;" and the old gentleman repeated with emotion, "Only one natural frontier, the Rhine." M. Erckmann said nothing; I think he must have seen the humour, not to say the irony, of the situation. Why is the Rhine the natural frontier of France by the Rhine should

Belgium and a great part of Holland, and of Germany, he absorbed in order to round off France? What good reason is there to call the Rhine the natural frontier rather than the Elbe, the Oder, or the Vistula? Yet this is what French people feel even after all their defeats and humiliations. It was because Napoleon III. felt that if he could but give to France the frontier of the Rhine he would assure his dynasty for, at least another generation, that much against his natural will and inclination he made war in 1870." It must be remembered that as far as sentiment was concerned, in 1870 Germany was wild with enthusiasm at the thought of taking back the provinces that for two centuries had been under foreign domination. The Germans probably did not realise how great would be the antipathy of the inhabitants to coming under German rule, and when that antipathy manifested itself it was at first unwisely met by repressive measures. But after all it was not sentiment that led Germany to annex the two provinces, but the necessity for defensive purposes that Germany should hold the great fortresses of Strassburg and Metz; and it is not by sentiment, not by the sentiment of the French nation at least, that the rightness of the retention of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany should be judged. The real question of importance is the sentiment of the provinces themselves. As long as the old patriotism subsists to an extent that might seem to justify a rebellion, if rebellion were likely to be successful (and rebellion can hardly ever be justified except by success), so long might it reasonably be held that France would have the right to go to war with Germany for the recovery of the lost provinces. Now, according to Mr. Capper, the diffusion of German education and the wise and lenient government of the provinces during the last few years have tended to dry up the springs of anti-German sentiment, and to render the people ripe for a truly national absorption into Germany. "The strong sentiment obtaining at this moment in Alsace-Lorraine in favour of France seems to me closely analogous to the Jacobite sentiment which lingered in Scotland until the beginning of this century. It was powerful as a sentiment long after it had ceased to be a motor of practical politics. There is also, doubtless, in Alsace the feeling of patriotism among those who still regard themselves as French. They will speak either French or the Alsatian patois, but German they will not speak. The President of the Evangelical Synod at Metz, who has been there now for twenty-three years, came originally from Mülhausen. At Metz he preaches in German, and has now little occasion to use the French language. When, however, he visits his friends at Mülhausen they will not suffer him to speak German. He may please himself whether he will speak French or the Alsatian patois. To speak German would be to show that he had become a "Prussian." On the other hand, the Burgomaster of Strassburg, who is at the Town Hall all day and every day, where he receives all sorts and conditions of men and women, told me his French was growing quite rusty, because he hardly ever had occasion to use it."

A LITTLE THIEF.

WHETHER kleptomania be hereditary or not, it is at all events pretty certain that the mania does sometimes appear in the form of an incurable infirmity. Otherwise it would be difficult to explain the extraordinary performances of the fourteen-year-old daughter of a petty merchant in Tokyo, who is now undergoing her third term of imprisonment for larceny. Though not in need of money, she seems incapable of keeping from theft. Her last escapade was the stealing of quite a quantity of jewellery from a friend's house. This was at once turned into cash, and with the proceeds the little kleptomaniac went out junketing to Asakusa Park and various other places of amusement. When arrested and accused of theft she confessed her fault very coolly and seemed to think that she had done nothing much out of the way. The plea of mental

mania will, however, not be put in this time. She is to have five years in the penitentiary in which to learn the vast difference between *meum* and *tuum*.

MR. TATENO.

The *Washington Post* has the following about Mr. Tateno:—

Mr. Gozo Tateno has served as Japanese Minister in this country for nearly four years, a term of service longer than that of any of his predecessors, except possibly Mr. Yoshida. He is now, in the due course of official routine, summoned to Japan, there, as is the rule with officials of his class, to assume the responsibilities of office in one of the home departments, or to go to another foreign post.

Mr. Tateno during his service as Minister to this country has succeeded in maintaining, and, indeed, increasing, all of those relations of hearty good-will and cordial friendship which have marked the official intercourse between the United States and Japan. The Japanese Legation has always been a potent factor in the creation of these pleasant relations, and it is no small praise to say that Mr. Tateno has done his full share in sustaining the traditions of his office. In his own country, first as an official of the Imperial Household, he came into close contact with Gen. Grant during his visit to Japan, and he received then and afterward many tokens of the cordial friendship which the distinguished soldier had formed for him. Subsequently, as Governor for ten years of the city of Osaka, the commercial metropolis of Japan, it was Mr. Tateno's fortune to be able to render many kindly offices to the American residents of that city. So that when he came to the United States as Minister he brought with him an enviable reputation as a liberal and intelligent official, and as a man of many pleasant social qualities. It is perhaps the highest praise we can render him to say that his career as Japanese Minister to the United States has fully justified the reputation. Mr. Tateno will take with him the good wishes of all who have had the good fortune to meet him here, and no good fortune can befall him in the future without gratifying hundreds of his American friends.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. MOGI YASUBEI.

ONE of the most magnificent Japanese funerals seen of late years in Yokohama took place on Sunday, when the remains of the late Mr. Mogi Yasubei, head of the wealthy firm of Nozawaya, silk merchants, were interred in the Soto-ku-in, Motomachi. The ceremony was conducted according to the Buddhist rites of sepulchre and lacked nothing in the way of gorgeousness both of priestly vestments and ritual. The coffin, which left Bentendori at 2 p.m. was preceded by the Town Band and followed by an immense mourning train. Flowers and funeral ornaments sent by friends and connections were exceedingly numerous and took a very long time to reach the temple. The gifts to the poor of Yokohama and persons attending the funeral either as mourners or spectators were on a most lavish scale.

A SYMBOLICAL BATTLE.

THE *Chu-o Shimbun* reports that a few days ago in Fukuyama, Fukushima Prefecture, a hotly-contested battle took place between a host of dragon-flies and a flight of swallows. What the reason of the disagreement was our contemporary fails to note; at all events the conflict lasted for some hours, the swallows finally giving way before the pertinacious attacks of their pigmy adversaries. So far so good, although a naturalist would hesitate to place full credence in the above narrative. Its value, however, is at once apparent when we remember that *Akitsu-shima* "The Dragon-fly Islands" is an old poetical metaphor for Japan. The swallows are mere vagrants and not residents, hence may be considered as foreigners. Moreover, the majority of the fleet-winged *Cypselidae* who periodically visit Japan come from Formosa or Southern China, where they spend the winter months. And the moral of that is, to quote the Duchess in "Alice in Wonderland," "the more there is of mine the less there is of yours."

MR. EDMUND YATES' WILL.

MR. EDMUND HODGSON YATES, of 1, York-street, Covent-garden, and 2, Eaton-gardens, Hove, who died at the Savoy Hotel on May 20 last aged 63, left personal estate of the gross value of £31,719 11s. 2d. Mr. Yates desired that immediately after his death his jugular vein should be opened by his medical attendant or some other surgeon, and that a fee of 20 guineas should be paid for the operation. He also desired that his body should be cremated. His books are to be sold by Christie and Manson, Solicitors and Comptroller, or some other firm of auctioneers. It was his wish that the *World* should

not be sold. He bequeathed all his interest in that periodical and the properties connected therewith to trustees who are to carry on the publication for 21 years and are to receive liberal remuneration in each year when the profits exceed £4,000, and are also to accumulate a reserve fund for the equalization of dividends.

THE "HOCHI" ON THE DIPLOMATIC NOTES APPENDED TO THE ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY.

Among the objectionable points in the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty, that which strikes the public most must be, says the *Hochi*, the article that defers the enforcement of the new Treaty for five years. It is true that when it has been in force for twelve years Japan will be entitled to revise the Treaty once more and to conclude a new one on the footing of perfect equality; but the longer the enforcement period is postponed, so much the more distant is the date at which a new treaty on the footing of equality can be made. We suspected, says this organ of Count Okuma's party, that there must be some definite cause for postponing the enforcement of the new Treaty for five years and the explanation is given in the diplomatic note published in the latest issue of the *Official Gazette*. In the note it is stated that the Imperial Japanese Government recognizes the advantage of having the Codes of the Empire already in operation when the Treaty stipulations at present subsisting between the Government of Japan and that of Great Britain cease to be binding. This explains why the period of the enforcement of the new Treaty is to be postponed so long. The note says that it is advantageous to Japan to have the Codes in operation when the Treaty stipulations at present subsisting between the two Powers cease to be binding; for our part we do not think, continues the *Hochi*, that the immediate enforcement of the new Treaty would be attended with any disadvantage to Japan, seeing that there are, in default of the Codes, Regulations and usages relating to civil and commercial affairs. On the contrary, it is a disadvantage to Japan that the period at which a new equal treaty may be made should be deferred to so distant a date. Now everybody knows that to make Treaty Revision conditional on the enforcement of the Codes was one of the points strongly censured by the public whenever Treaty Revision has been under consideration, on the ground that the independence of the Japanese Legislature would be invalidated by such a condition. In the present case, however, Japan takes the initiative in the matter, and intimates that the period of the enforcement of the new Treaty shall be deferred till the Codes are put into operation. This is only a plausible way of evading the charge of abandoning the independence of the Japanese Legislature, while on the part of Great Britain the result is practically the same as if the coming into operation of the Codes were made a condition precedent to Treaty Revision.

OUTLOOK FOR TEA AND RICE PRICES.

The war between China and Japan, says *Bradstreet's*, occurs at the time of the year its influence on our rice market would be the least felt. We are about entering upon the new crop of domestic rice, and importations of foreign rice are made with careful reference to the actual demand for the brief period intervening before the arrival of our new crop. "No China rice is received in this country east of the Rockies, and the season for the importation of Japan rice has passed, and all contracts for present supply have been filled, hence we do not see why the war should affect the market here. Should it continue for several months, the prices of next season would be affected thereby. What other causes may come in to influence the market one way or the other are not connected with the war, except that conditions attending such hostilities always affect prices of breadstuffs more or less." So report Dan Talmage's Sons. The price of tea has been little affected so far, although the increased demand for teas within the past week has been quite perceptible, and we judge this has been occasioned somewhat by the war news from the East. This has been principally in New York and Boston, and we might

note some increased demand from Chicago, but the country generally has shown no inclination to increase their purchases over ordinary trade demand. From cable advices the crops of tea are likely to be as large as last year, and unless the China ports are closed there is no reason to expect any very material change; but if the different tea ports are closed, of course the export for the season would be much curtailed, and as the trade in the country have only moderate stocks, there would be a fair prospect of seeing rather higher prices, especially as teas are exceptionally low at present. "We are unable to cable to Foochow in cipher," say Carter May & Co., "but with other tea ports we are in daily communication, and our dispatches in a general way confirm newspaper reports."

KOREAN NOVELTIES.

In keeping with the general tendency to learn as much about "Things Korean" as possible, several of the metropolitan *Ko Shimbunshi* are now publishing novelettes or serial stories based on Korean episodes, or the scene of which is laid in the Peninsular Kingdom. Particularly amusing and well-written is the serial entitled *Chosen Seibatsu*, or "The Korean War," which is now appearing in the *Miyako Shimbun*, the rival of the *Asahi* in all that appertains to the best modern light literature. The tale deals with Hideyoshi's Korean expedition, and is for the most part historically authentic. The increased demand for *Chosen-asago*, that species of the convolvulus which is popularly supposed to have been introduced from Korea, is also well-known to florists, who in consequence, despite the lateness of the season, are setting out young plants and even raising some from imported seeds.

GENDER AND THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

A NOTWORTHY minor manifestation of the most important movement of our time—most important because destined to be of transcendent influence in the moulding of human character and human destiny—is the gradual disappearance of distinctions of gender from our language. We no longer speak of a woman who writes poetry as a poetess, a woman who devotes herself to literature as an authoress, a woman who carves statues as a sculptress. Such woman are poets, authors, and sculptors, just as the men are—the sex is lost in the art. The boldest divergence from the old usage we have yet seen occurs in the July number of the *Review of Reviews*. In this magazine is published a list of fifty "men of letters and of science" who have signed a certain memorial. Now of these fifty men, no less than eight are women!

FUNERAL OF MR. RICHARD INGLIS.

THE funeral of Mr. Inglis took place yesterday, starting from the Masonic Temple, and was numerously attended, both by the Masonic Fraternity and by officers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the chief officials from the Head Office in Tokyo being also present. Mr. Inglis came to the East in the service of the "Castle" line of steamers, subsequently joining the Mitsui Bishi Company, and after several years afloat as "chief," was appointed "superintending engineer" (out-doors) of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, in which service he gained the respect of all with whom he came in contact through his ability and his trustworthy character and amiable disposition.

NEW STEAMERS.

THE Agent of the "Shire" line of steamers at this port, Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill and Co., have received a telegram stating that the three new steamers ordered by the company will be ready for delivery in November next. These vessels will have 12-knot speed, and be placed on the Japan berth.

FOUND DEAD.

ON Sunday afternoon, the 2nd instant, the body of a young woman, about nineteen years of age, was found washed up on the sand bar opposite the Hotel Metropole, Tsukiji. Decomposition had not yet set in, and a jagged cut some three inches long was found in the neck, the larger

arteries being severed. The feet were securely tied. Suicide appears to be out of the question, and the theory of the police is that she had attempted to die with her lover, getting him to cut her throat before being thrown into the river. The man must thereafter have lost courage and decamped. What makes the case unusually sad is that the poor girl would have been a mother in another two or three months.

LEFT FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE *Yifu* says that a large number of distinguished persons assembled at Shimbashi Station at two o'clock on Tuesday morning. Among those present were Counts Ito, Inouye, Saigo, Oyama, and Kuroda, Messrs. Yoshikawa and Watanabe, Viscount Hijikata, Lieutenant-Generals Takashima, Miura, Soga, Shigeno and Torio, Prince Iwakura, Viscounts Shinagawa and Kagawa, Major-Generals Kodama, Okayama, Tanaka and Nogi, Messrs. Kiyoura Keigo, Ito Miyoji, Shirane Senichi, Sonoda, and Miyoshi Taizo. The name of the departing officer did not transpire, but he is believed to have been General Viscount Yamagata. Mr. Komura, Japanese *Chargé d'Affaires* at Peking, left the capital for Korea the same morning.

ARRIVAL OF THE "SHIBATA MARU."

THIS vessel, which is the crack Hankow tea steamer *Moyun* renamed after being purchased by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, arrived here yesterday from Cardiff direct, having come up through the Straits of Sunda to escape capture, as it was known that the Chinese had been informed of her passage through the Canal, and were keeping a sharp look-out for her along the usual route. She was out from Cardiff 33 days and steamed 8,900 miles right off, her engines never being at rest. The Company and the Captain are to be congratulated on the safe arrival in this harbour of so valuable a ship as this, the latest addition to the fine fleet owned by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. She was brought out by Captain Matthias.

THE RUMOURD MURDER OF FIFTY JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

THE *Yomiuri* states that a Nagasaki correspondent has written to a person in the capital to the effect that the rumoured murder of over fifty Japanese, engaged in camphor making at Taiwan, Formosa, is a fact beyond doubt. The intelligence was brought to Nagasaki by one of the ill-fated party, who had a narrow escape from sharing death with his comrades. The Japanese camphor-gatherers were murdered by Chinese, and all the property belonging to them was appropriated by the assassins. The murders are said to have occurred before the declaration of war between China and Japan.

DEATH OF MR. PH. VON HEMERT.

WE regret to record the death at Hakone on Monday forenoon of Mr. Ph. von Hemert, one of the oldest residents of this port. The deceased gentleman had been in failing health for some time past, and only left for the Hakone Hills a few weeks ago in the hope that the cooler atmosphere there would brace and invigorate him. This, however, was not to be. He leaves two sons and one daughter, for whom general sympathy has been evoked in their irreparable loss.

THE SPREAD OF CIVILIZATION.

WITH this title the Chicago *Journal* publishes a clever woodcut illustrating the China-Japan war. Beneath a picture labelled "European Fashions," containing four figures representing respectively England, France, Germany, and Russia, all armed to the teeth, and each threatening all the others, stand the figures of China and Japan. They are in military dress, and are flourishing sword and revolver. Japan is saying to China, "Come on, John; let's show him that we're just as advanced Christians as they are."

DECORATIONS.

THE reported presentation of decorations in recognition of services rendered in accomplishing the revision of the British Treaty is now an accomplished fact. The following gentlemen have been honoured: Viscount Aoki, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, re-

ceives the Grand Insignia of the Order of the Rising Sun; Mr. Hayashi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Second Class of the same Order; Mr. Nakada, Private Secretary of the Foreign Minister, and Mr. Sato, Secretary in the Foreign Office, the Fifth Class of the same Order; Mr. H. W. Denison, Foreign Adviser in the Foreign Office, the Second Class of the same Order.

HOT WEATHER.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *N.-C. Daily News*, writing from Kiukiang on the 25th ult., states that the thermometer there registered 106° in the shade on the previous afternoon. There was, however, no sickness in the port. The temperature at Sicawei on Saturday (Aug. 25th), rose to 102.9°, a similar point having been reached on the 14th of August, 1892; which is the highest temperature recorded since the commencement of the observations in 1873.

A COLLISION CASE.

IN reference to the Arbitrator's award in the arbitration case concerning the collision between the *Chingtu* and the *Pallas*, formerly the *Kachidate Maru*, the *N.-C. Daily News* understands that both sides having been found in fault, there will be, in accordance with the terms of the submission, a further reference to the Arbitrator to determine the amount of damage, and each side will bear half the total loss.

THE "KOWSHING'S" OFFICERS.

MR. TAPLIN, chief officer of the ill-fated *Kowshing*, has left for home by the P. & O. *Surat* from Shanghai. Captain Galsworthy is proceeding home by the N.P.R. steamer *Victoria* via Tacoma. It was reported in Shanghai that they had been ordered home to give evidence as to the sinking of the *Kowshing*, which is to be made the subject of a searching inquiry by the British Government.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING IN BANGKOK.

THE *Siam Free Press* leads the public to expect the lighting of the principal thoroughfares of Bangkok with electricity in another month. Already, says this journal, the first step has been taken, and the eight incandescent lamps which are burning every night at the Patto San Yot gateway are a proof of the fact that the Siamese are off with their old love, the kerosene dip, and are now enamoured of the pure white light of the *farang*.

CURIOUS ACTION.

A REMARKABLE action against an East Lancashire newspaper has been entered for trial in London before a special jury. The plaintiff, a well-known Lancashire solicitor, claims damages and an injunction, alleging that his practice has been injured by the newspaper's withholding his name in cases where he has been successful as an advocate, and only giving it in cases which he has lost. Eminent counsel have been briefed on both sides.

HONGKONG FREE OF PLAGUE.

THE Agent of the Pacific Mail has received a telegram from Hongkong stating that the port has been declared free from plague, consequently clean bills of health are now issued to all ships leaving. The agents of the Canadian Pacific have received a telegram from Hongkong advising that the Plague Proclamation was withdrawn on the 3rd inst.

PAUCA VERBA.

A JAPANESE familiar with English is responsible for the atrocious statement that the conversation to be held between the Japanese commander-in-chief and the Chinese Generals at Phyong-yang, upon their capitulation, will be restricted to Yeh, Yeh, and Nieh, Nieh.

THE STRANDING OF THE "NAM YONG."

THE Marine Court of Inquiry sitting at Singapore to inquire into the circumstances of the stranding of the steamer *Nam Yong*, while on a voyage from Java to Singapore, found that the ship was not navigated in a careful and sea-

manlike manner. Captain Nicol was severely censured and his certificate was suspended for four months.

NEW JAPANESE MINISTER-RESIDENT TO HOLLAND AND DENMARK.

MR. AKABANE SHIRO, First Secretary in a Japanese Legation, who was promoted on the 3rd inst. to the rank of Japanese Minister-Resident, has been appointed to the Court of Holland. He is also commissioned to take charge of his country's diplomatic business in Denmark.

THE NEW RUSSIAN PROJECTILE.

THE secret of the Russian projectile which was recently tried and found so successful in penetrating armour-plates is said to have been discovered by a firm in Sheffield, who have offered to supply the Government with shells similar to those used in Russia.

THE MURDER OF PÈRE JOSEPH JOZEAU.

DEFINITE news has been received in Shanghai that Père Joseph Jozeau was murdered at Hong-ju on the 29th July, not by Koreans, as previously reported, but by Chinese soldiers. Hong-ju is a short distance south and a little east of Yashan.

FIRE IN SHANGHAI.

AN extensive fire broke out about 9 o'clock on the evening of the 28th ult. in the Honan Road, Shanghai. The damage done could not have amounted to less than Tls. 100,000, one long alone being insured in five or six companies for Tls. 40,000, and there will be little salvage.

THE *Kokumin* states that Mr. Sone, Japanese Minister to France, has reported to the Japanese Government that France has resolved to maintain strict neutrality although she will not declare it formally.

FORLORN BRITONS.

Many admirable things have been written and spoken by the journalistic opponents of Treaty Revision during the past fourteen or fifteen years, but we think that the palm of originality and graceful patriotism belongs to the proposal most recently advanced, namely, that since British subjects in Japan find themselves betrayed and deserted by a worthless, incompetent, and craven Government like that of Lord Rosebery's, they should appeal to the Governments of America and the Continental Powers to interfere between them and the misfortunes entailed by the Downing-street statesmen's infatuation. Nothing could be more opportune or dignified than the suggestion. British subjects have never been troubled by scruples about assuming a supplicatory attitude towards foreign countries; have never been accustomed to think that the United Kingdom's prestige would suffer by an open confession that its rulers are cowards and incapables; have never taken any pride in the fancy that a Britisher, in whatever part of the world he may find himself, is sure of at least as good protection from his Government as is a citizen or subject of any other Power. Not being disturbed by any of these notions or sentiments, Englishmen will be well advised if they go on their knees at once to whatever Western State has not yet betrayed its people into Japanese hands. Portugal or Spain might be induced to step into the breach and ward off the calamities that her Britannic Majesty's Ministers have condemned their unfortunate nationals to suffer. The thing had better be taken into *avisandum* at once. The Citizens' Committee have been sleeping for four years, and it is now high time that they should wake up and make arrangements for forwarding to Washington, Vienna, Rome, or Madrid a petition signed by all the British subjects in Japan, praying to be protected against the blunders of Her Majesty's advisers. It is a miserable thing to be a Britisher, anyhow, but it would be worse if we could not count on some sympathy and assistance from foreign Powers when our own Government shows its helplessness to protect us.

KIND WISHES.

We are informed by the *North-China Daily News* that "nearly all the foreigners in Japan and Korea, that is, those who come most in contact with the Japanese, hope, as far as our information goes, that Japan will 'get a licking' in the present war." That is a large proposition, but our perspicacious contemporary supplements it, a few lines further on, when it says:—"Many foreigners in China are inclined to think that a good licking will do the Chinese Government good, but they are only willing to see Japan administer this medicine on condition that some one subsequently gives Japan a full dose of it. It is felt everywhere in the Far East that if the Japanese bring China to her knees, they will be insupportable; while it is not thought that China, if she is finally victorious, will be any more disagreeable than usual." There is nothing like brutal candour. The *North-China Daily News*, at all events, wants Japan beaten, and generally one finds little difficulty in persuading oneself that what one wants very badly, a great many others must want also. But is there not something sublimely audacious in this proclamation of ill-will? Fancy a little community of Orientals living for purposes of trade in England or France who should proclaim, through their journals, that they want the country of their temporary adoption to get a good licking when it is engaged in a war of the most vital importance. There need not be much doubt about the reward that such a community would bring upon its head. But here it would seem that the patience of the Japanese is supposed to be inexhaustible, and their affection for foreigners to be proof against every shock. At a supreme crisis of their national career we tell them, in the loudest and frankest manner that we want to see them worsted, and we expect them, nevertheless, to go on liking us! Happily, however, if the latest assurances of the foreign local press of Yokohama may be trusted, the foreigners in Japan do not want to see Japan beaten. Quite the contrary.

ARREST OF A BANK ROBBER.

THE *Yif* states that a Japanese, named Okabe Meiji (26), eldest son of Okabe Hanbei, the keeper of a pawn-shop at Kagacho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, was arrested in the capital on the 5th inst. on a charge of having obtained yen 6,500 by fraudulent misrepresentation from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Yokohama. The man has been sent to the Yokohama Police Office. Harada Matsutaro (28) and Yamagami Michizo (27) have been arrested as accomplices. Okabe was formerly an employé in the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and upon leaving it went into the employ of a foreign firm at Yokohama, leaving the latter company in March last. Harada attempted to proceed abroad, but was arrested at Kobe.

It appears that the fraud perpetrated on the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha came about in the following manner. A draft purporting to be drawn by the manager of the Japanese firm here in Yokohama against a shipment of sulphur consigned to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha's branch in Hongkong, was presented to the Yokohama branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and was duly negotiated. The draft was then sent down to the Head Office of the Banking Corporation, Hongkong, and was duly honoured by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha there, no suspicion of its fraudulent nature being entertained by the Japanese firm. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha lost no time in putting the matter in the hands of the police upon the fraud being discovered, with the result that three men are now in custody.

The French have introduced coffee culture in Tonquin with good prospects of success. Both the Liberian and Arabian varieties of coffee trees are cultivated, and all are reported as doing well.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

The following telegram, dated Fusan, August 31st, 2.20 p.m., is said to have been received in Tokyo:—"The Japanese army has advanced as far as Nam-chhon, and, in consequence of information obtained by scouts, has laid out military cordons against the Chinese." The exact position of Nam-chhon is not known, but it must be somewhere about seventy-five miles from Söul, and about fifty from Ph्यों-yang. This report remains to be confirmed, but if it be true, it must be inferred that the Japanese army is gradually approaching Ph्यों-yang. According to mail advices from Söul under date of August 25th, it seems that the advance guard of the Japanese army which had gone forward as far as Ph्यों-san and Su-heung had been called back to Kai-söng where the main body of the army was stationed. Simultaneously with this retrograde movement of the Japanese vanguard, all the Chinese troops that had marched across the Tai-dong-gang are said to have fallen back upon Ph्यों-yang.

The following telegram, dated Fusan, August 30th, 6.35 p.m., is published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*:—"The two Chinese Generals, Yeh and Sheh, with 2,000 troops under them, the remnant of the army routed at A-san, have joined their countrymen at Ph्यों-yang by a circuitous route."

The following telegram is also said to have been received from Fusan on the 1st instant:—"The Japanese residents at Wön-San will all leave for home on the 7th instant." Commenting on this singular intelligence, the *Nichi Nichi* opines that its countrymen at the northern port in Korea may have decided on the course attributed to them from the fear of the possible arrival of Chinese braves from Ph्यों-yang.

A number of Japanese ladies at In-chhön have volunteered as nurses. They left for Yong-san on the 23rd ultimo. They are the wives and daughters of the leading residents at In-chhön.

It seems, according to the guarded statements in the vernacular press, that General Count Yamagata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army in Korea, left the capital on the evening of the 3rd instant or early the next morning.

It is stated in the vernacular papers that Bok Yeiko is still staying inactive in a suburb of Söul, because of the jealousy of the party of Gio Inchu, who hates Bok, and opposes the design to give him any influential position in the new Korean Government.

The telegram said to have been received by a Yokohama firm stating that the Japanese fleet has bombarded Port Arthur is generally discredited in Tokyo.

We learn from the *Kokkai* that a message reached Tokyo on the 3rd instant to the effect that an insurrection had broken out in the Shantung district and that a detachment of troops despatched from Wei-hai-wei had been routed by the insurgents. The *Hochi* says that according to a telegram that reached Tokyo on the 3rd instant, from Kai-yang via Fusan, a heavy rain-fall occurred in Ph्यों-an-do for several successive days, causing the rivers of the district to inundate the adjoining lands. The Tai-dong overflowed its banks, carried away the bridges constructed by the Chinese troops and even damaged to no small extent the fortifications thrown up by them along the bank. It is also stated in that paper and others that a similar inundation has occurred in Pechi-li, China, causing loss of life and extensive damage to property. The *Hochi's* Saseho correspondent writes that, according to information from a trustworthy quarter, the well-diggers sent to Korea a few weeks ago have succeeded in finding good underground springs from which the men-of-war in Korean waters can now be supplied, so that water need no longer be sent from Japan. It appears that the daily allowance of drinking water to each man on board a Japanese man-of-war has hitherto been only one go a day; it is difficult to credit this statement.

For the past few days it has been reported that within three weeks the expected battle

Ph्यों-yang will be fought; but it is now stated with confidence that the encounter between the two armies will not be delayed more than a week. There are rumours of a daily increase of Chinese forces at a Ph्यों-yang. But, according to trustworthy reports, it does not appear that the whole army stationed there exceeds twenty thousand, even including the Korean auxiliaries numbering three thousand. It may, however, be that fresh reinforcements will join the Chinese army before the Japanese attack takes place. Much impatience is manifested on account of the delay. But it must be remembered that the expulsion of the Chinese from Ph्यों-yang is not the ultimate aim of the Japanese army. Were that the only object in view, the attack would have been made long ere this. The thorough preparations which are now being made, and which necessitate the present delay, have a far more important object in view. Besides this necessity for thorough preparations, another circumstance doubtless enters into the consideration of the Japanese military authorities, and it is that in the northern part of Korea and in Manchuria, the months of July and August and part of September are unsuited for serious military operations not only on account of heat but on account of frequent inundations. It is confidently expected by well-informed persons that when the Japanese army once begins to move its actions will be rapid and decisive.

The recent inundations of the Tai-dong river are said to have caused much damage to the fortifications, etc., constructed by the Chinese army, the principal among which is the destruction of a pontoon-bridge.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Shanghai telegram, dated the 5th instant, announces that Wu Ta-cheng has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese army in Korea, and that he has already left for Ph्यों-yang at the head of a select body of troops.

There is a rumour that the Viceroy Li has started or is about to start for Moukden, where the head-quarters of the Chinese army will be established.

The *Kokkai's* Söul correspondent reports that the Korean Government has decided to notify to the foreign Governments the fact of its alliance with Japan, and that as a consequence of this decision a body of Korean troops under Li Toko has been ordered to proceed northwards to join the Japanese army. By alliance is probably meant the coöperation of Korea with this country in the coming invasion of China.

Concerning the Commission appointed by the Chinese Emperor to investigate the conduct of the Viceroy Li, a singular story is circulated in the Japanese papers. According to this story, one of the Commissioners, Chang Chi-tung is said to be acting in concert with Li. Chang has long been known as one of the greatest rivals of Li, but they are now reported to be in secret alliance for mutual assistance. Li wants a friend to protect him from the machinations of the Ministers at the Court, while Chang is equally in need of one to help him out of the embarrassments in which he is involved in connection with the iron works. Reciprocal services have for the time united the two rivals, and their union, it is said, has once more made the Viceroy Li master of the situation. We reproduce this story for what it may be worth.

According to the *Asahi Shimbun's* information, the forts of Wei-hai-wei are said to have been seriously damaged by the bombardment of August 10th. Fort No. 2, says our contemporary, was completely demolished, while such injury was done to the seven guns of the fort that they are entirely unfit for use. Only one shell from the forts is said to have touched the Japanese fleet.

Concerning Yuan Shikai, formerly the Chinese Resident at Söul, contradictory reports are published by the Japanese papers. It was at first reported that he had committed suicide soon after his return to Tientsin. This was succeeded by another report that he had died of fever. Subsequently it was stated that he was at Ph्यों-yang in command of the Chinese troops there. But now the story of his death by fever has again been revived with circumstantial cre-

dentials. It is said he arrived at Tientsin on the 22nd of July, where he at once saw his chief, the Viceroy Li; that being then seriously ill, he stayed at his chief's house; and that he expired at 10 a.m. on the 25th of the same month.

There is a report that Minister Wong on his return to Tientain fell into disgrace with his chief, Viceroy Li, on account of his want of skill in managing the diplomatic affairs under his charge while he represented his country at this Court.

The Chinese captives taken at Söng-hwan are now staying at Hiroshima. They are said to be greatly pleased with the handsome treatment they are receiving there. They do not know a word of Japanese, and their wants have to be conveyed through the interpretation of a staff officer of the Garrison.

Later.

According to telegrams received in Tokyo from Fusan on the 6th instant, it appears that the attack on Ph्यों-yang by the Japanese army is daily expected at the above mentioned Korean port. According to the *Kokkai*, Lieutenant-General Nozu, the Commander of the Japanese army, is said to have left Söul on the 1st instant, while Major-General Tatsumi marched northward on the same date by a different route. At all events important news may be expected in a couple of days.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* Fusan correspondent telegraphs as follows, under date of September 5, 5.10 p.m.:—"According to a despatch from Söul, things are said to be very quiet there. Means of transportation being extremely bad, the residents in the capital are complaining of the scarcity of necessities. Marquis Saionji is daily paying visits to the King at the Palace; exchange of social entertainments are frequent between the Japanese and the Koreans, between whom there is now perfect friendship. The Tai Wön-kun is a frequent guest at banquets given by the Japanese. Business in the various Departments of State is in a state of great confusion. Every Korean of note has come to feel keenly the necessity of reforms, but the principal difficulty in the way is the want of a man of sufficient weight and ability to superintend the work of reforms. Finance is in an embarrassed condition, but with proper management, it will not be difficult to get a revenue of from 8 to 10 million yen."

The following telegram has been received from Fusan, under date of September 5th, p.m.:—"The Chinese fleet which had been hiding in the Gulf of Pechili is reported to have come out to Wei-hai-wei a few days ago."

MR. STEAD & ADVANCED WOMEN.

In the latest issue of the *Review of Reviews* Mr. Stead devotes a long article to Advanced Women, and gives the portraits of some of those who have lately written popular books. It is a matter of grave doubt whether a long succession of Spiritualism, Mental Telepathy, Theosophy, Madame Blavatsky, Mrs. Besant, and lastly Borderland, has not slightly upset the centre of Mr. Stead's intellectual gravity. The article is calculated to do not a little harm to the cause of women's higher education, for many mothers, aye and fathers too, are apt to think on reading such a paper if the advancement of learning has no better effect than to set the minds of their daughters grovelling in the subjects set forth in these effusions, less education would be more wholesome and they would be healthier and better perhaps if they were brought up in the sweet simplicity of their grandmothers, since the result as far as the minds of the new writers are concerned has not been elevation—but rather degradation.

Women sometimes are apt to forget they hold the future conduct of men in the palms of their hands. Are they not the mothers of the future men? Why complain that the age of chivalry is a thing of the past, when by the power of teaching by precept and example they can mould them into what they will, if they wish it shape them into the most chivalrous gentlemen. Let them give purity for

purity, and respect and consideration will most certainly follow in their train. Mr. Stead speaks of Sarah Grand having boldly walked up to the portal of Silence and bombarded it. Let me ask him what ultimate good is likely to accrue from open discussion of subjects like these between men and women. One of women's greatest safeguards is modesty of thought and speech, and if these are torn asunder, will the breach made tend to ultimate increased morality. The "Heavenly Twins," for instance, talked over between girls and young men, cannot fail to suggest many evils in existence that Sarah Grand will never cure, and which had better be forgotten than made a matter of open discussion between the sexes. But the worst evil that is likely to arise from a paper so widely spread and generally read as the *Review of Reviews*—is the mischief that is likely to come from the unfortunate allusion to the one sad mistake of George Eliot's life. No better illustration of the fallacy of the doctrine, "Do evil that good may come," can be presented than that the lifelong sacrifice she made for the man she loved, is now being held up as an excuse for the misconduct of others. As her life does not readily fall into everybody's hand a few words in extenuation may here be introduced.

When George Eliot was a schoolgirl she had a companion named Sarah Henning, to whom she was very much attached. This girl had a brother who was a ribbon manufacturer at Coventry, and his business took him frequently to Germany, where he became imbued with the free thought of the time. Eventually he wrote a book on the life of Christ, and this book George Eliot read. From the very moment she began to doubt the Divinity of Christ her whole life was upset. To begin with, she felt she could not go to Church, and quarrelled with her very Calvinistic father in consequence. Finally she left home for good, and applied herself regularly to literature. Eventually she made the acquaintance of George Henry Lewes one of the cleverest critics of the day. He was a married man, but permanently separated from his wife; it has been said she was hopelessly insane, but a profound silence has been maintained on this subject, and only a few know the real cause of the separation. George Eliot believed there was a higher marriage law than the civil or religious rite, but she never for one moment expected other people would think as she did, and was fully aware when she left England for Weimar with Mr. Lewes, that the step she was taking would be misunderstood and that she was raising a barrier that would exclude her from society generally. On her part it was an act of "abnegation of self and devotion to others." As no one can sin against a social law and not suffer—she was fully prepared to pay the penalty demanded, as the sole letter written on the subject to her friend Sarah Henning shows. Through many long years she worked side by side with Mr. Lewes and helped to maintain his wife and two sons. Mr. Stead's readers must not suppose for one moment that the work done in the world by the advanced education now given to girls results solely in outpourings such as *Mona Caird*, *Sarah Grand*, and *Mrs. Mannington Caffyn* are now treating us to. There are thousands of women all over the world, earning honourable livelihood for themselves, in various ways adapted to their physical and mental strength, and better able for being "advanced" to take care themselves than they would be without education. The firmer the foundation, the better the edifice erected thereon, for true knowledge, like truth itself, endures for ever and ever.

T.A.S.

H.E. the Japanese Minister, Viscount Aoki, entertained a number of gentlemen at dinner at the Westminster Palace Hotel on 14th inst. The company present were:—The Lord Mayor, Baron Campbell, Baron von Siebold, Professor W. Anderson, Alderman Treloar, Mr. Uchida, Mr. Tayni, Mr. Hayashi, Mr. Akiyama, Professor Elgar, Mr. Frank Dillon, Mr. A. G. Angier, Mr. Alfred East, Captain Shiba, Mr. A. Diösy, Mr. Chas. Holme, Mr. Paul Bevan, Mr. John Mogford, Mr. Huish, Mr. W. S. Hall, Mr. T. B. Hain.

ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND RUSSIAN OPINIONS ON THE WAR.

No news of actual hostilities had reached England before the English mail left. The *Times* wrote as follows on July 24th:—

It is probable that the Japanese people will go into war, if war it is to be, with a light heart. They are not unjustifiably proud of their army and their navy. They are ambitious of taking their place as the leading Power of the Far East, and they have an hereditary jealousy and dislike of China. Nor is it at all unlikely that they will be greatly encouraged by the earlier stages of the struggle. Exact information about the Chinese army is very difficult to obtain, but that very fact lends great weight to the opinion that its organization and equipment are very defective. The Japanese may accordingly count not unreasonably upon initial success. But if the Chinese go into the matter in earnest, Japan may in the long run pay dearly for her earlier victories. China has enormous staying power. She can go on pouring men into Korea in numbers which will be found very hard to cope with, even by greatly superior Japanese troops. She will be practically at home, while the Japanese will carry on war at a great distance from their base, and will depend absolutely upon their command of the sea. Whatever may be the defects of the Chinese Army, Chinese seamanship seems to command the respect of competent critics. The Chinese Navy is not to be despised by the Japanese, and it is capable of rapid reinforcement. If once thoroughly roused, the Chinese will make a long fight, and will grow stronger as they go on. Everything, of course, depends upon the way they take the matter, but in all the circumstances we are rather disposed to think they will take it seriously. In their contests with European Powers they probably felt that after all it was only the fringe of their Empire that could be touched, and they knew that they could never strike a vital blow at their opponents. The case is different when they are beset by their next-door neighbour, and when their whole position, not among barbarians whom they despise, but in the East which is their home, is visibly at stake. The awakening of China which Occidentals have never thoroughly accomplished may be effected by Occidental methods in Oriental hands. It can scarcely be doubted by any one that if once China were thoroughly awakened she might play a considerable part in the world far beyond the coasts of Japan.

The *Saturday Review* of July 28th contains an article on the "Korean Quarrel":—

If we could be sure the contest between China and Japan for the command of Korea would remain, in the modern phrase, localized, it would be possible to regard it with feelings not very remote from amusement. There is something decidedly absurd in the thoroughness with which Japan has adopted the clothes of Europe. It has not only everything handsome about it in the way of weapons and Parliamentary institutions, including a most unmanageable Opposition, but it has supplied itself with a mission of the most imposing character. The Japanese have undertaken to introduce the benefits of civilization into Korea, and have conducted themselves just like a real civilizing Power engaged in elevating humanity by progressive blows and knocks. If the dispute could be confined to them and the Chinese, we could afford to look on not without a rather comfortable conviction that our advanced and advancing Japanese friends will make sooner or later a discovery which seldom fails to be made by those who fall out with that enemy—namely, that it is one thing to beat a Chinese army and quite another thing to beat the Chinese Government. The difference between the two feats is much that between killing a handful of black-beetles and excluding the race effectually from the kitchen. The Russians could tell the Japanese something, and so could the French officials in Tonquin. Perhaps, also, Her Majesty's Indian and Foreign Offices could be helpful.

It might have been imagined that a war between the two most powerful nations of the East, even though European interests were to be entirely unaffected, might arouse in the breast of a "civilized" journalist other feelings than those "not very remote from amusement." The combatants might ask him to remember, in the words of the toad in the fable, that what is sport to him is death to them. But we are too familiar with the cynical savagery of the *Saturday Review* to expect any wincing on its part so long as English withers are unwarped. We may, however, confidently anticipate a thunder-

ing jingo article in the next number we receive, for this will have been published after the arrival of the news of the sinking of the *Kowshing*. The present article goes on to advocate English neutrality, and to speculate on the danger of Russian interference.

The *Novaya Vremya* (Moscow) writes as follows:—

Japan has spent much energy and money in perfecting her armament. It is not to be imagined that a practical people like the Japanese have gone to so much trouble for nothing. It is evident that a war of conquest on the mainland is the object. But Russia cannot afford to acquiesce in the conquest of Korea by the Japanese. Japan would be a very different neighbour from the weak Korean kingdom. Japan is not only powerful but aggressive. Russia must receive a harbour in Korea to protect her trade.

In the *New York Herald* of August and there is an article on the Japanese Declaration of War and on the *Kowshing* Affair:—

Yesterday war was officially declared against China by the Japanese. The declaration comes late and, considered from the standpoint of international law and custom, was unnecessary, for the very simple reasons that hostilities had begun, and that China's ultimatum to Japan, which placed the date of July 20 as the extreme limit when Japan should remove her forces from Korea, was a declaration of war absolute and not merely "to all intents and purposes."

It is true that China's "declaration" has not yet been published, though the despatches from Shanghai printed in the *Herald* a week ago last Sunday distinctly intimated that China had declared war. Like the very interesting character in Bret Harte's classic poem, the remark may be permitted that for "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain the heathen Chinese is peculiar." The official declaration is still presumably somewhere up Li Hung-chang's sleeve. Japan showed good sense in her course of action in not permitting herself to be bamboozled by this delay on the part of China.

Every act of China's since July 20 has been an act of war against Japan. First there was the despatch of ten thousand men on ten chartered transports from Taku to Korea, one of which the *Kowshing*, was so summarily dealt with by the Japanese. Then on July 25th she ordered her northern army to cross over the frontier into Korea with the purpose of eventually fighting the Japanese in Korea, who are there by virtue of a treaty. This treaty allows the presence of a small body of both Japanese and Chinese troops in Korea in case of necessity, but does not authorize the sending of a vast army there by China, as she has already done. There needed no declaration of war after these acts of hostility had been made apparent.

The case of the sinking of the *Kowshing*, about which England has become unnecessarily violent in her denunciation of Japan, is one that should be decided entirely on the basis of the question as to the date of the official or non-official declaration of war by China. Japan has, it is true, very wisely and without delay apologized to England for having inadvertently fired upon the British flag which the *Kowshing* floated at the time she came to grief. She also declares her readiness to pay compensation for the losses inflicted upon the English company owning the ship. But, bearing in mind the fact that this transport had six guns on board, one thousand soldiers entered on the ship's register as coolies, four chiefs of battalion, and fifteen colonels of the Chinese army, that is to say a complete hostile expedition fitted out to fight Japan, we very much doubt whether any international court of diplomatic experts would hold Japan guilty of infringing international law applicable under the circumstances.

Herr von Rengarten, of Riga, is about to start walking round the world. He intends to go through South Russia, the Caucasus, North Persia, and Turkestan to Siberia. There the indefatigable tramp will winter. When spring comes he will enter the Flowery Land. Across China will be his route. He will reach the Pacific. After crossing to Japan he will take ship for South America. Vast Brazil, with its interminable mountain-ranges and dense forests, will then have to be traversed. Practically the traveller will have finished his labours at New York. From there he will sail to France. It is a comparatively short walk home then. He hopes to be back in Riga in 1900. He will beat the Wandering Jew. It is a long time to be away. What a number of strange sign-posts he will pass!

THE PHYSIQUE OF JAPANESE STUDENTS.

A MOST interesting lecture on the physical constitution of Japanese students was recently delivered by Mr. INOUE Ki, late Minister of State for Education. He had previously undertaken a tour of inspection among the Middle Schools of the interior, going as far south as the Kei-Han districts (Kyoto and its neighbourhood), so that his address was based on personal knowledge and experience. After remarking that, in his decided opinion, the Middle School curriculum should be much more highly developed than it is at present, he held that the establishment of more than one Government Middle School in any one locality was undesirable. Turning then to the physical constitution of Japanese students as a class, the speaker quoted the opinions of a number of foreign authorities on this subject, with special reference to the dicta of Dr. BÄRLZ. He had found with regret that the actual condition of the students fully bore out what had been said by foreign critics. He had, in the first place, been struck with the great number of near-sighted students. In one of the classes of the Kyoto Higher Middle School, no less than seven out of a total of seventeen, wore spectacles. The ratio of those thus compelled to use artificial aids to vision rose with the rank of the class, so that, for example, in the sophomore class of the Collegiate Course in the same school, no less than sixty out of every hundred students were myopic. On the other hand, among those pursuing a medical course, the ratio fell as low as 20 per cent., and this despite the fact that the total number of school-hours per week was far greater in their case than in that of the students of any other course. The reason of this, however, was patent. In the medical course, the study of foreign languages was not compulsory, as in the case of all other courses. With respect to the weight of the body, the Japanese were, in general, far behind Occidentals. Dr. BÄRLZ had shown that whereas the average weight of German students at the age of twenty-one was 17.290 *kwamme*, that of Japanese students at the corresponding time of life was only 14.630 *kwamme*. Mr. INOUE supplemented this statement by stating that the average weight of graduates of Ordinary Middle Schools is, the average age being about eighteen, only a little more than 14 *kwamme*, while that of the alumni of the Imperial University, generally at the age of twenty-four or twenty-five, falls actually short of this figure. To this point the most earnest attention of the educational authorities should be given. The body-weight of a man must increase until his forty-fifth year: yet with respect to University students the opposite is the rule, and this in the very time of life in

which the development of the physique should be most rapid. This untoward phenomenon is attributable to three causes; excessive study, want of proper exercise, and deficient nutriment. With thirty hours weekly of school tuition, of which four only are spent in gymnastics and drill, and with scanty and insufficient physical nutriment, it is not surprising, thinks the late Minister, that the physique of Japanese students is so alarmingly backward in its proper development. The excess of school-hours is mainly attributable to the study of foreign languages, this being in fact the most serious problem in the question of secondary education in Japan. At present the primary object of the graduates of both ordinary and higher Middle Schools, is to matriculate at the Imperial University, and as instruction there is for the most part in languages other than Japanese, the acquirement of these Western tongues forms the most important branch of the curricula of the lower schools. To obviate this defect, Mr. INOUE suggests that the Higher Middle Schools should be reorganized, so that they might figure as collegiate institutes wherein special courses could be taught. In all such colleges the study of foreign languages should be dispensed with. The study of Western tongues should be confined to the course of higher education, open to such as desire to matriculate at the Imperial University. It is, however, in our opinion, an open question as to whether any drastic measure of this kind could succeed. The immediate and universal inclination of Japanese students is in the direction of scholarly and unproductive studies, by far the majority affecting to despise practical science or technical knowledge; the result of centuries of class-isolation is that they refuse to—in their opinion—lower themselves to the interests of factories and machine-shops. Mr. INOUE has actually found this idea deeply ingrained in the minds of students. After inspecting a certain Middle School, he questioned individually the members of the graduating class as to their aim in life after bidding farewell to school. The majority of the young men were the sons of well-to-do farmers or tradesmen, yet one and all declared their intention of entering higher educational institutions, indirectly hinting that they were ashamed to succeed to the practical and prosaic pursuits of their fathers. One of the boys most innocently replied that he was resolved to go to Tokyo to prosecute his studies, but he had yet no idea of what course of study he would pursue. This mania for learning, learning of a gentlemanly nature, and contempt for all practical pursuits, is very evident in the minds of Japanese students. Nor are they alone to blame for this bias; their fathers and brothers share the same idea and are ambitious to make them scholars. How long it may take before this regrettable bias is eradicated or whether it

can indeed ever be done away with, is a question without an answer; for the Japanese are by nature an improvident race and regard all questions of hard cash as sordid.

With regard to exercise and diet, much may still be done in the way of improvement. As far as physical exercise is concerned, what is true of Japanese students is equally true of grown-up people. The Japanese of the middle and higher classes are wholly indifferent to this important factor in health. They are, taken as a group, characteristically mature in their ideas, regarding all outdoor games and exercise as proper to boyhood only. Prior to the Restoration the case was different. Then fencing, wrestling, and other arts of physical prowess were much practised, not only by the *Samurai* but even by merchants and farmers of ambitious dispositions. It is true that this physical education was accomplished at the expense of mental culture; but the middle and higher classes were none the less endowed with robust health and fine physique. With the advent of the new order of things the whole state of affairs was reversed. The development of the mind is now paramount; the body is of secondary importance, or of none at all. The result is only that which can be, under such circumstances, expected: we see, week after week, men of high promise and extraordinary intellectual capacity succumbing, at an early age, to the attack of such diseases as those to which an enfeebled physique is most liable, consumption and cerebral maladies. This is indeed a most serious matter, and whether considered from an economic, military, or any other standpoint, demands thorough investigation and the instant adoption of remedial measures. The constitution of the Japanese, especially those belonging to the higher classes, is unquestionably degenerating, contrary to the experience of the Occident. We have no statistics or accurate proofs at hand whereby to give emphasis to this opinion, but that the physical strength of the Japanese is deteriorating may be inferred from the fact that, as a general thing, the armour of the knights of old is far too big for the men of the present generation to wear. We do not, however, mean to suggest that the Japanese of to-day are so absorbed in their pursuits that they do not give due attention to the relaxation of mind and body, for this is far from being the case. They are an eminently pleasure-loving and pleasure-seeking people, more so, perhaps, than those of any other country. In fact they are too fond of certain forms of *desipere in loco*, which are not, one regrets to see, calculated to promote the health in any way, being decidedly injurious on the whole. Their pleasures are of a sensual sort, including the imbibing of *saké*, and other attendant evils; and such recreations are as pernicious as the want

of physical exercise itself. It is a very difficult matter to approach, yet we suggest that special stress should be laid on the importance of physical exercise, and that to this intent some national game ought to be brought into fashionable prominence. None of our Western outdoor sports appear adaptable to the Japanese; one and all are regarded as childish. The best and easiest thing would be to revive the palmy days of fencing and *jūjitsu*. Both of these arts are knightly, manly, conducive toward the promotion of quick presence of mind, of the utmost value in self-defence, and, so to speak, national exercises. They are, finally, not attended with any great outlay. To this day there are some fair representatives of the great fencing-masters of bygone times, while Mr. KANO JIGORO, the greatest exponent of *jūjitsu* and an enthusiast in the art, is doing his best to revive an interest in the greatest and most noteworthy of the physical exercises of Japan.

THE SUBJECT-MATTER OF PHILOSOPHY.

IT is by no means easy to give a clear and comprehensive definition of the term philosophy. As in the case of many other extremely abstract notions, we can best furnish a definition after giving a number of particular instances that are comprised within the field of the general idea.

We enter the laboratory of a chemist. We see him about to add a solution of barium chloride to a solution of sodium sulphate. "What will happen," we ask him, "when the addition is made?" "A white precipitate will appear in the test-tube." How do you know? "Because such has been, in my experience and in that of others, the invariable result of making this particular experiment." "How do you know that causes which have invariably produced a certain effect in the past will continue to produce the same effect in the future?" "I am a chemist," he will reply, "the answer to your question must be given by philosophy."

A lecturer on mechanics is demonstrating the properties of masses moving in space. We interrupt his discourse to ask, "But has space any real existence outside our own consciousness?" "I am lecturing on physical science," he will answer, "I have nothing to do with metaphysics."

An evolutionist is describing the proximate causes that, in his opinion, have led to the differentiation of species from one or a few primitive forms. But behind these causes is there, or is there not, a single cause which in its nature has some resemblance to the human mind?

We learn from an astronomer that the attractive force of the moon is one of the principal causes of the tidal movement of the ocean. "What do you mean by the term cause?" "When in our experience two phenomena have such a relation that

the occurrence of one is an invariable antecedent of the occurrence of the other, and we are led by our observation of nature to infer that if the first phenomenon did not occur, then also the second phenomenon would fail to appear, we say that the first phenomenon is the cause of the second." *Is our idea of causation, then, thus wholly derived from experience; or has it a deeper meaning than that which suffices for the study of physical science?*

A practical moralist is explaining to us the wickedness of some infraction of the accepted code of duty. True, we may answer, we feel with you that it is wrong, and we should try to act on the lines you suggest. But we want to dive beneath the surface of things; we want to understand the inner principles of right conduct. *Why ought a man to do one thing rather than another? Is there any absolute standard of morality; or are our ideas of right and wrong based entirely upon canons of utility. Can we prove that the will is free? Is the deterministic theory incompatible with the ideas of ethical obligation and moral responsibility?*

A religious teacher tells us that we should spend our lives in the worship of God, and in preparation for a future state. *What are the proofs of the existence of God? What grounds are there for belief in a future state?*

We learn from a logician that the fundamental principle of inference is that so far as there exists sameness, identity, or likeness, between two things, what is true of one thing is true of the other. *But whence do we get this great principle? Is it a pure law of the mind, or is it a product of experience?*

In proving a geometrical theorem, a mathematician makes use of the axiom, "Two straight lines cannot enclose a space." *Whence does the mind obtain the axioms of mathematics?*

A psychologist analyses for us the processes by which we form general ideas. He shows us that when we observe a number of objects, we compare and we discriminate; we detect certain points of agreement according to which we arrange the objects into certain classes; to the thought of each class we give a special name by which in future we shall always distinguish this concept or general idea. *But how do they arise, these fundamental powers of the mind, the power of detecting identity and the power of discrimination. What are "thoughts" and what are "things," and what is the nature of the relation between them?*

Widely divergent in scope as the various questions we have italicized appear to be it will be noticed that they have one common character; they all relate to ideas that seem to lie at the very root of their respective departments of thought, to ground-ideas or principles. It is, however, with very unequal degrees of clearness that the existence of such principles and

the subordination of these principles to philosophy are recognized by those that pursue the various subjects of study we have named. In geometry, for instance, a succinct enumeration of the axioms and the postulates is the very first step in the exposition of the science. In religion, again, the fundamental importance of the principles we have mentioned is admitted on all hands; but the extravagant claim is made by many religious teachers that in this exalted sphere reason is out of court, and that the postulates of religion must be accepted on faith, that is, without enquiry. In physical science, on the other hand, while few of the leaders fail to recognize that, for instance, no scientific prediction can be made without the postulate that causes which have invariably produced a certain effect in the past will continue to produce the same effect in the future, and that this postulate is subject to criticism by philosophy: yet many physicists, biologists, and even, strange as it may seem, psychologists, appear to think that we should pluck and eat the apples on the tree of knowledge without enquiring how they grow: and such men, with an arrogant ignorance rivalling that of the religious dogmatists, speak scornfully of philosophy as a mere collection of verbiage which science can afford to despise.

None the less, we cannot fail to see that some such principles as those we have considered underlie, tacitly or explicitly, every department of human mental activity. *An examination of these principles and a discussion of the evidence upon which they are based form the subject matter of philosophy.*

Three terms much in use to designate different portions or different aspects of philosophy require explanation; these are, epistemology, ontology, and metaphysics. Epistemology discusses one of the problems we have mentioned as underlying psychology—the relation of thought to things. By the Germans, this province of philosophy is called *Erkenntnisstheorie*, the theory of cognition. To give an actual example of what is meant by epistemology, we may refer to an article on "Mind and Matter" published in this journal on September 8th, of last year; the article was a sketch of our own views on the theory of cognition. Ontology, the science of being, is philosophy regarded from an entirely different aspect. It is an endeavour to contemplate what is called the real universe as distinguished from the phenomenal, the universe as it appears to us. It is, in fact, an attempt to obtain a grasp of the absolute, the unconditioned. This is the most difficult, the most obscure, and to many it seems the least profitable, department of philosophy. Some, indeed, those chiefly that trace their philosophic descent from HUME, and those that have developed the critical rather than the constructive aspects of the Kantian philosophy, believe that the only fruit of the study of ontology

is to show that ontology is impossible; but others, especially the large and influential school of which HEGEL is the philosophic father, regard ontology as the chief end and glory of philosophy. These rival views cannot now be discussed. We will merely repeat, that whereas epistemology examines the relation between thought and things, ontology deals with the actual, the "real," nature of thought and things alike.

Metaphysics, finally, is a word that has been used in very various senses. Originally it denoted all that part of science which dealt with the mental as distinguished from the material aspect of the universe. But since in modern times some scientific men speak of psychology itself as a physical science, it is evident that the old use of the term has been entirely abandoned. In the preface to the first edition of the *Critique of Pure Reason*, KANT describes metaphysics as "the battlefield of those endless controversies about the principles that transcend the limits of experience and withdraw themselves from experimental tests;" and throughout the book he most commonly employs the word as synonymous with philosophy in the widest sense. At the present day it is still often used with this extended meaning; but frequently it is employed rather as a synonym for ontology. Especially is this the case when metaphysics is used as a term of disparagement by those that regard all ontology as chimerical.

We append the well-known definition of DE MORGAN, in which metaphysics is treated as coterminous with philosophy: "The science to which ignorance goes to learn its knowledge, and knowledge to learn its ignorance. On which all men agree that it is the key, but no two upon how it is to be put into the lock."

DIPLOMATIC NOTES ACCOMPANYING THE NEW TREATY.

I.

Foreign Office, July 16, 1894.

SIR,—With reference to Article XIX. of the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan signed this day, in view of the fact that some of the British Colonies and foreign possessions enumerated in that Article might be prevented from acceding to the present Treaty by reason of their inability to accept the stipulations relating to military service contained in Article II. of the said Treaty, and in order to avoid future misunderstandings, Her Majesty's Government request from the Government of Japan an assurance that any of the said British Colonies and possessions may accede to the present Treaty under the condition that, notwithstanding such accession, they shall not be bound by the stipulations of Article II.

I have the honour to be with the highest consideration, Sir, your most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

Viscount AOKI, &c., &c., &c.

II.

Japanese Legation,
London, July 16, 1894.

MONSIEUR LE COMTE,—In reply to the note of Her Majesty's Government, referring to Article XIX. of the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan signed this day, and requesting, for the reasons given in the said note, an assurance that any of the British Colonies and foreign possessions enumerated in that Article may accede to the present Treaty under the condition that, notwithstanding such accession, they shall not be bound by the stipulations of Article II., the Government of Japan hereby give the assurance desired.

I have the honour to be, with the highest consideration, Monsieur le Comte, your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant,

AOKI.

The Right Honourable
Earl of KIMBERLEY, K.G.,
&c., &c., &c.

III.

The Undersigned, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, in virtue of special authorization from His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government, has the honour to announce to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs that the Imperial Japanese Government, recognizing the advantage of having the Codes of the Empire which have already been promulgated in actual operation when the Treaty stipulations at present subsisting between the Government of Japan and that of Great Britain cease to be binding, engage not to give the notice provided for by the first paragraph of Article XXI. of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed this day, until those portions of said Code which are now in abeyance are brought into actual force.

The Undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to the Earl of Kimberley the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) AOKI.

Japanese Legation, London, July 16, 1894.

For the convenience of our readers we here reprint the three articles referred to in the preceding diplomatic notes:—

Article II.—The subjects of either of the Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, National Guards, or militia: from all contributions imposed in lieu of personal service; and from all forced loans or military exactions or contributions.

Article XIX.—The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, excepting to those herein-after named, that is to say, except to—

India.	The Dominion of Canada.
Newfoundland.	The Cape.
Natal.	New South Wales.
Victoria.	Queensland.
Tasmania.	South Australia.
Western Australia.	New Zealand.

Provided always that the stipulations of the present Treaty shall be made applicable to any of the above-named Colonies or foreign possessions on whose behalf notice to that effect shall have been given to the Japanese Government by Her Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo within two years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present Treaty.

Article XXI.—The present Treaty shall not take effect until at least five years after its signature. It shall come into force one year after His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government shall have given notice to Her Britannic Majesty's Government of its wish to have the same brought into operation. Such notice may be given at any time

after the expiration of four years from the date hereof. The Treaty shall remain in force for the period of twelve years from the date it goes into operation.

Either High Contracting Party shall have the right, at any time after eleven years shall have elapsed from the date this Treaty takes effect, to give notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, and at the expiration of twelve months after such notice is given this Treaty shall wholly cease and determine.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

MISSIONS TO THE BLIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I should be very glad if some of the readers of the *Mail* could give me some information on the following points relating to missions to the Blind of Japan:—

1.—Is there any Christian mission to the Blind in Japan?

2.—Has the Bible, or have parts of the same, been embossed and published in Japanese; and if so what system of embossing has been used?

Thanking you in anticipation for kindly inserting this letter,

I am, yours truly,

ENGLISHMAN.

September 3rd, 1894.

MISREPRESENTATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Correspondence in the *Mail* of August 11th about misrepresenting the Japanese, has just come under my eye. I wonder that those who have referred to it in later numbers have only referred to the Earl of Harrowby's statement, which they have justly explained. But why is Miss Box left under a stigma for saying that the only possible chance of salvation for a Japanese woman was in being reborn as a man in the next life? The Rev. Mr. Akamatsu, a high authority in the Hongwanji temple in Kyoto, said the same thing at the time of the visit of Dr. Murray Mitchell to this country ten or twelve years ago. Buddha himself is represented as saying: "Although woman may not be born into my country, yet the woman who hears the name of Amida Buddha and is excited thereby to the hatred of the condition of woman and an earnest longing for the salvation of herself and others, shall not be reborn as a woman." Or as some others put it, "The sins of three thousand of the worst men all put together do not equal the sins of one woman, and her only hope is that by patience, obedience, and freedom from jealousy she may next time be born a man so having a chance to get near the goal of Nirvana." It looks to me as if Buddhism called its women degraded. I fail to see where the misrepresentation is. With all deference to Japanese women, whom I properly admire, with her gentle patience, submission, and self-oblation, many of whom I love as dear friends, and many of whom are enlightened, educated Christian women—with all deference to such, I say when all over the country, in the interior, a woman is used as a beast of burden, and one often sees a woman and a bullock harnessed together, to pull heavy loads: when Japanese girls are still forced, absolutely forced on pain of being considered self-willed and disobedient to parents, to marry men who are known to be immoral, and whom they abhor: when a Japanese husband educated abroad, and enlightened too, compels his wife to black and put on his foreign boots for him, to walk behind him on the street, carrying a large heavy package, too great for her strength, while he, her lord and master, walks empty-handed in front—very modern instances of which I could give you—when one of the most recent issues of the *Japan Mail* gives an account of a girl being sold by her father to immoral uses, to relieve his money distress: when there is no decent, respectful, honourable word in the language by which a man can refer to his wife: when the radical ideograph, signifying woman, doubled means strife and contention, tripled means the most immoral disorderly conduct: when the same radical in nearly all its combinations means something bad or low, like slave, jealousy, opposition (in a bad sense), craft, envy, unmanly covetous, or loose character, thus by the very language making all women, from the Empress down, low or false—in fact, I myself, a foreign woman feel degraded by it—when all these things are yet cases, can there be any just complaint if

foreigners represent Japanese women—not the few enlightened educated ones around Tokyo and the large centres, but the mass, who are to be sure vastly superior to Chinese or Hindoo women, but the generality all over the country—as degraded, and of grade made low? That is, out of grade with the men of Japan and their Western sisters, and would it not be well for the Japanese “conscript fathers,” who do not like the terminology, to remember that until woman is given due honour, no nation can be called truly enlightened:

Yours truly,

H. FRANCES PARMELEE.

August 28th, 1884.

[Our correspondent will not lack sympathy in her efforts to improve the status of Japanese women. But we suspect that if she had studied the story of women of the lower classes in other countries, she would be less shocked by the things she sees here. Women working like beasts of burden; girls forced to marry men of the most depraved character; husbands that subject their wives to indignities; girls sold for immoral purposes—all these are abuses that can be found even in good old England, where certainly woman stands on a sufficiently high grade. Excessive enthusiasm may prove only injurious to the interests of a cause that has the best wishes of all thinking men.—Ed. J.M.]

THE ELECTION.

Up to last evening returns had been received from the following electoral districts:—

TOKYO CITY.

Name of successful Candidate.	Political Party.	Political Party of Previous Representative.
Sukeyoshi Tada-haru.	Strict Enforcement Party.	Re-elected.
Yamada Chyubei.	Economic Reform Party.	Independent.
Nakajima Matagoro.	Radical.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Kusunoto Masataka.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Re-elected.
Yasuda Zenjiro.	Independent.	National Unionist.

Sudo Jiichiro.	Economic Reform Party.	Independent.
Tanaka Shimpei.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Taguchi Ukichi.	Economic Reform Party.	Unionist.
Hatoyama Kazuo.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Hamano Shigeru.	Independent.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Hashimoto Shozo.	Economic Reform Party.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Takagi Seinen.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Ishizuka Masataka.	Radicals.	Re-elected.
Nakamura Yoshimasa.		

KYOTO U.

Hotta Yasuo.	Independent.	<i>Seimu Chosa.</i>
Takemura Tobei.	Strict Enforcement Party.	Re-elected.
Yasuda Masataro.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Kitagawa Kokio.	Independent.	Radical.
Ishiwara Hanyemon.	Independent.	Independent.
Kawarabayashi Yoshio.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Komichi Tomotsune.	Const. Ref. Party.	Re-elected.

OSAKA CITY.

Awaya Shinazo.	National Unionist.	Re-elected.
Toyoda Bunzaburo.	Strict Enforcement Party.	Independent.
Mayekawa Makizo.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Akioka Gichi.	Independent.	Re-elected.
Nakano Jihei.	Independent.	Independent.
Nakano Hiroto.	Radical.	Nat. Unionist.
Sugeno Michichika.	Independent.	Radical.
Higashio Heitaro.	Constitutional Reform Party.	<i>Doshi Club.</i>
Sasaki Seisha.	National Unionist.	Re-elected.
Sakurai Yoshioki.	Independent.	Oriental Radical.

KANAGAWA PREFECTURE.

Shimada Saburo.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Tokumasa Gentaro.	Radical.	Radical.
Yamada Taizo.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Yamada Kakoku.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Mizushima Hataro.	Radical.	Radical.

HYOGO PREFECTURE.

Kashima Hidemaru.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Den Teichiku.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Kano Iwakichi.	Independent.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Hanai Jinyemon.	Independent.	Radical.
Ishida Kannonosuke.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Nishimura Shintaro.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Nagaura Tsugu.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Kozuka Ryu.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Oka Seitsun.	Radical.	Radical.
Sakurai Tsutomu.	Radical.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Hamada Giichiro.	Radical.	Radical.

AICHI PREFECTURE.

Yoshida Rokuzai.	Independent.	Radical.
Amano Izayemon.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Re-elected.

Takahashi Kojuro.	Independent.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Komuro Shigehiro.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Yejima Hitoshi.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Ito Harutaro.	Radical.	Radical.
Suzuki Sentaro.	Independent.	Radical.
Hayakawa Ryuei.	Nat. Unionist.	Nat. Unionist.
Yamamoto Santaro.	Constitutional Reform Party.	<i>Domei Club.</i>
Hayegawa Kameichiro.	Independent.	Radical.

TOYAMA PREFECTURE.

Kamaoda Matasayemon.	Radical.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Uchiyama Masa-isugu.	Independent.	Nat. Unionist.
Hijama Tamin.	Radical.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Minamijima Masaku.	Radical.	Oriental Radical.

Shimada Takayuki. *Kaishin to.*

NAGASAKI PREFECTURE.

Shiba Sanjuro.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Miyazaki Yoji.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Shimamura Seitatsu.	Independent.	Nat. Unionist.
Iyemaga Yoshihiko.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Tominaga Hayata.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Kusakari Buhachiro.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Ashizuka Shozo.	Const. Ref. Party.	Independent.

NIIGATA PREFECTURE.

Naito Kyukan.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Goto Goroji.	National Unionist.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Koyanagi Usaburo.	Radical.	Nat. Unionist.
Sasaki Shohei.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Radical.
Ichijima Kenkichi.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Radical.
Tanabe Kyuzo.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Radical.
Otake Kanichi.	Nat. Unionist.	Re-elected.
Koganei Gonzaburo.	Radical.	<i>Doshi Club.</i>
Hadano Denzaburo.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Radical.
Muro Kojiro.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Ota Magojiyemon.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Akamura Mitsugi.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Kubota Usaku.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.

SAITAMA PREFECTURE.

Hara Zenzaburo.	Independent.	Re-elected.
Takahashi Anji.	Radical.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Takata Sanaye.	National Unionist.	Re-elected.
Fukuda Hisamatsu.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Arai Keinosuke.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Noguchi Kei.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Yumoto Yoshimori.	Nat. Unionist.	Re-elected.
Horikoshi Kansuke.	Independent.	Radical.

GUMMA PREFECTURE.

Arai Keigoro.	Independent.	Radical.
Nakajima Yuhachi.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Re-elected.
Arai Gu.	Nat. Unionist.	Re-elected.
Kogure Butayu.	Independent.	Re-elected.
Mashita Kojuro.	Radical.	Radical.

CHIBA PREFECTURE.

Nishimura Jinyemon.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Ito Tokutaro.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Osuga Yonosuke.	Const. Ref. Party.	Radical.
Takei Soyemon.	Independent.	Radical.
Ohara Kinji.	Independent.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Chiba Teitaro.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Shimomiya Yushin.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Radical.
Kimizuka Shozo.	Independent.	Radical.

TOCHIGI PREFECTURE.

Tanaka Shozo.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Hushi Toru.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Arai Shogo.	Strict Enforcement Party.	Re-elected.
Tamura Junnosuke.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Wada Hosei.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Radical.

MIYE PREFECTURE.

Doi Kokwa.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Kurihara Ryoichi.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Suzuki Jyubi.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Kimura Seitaro.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Ozaki Yuki.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Morimoto Kakuya.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Fukayama Takasura.	Radical.	Re-elected.

SHIZUOKA PREFECTURE.

Ikeya Shigetaro.	Radical.	Radical.
Ebara Soroku.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Tanaka Toru.	Radical.	Independent.
Inouye Hikozayemon.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Hirazumi Hisamichi.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Maruji Bunroku.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Terada Hikotaro.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Radical.
Matsushima Rensaku.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.

YAMANASHI PREFECTURE.

Ishiwara Hikotaro.	Radical.	Radical.
Yoda Michinaga.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Kagami Kaihei.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Re-elected.

SHIGA PREFECTURE.

Wakizaka Gyozo.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Tanizawa Ryuzo.	Constitutional Reform Party.	<i>Domei Club.</i>
Ohigashi Gitetsu.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Re-elected.
Nishita Tadayuki.	Constitutional Reform Party.	<i>Domei Club.</i>
Ohara Juyemon.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Radical.

GIFFU PREFECTURE.

Ono Kamesaburo.	National Unionist.	Re-elected.
Hosoye Kinshiro.	Nat. Unionist.	Independent.
Noguchi Daiji.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Independent.
Ibuka Miki.	Independent.	Independent.
Yoshida Tsuneichiro.	Independent.	Nat. Unionist.
Azami Yoichiyemon.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Inouye Riyemon.	Radical.	<i>Domei Club.</i>
Voshida Tsunesaburo.	National Unionist.	Independent.

NAGANO PREFECTURE.

Kosaka Zeninsoke.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Independent.
Shimazu Chutei.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Horinchi Kenro.	Radical.	Radical.
Ishizuka Jyuei.	Radical.	<i>Doshi Club.</i>
Nakamura Yaro.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Re-elected.
Kitahara Nobutsuna.	Independent.	Radical.
Ebashi Atsushi.	Radical.	Independent.
Morimoto Shoichiro.	Radical.	Re-elected.

MIYAGI PREFECTURE.

Kusakari Shimmei.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Muska Denjiro.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Soto Toshiyasu.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Sudo Rikuzo.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Chiba Tanemasa.	Constitutional Reform Party.	

FUKUSHIMA PREFECTURE.

Hirajima Meisuo.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Sato Chubu.	Independent.	Radical.
Kono Hironaka.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Yoshida Masao.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Shiba Shiro.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Re-elected.

Saji Kohei.	Constitutional Reform Party.	<i>Domei Club.</i>
Aizawa Neiken.	Radical.	Re-elected.

IWATE PREFECTURE.

Tanikawa Shochu.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Hirata Shin.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Abe Ko.	Independent.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Ito Keisuke.	Radical.	Nat. Unionist.
Shimorizaka Gonza-buro.	Radical.	Re-elected.

YAMAGATA PREFECTURE.

Shigeno Kenjiro.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Yamashita Chiyoo.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Sato Riji.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Re-elected.

Satake Masamori.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Re-elected.
Saito Hyosuke.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Radical.

Akiho Chikakane.	Independent.	Radical.
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FUKUJ PREFECTURE.

Obata Iwajiro.	Radical.	Radical.
Takeo Shigeru.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Tsubota Nihai.	Radical.	Radical.
Kubo Kynhei.	Constitutional Reform Party.	Independent.

ISHIKAWA PREFECTURE.

Hyakuman Manji.	Radical.	Radical.
Yoshimoto Yeikichi.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Matsuda Kichisaburo.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Madara Teizo.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Suginura Kansei.	Independent.	Radical.

YAMAGUCHI PREFECTURE.

Nishimura Reisaku.	Independent.	Re-elected.
Kajiya Teisuke.	Independent.	Nat. Unionist.
Sakata Shinzo.	Independent.	Independent.
Yoshitaka Kanichi.	Independent.	Re-elected.
Kawagita Kanichii.	Nat. Unionist.	Independent.

TOKUSHIMA PREFECTURE.

Takichi Shoichi.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Abe Okito.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Yusa Teitaro.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Bando Kangoro.	Independent.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
Hashimoto Kintaro.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.

KAGAWA PREFECTURE.

Mori Terumi.	Radical.	Re-elected.
Nakano Buyei.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>	Re-elected.
Konishi Junnosuke.	Independent.	Radical.
Kamada Katsumo-suke.	Independent.	Independent.
Misaki Kamenosuke.	Radical.	Re-elected.

EHIME PREFECTURE.

Hyozo Masataka.	Radical.	<i>Kaishin to.</i>
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Suyehiro Shigeyasu. Constitutional Reform Party. Radical. Re-elected.
Suzuki Shigeto. Const. Ref. Party. Re-elected.
Miyachi Jisaburo. Radical. Radical.
Murakami Yoshitaro. *Kaishin-to*. Radical.
Shigeoka Kungoro. Radical. Re-elected.
Fujita Tatsuo. Const. Ref. Party. Radical.

FUKUOKA PREFECTURE.

Nakamura Hikoji. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.
Tachibana Chikanobu. Radical. Re-elected.
Fukuyama Kakutaro. Radical. Re-elected.
Tantsumi Yukyo. Nat. Unionist. Independent.
Kasufuji Kaichichi. Nat. Unionist. Nat. Unionist.
Tada Sakubei. Radical. Re-elected.
Fuji Kinsaku. Radical. Re-elected.
Hiraka Kotaro. Nat. Unionist. Radical.
Sasaki Shozo. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.

OITA PREFECTURE.

Minoura Katsuo. *Kaishin-to*. Re-elected.
Mori Bi. Nat. Unionist. Nat. Unionist.
Asakura Chikatame. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.
Hirose Teibun. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.
Motoda Hajime. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.
Yejima Kumeo. Independent. *Doshi Club*.

SAGA PREFECTURE.

Nii Keicho. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.
Taketomi Tokitoshi. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.
Eto Shinsaku. Constitutional Reform Party. *Doshi Club*.
Matsu Kanzo. Constitutional Reform Party. *Doshi Club*.

KUMAMOTO PREFECTURE.

Sassa Tomofusa. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.
Furusho Kamon. Nat. Unionist. Nat. Unionist.
Toda Kumahiko. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.
Ozaki Yoshiakira. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.
Shido Kanji. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.
Shibuya Konei. Nat. Unionist. Nat. Unionist.
Shigaki Banzo. Nat. Unionist. Nat. Unionist.
Munekata Masa. Constitutional Reform Party. *Doshi Club*.

MIYAZAKI PREFECTURE.

Kobayashi Kenichiro. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.
Kawagoye Susumu. Constitutional Reform Party. Radical.
Hidagi Motomasa. Radical. *Doshi Club*.
KAGOSHIMA PREFECTURE.
Orita Kenshi. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.
Haseba Junko. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.
Kawashima Jun. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.
Aisuchi Masatoshi. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.
Kashiwada Moribumi. National Unionist. Re-elected.
Gamo Sen. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.
Oshima Makoto. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.

IBARAGI PREFECTURE.

Sekido Kakuzo. Const. Ref. Party. Re-elected.
Seki Nobunosuke. Radical. Re-elected.
Okamatsu Shin-yeimon. Nat. Unionist. Independent.
Kurashima Matsuo. Radical. *Domei Club*.
Kimura Kakunosuke. Independent. Radical.

NARA PREFECTURE.

Uyeta Ritaro. Independent. Re-elected.
Matsuo Tokisaburo. Independent. Re-elected.

AOMORI PREFECTURE.

Minamoto Sei. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.
Shiratori Keiichi. Constitutional Reform Party. *Domei Club*.
Kudo Kokan. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.
Kikuchi Kuro. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.

AKITA PREFECTURE.

Narita Naoye. Nat. Unionist. *Doshi Club*.
Noda Shozaburo. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.
Sakamoto Riichiro. Constitutional Reform Party. Re-elected.

TOTTORI PREFECTURE.

Ishitani Tokuro. Independent. Re-elected.
Taye Yasaburo. Independent. Re-elected.
Kadowaki Shigeo. Radical. Nat. Unionist.

SHIMANE PREFECTURE.

Sonoyama Isamu. Radical. Re-elected.
Suziye Taizo. Independent. Radical.
Tsunematsu Ryukai. Radical. Re-elected.

Hori Shozo. *Kaishin-to*. Radical.
Ishibashi Magohachi. Radical. Nat. Unionist.
Watanabe Shintaro. Independent. Independent.

OKAYAMA PREFECTURE.

Oishi Ren. Radical. *Kaishin-to*.
Inukai Ki. Chugoku Progressionist. Re-elected.
Moriya Konosuke. Chugoku Progressionist. Re-elected.
Sato Heihachi. Independent. *Kaishin-to*.
Ide Mozo. Radical. Radical.
Matsura Morijiro. Radical. Re-elected.
Tachiishi Gi. Radical. Independent.

HIROSHIMA PREFECTURE.

Sasaki Koyei. Radical. Re-elected.
Kuraoka Masao. Radical. *Kaishin-to*.
Kotagaki Sengai. *Kaishin-to*. Radical.
Kanao Ryogan. Independent. Radical.
Wada Hikoji. Nat. Unionist. Re-elected.
Rai Toshinao. Independent. *Kaishin-to*.
Inoue Kakugoro. Independent. Re-elected.
Nagai Satou. Radical. *Kaishin-to*.
Akiyama Tadao. Independent. Re-elected.
Wake Seitaro. Independent. Independent.

WAKAYAMA PREFECTURE.

Muchizuki Yumai. Independent. Re-elected.
Okazaki Kunisuke. Independent. Radical.
Ota Shinichi. Independent. Independent.
Yamamoto Ryutaro. Independent. Re-elected.
Obata Gentaro. Radical. Radical.

KOCHI PREFECTURE.

Kumatsu Sansho. Radical. Re-elected.
Kataoka Kenkichi. Radical. Re-elected.
Hayashi Yuzo. Radical. Re-elected.
Nishiyama Shicho. Radical. Re-elected.

There are only three electoral districts left from which reports have not been received. These are the 3rd district of Wakayama (two members), the 1st district of Akita, and the 5th district of Gifu, the polling in which latter two places has been postponed. Of the distinguished names defeated in the present contest we may note that Mr. Abei Iwane, of wide notoriety in connexion with the Treaty Enforcement Agitation, has been defeated once more by his previous rival, Mr. Hirashima Matsuo, of the Radical Party; Mr. Oi Kentaro, the foremost demagogue of the same league, by Mr. Sakurai Yoshioki, a new member; Mr. Ooka Ikuzo, of the National Unionists, by Mr. Takagi Seinen, of the Progressionist Party, in the 12th district of Tokyo; Messrs. Sato Shozo, Kobayashi Kusuo, Kato Heishiro, Kato Masanosuke, and Takanashi Tetsushiro. Of the two hundred and ninety members thus far returned, one hundred and thirty did not sit in the last House. Of the new members we may note Messrs. Taguchi Ukichi, Sudo Jichiro (both from Tokyo), Sakurai Tsutomu, an ex-Governor of Kagawa Prefecture, and Kajiyama Teisuke, who once represented Japan in Seoul.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, August 11th.

By some mistake, the source of which can not be traced, it was first announced, that Mr. Kaneko would be the new Japanese minister to the United States; but the mistake has since been corrected. Mr. Kurino may expect to be cordially received in Washington.

The following item explains itself:—

Washington, August 7.—The House Committee on Judiciary voted to-day to report against the admission of Japanese to citizenship. A bill introduced by Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, providing that section 2153 of the revised statutes shall not operate to exclude Japanese from naturalization, was called up. The sentiment of the committee seemed to be against any enlargement of naturalization privileges, and the bill failed.

This action, however, will scarcely serve to strengthen the friendly feelings between Japan and the United States. In this connection another item is quite interesting:—

Cleveland, O., August 8.—[Special.]—Judge Hutchins has admitted a woman to citizenship of the United States, a judicial act with few if any precedents. The woman is Mrs. S. Louise Patterson, a court stenographer. She was born in Weyach, Switzerland, Feb. 14, 1853, and came to this country when 14 years old. Under the law persons coming to the United States under age are not required to take out first papers. Mrs. Patterson made application for naturalization papers in May of this year and the question as to whether or not it would be granted has been in abeyance since. Yesterday Judge Hutchins, who is a favorite with the ladies, came down to the court-house purposely to hear the application.

There are at present fifty or more Japanese residing in this city and engaged either in educational or mercantile pursuits. These have organized the "Chicago Japanese Association."

with head-quarters in room 63, Adam's Express Building. They have already raised money to send back home two of their number to fight for them.

Masuo Ikuta, Ph.D., of the University of Chicago, "is working on some disputed points in para-nitro-diphenylamine and para-nitro-phenylmethylamine. Seven years ago Dr. Ikuta prepared a thesis, while in a German university, on this subject. But since then disputes have arisen about the accuracy of his conclusions—Professor Nef, of the university, in fact siding with the opposition—and now Dr. Ikuta is proving, by elaborate experimentation, that his critics are wrong."

A Chinese daily paper has appeared in New York City with the tremendous title, "The Uninterrupted Roar of the Fiery Trumpet of the God of War." It is printed on pink paper and illustrated by Chinese artists. It consists of only one sheet, 14 by 18 inches, printed on both sides, four columns to the page. Yung Kwai, a Yale graduate, is the editor, and two Americans are the publishers.

The American public continue to feel a deep interest in the Sino-Japanese war. In some cases the interest is hellephant, as the following clipping will make evident:—

Washington, D. C., August 6.—Several hundred letters containing tenders of service to the Japanese government in the present war with China have been received at the Legation here. They came from nearly every part of the United States. One from an ex-Confederate at Greenville, Miss., offering to raise a battalion, and even a regiment, of men, if desired, at that place and New Orleans. Another is from the foreign legion of Cleveland, Ohio. A third came from an individual who was willing to raise a company of picked sharpshooters, and a fourth was from a person who had some torpedo device he was willing to part with for a consideration. Such communications as the last mentioned are turned over to the naval attaché of the legation, to do with as he deems best. To the others the legation officials return polite declinations. It is a penal offence for Americans to serve either in the Chinese or Japanese service while the two nations are at war, so that the latter government cannot under any circumstances accept the offers.

It is reported on apparently good authority, that President Cleveland will not hesitate to acknowledge the new Republic of Hawaii. This is unpleasant news to the Royalist Commissioners, who by the way, have not received a cordial welcome in Washington.

The President has also acknowledged the new government in San Salvador by accepting as its minister to the United States Dr. Guzman, also minister from Nicaragua.

F. H. Underwood, U.S. Consul at Edinburgh, died at Leith on the 7th inst. He was a writer of no mean ability, one of the founders of the *Atlantic Monthly*, and an old abolitionist in Boston. Another "old-timer" has passed away in the person of Austin Blair, Michigan's "war governor," at the age of 76. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party, was Governor of Michigan from 1860 to 1864, and a Member of Congress from 1866 to 1872.

The State election in Alabama has gone against the Republican-Populist-Jeffersonian Democrat "combine" with Kolb as candidate again for Governor. Kolb, however, cries "fraud," and threatens to make a spirited "contest" against the installation of Congressman W. C. Oates in the gubernatorial chair.

President Cleveland has appointed Ainos M. Thayer, of Missouri, to be U.S. Circuit Judge; A. S. Priest, of Missouri, to succeed Thayer as U.S. District Judge; and James D. Porter, of Tennessee, to be U.S. District Judge. The last-named has been Governor of Tennessee and First Assistant Secretary of State (under Bayard), and is now U.S. Minister to Chili.

The Republicans of Idaho have nominated Governor McConnell for re-election and Edgar Wilson for Congress.

The river and harbour appropriation bill has been reported from the conference committee. It gives an increase of almost \$2,000,000 over the House Bill, and calls for a sum total of \$11,488,180.

The tariff is still unsettled. There have been rumours of agreements, followed at once by new disagreements. Dissatisfied Democrats of the House of Representatives called a caucus, which met on the 7th, but could not agree upon any action. There are said to be "signs of a break up in the Senate," "signs of yielding on the part of the Senate members of the committee." The President is backing up the House Bill, and may finally, as in the case of the repeal of the silver purchasing clause of the Sherman Bill, gain his point; *heredomo*.

On the 8th inst. at Defiance, Ohio, was celebrated the 100th anniversary of the erection of Fort Defiance by Gen. Anthony Wayne, who said at the time: "I defy the English, the Indians, and all the devils in hell to take it."

"Have you shot the clutes?" is a big advertisement greeting the eyes of the people in all parts of this city. The Paul Boyton Chute Company has constructed some artificial rapids, down which a hab-bottomed boat shoots "like

greased lightning "and jumps up two or three times in an artificial lake. It is fun!

On the 9th inst., at ten o'clock at night the limited Oklahoma and Texas express on the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway jumped the track on a high trestle near Lincoln, Neb., and, crashing to the ground, was destroyed by flames. The number of killed and injured is very large. It is said that some one had evidently tampered with the track.

Private Cedarquist, who was court-martialled for absenting himself from target practice on Sunday, has been released from imprisonment by President Cleveland; and Major Worth, who issued the command for the practice, is to be tried before a court-martial.

There has been a little trouble with miners in and around La Salle, Ill.; on the 8th inst. deputy-sheriffs had a fight with a mob, and killed one Polish miner and wounded two others.

On the 7th inst., a mob of French-Canadians wrecked the Baptist, the Anglican, and the Salvation Army mission-houses in Quebec.

On the same day the strike of packers at South Omaha became very serious. Strikers surrounded the packing-houses, challenged all persons trying to pass through their lines, and assaulted non-union workers. The number of deputy-sheriffs has been increased, and two companies of the state militia have been sent to the scene of disturbance.

The American Railway Union did not take any action with reference to declaring the great strike off, but left the matter with the local unions, almost all of which at once took that action. But the strikers are now finding difficulty in getting back to work, as the employers are unwilling to discharge the new men that have shown themselves efficient.

The Pullman Car Company has now resumed work in almost all departments with more than 1,200 workmen, and will gradually add to the number till 2,000 are employed. The remaining companies of the State militia at Pullman, East Hammond, and the Stock Yards have been called in. Shippers who incurred losses of goods during the strike have filed claims against the city to an aggregate amount of over \$275,000.

There is a plan in the mind of Debs for the organization of the greatest labour union in the world. It is to be known as the American Industrial Union, and is to absorb the Railway Union, the Knights of Labour, the American Federation of Labour, etc. A general convention to consider the plans of organization will be held in Chicago about Oct. 1st.

The Attorney-General of this State has begun *quo-warranto* proceedings against the Pullman Palace Car Company on the ground that it exceeds charter rights by owning stock in another corporation (the Allen Paper Car Wheel Company) and by exercising municipal functions in the town of Pullman.

The assemblage of Coxeyites at Rosslyn, Virginia, were to-day driven across the Potomac by companies of State militia.

The long-continued drought in these parts was broken yesterday and to-day, but in many places came too late to save the corn. The result was, that, "for the first time within anybody's knowledge," corn is selling at a higher price than wheat. In Nebraska the situation is so serious, that a petition has been presented to Gov. Crouse, urging a special session of the Legislature to provide immediate relief for the sufferers in the western part of the State where crops are said to be almost a complete failure. R. G. Dun and Co.'s report out to-day says:—"The advance in corn discloses a general belief that the injury to this most important crop has been so great as to affect materially the traffic of railroads, the demand for manufactured products, and the cost of meats for the coming year.

This evening's paper says, that it is likely that the House of Representatives on Monday will accept the Senate Tariff Bill.

The Senate, having finished the discussion of the new Chinese treaty, will probably take a vote on it on Monday (13th August).

Washington, August 7.—The officials of the Korean Legation are themselves taking steps looking to the shipment to Korea of any supplies that may be donated by the people of this country. For this purpose the good offices of the American Trading Company, of New York, have been invoked and it has been asked to look after practical details of the movement. This Company, however, owns no steamers, but has branch houses in Korea, Japan, and China. Replying to the request, it has promised to do everything possible to promote the movement.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

Chefoo, May 24.

When Captain Lang, R.N., was permitted to leave their service four years ago, it was generally considered that the Chinese naval authorities had committed a fatal mistake. The organization of the nascent fleet had made astonishing progress under that devoted officer, and it was, I believe, his own opinion that another two or three years of unremitting labour would have brought the Chinese navy up to the point of being able to hold its own on the high seas. When, therefore, he was intrigued out of the service by his own subordinates, who proved themselves for that occasion stronger than the strongest Minister of the Empire, it was predicted that the Chinese fleet would soon lose its training and degenerate into a disorderly mass of corruption. While I confess to have shared in these apprehensions, candour compels me now to say that they have not as yet been realized. The Chinese fleet has not only kept the sea, but to outward appearance has made considerable progress since 1890. Without a single European officer, except a German engineer here and a German gunner there, the fleet has made extensive cruises every year, free from accident of any kind. It has just gone through its second triennial inspection by the Viceroy, Li Hung-chang, and another Imperial Commissioner, General Ting, and has knocked about the various ports in the Gulf of Pechili in a way to test at least the efficiency of engines and boilers and the manœuvring skill of the officers. The ships have been moved about in perfect order; both in target practice under steam and in evolutions in open water they have acquitted themselves as well as possible, and in ten days' operations not the slightest hitch has occurred. As I write, the ships are flaunting their many coloured bunting in the bay in front of me, H.M.S. *Centurion* and the French flagship *Bayard* keeping their company in expending much powder in honour of the Queen.

The warships—exclusive of yachts carrying the Commissioners and their suites—which took part in the display were 20 in all—the Pei-yang, or Northern Squadron, 11 ships; the Nan-yang, or Southern (Nankin) Squadron, six ships; and the Canton Squadron, three ships. Of these the only vessels of any importance are those of the Pei-yang Squadron, and their names, in the order in which they sailed, are as follows:—

Ting-yuen (flag), 6, iron armour-plated barquette, 7,335 tons, 6,000-horse power, built in Stettin.

Chen-yuen (commodore), sister ship.

King-yuen and *Lai-yuen* sister ships, 4, armoured cruisers, 2,900 tons, 5,700-horse-power, built in Stettin.

Chao-yung, and *Yang-wei*, sisters, 6, steel armoured cruisers, 1,350 tons, 2,400-horse power, built by Armstrong.

Chi-yuen 3, steel cruiser, 2,300 tons, 2,800-horse power, built in Stettin.

Chih-yuen and *Ching-yuen*, sisters, 5, steel cruisers, 2,300 tons, 7,600-horse power, built by Armstrong.

There are other effective vessels belonging to the Northern Squadron which took no part in the manœuvres—notably, six Armstrong gun-boats, "alphabetical," each carrying one 35-ton gun. Half of these are kept in dock, but they are perfectly efficient. I made a short trip in one, steaming easily nine knots, and with everything in good order.

Though as ships the Southern Squadrons are more or less abortions, they are well armed; indeed, the best firing was done by one of the Canton vessels—from French guns, I believe.

The concentration of the naval strength of China in the north is due to two things—that the Gulf of Pechili is the invaders' road to the capital, and that it is the Viceroy of the Northern Province who is the actual leader in organizing the national defence. The impulse which has brought the navy and coast defences up to their present state of efficiency has not been expended. On the contrary, the energy which has been thrown into the inspection just concluded proves that the question of national defences is pressing seriously on the Government. For 11 days two high officials, over 70 years of age, have been labouring incessantly from morning to night, climbing up and down ladders of ships, scrambling over forts, watching drills, examining schools, giving audience to innumerable commanders, and directing the new works to be undertaken. The Tartar General, who had never before seen the sea, and who is, moreover, really infirm, is only, of course, a nominal conductor to Li Hung-chang, on whom rests the sole responsibility. Well aware that the mere possession of costly ships and modern guns goes only a little way towards affording national security, the Viceroy Li seems resolved to have the crews as well trained as is possible. The schools of instruction are vigorously supported

competent European officers are at their head, and the results are surprisingly good. The Chinese are a most teachable people, and there is no kind of exercise at which they do not quickly become expert. The battalion drill of the blue-jackets at Wei-hai-wei, who have been trained by Lieutenant Bourchier, R.N., excited universal admiration. The exercises could not have been better done; the men were smart and evidently in the best spirits. They do semaphoring work exceedingly well, and in fact everything which can be taught by men to men the Chinese learn and practise well.

The scientific branches are also thoroughly looked after. They have German torpedo instructors, English and German Gunnery instructors, and professors of astronomy, chemistry, mathematics, &c. The Chinese officers are consequently perfectly trained in everything that pertains to the naval profession, and they are apt pupils, as every tutor who has had to do with the education of Chinese youths will testify.

They are handicapped by having not only to learn, but practically to carry on their work in a foreign language. This, in the navy, is English. The signal book, compiled by Captain Lang, is in English, and the drill books, in which the proper drill for every gun in the service has been elaborated by Lieutenant Bourchier, are also in English. The peculiar structure of Chinese necessitates the use of some alphabetic language, for Chinese ideographs cannot be telegraphed. Hence the men have to learn at least as much English as enables them to spell out words in semaphoring, and the officers are obliged thus to communicate in English.

There is still a great hankering after some foreigner competent to take the place of Captain Lang; but no Western Power could lend an officer nor could any officer accept the service except on conditions which the Chinese can never grant. In the schools a man of character and tact may maintain his position without sacrificing his dignity or his usefulness. But it is not easy. In the executive service it is impossible for any foreign officer to gain such authority as would alone enable him to do himself justice. Whatever language may be used in speeches, letters, or even agreements, the Chinese will never give any foreigner authority in their militant services. And if any one were to imagine that he had it, the fate of the Lay-Osborne flotilla and of Captain Lang would be repeated.

But, unfortunately, for China, it is precisely in the internal economy of the ships, where the foreign director is least tolerated, that he is most needed. No true estimate can be formed of the value of the Chinese navy without taking into account that which is hidden from view. The muscles may be all right and yet the viscera diseased. It is rather a wide question, and cannot be put in a nutshell; but, if one could get at it, the secret relations of the officers of the navy with each other would give the key to that important problem—How would the Chinese fleet comport itself in face of the enemy? The men are, beyond doubt, splendid material, docile and muscular. Taken from the ranks of the poor, and for the first time in their lives well fed, well washed, and well clad, they become transformed in a greater degree than our own bumpkins when drilled and set up. Any man might be proud to command them.

But have the men reason to be proud of their officers? They see their superior from the admiral down to the cabin steward, greatly addicted to gambling. The highest officers are reputed to be lucky; in fact, a considerable part of the monthly pay is popularly, perhaps jocularly, supposed to circulate in a back current through their fingers. Then the clan system is still rampant. Competent men are served in favour of brothers and nephews with no qualifications. Everybody knows that under the family system of China poor relations swarm round every man who gets on, and the navy is no exception. They can by no means be shaken off, and, as they cannot all be supplied with cash, every never is strained to provide them with the means of living, no matter at whose or what expenses. Sir Joseph Porter, with his cousins whom he reckons up by dozens, would be no burlesque in China. This is one of the rotten places in the Chinese navy.

There are others—systematic speculation, the contract system with its division of the spoils, the starving of the needs of the service in order to put money into the pockets of the officers, and matters of that sort, winked at by those in authority for good reasons.

To the foreign onlooker it seems impossible that either loyalty to the Government or a proper *esprit de corps* can co-exist with these gross abuses, and it is on such premises that the expectation of a collapse in the Chinese navy is founded. But these same phases of official corruption pervade throughout the civil administration, and have

done so from time immemorial. Yet the Government goes on, and, indeed, it is a question, whether, with all its faults, the Government of China is not on the whole as successful as that of any Western State. The same things have not in all cases the same significance. In the West if one saw a ship dirty she would be properly pronounced inefficient; not necessarily so in Oriental countries. An officer gambling with his sentry would be incompatible with any kind of discipline at all in any country but China; but it would be rash to build, even on such a fact as that, a theory of the worthlessness of a Chinese navy. What the fleet really would do in an emergency it would be rash in any man to predict. For the present the ships cruise about in company, visiting neighbouring countries, make a brave show, never collide with each other, or even get their paint scratched.

Probably the safest ground of confidence in the ultimate fighting value of the Chinese navy is the evident determination of the Imperial Government to make it efficient. They will make many mistakes, they will waste enormous sums, they will be nearly strangled by time-honoured abuses; but they are a dogged people, with large resources, and, as a nation, massive.—*The Times*.

THE JAPANESE ARMY IN KOREA.

A correspondent who signs himself "W. A. T." writes:—"The Chinese have sent an army to Korea. . . . But it would be as reasonable to match brave men armed with pitchforks against brave men armed with rifles, as to pit man for man, the Chinese in their present condition against the Japanese.

"The Japanese are armed with the Murata magazine rifle, and there is no better rifle in Europe. It is manufactured at the arsenal at Tokyo; 1,200 men are employed, and 120 rifles turned out a day in times of peace. Its bore is .303, the same as our Lee-Metford; it is sighted to 1,200 metres. It carries ten rounds in the magazine on the Remington principle; the bullet is lead, coated with copper, that metal being plentiful in Japan; the Geneva Convention has no jurisdiction here, so the copper bullet is not tabooed.

"The Japanese cavalry are well equipped, though, to our ideas, badly mounted, but they are thoroughly aware of their shortcomings, and are taking steps to remedy them by degrees. The horse they are mounted on is, after all, the horse of the country, and no animal could be better adapted for service in Japan or Korea.

"The same applies to the artillery horses, which are simply 14 hand ponies, but strong and hard to a marvellous degree. Their field guns are 7-pounders, made at Osaka on a pattern of their own. I forget its name, but its action is simple and rapid and resembles Krupp's; they have also 12-pounder Krupps, and heavy Armstrong guns for the defence of forts.

"Their drill is that of the German army 20 years ago. They are precise and steady, and the officers know their work and how to teach it. In the cavalry, swords were carried on the saddle until the Emperor one day remarked it, and said that only gentlemen wore swords and the horse is not a gentleman, so swords are now worn on the body.

"One great feature in all barracks is the gymnasium. The men are thoroughly trained in this department, and some of the feats I saw performed by cavalry recruits of the guard at their annual general inspection last year would have done credit to any circus.

"Their wonderful neatness, completeness, and regularity is what struck me most. Everything was tidy, everything was ready, everything was there. Their only trouble was the wearing of European boots. Men who had all their lives been accustomed to straw sandals having to thrust their feet into hard leather boxes, so to speak, very soon went lame. A movement was on foot a few months back to shoe them with leather sandals which would obviate the evil. Whether this has been done or not I cannot tell. But this is the only thing I noticed that required alteration after a very careful inspection of the three arms, both guards and line.

"The troops they remind me most of are our Indian Gorkhas, and of all native and colonial troops that I have seen—and I have seen most of them—I would, next to Gorkhas, prefer a regiment of Japanese. They are brave, temperate, patient, and energetic, and though the Chinese might be made, under European officers, as fine soldiers as they are, at this moment they are about 200 years behind them; and, although the victory is not always to the strong, as found out in the Boer campaign, from every data that a soldier can judge by the Japanese should beat the Chinese in Korea with the greatest ease."—*Times*.

CHINESE AND KOREAN TRADE.

A late number of *London Transport* contains a synopsis of the first decennial report of the Chinese maritime customs on the trade, navigation and industries of the ports open to foreign commerce in China and Korea, prepared under the direction of the British representative at Peking.

In view of hostilities between Japan and China, this work gathers added interest, for prolonged warfare there may be severely felt along the seaboard of the countries involved.

The report under review covers the trade of the principal Chinese ports from 1882 to 1891, the growth or decrease of revenue, condition of the opium trade, state of the money market, imports and exports, and other details of importance.

The report from Newchwang indicates its prosperity is dependent on the agricultural culture, there being no mining or manufactures of importance there and no modern means of transportation. A leading article of import is seaweed (from Russian Manchuria), which is eaten as a vegetable. This is a centre for trade in ginseng, wild raw silk, deer horns, skins and pelts. A railroad is partially constructed.

From Chefoo comes the report that within ten years there has been an increase of trade "in every direction" except in importation of opium. The gains have been in passenger traffic and the establishment of trade by water with non-treaty ports in the north of the province of Shantung.

Chungking is stated to rank high as a distributing centre, having ample banking facilities. The two most important products of Szechuan are salt and opium, the latter cutting a considerable figure since the city has been made a treaty port.

The trade of Ichang, more than 700 miles from the mouth of the Yangtsekiang, has not prospered much, owing to want of regular steamer traffic and insufficiency of tonnage. The chief importation there is cotton yarn. The situation of this city is not favourable for trade, the surrounding country being sparsely settled. The opening of Chungking as a treaty port (near Hankow), about 1,250 miles up the Yangtse river, is said to be likely to render Ichang "merely a place for transshipment." Hankow, not far from Ichang, is a much larger place, and its trade has increased heavily within ten years, particularly with Odessa, in tea, at the expense of London in the same article. It has also been exporting more freely of silk, hides, and hemp. The province of Hunan, some 600 miles inland, south of the centre of the empire, is said to be exceptionally favoured commercially and industrially, owing to the establishment there of manufacturing enterprises, iron and steel works, iron and coal mines, an arsenal, cotton mills, etc. The ancient city of Wuhu is said to have developed a large trade in rice, due principally to competition and lower transportation charges.

Among the staple articles of consumption in the trading district of Chinkiang, sugar is conspicuous. Apart from the opium trade, the year 1882 was the most prosperous as regards revenue; the three succeeding years showed considerable decline, followed by better totals till 1891.

With regard to the important port of Shanghai, the most interesting points connected with foreign trade are increased interchange with Japan, growing demand for Indian fabrics, import of kerosene from Russia, increased export of China products, "rise of brokers to the place formerly held by merchant princes on account of the violent fluctuations of the silver exchange," and the deterioration of native manufactured products. It is stated that if Chinese railways are ever built the commerce of this port will naturally extend; but the future of Shanghai "greatly depends on China and the Chinese." At Ningpo the opium importation has declined, but the total foreign imports have increased 50 per cent. The demand for sugar shows a very remarkable increase. The importation of kerosene oil, cotton yarn, and matches and sheetings has risen in an important degree. Green tea makes up about two-thirds of the value of the export trade, but the tea business has not been good for some years past, and is on the decrease. The transport of goods is almost entirely by boats on a huge network of creeks and canals. There are no pack animals or carts.

At Foochow instead of material progress there has been steady decline, and in point of resources and commercial activity the outlook is less promising than it was ten years ago. At Tamsui the three principal events during the ten years have been the blockade by the French forces, which temporarily restricted trade operations in 1884-85, and drew the attention of the Chinese government to the strategic importance of Formosa; the construction of a railway of great importance to trade, and the creation of Formosa into a separate

province, which has quickened the movement of trade, though heavier taxation has prevented its full development. Besides the railway terminating at the port of Keelung, the telegraph connection has been completed and the roads have been greatly improved, but economy has led to the dismissal of almost all the foreigners connected with such work, their general deterioration. Taiwan, the port of the southern half of the island of Formosa, was opened to foreign trade in 1858, but business did not commence till 1865. Produce from the interior is conveyed in bullock carts. Southern Formosa did not share in the improvements introduced by the Governor Liu, and, with the exception of the telegraph, matters are still in as backward a condition as ever. "It no longer pays to ship sugar to Europe or America, and Japan is the only foreign country where Formosa Sugar finds a profitable market." Vermouth, beer, and porter "are much appreciated by the Chinese at Taiwan," and there is a considerable importation of these liquors.

At Amoy, with the exception of tea, trade has shown a considerable improvement. It is only the demand for low-priced tea which keeps the trade alive, and "Japanese competition bids fair soon to drive China tea out of the American market where Amoy teas are sold. In the last ten years the Japan export to the United States has doubled, whilst the Amoy export has fallen 50 per cent. Strangely enough, the natives appear to view the loss and ruin of this important trade with absolute indifference and without moving a finger to retrieve their position." As a tea port, Amoy is now important only from its placing tea from Formosa on the market. The report from Swatow shows that it is a strong trade centre, and that its growth promises a good future, at least for native interests; there is no present indication of decay, even in the foreign opium trade; but all causes combine to prevent the increase of foreign business houses, and the prospects of foreign merchants are not hopeful. Canton, without a railway or waterworks, has the telegraph and "the largest mint in the world," electric lighting, a native newspaper press, and a "thriving of native-owned steam craft." New industries have been started and old ones improved. "The future prosperity of Canton must mainly depend on the development of the West river as a trade route," as it is the natural channel for the interior commerce of the southern portion of the empire; but its advantages have so far been neutralized by heavy taxation.

Fusan, Korea, is at the moment a point of some interest, although the population is small. "A Korean steamship company has been established there and has met with much success. Yuesan has been opened to the trade of all nations since 1883, and it has prospered fairly well. No western nations have, however, yet established themselves at the port. The east coast of Korea, in all its length of 600 miles, affords "only four or five harbours, and there is no navigable rivers." Large schools of whales and smaller fish are frequently seen. "A closer view reveals a country by no means desolate; the lowlands are fertile, and the range of mountains contains splendid scenery and an abundance of game from tigers downwards. The port of Yuesan stands in a superb natural harbour covering an area of forty square miles. The two things absolutely needful to rouse this people to energy and commercial activity are unrestricted competition in every walk of life, as opposed to the present baneful system of monopolies, and secure enjoyment of the fruits of labour and enterprise."

It is of interest to add that, as indicated by China's foreign trade returns for 1888, one-third in value of her importations were of opium and nearly one-half cotton goods, woollen goods, and metals, together amounting to only about one-sixth of the whole, other receipts being trivial.

Of the total value of her exports about 40 per cent. were of tea shipments and a little more than that of silk, raw and manufactured, the remainder not calling for special comment.

In 1888 also the import and export trade of China with Great Britain and its dependencies and colonies amounted to about 70 per cent. of the total value of her foreign commerce. Russia in Europe and Asia took nearly 12 per cent. of China's foreign trade, the continent of Europe (Russia excluded) about 7.5 per cent., the United States nearly 6 per cent., and Japan 5 per cent.—*Bradstreet's*.

A metal that is inexpensive and heavier than lead is desired for the future rifle-ball. Tungsten is about one and a half times as heavy, and almost as hard as steel, so that a tungsten ball penetrates a steel plate 3 inches thick at 650 yards, while a similar ball of lead only penetrates a 2½ inches plate at 325 yards. But the present high price is an obstacle to the use of tungsten.

Original from

THE REPORTED ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

The *North China Daily News* published the following article on September 1st:—

The news which we were able to publish yesterday as an "Extra," announcing that the Japanese had attacked Port Arthur, created considerable interest here, and its significance was at once appreciated by those conversant with China's defences. The telegram, which was from our Chefoo correspondent, and dated 31st August, 10 a.m., was in the following terms:—

"Japanese troops attacked Port Arthur. The *Redpole* was despatched thither last night."

The word "troops" was taken to mean that the attack had been by land, and when the possibility of this came to be discussed it seemed to be generally recognised that such a thing was not only possible, but very probable. Port Arthur, as the great Chinese arsenal—the only one in fact where the largest men-of-war can be docked—has been strongly fortified under the supervision of Mr. von Hanneken, but despite the statement in the Customs Decennial Reports that "the port is defended from attack both by sea and land," it is alleged that the chief attention has been paid to the sea approaches, leaving an assault by land quite within the bounds of possibility. The modern guns of heavy calibre are believed to render a naval attack a hopeless task, but as before stated, the land defences seem to have been neglected. Only five miles off, to the west, is Pigeon Bay, with safe access and deep water, where the Japanese war-vessels might land troops, who would then have a fairly easy country over which to operate, by keeping somewhat to the north. Another attack it is suggested might also be made from the north, the distance from Port Arthur being about seven miles and the country gently undulating, and largely under cultivation. With all the topographical characteristics the Japanese have evidently made themselves familiar, and, it is recalled that about two years ago a Japanese expedition made very careful surveys in these regions.

Presuming the Japanese were to capture Port Arthur it would be a tremendous blow to China, the seriousness of which could hardly be over-estimated. China has practically only two harbours of refuge in the North, Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. At the former only has she a dock accommodating the largest men-of-war, for Wei-hai-wei is simply a harbour, and the only other dock is the small one at Taku. With Port Arthur in their possession the Japanese would have a magnificent base for naval operations, and Wei-hai-wei, on the opposite promontory, being only five hours' steaming off, would be seriously threatened, whilst the chances of landing troops at Shanhaikuan would be greatly increased. In every way, therefore, the safety of Port Arthur is of vital importance to China.

Concerning this article the *Hochi* writes as follows:—

A report that the Japanese fleet had attacked and taken Port Arthur was received here a few days ago but was generally discredited. The news published by the *North China Daily News* of the taking of Port Arthur cannot be regarded as trustworthy, but this journal's account of the topography of the district and of the tactics to be pursued in attacking this important stronghold is worthy of attention.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, September 3.

The Count de Paris is dying. He is sinking gradually, and has received the sacrament in the presence of his family.

Detachments of the Colonial Reserves of Holland are under orders to embark on the 8th and 28th inst., to reinforce the troops in Acheen.

London, September 5.

The Russian Squadron has been ordered to Korea with all speed, but it is stated in St. Petersburg that its object in proceeding to the East is merely in order to protect Russian trade and shipping.

Huge forest fires have occurred in Minnesota and Wisconsin, in which six towns have been consumed.

London, September 7.

M. Stambuloff will be prosecuted for insulting King Ferdinand at an interview.

German newspapers state that a number of British officers and seamen and some native troops have been seriously wounded in encounters with the African chief Nana on the coast in the Bight of Benin. Reinforcements have been ordered.

"SPECIAL" TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL."

Kobe, September 6.

The training ship *Tsukuba Kan*, which was recently in collision with the *Toyo Maru* in the Kii Channel, and had to be beached on the Island of Awaji to save her from sinking in deep water, has been got off and arrived safely in this port this afternoon. No pumps were going, though there is a big hole in the ship's side just abaft the mainmast, the breach having been stopped with timbers and tarpaulins, and the work appears to have been exceedingly well done.

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, August 25.

Owing to the illness of H.I.M. the Czar of Russia, the great manoeuvres at Smolensk, in which a hundred and fifty thousand men were to take part, have been cancelled.

London, August 31st.

The small Russian fleet in the Caspian sea is to be replaced shortly by a larger and stronger one.

London August 29.

All the Liberal papers admit that the recent meeting in Hyde Park, to promote the abolition of the House of Lords, was a fiasco.

The British Authorities at Aden have detained the new Japanese man-of-war *Tatsuta* from proceeding to Japan.

(FROM SAIGON PAPERS.)

Paris, August 14.

An agreement between France and Belgium with reference to the Congo has been signed.

Paris, August 16.

The Press congratulates M. Hanotaux on the conclusion of the Congo agreement.

Paris, August 17.

A plot has been discovered at Barcelona to murder M. Dupuy, who is staying in the Pyrenees.

(FROM TONKIN PAPERS.)

Paris, August 17.

Disorders have broken out in the South of Morocco.

Admiral Razvogow has been assassinated by an employé in the harbour department at Cronstadt.—*Daily Press*.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Fusan, September 6.

A Ninsen correspondent, under date the 4th instant, states that the preparations for an engagement have been satisfactorily effected, and the fight will probably take place to-day.

Fusan, September 6.

A French man-of-war arrived here to-day. Other French vessels will follow.

Shanghai, September 6.

A few days ago a French Custom officer was murdered by Chinese on the borders of the French possessions of Annam and Tonquin.

Fusan, September 5.

Several Chinese men-of-war, which were lying in Bokkai Bay, assembled at Wei-hai-wei two or three days ago.

Shanghai, September 6.

A Chinese general, named Ei Jo-sei, was ordered on the 22nd ult. to proceed to Korea, and left Tientsin the same day. A detachment the Ho troops accompanied him.

Later.

A detachment of 2,500 fresh Chinese troops led by Ei Jo-sei, is to be stationed at Shin-ju, and another 4,000 troops, under command of Ka Ki-sho, has been dispatched to Yo-chhon.

Shimonoseki, September 5.

Five Chinese war-vessels were preparing for war in the neighbourhood of Woosung on the 31st ult., but they seem to have no intention of proceeding to sea.

Later.

All the vessels of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co. have assembled in Shanghai.

Later.

Some 8 cannon, 200 tons of ammunition, 100 tons of coal, 50 bags of rice and 60 coolies were shipped at Shanghai on the 16th ult. for Formosa.

Later.

Rumour has it that General Lien Ei-fuku has reached Formosa accompanied by 5,000 soldiers.

Marukame, September 5.

The transport *Sogoku Maru* ran on to a shoal off Oki-shima, and has not yet has been floated.

Fusan, September 5.

A Söul correspondent announces that every thing is quiet in the capital, but great scarcity of various articles is experienced as a consequence of insufficient communication with other towns. Marquis Saionji has been paying daily visits to the Korean Court. Entertainments have been given and returned by the Koreans and Japanese. The Tai Wön-kun has been present at a banquet given by Japanese.

Shanghai, September 5.

The Chinese Government has issued a notification to the effect that Japanese subjects residents in China shall be amenable to Chinese law.

Hongkong, September 4.

No new case or death from pest has been reported since the 1st.

Fusan, September 6.

Lieutenant-General Nozu left Söul on the 3rd for the north.

Later.

It was rumoured among the foreign residents of Ninsen that a great battle was fought between the two armies lately. This is a misconception arising from the return to that town of some disabled Japanese soldiers from Söul. The men have not been engaged in war, but are being invalided home to Japan by reason of sickness.

Osaka, September 7.

A Söul correspondent, under date the 31st ult., states that a majority of the pro-Japanese officials in the Korean Government have sent in their resignations owing probably to friction in the official circle. The message adds that a rumour is current to the effect that Ming, the ex-Premier, has been captured in Phyöng-an Province, and sent to Tientsin. According to the statement of a Chinese captive, who was sent up to Söul on the 30th, the Chinese troops in Phyöng-yang are under strict discipline, and are very heartily received by the natives of the locality. The soldiers entirely differ from those met by the Japanese forces at A-san.

Shizuoka, September 7.

Heavy rains have fallen here, and several houses have been struck by lightning.

Wakayama, September 7.

Severe rain and a violent thunder storm visited here last night.

Shimonoseki September 7.

The *Mogami-gawa Maru* passed here to-day with 80 Chinese prisoners-of-war, which she was conveying from Saseho. She is bound for Ujina. It is said that one of the Chinese prisoners died at Saseho. The *Kisogawa Maru*, which arrived here this morning, brought intelligence to the effect that the work of conducting telegraph wires between Söul and Phyöng-yang has been completed.

Osaka, September 7.

A Shanghai telegram, received by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha to-day, states that the Custom Authorities of that port will impose 2.8 taels duty on a bale of Japanese yarn in addition to the ordinary Customs charges.

Hongkong, September 7.

The American Consul at Amoy reports that there are no cases of pest in that port, and no reports of the outbreak of the epidemic have been received from any other district. The British Consul at Canton has reported that the pest has been stamped out there.

Original from

CHESSE.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 137.

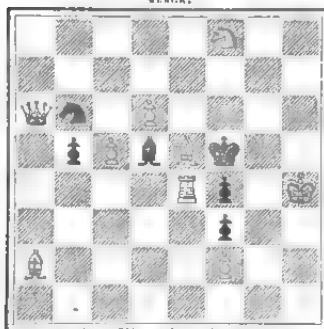
- WHITE. BLACK.
- 1—B to Q sq. 1—K to Q 4
2—B to B 3 ch. 2—K x Kt
3—Q to K 7, mate if 2—K to B 5
3—Kt to Q 6, mate if 1—K to Kt 4
2—B to K 2 ch. 3—K to B 3
3—Q to K B 3, mate if 2—Kt interposes
3—Kt to Q 4, mate if 1—Kt moves from Q 2
2—Q to B 5, ch.
3—Q to Q 4, mate.

Correct solutions received from Omega, W.H.S., Diganima, and J.D.

We may point out to those who have not had time to analyse the above position that the black pawn at R 7 prevents a second solution beginning K to Kt 2.

PROBLEM No. 139.

By J. DOBRUSKY.



White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME No. 159.

In simultaneous performances which Mr. Blackburne has recently given in the South of England, he has played havoc with the French Defence. The following game, which he won at Eastbourne from Mr. Boys, is noteworthy because of its pretty finish, and also as being identical, move by move, with a game which Mr. Blackburne had previously won at Hastings from Mr. Muller. The notes are from the *Standard*:-

THE FRENCH DEFENCE.

- WHITE. BLACK.
- Mr. Blackburne. Mr. Boys.
- 1—P to K 4 1—P to K 3
2—P to Q 4 2—P to Q 4
3—Kt to Q B 3 3—Kt to K B 3
4—B to Kt 5 4—B to K 2
5—B takes Kt 5—B takes B
6—Kt to B 3 6—Castles
7—B to Q 3 (a) 7—Kt to B 3 (b)
8—P to K 5 8—B to K 2
9—P to K R 4 9—P to B 3 (c)
10—Kt to K Kt 5 10—P takes Kt (d)
11—B takes P ch. 11—K takes B
12—P takes P dis. ch. 12—K to Kt sq.
13—R to R 8 ch. 13—K takes R (e)
14—Q to R 5 ch. 14—K to Kt sq.
15—P to Kt 6

And Mr. Boys resigns.

Notes.

- (a) Both sides follow the opening moves of the well-known game won by Fritz of Mason in Nuremberg, 1853.
(b) The correct move here is 7.....P to B 4, and the continuation 8 P to K 5, B to K 2, 9 P takes P, B takes P, &c. Developing the Q Kt without having previously moved the Q B P is invariably disadvantageous in the French and in kindred openings.
(c) He had nothing better now than 9.....P to K R 3, preventing 10 Kt to Kt 5, because of 10.....B takes Kt, &c. But White's best answer to 9.....P to K R 3 is 9 P to K Kt 4, &c. (d) This capture is too dangerous. The best would have been 10.....P to B 4.
(e) The following pretty variation is brought about by Black's refusing to take the Rook:-13.....K to B 2; 14 Q to R 5 ch, P to Kt 3; 15 Q to R 7 ch, K to K sq; 16 Q takes P ch, K to Q 5; 17 R to R 8, Kt takes Q P; 18 R to Q sq, Kt takes P ch, 19 R to K 2, B to B 3; and Black saves the game.

In a paragraph, which was recently published in the *Belfast Northern Whig*, it is pointed out that whilst is realistic and holds the mirror up to nature, depicting actual life, the world as it is. But chess is "idealistic, and has seized on the eternal principles of justice and equity. Thus, chess is well adapted to be the consolation of those whose lot in life is not so happy as it ought to be.

Seated at the game we can forget our hardships, the solicitors who send no briefs, the editors who reject our manuscripts, the fondly-loved mistress who is going to marry some one else; the burden falls from our shoulders, and we move freely. But there is more than this. By means of the chess-board we enter into a region of equity and fairness, where righteousness reigns, and all men are equal."

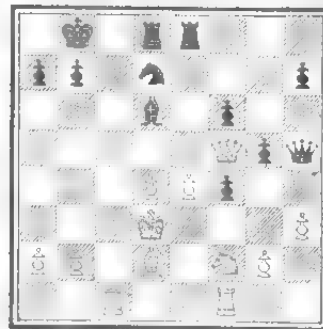
GAME No. 160.

Played between Mr. J. P. Cooke, of Montreal, Canada, and Dr. T. D. Davis, of Pittsburgh, U.S.A. Scores from the *Pittsburgh Dispatch*:-

BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

- WHITE. BLACK.
- J. P. Cooke. T. D. Davis.
- 1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4 2—P takes P
3—B to B 4 3—P to Q 4
4—B takes P 4—Q to R 5 ch.
5—K to B sq. 5—B to Q 3
6—P to Q 4 6—Kt to K 2
7—Kt to Q B 3 7—P to K B 3
8—Kt to K B 3 8—Q to R 4
9—K to B 2 9—P to Q B 3
10—B to Kt 3 10—B to R Kt 5
11—P to Kt 3 11—B takes Kt
12—Q takes B 12—Q to R 5 ch.
13—R to K 2 13—Kt to Q 2
14—R to B sq. 14—P to K Kt 4
15—Kt to Q sq. 15—Kt to K Kt 3
16—B to K 6 16—Castles Q R
17—B to Q 2 17—K R to R sq.
18—B to B 5 18—Q to R 3
19—Kt to B 2 19—Kt to R 5
20—Q to Kt 4 20—Kt takes B
21—Q takes Kt 21—Q to R 4 ch.
22—R to Q 3 22—R to Kt sq.
23—P to B 3 23—P to B 4
24—Q R to B sq. 24—P takes P
25—P takes P

BLACK—DR. DAVIS.



WHITE—MR. COOKE.

- WHITE. BLACK.
- 25— 25—K to K 4 ch.
26—K to B 2 26—Q to K 7
27—K to Kt sq. 27—Kt to B 5
28—B to B 3 28—Kt to K 6
29—K R to K sq. 29—Q takes Kt
30—Q takes B P 30—Q takes K Kt P
31—P to K 5 31—B takes P
32—P takes B

Black announced mate in five moves.

Slightly more than a year ago, Lasker challenged Tarrasch to a match and received a reply which was in substance: Go win your spurs and if they clink merrily upon your return, I may consider your proposition. The conundrum for the inquisitive mind to grapple with is: What would be Lasker's answer now to a challenge from Tarrasch?

GAME No. 161.

The following very pretty game was played recently at the British Chess Club, London. Score and notes from the *Baltimore News*:-

CUNNINGHAM GAMBIT.

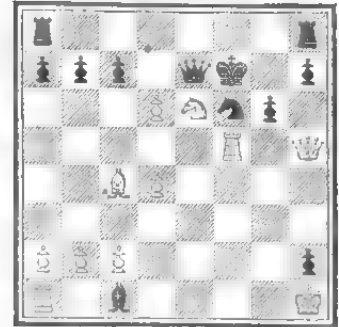
- WHITE. BLACK.
- Rice. Donisthorpe.
- 1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4 2—P takes P
3—Kt to K B 3 3—B to K 2
4—B to B 4 4—B to R 5 ch.
5—P to Kt 3 5—P takes P
6—Castles 6—P takes P ch.
7—K to R sq. (a) 7—P to Q 4
8—P takes P 8—B to R 6 (b)
9—Q to K 2 ch. 9—K to B sq. (c)
10—R to Q sq. 10—B to Kt 5 (d)
11—P to Q 4 11—Kt to K B 3
12—Kt to B 3 12—Kt to R 4
13—Kt to K 4 13—P to K B 4
14—R to B sq. (e) 14—Kt to Q 2

- 15—Q to Kt 2 15—B to B 3
16—Q Kt to Kt 5 16—Q to K 2
17—Kt to K 6 ch. 17—K to B 2
18—K Kt to Kt 5 ch. 18—B takes Kt (f)
19—Q takes B 19—B takes B
20—Q takes Kt ch. 20—P to Kt 3
21—R takes P ch. 21—Kt to B 3
22—P to Q 6 (g) 22—P takes P
23—R takes Kt ch. 23—Q takes R
24—Q to Q 5 (h) 24—P to Kt 3
25—Q to Kt 7 ch. 25—Q to K 2
26—Kt to Kt 5 ch. 26—R to B 3
27—Kt to K 4 ch. 27—Q takes Kt
28—Q takes Q 28—Resigns.

Notes.

- (a)—Sated with carnage and travel-worn the Black Pawn is unless except as a bulwark to the White King. Bird suggests leaving the former at Kt 6.
(b)—B to K 2 or B 3 is preferable
(c)—Black cannot advantageously interpose.
(d)—It seems better here to move one of the Inert Knights.
(e)—Well played; if P takes Kt, White gains two Bishops for a Knight.
(f)—If K to Kt 5, 19 Q takes B, P takes Q, so B to Q 3 ch., and mates next move.
(g)—See diagram of this curious situation.

BLACK—DONISTHORPE.



WHITE—RICE.

(h)—A very strong and winning move.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 16th.*
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Sept. 16th.†
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 16th.‡
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Tuesday, Sept. 17th.‡
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Sept. 14th.‡
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Sept. 13th.‡
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 15th.

* China left San Francisco via Honolulu on August 28th.
† Empress of Japan left Vancouver on August 28th. 1 City of Rio de Janeiro left Kobe on September 7th. 1 Arcadia was to leave Nagasaki on September 9th. 1 Melbourne (with French mail) left Hongkong on September 5th. 22 Empress of India left Hongkong on September 5th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Sunday, Sept. 9th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 9th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Sept. 16th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Sept. 14th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 15th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Sept. 13th.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. F. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 6th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Asamor*, British steamer, 1,560, P. Gibson, 1st September,—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,730, F. Brown, 1st September,—Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Trocas, British tank-steamer, 2,360, Edwards, 1st September,—Baton via ports, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,034, C. A. Anderson, 2nd September,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,240, E. W. Haswell, 2nd September,—Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Sadokuni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,500, Tasaka, 2nd September,—Otaru, Coal.—Baitan-gumi & Co.
Sorachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,108, Hayashi, 2nd September,—Otaru, Coal.—Tawaka Shoten.
Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Tipple, 2nd September,—Kobe 1st September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Prometheus, British steamer, 1,402, Hannah, 3rd September,—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Concord (6), U.S. gunboat, Commander Goodrich, 3rd September.—Belting Sea.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 3rd September.—Yokkaichi 2nd September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Bellona, German steamer, 2,032, J. Jaeger, 4th September.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, R. R. Searle, 4th September.—San Francisco 16th August, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,411, J. F. Allen, 4th September.—Yokosuka 4th September, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sarpedon, British steamer, 1,430, 4th September.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Nagao, 5th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, A. Thomson, 6th September.—Kobe 5th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaisow, British steamer, 1,934, Jas. Gray, 6th September.—Kobe, Ballast.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 7th September.—Hongkong 31st August, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Flintshire, British steamer, 1,871, Dwyer, 7th September.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Iktsei, 7th September.—Kobe 6th September, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 7th September.—Yokkaichi 6th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Pantou, R.N.R., 7th September.—Hongkong via ports, 28th August, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Shibata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,714, Matthias, 7th September.—Cardiff 5th August, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Spondilus, British tank-steamer, 2,350, Hocken, 7th September.—Batoum via ports, Petroleum.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, S. Kataoka, 8th September.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Tsukushi Maru, Japanese steamer, 636, J. Will, 1st September.—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Nagao, 1st September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Himeji Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,340, McKenzie, 2nd September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,240, E. W. Haswell, 2nd September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, Conner, 2nd September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oceanic, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 2nd September.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Otaru Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,507, N. Trennt, 2nd September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

St. Nicholas, American ship, 1,723, D. G. McIntosh, 2nd September.—New York via Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 2nd September.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Nagoya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,730, E. S. Bastow, 3rd September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yokohama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,291, E. W. Haswell, 3rd September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hiroshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,035, C. A. Anderson, 4th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fushiki Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,219, J. Wilson, 4th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sorachi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,108, Hayashi, 4th September.—Kobe, General.—Tanaka Shoten.

Ixion, British steamer, 2,299, Nish, 4th September.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Lingfield, British steamer, 1,543, J. Jameson, 4th September.—Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Sadokuni Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,500, Tasaka, 4th September.—Kobe, Ballast.—Baitan-gumi & Co.

Tsukushi Maru, Japanese steamer, 636, J. Will, 4th September.—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Toyei Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,696, Currow, 4th September.—Kobe, General.—Ten Yetsu Kisen Kaisha.

Siren, British ship, 1,482, A. M. Le Huray, 4th September.—Portland, Or., Ballast.—Order.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, R. R. Searle, 5th September.—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,662, F. Brown, 5th September.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Tiplle, 5th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Trocas, British steamer, 2,360, Edwards, 5th September.—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Energia, British steamer, 2,063, Law, 6th September.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Nagao, 6th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fusan Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,411, N. Trennt, 6th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, A. Thomson, 6th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Quantock, British steamer, 2,193, Main, 6th September.—Hongkong via ports, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Azamor, British steamer, 1,560, P. Gibson, 7th September.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Iktsei, 7th September.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 7th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oanfa, British steamer, 1,970, Davis, 7th September.—London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Benvenuto, British steamer, 1,467, Thompson, 8th September.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Corney & Co.

Natal, French steamer, 4,038, Le Gall, 8th September.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Pantou, R.N.R., 8th September.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Takano Onting, Lieutenant Paris de Ballarsière, Mr. A. Rustamente, Mr. Chang, Mr. Pow, Mr. and Mrs. Faga, Mr. and Mrs. Hamlin, Mr. H. Hauselma, Miss Tanisawa, Miss Nakamura and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Schultz, Mr. and Mrs. Trotzing, Mr. Fichizier, and Mr. Rem-fryshunt in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco:—Mr. E. Rataillon, Mr. G. S. Arnold, Mr. F. Nabholz, Mr. Paul Antoine, Mr. A. B. de Gueville, Miss Lina Zinfuh, Mr. Jas. Creehnan, Mr. H. Gardner, and Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blake and child in cabin.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, from Hongkong:—Captain S. Kataoka, Lieutenant H. Ijii, Lieutenant K. Fujii, Mr. W. Wyskoff, Mr. George Morgan, Mrs. Richardson and child, Mr. von Mann, Lieutenant S. Nishara, Mrs. Ojusan, Mr. Anthony S. Souza, Mr. C. H. Scott, and Mr. Hugo Feldmann in cabin.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, from Hongkong via ports:—Captain Hunt, Captain Galsworthy, Mr. Copmann, Mr. and Mrs. Broadhurst and 2 children, Mr. J. Hutton, Mr. Koehen, Mr. T. L. Marshall, Mrs. Bois and infant, and Rev. and Mrs. E. T. Williams in cabin; and 64 Chinese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, for San Francisco:—Count von Wedel, Mr. Philibert Termoz, Mr. R. S. Milne, Dr. J. F. Scott, Mr. H. L. Read, Mr. N. Sinclair, Mr. Wm. J. Schrott, Mr. Percy Mathias, and Mr. A. Bustamente in cabin.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. Heygate, Mrs. J. Ellerton, 3 children, and servant, Mr. N. Bentz, Miss Stout, Mr. T. Ditchburn, Mr. Bunchholdt, Mr. C. H. Freeman, and Mr. Guggenheim in cabin; 42 Chinese and 3 children in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Miss H. Stone, Lieutenant Wilson, Major Kelaart, Miss L. Jeffries, Mr. J. C. Donaldson-Sim, Mr. C. E. Ray, and Captain Cunningham in cabin.

Per French steamer *Natal*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. John Caldecott, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Little, Mr. John West, Mr. W. Cope, Misses Melvin and Irvine, Mrs. Renson and 2 children, Captain Dickens, Mr. Challoner, Mr. Buecheister, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schulz, Misses C. L. Darrow and M. A. Terry, Mr. Antoine Paul, Captain U. B. Harvey, Mr. Henry Crane, Mr. Leon Savatier, Mr. James Stark, Mr. and Mrs. Rubattel, Mr. G. H. Pyke, Mr. H. C. Hervet, Mr. Carnethers, Mr. MacGowan, Mr. Cutler, Mrs. Alice G. Waters, Miss L. E. Hughes, Mrs. Eymard and family, Mr. J. Smith, Miss Ishiura Masse, Miss Yokomizu Tome, Mr. Soon Hen Hung, Mr. Si Kai Ling and child, and Mr. M. Fukujiro in cabin; and 1 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. Brockhurst and 2 children, Captain G. R. Galsworthy, Captain Hunt, Dr. Franklyn Rogers, U.S.N., Mrs. Rogers, and Miss Rogers in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, for San Francisco:—

	RAW FRANCE	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	WT.	OTHER	TOTAL
Shanghai	2,161	359	—	—	247	2,877
Hyogo	—	—	643	—	1,816	2,459
Yokohama	1,678	429	1,334	210	361	4,812
Hongkong	81	—	—	—	—	81
Amoy	25	14,900	719	—	—	15,644
Total	4,047	16,198	2,696	210	2,424	25,575

	RAW FRANCE	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	WT.	OTHER	TOTAL
Hongkong	—	165	—	—	—	165
Yokohama	—	994	—	—	—	994
Total	—	1,157	—	—	—	1,157

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 1,276 bales; Waste Silk, 128 bales.

Per French steamer *Natal*, for Shanghai via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 591 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 89 bales. Treasure for Shanghai, \$339,000.

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Peking*, Captain Searle, reports:—Left San Francisco the 16th August; had moderate to light west to south-west winds to September 1st; thence to port light to fresh variable winds and heavy rain squalls. Arrived at Yokohama the 4th September.

The German steamer *Nürnberg*, Captain Hugo Walter, reports:—Left Hongkong the 31st August at 5 a.m.; experienced through the Formosa Channel fine weather and light easterly winds; thence to Van Diemen Strait fresh and strong N.E. winds, rough sea, and easterly swell; thence to port light easterly winds with rain squalls, moderate sea. Arrived at the Quarantine Station the 6th September at 9.35 a.m.

The British steamer *Victoria*, Captain John Pantou, R.N.R., reports:—Left Hongkong the 28th August at noon, Amoy the 29th, Shanghai the 1st September, and Kobe the 6th at 5.30 a.m. and arrived at Yokohama the 7th September at 9.30 a.m.; had fine weather throughout the passage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Nothing satisfactory about this market. Yarns are woefully neglected. Shirtings also. Some little business was done in Turkey Reds at low prices; but sellers are not willing to go on. There is a talk of some enquiry for Indigo Shirtings, but so far no business results. Woollens—Some enquiry

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for Cloth in Tokyo which may lead to business later on.

COTTON PRICE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirts—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches	\$2.40 to 2.90
Grey Shirts—8 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.60 to 3.25
P. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirts—12 yards, 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Satteens Black, 39 inches	PER YARD.
	0.16 to 0.21
	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.85 to 9.05
Victoria Lawn, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.35 to 2.75
	2.95 to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.27 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.27 to 0.30
Common	0.24 to 0.29
Mousseline de Laine—Cape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilot, 54 1/2 x 65 inches	0.15 to 0.50
Cloths—President, 54 1/2 x 65 inches	0.60 to 0.85
Cloths—Union, 54 1/2 x 65 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarllet and Green, 4 to 3 1/2, per lb	0.45 to 0.52

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
No. 16/24, Ordinary	—
No. 16/24, Medium	\$35.00 to 35.50
No. 16/24, Good to Best	36.00 to 36.50
No. 16/24, Reverse	—
No. 28/32, Ordinary	36.00 to 36.50
No. 28/32, Medium	37.00 to 37.50
No. 28/32, Good to Best	38.00 to 39.00
No. 38/42, Medium to Best	41.00 to 43.00
No. 38, Two-fold	41.00 to 43.00
No. 42, Two-fold	46.00 to 50.00
No. 20s, Bombay	—
No. 16s, Bombay	—

METALS.

There seems a fair undercurrent of business doing; but without much stir upon the surface. The Tokyo distributing market is reported dull; but it is thought that the inaction is temporary.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.35 to 3.40
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.45 to 3.50
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.60 to 4.75
Galvanized iron sheets	9.20 to 9.40
Wire Nails, assorted	5.80 to 6.30
Fig Iron, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Fig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KUROSHI.

Market firm without any great amount of sales. Holders are strong and it is said that Tokyo prices are good. We raise quotations here a bit, but do not know that they have been paid.

Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77 1/2
Comet	1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Devon	—
Russian Anchor	1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72 1/2

SUGAR.

Browns—Manila and other kinds are held firm and buyers keep out of the market. White Refined dull; with light demand at last quotations.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	\$4.50 to 4.60
Brown Manila	5.10 to 5.20
Brown Daitong	3.30 to 3.40
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.10 to 7.20
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A quiet week and prices down. Buyers would not go on at the level to which quotations had been pushed and sellers had to give way. Exchange lower at 2/3 for Credits 4m/s.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shanghai)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Yokohama)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shanghai)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Yokohama)	—
Hanks—No. 24 1/2	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 3 1/2	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	\$790 to 800
Filatures—No. 1, 10/12 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den	770 to 780
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 2, 10/12 deniers	690 to 710
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 3, 14/18 deniers	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oshu) Best No. 4	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	700 to 710

Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 24, 14/18 deniers	620 to 630
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	600 to 610
Kakedas—Extra	—
Kakedas—No. 1	710 to 720
Kakedas—No. 14	670 to 680
Kakedas—No. 2	640 to 650
Kakedas—No. 24	620 to 630
Kakedas—No. 3	—
Kakedas—No. 3 1/2	—
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 24	—
Hanatsuki—No. 1, 2	—
Hanatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

A fair amount of business has been done, and some buyers appear well set both for *Noshi* and *Kibiso* at late prices. There has been more business done this week than for months past. Quotations unchanged but market firm.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Priced Coccons—Good to Best	—
Noshi—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi—Oshu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi—Bushi, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi—Joshi, Best	—
Noshi—Joshi, Good	70 to 75
Noshi—Joshi, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshi, Good to Fair	35 to 30
Kibiso—Joshi, Middling to Common	25 to 20
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair	30 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	25 to 20
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best	—

TEA.

Market fairly buoyant and quotations unchanged. The last day or two there has been less doing; and at the close, the outlook is dull.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER POUND.
Choicest	—
Choice	\$30 to 33
Fine	26 to 28
Fine	22 to 24
Good Medium	18 to 20
Medium	16 to 17
Good Common	14 to 15
Common	11 to 13

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has weakened, and closes a point or so below last week's quotations.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/2
Sterling—Bank 14/16 on demand	2/2 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	2/2 1/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/3
On Paris—Bank sight	2/3
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2/8 1/2
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73 1/2
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	74 1/2
On India—Bank sight	192
On India—Private 30 days' sight	195
On America—Bank 14/16 on demand	52 1/2
On America—Private 30 days' sight	54
On America—Private 4 months' sight	55
On Germany—Bank sight	2.20
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	2.28
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 11.]

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 15TH, 1894.

月三年五十二治明
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPT. 15TH, 1894.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MANY deaths from lightning have been reported during the week.

THE Bank of Japan sent 1,500,000 silver dollars to Hiroshima on the 9th inst.

THE war loan, fixed at 30,000,000 yen, has been subscribed for twice over.

THE censorship of the Press, in regard to war news, has been withdrawn.

TRAINING for the autumn race meeting has commenced on the Negishi course.

TYPHOID fever and dysentery are still very prevalent in the southern prefectures.

THE inhabitants of Yokohama have subscribed yen 3,462,300 towards the War Loan.

MR. IJUN HIKOKICHI has been appointed Secretary of the Japanese Legation in England.

MELODRAMAS based on the Korean War are drawing big houses in Tokyo and Yokohama.

A LARGE number of veterinary surgeons and shoeing-smiths have been dispatched to Korea.

CERTAIN residents of Kochi Prefecture have, it is said, under consideration the organization of a privateering fleet consisting of three vessels with which they intend to attack Chinese vessels.

coasting along the Southern shores of the Middle Kingdom. The promoters intend to raise the equipment expenses from among the peers.

ONE of the performing elephants in Harmston's Circus died of inflammation of the bowels on Monday afternoon.

THERE will be only three crews in the International boat race at the autumn regatta—Scotch, English, and German.

SOME skirmishing between advanced guards and outposts of the two armies is reported from the neighbourhood of Phyoŋ-yang.

THE *Yoroku Choho* is publishing three columns of news and comments in English twice weekly. Only Japanese are employed on the work.

A LARGE quantity of canned beef has been sent to Korea. The supply of fresh beef in the capital is running short and prices are rising.

THE "Eyton and Pratt Cup" was won by *Spray* on Saturday afternoon in the race for the A division boats of the Yokohama Sailing Club.

THE Government has granted permission to foreign war correspondents and newspaper representatives to follow the Japanese army in Korea.

THEIR Imperial Highnesses Princesses Tsune and Kane returned to Tokyo on the 10th inst. from Nikko, where they have been staying for some time.

QUARANTINE and medical inspection of vessels coming up to Japan from Hongkong have been abolished, owing to the Colony's being declared free from the pest.

HARMSTON'S Circus has been playing to good houses during the week; the proceeds on Wednesday evening were given to the Red Cross Society's funds.

THE son of a wealthy widow living in Tokyo strangled his mother during a fit of temporary insanity last Sunday, and then committed suicide by hanging himself.

THE gale on Tuesday evening was felt in Yokohama, but comparatively little damage was done. The small tent enclosing Harmston's menagerie was blown to tatters.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy floods in the north eastern districts of the main islands, the Japanese rice harvest this year is estimated to be above the average yield about 20 per cent.

THE *Tenkyo Maru*, seized by the Chinese at Tientsin, is to be returned to Japan, the Chinese authorities finding that she sailed before the declaration of war between the two countries.

H.I.M. the Emperor, accompanied by his principal Ministers of State and a brilliant staff, left the capital on Thursday morning en route to Hiroshima where he intends to make his headquarters.

THE master of the *Nippon Maru*, which went ashore on the Chinese coast, has had his certificate suspended for five months, the Marine Court of Inquiry finding that he had displayed gross carelessness.

H.I.H. PRINCE KOMATSU YORIHITO, who set out on a tour through Europe and America some time ago, reached San Francisco on the 6th inst., and is expected to return to Japan by the 20th of this month.

Yokohama was visited by a severe typhoon on Tuesday, which caused the destruction of two vessels.

and many sampans, besides overturning a chimney and bringing about the death of a Japanese tinsmith.

LORD and Lady Randolph Churchill arrived by the Empress packet from Vancouver on Monday. After a day or two in Yokohama they left for Miyashita. Lord Randolph is travelling for the benefit of his health.

MR. SHIBUSAWA EIICHI, the great merchant banker of Tokyo, has been escorted by two *soshi* of late, others of the fraternity having threatened to assault Mr. Shibusawa for having, as they alleged, sold coal to Chinese.

THE Osaka Mint struck gold and silver coins to the following amount during last month:—5-yen gold pieces, yen 60,000; 1-yen silver pieces, yen 1,280,000; 20-sen silver pieces, yen 316,840.40; 10-sen silver pieces, yen 391,200.

THIRTY-FIVE houses and sheds were completely consumed by fire on the 7th inst. at Gobancho, Niigata, four persons being more or less severely injured. Thirty-six dwellings were burnt at Yonenotake, Yamaga-gun, Kumamoto Prefecture, on the 5th inst. On the 10th inst. 68 houses were destroyed in Otaru-gun, Hokkaido; the same day 40 dwellings were burnt at Kamiiso-mura.

REUTER telegraphs that the Comte de Paris is dead. He expired peacefully in the presence of his family, and will be buried at Weybridge, England. The Omsk-Ural Railway has been opened for traffic, and the Russian Customs in Central Asia will be opened on Thursday. The details of the recent forest fire in America are most harrowing. The number of lives lost is estimated at one thousand. That the Turkish Government has protested against the occupation of Kassala by Italy is stated to be unfounded. Fresh serious revolts are taking place in Morocco. The British Customs' Yearly Report states that the consumption of tea is largely increasing. The English Court has gone into mourning for ten days on account of the death of the Count de Paris. There are several indications of a rapprochement between the Vatican and the Quirinal.

AN improvement can be recorded in the Import trade. In Yarns a small business has been done through holders accepting a slight reduction, and a few sales of heavy Shirtings have also been effected. Black Velvets were in some request, and Turkey Reds have been taken steadily during the past few days. Some indents are said to have been made for certain Woollens, and enquires are being made for Blankets and Italian Cloth. Though transactions are far from extensive in the Metal market, things keep moving on a small scale and there is a good all-round enquiry. There have been but few sales of Kerosene and holders still continue firm, but the stock is large and increasing, the American and Russian oil in case and bulk now being equal to nearly 700,000 cases. In the Sugar trade, Formosa sorts are still neglected, though there have been moderate quantities of Manila moving at rather higher figures. Whites are quiet. Buyers of Silk are looking for lower prices, and the business actually put through was done at easier rates, but the trade has been limited. There has been very little done in Waste. In the Tea trade there has been a good demand, and more money paid for suitable parcels, good leaf being still wanted at current rates, the stock of all grades being reduced to narrow dimensions. Export figures to date show a million pounds over those of last year at same period. Exchange, which rose a point early in the week, has been steady and the rate maintained to the close.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The Emperor's journey to Hiroshima in consequence of the removal to that place of the Imperial Military Head-quarters, has called forth enthusiastic manifestations of loyalty and patriotism from the whole press of the capital. That His Imperial Majesty has been pleased to undertake this long journey and to endure the inconveniences of a temporary residence for the sake of the better prosecution of the war, has aroused unbounded enthusiasm throughout the country. On the morning of the 13th instant, the whole route traversed by the Imperial procession from the palace to Shimbashi station was lined on both sides with a dense crowd of loyal citizens bidding farewell to their gracious Sovereign. Similar enthusiasm, we are informed, was manifested at every place along the route of the Imperial progress. The papers do not know how long the Emperor is going to stay at Hiroshima, but they state that, according to the turn events may take, the military head-quarters may be removed still further westward, and even into Chinese territory!

Concerning the war, it is believed that the attack on Phyang-yang must have been begun by this time. The metropolitan papers are urging with increasing energy the importance of continuing the war until China shall have been completely humbled. Not that a peace party has actually sprung up in Japan; but they deem it necessary to warn the nation against a premature peace, because they have a suspicion that, after the expected victory over the Chinese at Phyang-yang, efforts will be made by China to induce the European Powers to mediate between the contending parties. Some of the Opposition journals, too, seem to fear that the Cabinet may be inclined to accept negotiations for peace. Again they perceive that the result of tradal depression will sooner or later produce a peace party among men of business. These considerations induce the vernacular papers to lay special stress upon the importance of continuing the war to the bitter end. We reproduce a few of the chief articles on this subject.

The *Yiji Shimo* is positive in declaring untrue all the rumours that have lately been circulated concerning the offer of mediation by any foreign Powers. Such offers were absolutely rejected by Japan previous to the commencement of the present war, and there is no reason, says our contemporary, to believe that they have been renewed now that the contest has actually begun, and the probable issue of the struggle is tolerably certain. To propose mediation at such a time would be acting entirely in the interests of China, and, consequently, it ought to be well-known to foreign Powers that no such mediation will be accepted by Japan. These Powers, continues the *Yiji*, may desire peace for the sake of their own commercial interests. Doubtless the present war seriously disturbs trade in this part of the world, but such a state of affairs will be only temporary and trade will ere long revive with two-fold energy. To come between Japan and her object, is an act which any Power that values in the least the friendship of this country will think twice before committing. Consequently, our contemporary is inclined to think that there is little danger of a premature peace being commended to Japan by any of the foreign Powers. The *Yiji*, however, is really afraid lest the increasing stagnation of trade may lead to the formation of a party clamouring for peace. The great body of merchants being of *chonin* birth, it is not to be expected that patriotism and public spirit will be as strong among them as among the *shizoku* and other classes. The *shizoku* are ever ready to sacrifice life and property for the sake of their Sovereign and their country. The merchants, too, doubtless possess this virtue in some degree, but their ruling passion is self interest. So if ever a peace party is destined to arise in this country, it will be among the mercantile class. The *Yiji*, therefore, repeatedly ad-

peals to the business class to suffer patiently the temporary inconveniences and hardships of the situation and to wait till the conclusion of a glorious peace with the enemy, when trade will revive with redoubled force.

The *Fuyu Shimbu*, the Radical organ, observes that now that hostilities have been or are about to be recommenced on a large scale, there is no occasion for talking of peace. The path before Japan is clear enough; namely, to go straight to Peking and dictate terms to the vanquished enemy. "We have no doubt," says our contemporary, "that such is the unanimous opinion of the whole people. We shall not hesitate to denounce as a traitor any body who may at this juncture advocate the conclusion of a peace with the enemy." The Radical organ then goes on to dwell on the importance of dealing a lasting blow to China for the sake of modern civilization as well as for the general peace of the East.

The *Mainichi Shimbu* is agreed with the rest of the Japanese papers in thinking that the defeat of the Chinese at Phyang-yang will perhaps lead the Peking statesmen to open negotiations for peace. Were Japan's object confined to the maintenance of Korean independence, it would say the Progressionist organ, be easy enough even now to conclude a peace with China securing the peninsula against the interference of the Middle Kingdom. "But Japan," continues our contemporary, "is now determined to obtain for herself a commanding position in the East, and to raise her prestige among the various Powers of the West. In order to attain these objects, it is absolutely necessary to strike a vital blow against China and utterly to deprive her of power to obstruct this country's path. It is a remarkable fact that a paper which has always been regarded as one of the most pacific in the capital writes in this tone. It may also be noted that the party to which this paper belongs, namely the *Kaishin-to*, is notable among those clamouring for an aggressive policy.

The *Kokumin Shimbu* is very angry that the countries of the West are disposed to question the right of Japan to prosecute the present war. Nothing is easier than to justify her conduct in this matter. The justification is based on no less a ground than the right of civilization to conquer barbarism. Such, continues the Tokyo journal, was the ground on which England placed Egypt under her protection; such also was reason why France assisted the struggle of the Americans for independence; and such now is the *raison d'être* of Japan's active efforts to assist Korea in the maintenance of her independence and the reform of her national institutions.

The question of reforms in Korea receives a considerable amount of attention from the Japanese papers. The work of reform seems to be making very slow progress. It is even reported that dissension has arisen among the members of the new Government in Seoul, and that a number of those belonging to the progressive party have tendered their resignations. With a people indifferent to the dignity of the country and with a Government, many members of which are men of conservative ideas, incapable of understanding the motives of a new civilization, the responsibility which Japan has assumed—say the metropolitan papers in respect of Korean reforms is a very serious one. It will be impossible to carry out any effective reforms until an object-lesson shall have been given the Koreans by the complete humiliation of China. As soon as the Koreans begin to perceive the superiority of Japan to China, reforms will become possible. From this point of view alone, it is of absolute importance, say the vernacular papers, to reduce China to a state of complete helplessness.

The treaty of alliance between Japan and Korea recently promulgated has received a share of journalistic attention. The treaty being simply the expression on paper of what has actually existed for some time, there is nothing

particularly noteworthy in the comments of the metropolitan papers on this subject. The *Kokumin Shimbu*, we may notice, remarks that, upon the expiration of the present treaty, it ought to be replaced by one of a permanent character, like that which exists between France and Annam. The *Yomiuri Shimbu* observes that Korea by combining with Japan for the purpose of fighting against China has placed herself in a situation out of which there is no retreat. Their declaration of enmity against so formidable a country as China, may, thinks the *Yomiuri*, tend to rouse the fallen national spirit of the Korean people.

Indignation is expressed against the treacherous conduct of the Chinese Government with respect to the neutrality of Shanghai. According to the information received by the Japanese papers, the Chinese Government is said to be using that place for the enlistment of foreign adventurers, the importation of arms and ammunition, and other warlike purposes. The *Hochi Shimbu*, among others, urges the Japanese Naval authorities to blockade Shanghai. Japan, says our contemporary, is sincerely desirous to limit the horrors of war as narrowly as possible, but she must not be expected to look on idly while her enemy is constantly disregarding its obligations in regard to the peculiar position of Shanghai. The *Kokumin Shimbu* is more moderate. It advises the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to approach the foreign Governments concerned and ask them to issue instructions to their Representatives in China to see to the strict maintenance of the neutral character of the settlement in Shanghai. The foreign Governments, in securing the promise of the Japanese Government to place Shanghai outside the sphere of warlike operations, have incurred an obligation to see to the rigid maintenance of the neutrality of this port. Should such representations fail to produce the desired effect, Japan would, then says the *Kokumin*, be justified in rescinding her promise to regard Shanghai as neutral territory.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbu*, writing on the subject of "England and Russia in the Far East," cautions its countrymen against making a hasty choice of the friendship of either of these Powers. Our contemporary agrees with the rest of the Tokyo papers in believing that the interests of these two countries are diametrically opposed. The *Nichi Nichi* dwells at some length upon the keen watch which each is keeping upon the movements of the other in this part of the world, and thinks that their jealousy and animosity has of late been increasing. The Japanese nation is recommended to keep a vigilant watch on the relations between these two Powers. The *Nichi Nichi*, however, warns its countrymen against manifesting either especial good will or especial animosity towards one or the other of these Powers on account of any transient considerations.

The talk of a triple alliance between Japan, Russia, and France is beginning to engage the attention of a small circle of politicians in Japan. There is no paper which has committed itself to a belief in the advisability of such an alliance, but one or two of them have tentatively introduced the subject. The *Kokumin Shimbu* is one of these. Alluding to the conference which the Ministers of Russia, Germany, and England, recently held at Chefoo, the *Kokumin* expresses surprise at finding Russia in such company. Our contemporary is inclined to think that Russia has a very erroneous idea of the object of Japan in the present war. The Northern Power, perhaps, thinks that Japan's object is to obstruct the progress of Russia on the Asiatic continent, and is consequently, not so friendly to Japan as she would otherwise be, and as her ally, France, has proved to be. So far as Korea is concerned, Japan, continues our contemporary, would never consent to the occupation by Russia of any part of the peninsula. But Japan has no desire or intention to monopolise Chinese territory. If Russia is desirous

of extending her dominion to the interior of China, Japan has no objection to such a move on her part. Japan and Russia ought to be and can be good neighbours, if each keeps within proper bounds. Japan is not at all afraid of coming into direct contact with Russia or any other European Power on the continent of Asia. On the contrary, if Russia advances from the north-west of China, Japan will be glad to welcome her as her new neighbour. It will be, continues the *Kokumin*, to Russia's interest to remain friendly with Japan. These facts will easily be recognized by Russia, if the Japanese diplomatists take the trouble to explain the situation to her. Such in brief is the substance of our contemporary's remarks on the subject.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE LATE COUNT YANAGIWARA.

THE late Count Yanagiwara, whose death and funeral we have briefly noticed in other issues, was one of the Court nobles who played a conspicuous part in the accomplishment of the Restoration. He was born in 1850, and was the second son of Lord Yanagiwara Koai, who has lived a retired life since 1872, leaving the title and the management of the house to the late Count. During the war of the Restoration he was appointed Vice-Commander of the Imperial Army despatched to restore peace and order along the Tokaido. It was he who received the key of the castle of Yedo from Katsu Rintaro, now Count Katsu. In recognition of the distinguished services he rendered to the cause of the Court, he was rewarded with a hereditary pension of 300 *koku* of rice. In the late year *Meiji* (1869), when the administration was entirely re-organized, he was appointed Junior 1st secretary of the Department of Foreign Affairs. Next year he was despatched to Tientsin on diplomatic business, and again to the same place the following year as Vice-Ambassador subordinate to the late Marquis Date for the conclusion of the Treaty with China. His official connexion with China continued for some years; he accompanied Count Soyejima when the latter was ordered to China in connexion with treaty affairs; was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peking in 1870, and was commissioned to cooperate with the late Okubo Toshimitsu when the latter was sent in August of the same year in connexion with the celebrated affair of the Formosa Expedition undertaken by Japan. As a reward for the meritorious service which the late Count rendered on that occasion, he received a present of 1,000 *yen*. Next year he was recalled and was appointed a senator. In February of 1877, when the Satsuma rebellion broke out, he was ordered to proceed to that province to instruct the Shimazu families to admonish their old retainers to keep order, and also to transmit official notice to the leaders of the rebellion that they had been deprived of official titles and were regarded as rebels to the State. After the war was over he, in recognition of the service he had rendered on the occasion, was decorated with the Order of the Rising Sun of the 2nd class. In 1880 he again returned to the diplomatic service, and was appointed Japanese Representative at St. Petersburg. Three years later he returned home and was appointed President of the Decorations Board, Vice-President of the Senate in 1888. President of the Senate next year. Subsequently he was a Privy Councillor, a member of the House of Lords (Imperial nominee), and lastly a Court Councillor, which latter post he resigned in 1890 on account of weak health. The Count was said to be a man of great energy and resolution, and his premature death is mourned by all.

A YOUNG COLONY.

MR. TAMAKI HANYEMON, a native of the Bonin Islands, is a man of adventurous spirit, devoted to the work of starting commercial enterprises in the southern islands of Japan. When the *Meiji* Government first endeavoured to open up

the Bonin Islands he was employed as a guide, and when an expedition was despatched against Formosa some time ago he accompanied the troops. Subsequently the idea occurred to him to colonize St. Paul, an island that lies betwixt the Bonin and Hachijyo groups. In the autumn of 1887, when Baron Takasaki Soroku, then the Governor of Tokyo, equipped the *Meiji Maru* for the exploration of the southern islands, Mr. Tamaki was allowed, with several of his followers, to sail in that vessel; the object of Mr. Tamaki's party was to be conveyed to St. Paul. They were landed on the island, but begged that, as they could not ascertain whether the island could furnish them with fresh water, the ship would call at the island on her way back. The ship reached Yokohama after a few weeks, but without fulfilling the promise she had made to the men left on the solitary island. The officers of the ship were greatly censured for their neglect, and the St. Paul desertion affair became for a while the topic of the day. The Tokyo Municipal Government thereupon despatched a steamer of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to the island. The party had been more fortunate than had been apprehended by the public. Drinking water could not indeed be had at first. The adventurers found the whitened skeletons of human beings who must have been stranded on the islands and there perished for want of water. They were thus stimulated in their exertions to find water, lest they should share the same miserable fate. With a bit of iron found on the shore they began with indefatigable energy to dig a well not far from the sea. Their efforts were not in vain, for the island being volcanic they saw to their immense delight a jet of warm water issuing from the well after it has been dug for some distance. When this pressing need had been satisfied, the party began to investigate the further resources of the island. Albatrosses abounded, and were so unfamiliar with men as not to fear them, and to be easily captured. They used the flesh as food, and preserved the feathers. These were subsequently exported to Europe and America, where they are extensively used for the decoration of ladies hats. Guano is abundant. Sharks also are numerous on the coast. These comprise all the resources of the island. The settlers now number more than one hundred, and they are actively engaged in the work of colonization. A wide extent of land has been reclaimed and planted; pig-raising has also been undertaken. Another most noteworthy work undertaken and accomplished by Mr. Tamaki was the construction of a landing place. Landing was extremely dangerous in rough weather, but Mr. Tamaki by making use of an extinct crater that protruded into the sea made a safe landing stage. He dug three more wells, laid out a street which he christened Tamakicho, constructed a bathing establishment, and persuaded a doctor to come from Tokyo. The Government has recognized Mr. Tamaki's earnest exertions in converting a desert island into an inhabited place, and has established a post office, while the Yusen Kaisha has consented to call at the island several times a year. In the island there is no law court, no police, and no Government official, and the inhabitants live in fraternal familiarity. Recently a sum of 189 *yen* was collected and was sent to Tokyo as a contribution towards the war fund.

THE LAST REGULATIONS PUBLISHED BY THE LATE MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

HIMSELF suffering from the disadvantages of a weak constitution, Mr. Inouye Ki, the late Minister of Education, endeavoured most energetically to promote the bodily development of students. He expressed some time ago his opinions on the health of higher school students, the substance of which was published in a recent article. As his last legacy to the educational matters of the realm, Mr. Inouye had a notification issued over his signature on the very day of his resignation, concerning the physical education of common school pupils. The notification starts with the preamble that in consequence of the decay of warlike exercises since the Res-

toration, and of the tendency of teachers and scholars to pay a predominant attention to the culture of the mind, neglecting for the most part the equally important culture of the body, physical education is in a very backward state. Then follow points, nine in all, to be specially kept in mind in the primary education of boys and girls. The late Minister urges that in common gymnastic exercises, as in military drill, the utmost attention should be paid so as to bring about active movements of all parts of the body; that students should be encouraged to take their exercises cheerfully, and that mere formalities concerning the posture of boys and so forth should not be too strictly adhered to; that to boys of higher common schools, military drills chiefly should be given, accompanied by war-songs now and then; that common school boys should be made to wear foreign clothes or short-sleeved Japanese clothes; that boys and girls of common schools should be induced during the intervals of school-hours to amuse themselves as much as possible in the open air; that as to make the pupils take notes of lessons or commit to memory what they have been taught, being liable to over-tax their brains, these methods should be employed only in exceptional cases; that for the same reason compositions should not be demanded from pupils of lower grades, that to change the order of pupils according to the result of examinations and to award prizes to the most successful, are liable to over-stimulate them and tend to injure their health, therefore these methods should be abolished hereafter; that common school boys should be forbidden to smoke tobacco; and that pupils in cities should be enjoined to walk to and from school, not to use *jirikisha*.

FOREIGN WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

THE Government has now determined to give facilities to foreign war-correspondents in Korea. Properly accredited correspondents will be given permission to accompany the Japanese army. They have, however, been warned that, while all possible help will be afforded them, they will have to be content with Japanese food and Japanese sleeping accommodation. Two correspondents of New York papers have already started for Korea.

MURDER OF JAPANESE IN FORMOSA.

THE vernacular press publishes some particulars concerning the supposed murder of some fifty Japanese camphor workers at Formosa. The information was originally given in the *Moji* newspaper. Mr. Tanaka Katsuzo, a native of Nagasaki, was a man of adventurous spirit, though above sixty-three years of age. It was in February last that he secured permission from the Taotai of Formosa to manufacture camphor in a forest belonging to the Government some seventeen miles away from the capital of the island. He took with him about fifty labourers. In July, last a letter came from him, stating that though the party had met with some difficulties at first they had finally overcome them, and were at that time on a fair way to success. Since then no news has been received from them, and their families were in great anxiety about their welfare, when the report began to circulate, some two weeks since, that the party had been attacked by the natives and that all had been cruelly murdered, with the exception of one Fukuta, a native of Nagasaki, who had managed to escape and to return home. Some of the relatives of the emigrants at once called on Fukuta. He had indeed returned home, but whether from fear or from exhaustion he was confined to bed apparently sick. The visitors questioned him earnestly about the fate of their relatives. His reply was very strange, vague, and more or less incoherent. By putting together his hesitating replies the following account was obtained. The party of more than fifty Japanese was attacked one evening by the natives, and all except himself were killed. Fukuta escaped, and through the help of a certain Chinese with whom he was on very intimate terms, he was able to reach home. The matter reaching the ears of the Taotai, the latter came to the spot next day and had the remains of Mr. Tanaka placed in

a coffin, while the bodies of the others were unceremoniously buried. The date of the event is not very clear, but it is certain that it must have happened before the declaration of war. What is therefore thought strange is that no communication was received in Japan from the Taotai of the island about the affair. The actions of the survivor since his return lends some countenance to the suspicion that his story is false, for his attempt to conceal his return, and his strange way of replying to the questions put by the relatives of the poor victims, are inexplicable on the supposition that he has told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. The *Moji* paper declares that there must have been some foul play in the affair, and an investigation is needed.

WIFED OUT.

ONE hears from time to time good reports concerning the spread of Christianity in Kochi Prefecture. There certainly is need of a civilising factor in that part of Japan. Elections are there most fiercely contested, always with attendant bloodshed; the *soshé* is there in his native element; he swaggers and threatens and carries sword-causes or bludgeons, and his services, questionable and illegal though they be, are constantly requisitioned by men who ought to know better than to appeal to brute force. Finally, murders of colossal dimensions are of not infrequent occurrence. The death by violence of one man generally includes that of most or all of the members of his family. On the night of the 23rd of last month another wholesale slaughter is recorded as having taken place in Kami-nata-mura, one of the larger villages in that troubled prefecture. Two local constables, brothers, had for some years been connected with another man, the husband of their only sister, in the *saké*-brewing business. Some time in June the brother-in-law suddenly announced an intention to divorce his wife and retire from the trade. It was found that he had expended a large sum to redeem a prostitute from the house in which she had lived. The woman thereupon became the new wife of the ex-*saké*-brewer, who was now urgently requested by the angry brothers of his former spouse to return monies he held of theirs. This, he alleged, was an impossibility, as he had paid out all the funds he possessed. Doubly indignant at this and at the harsh manner in which he had divorced their sister, the two brothers entered his house in the dead of night and killed him, his two children (their own nephew and niece), the man's mother, the ex-prostitute wife, and another woman who happened to be living in the house at the time. The elder assassin thereupon immediately disembowelled himself, while the younger threw himself from a height of some seventy feet into a bamboo-grove, receiving fatal injuries, although still alive according to the latest reports. This is the third or fourth time this year that similar terrible crimes have been reported from Kochi, while our readers may still remember the story of those two desperadoes last year, who took to the mountains and finally committed suicide after killing no less than ten people and terrorizing a whole district for more than a month.

DISCOVERY OF COAL.

MR. TOMIYASU YASUNOSUKE, a native of Fukuoka, is reported by the *Shin Choya* to have discovered a large coal bed in the vicinity of Shirakawa village, Chichibu district, Saitama prefecture. He has applied for the lease of several million *tsubo* of land. Of this the lease of about a million *tsubo* has been licensed, to be followed with the lease of the rest in a few days. According to the opinion of an expert who has examined the minerals extracted from the new bed, its quality is said to be far better than that produced at Toga and Kurate, in Chikuzen, and is on a par with the coal of Tagawa. The new bed is favourably situated, the transportation of coal being only 15 miles from Honjo Station, on the Nippon Railway. The cost of transport to Ueno terminus is estimated to be about 10 *yen* per 10,000 catties. The cost of raising to grass does not differ much from that involved in the Hokkaido and

Kyushiu collieries, while cost of transport to the capital is thus less than one half that of the others. It is therefore expected that should capital be freely invested in the new colliery and its coal abundantly imported into Tokyo, the other coal companies will suffer severely. In the Kwanto district the only bed hitherto known was that at Hakusui, Iwaki, and it is wondered why a bed of such excellent quality and of such great extent as that discovered by Mr. Yoshitomi has not been found before.

WELL SERVED.

STORIES of *sakai-nin*, or house-agents, are quite frequent in the vernacular press now-a-days, nor do these tales redound to the credit of the fraternity. The *Forosū Chōhō* recently published an incident which gives a good insight into the peculiar ways of the more objectionable of such agents, never very popular even in the best cases. A certain *sakai-nin* having the charge of some six or seven unpretentious houses in one of the poverty-stricken by-streets of Hongo District, Tokyo, is notorious for his greed. He is accustomed to add a *sen* or two to the rent when the hirer of one of the houses draws, in his estimation, too much water, under the pretence of the well-rope wearing out by such frequent friction; or when some other too often opens and shuts the gate, alleging a consequent depreciation in the value of the hinges and wood-work. For these and sundry other reasons the avaricious agent is bitterly hated, and his victims have long waited for an opportunity to pay him back in kind. Last July he made a new rule: he would shut the entrance gate every night at ten, and any one who demanded admittance later than that hour should have to pay one *sen* penalty. The renters being mostly poor people whose avocations often kept them out late at night, this regulation was felt to be particularly severe. The other day the *sakai-nin* happened to be, for a wonder, invited out by an old school-friend, and in the delights of *saké* and fish completely forgot the hour. On reaching his home, he found the gate closed and barred. Not wishing to break a rule made by himself, he climbed laboriously to the roof of the house nearest the gate and began to creep cautiously towards his own dwelling. But this the victims of his avarice had expected, and so soon as his dark silhouette became visible raised a vociferous shout of "Robbers! robbers!" He tried in vain to make his well-known voice heard from the roof-tree. In another minute some ladders were placed against the wall; he was seized, hauled down, and then subjected to a most thorough and scientific thrashing. A light being brought, the pain-distorted features of the agent became distinct. His assailants, chuckling in their sleeves, began at once apologizing for their mistake and, with great show of contrition, helped him into his house. The agent, it is said, is still unaware of the trick played him, but the "one *sen* admission" fee has been abolished.

THE "TSUKUBA-KAN" IN KOBE.

THE operations with the object of floating the *Tsukuba Kan*, beached ten days ago, on Awaji after being in collision with the *Toyo Maru*, says the *Kobe Chronicle* of the 7th inst., have proved successful, and the gunboat came into the harbour yesterday afternoon, towed by three of the Government transports chartered from the Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and looking little the worse for being half-submerged for several days. She is now lying off the Ono Naval Yard, drawing 17 ft. 1 in. of water forward and 19 ft. 6 in. aft, and is evidently considered quite safe, as there are no pumps going, and the fracture is now well above water. She was struck by the *Toyo Maru* on the main chains on the starboard side abaft the mainmast, the collision carrying away a boat and twisting the davits and cutting her right down to the water's edge. It is probable that her being struck on the channels, which are carried away, saved her from worse damage, while to this fact is also probably due the remarkable extent of the injuries suffered by the *Toyo Maru* in collision with a wooden vessel. Very great credit is due for the workmanlike fashion

in which the temporary repairs have been executed. The fracture, from 15 to 18 ft. wide, caused by the crash of the *Toyo Maru* into the man-of-war, has been stopped by timbers being placed across it, these being again covered with tarpaulin. Tarpaulin was also placed by divers over the port-holes under water before pumping was commenced, and the operations having been favoured by calm weather no difficulty was experienced in pumping out the vessel and towing her off. There is talk of repairing her at the Ono Naval Yard, and it is expected that if this is done repairs will only occupy about three weeks. To all appearance the good old ship has suffered no serious structural injury, and will be good for many years' service yet.

A REPORT FROM THE JAPANESE CONSUL AT SŌUL.

IN his report to the Foreign Office under date of 25th ult., the Japanese Consul stationed in the Korean capital states that there are several hundred Europeans and Americans in Sŏul who have been accustomed to procure their daily necessities from the Chinese general provision merchants who kept shops there. But since the war broke out, these Chinese merchants, more than ten in number, have closed their shops and gone home. Foreigners therefore find a difficulty in obtaining supplies, for the Chinese in Chemulpho have also taken their departure. Nor can goods be easily obtained from Cheshoo or Shanghai or Nagasaki, for there are no facilities of transport, the vessels plying between Korea and China or Japan being almost entirely employed on official service. This is indeed a good opportunity for Japanese merchants of means who are trustworthy and have experience as storekeepers of foreign articles. In fact, should they promptly and skilfully seize the opportunity they will be able to get the command of this field of trade and to displace the Chinese from it altogether in future. People seem to think that Sŏul is still a dangerous place of residence and hesitate in consequence to invest capital in any enterprise that is to be carried out in the Korean capital. But this is groundless; the period of danger has already passed away in Sŏul, and though several battles may yet be fought on Korean soil, the safety of Sŏul may be relied upon. The Consul therefore advises the Japanese merchants not to lose this good opportunity of making profit.

MR. MAX POLLMANN.

THE *Hokkaido Mainichi Shimbun* has the following:—"Mr. Max Pollmann, the German brewer of the Sapporo Brewery Co., is about to return to his native land, after several years' service in Sapporo. Mr. Pollmann came to Japan in 1887 under contract to the Hokkaido Administration Board, and was so entirely successful in producing the malt liquors now so celebrated throughout the length and breadth of the land, that when his agreement expired he was asked to remain for another term of years with the brewery, which had meantime become a private concern. Mr. Pollmann then engaged for another term, which has just expired, when he was offered a renewal of his contract, but the attractions of "Fatherland" prevailed, after so prolonged an absence, and Mr. Pollmann leaves Sapporo in a few days for the south on his road home. He takes with him the good wishes of the company that he has served so well, and leaves behind him many friends who regret his departure."

DELIBERATIONS CONCERNING EDUCATION IN KOREA.

THE Japanese people are bent on doing everything in their power to help the Koreans out of the mire of stagnation and decay. Already a scheme to construct a railway between Sŏul and Chemulpho and Fusan is talked of in certain circles, and now we notice that a body of eminent educationalists recently assembled to discuss how to provide an efficient educational system in the Peninsular Kingdom. Most of these educationalists are not in the Government service. Mr. Tsuji, President of the Japanese Educational Society, is at their head. They met once in the latter part of last month, and at a

second meeting, held at the hall of the Society on the 5th instant, the programme of the new association, which is called the Korean Educational Investigation Society, was discussed and adopted. The object of the Society is to inquire into matters pertaining to education in Korea; and to establish the methods to be pursued in furtherance of education in that country. The society is to hold a regular meeting every fourth Saturday. The subscription is to be 20 *sen* a month, to defray the expenses of the Society. It will be located in the office of the Educational Society of Japan. The standing committee of five members was elected that day, with the result that Messrs. Tsuji Shinji, Iyawa Shuichi, Takashima Shigenobu, and Yamanouchi Teru-ji were chosen. The chairman was chosen out of the members of the committee, and the choice fell on Mr. Tsuji.

A Japanese gentleman who has lived for a considerable period in Korea makes the following remarks on the educational system to be adopted in that country. Educational institutions that are urgently needed in Korea are of three kinds, viz., common schools, high schools, and technical schools. The high school should be of a status midway between a common school and a high school of Japan, and should aim at educating students in the shortest possible space of time. The curriculum should contain a foreign language, morals, geography, history, the rudiments of physics and chemistry, mathematics, and economics. As for the foreign language to be taught, this gentleman is of opinion that Japanese should be adopted; because the Japanese language is philologically akin to the Korean, and because the knowledge which is now most needed can be obtained through the medium of the Japanese language. Those who matriculate at a high school should either be made teachers of common schools or be appointed to Government offices, or should be made to prosecute further studies at a technical school. For the technical schools the same gentleman recommends six courses:—agriculture, engineering, medicine, law, literature, and one or two physical sciences specially adapted to the requirements of Korea. They should be as practical as possible, and the term of education should not extend beyond three years. The students should be taught at the cost of the Government. The curriculum of the elementary schools should be simple, comprising six subjects only: the Korean vernacular, Chinese, geography and history, morals and arithmetic. In conformity with the customs of Korea, boys and girls should be rigidly separated, even in common schools. In carrying out any such regular educational system in Korea the text books should be compiled in colloquial Korean. And it is important to inculcate the notion that pursuance of these higher studies is attended with direct practical benefit, as for instance, an appointment to an official position; to convince students that they may attend schools without any risk of interference on the part of China or of the Ming faction, and so forth.

A RECENT ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI INTERVIEWED.

MR. YAMANOUCHI IWAQ, the Manager of Mr. Kishida's drug store at Shanghai, has lived about ten years in China. He recently returned to Japan, having left Shanghai on the 22nd ult. We take the following from the account of his opinions on the war published by the vernacular press:—China is bent, says Mr. Yamanouchi, on gaining an ultimate victory over Japan, by wearying her antagonist out, relying on her own vast staying power in prosecuting the war. China will rely on commercial and other indirect methods of attack rather than on a bold use of the weapons of war. But such measures will be suicidal. Suppose, for instance, the export of cotton to Japan be forbidden, then some half a million farmers in Kiang-su who subsist by cultivating cotton, will be suddenly deprived of the means of subsistence and will be brought to starvation. The depression trade at Shanghai since the war broke out has been striking. This

is chiefly due to the want of steam communication and the accumulation of goods in warehouses. There is another cause that has conducted toward this result, and this is the preparations for the celebration of the Empress-Dowager's Birth-day in November. For this ceremony a sum of some fifteen million taels is to be spent, the bulk of the fund coming from the local offices. The share which each local office is to supply must be paid in silver, owing to the appreciation of gold; and a large quantity of Mexican dollars having been withdrawn from the market of Shanghai, these coins show an appreciation of 5 to 6 per cent. The scarcity of money is a serious difficulty to the trade of Shanghai. The war has also seriously affected the business of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company. The ships of the Company are lying idle in harbour, for the Company is afraid to send them to sea. Nor is it easy for the Company to hire foreign vessels. To give an instance of the difficulty: an English sailing-ship that had been chartered before the war broke out at 800 taels for the transportation of goods from Shanghai to Tientsin, has refused to fulfil its contract since the loss of the *Kowshing* at less than 1,800 taels. Even at such a high rate the goods may after all not reach their destination, for a condition is inserted in the contract in virtue of which the vessel may sail back without forfeiting the hire whenever she spies a Japanese man-of-war. Such being the case, the coasting trade of China is almost at a standstill. The anxiety felt by the Navigation Company may be inferred from the following story. When news appeared in the foreign and native papers of Shanghai that the Japanese Residents' Club had decided to send back a certain number of the Japanese staying in that city, the manager of the Branch office of the Steam Navigation Company called upon the Club, and requested its managers that, as he was willing to intercede with the authorities for the safety of the Japanese residents in Shanghai, they would reciprocate this good office on behalf of the ships of the Company, and intercede with the Japanese Government to allow the Company to carry on the coasting trade unmolested. Mr. Yamanouchi is of opinion that the issue of the war will have a most vital relation to the future commerce between Japan and China. The Chinese people are prone to be over-bearing towards those whom they consider weak, though subservient to those of whom they are afraid. Consequently, should the Japanese fail to gain a signal victory, the Chinese would become even more arrogant towards the Japanese than they have been in the past, so that commercial transactions with them would be unbearable. It is because England has succeeded in frightening the Chinese that English merchants are preëminently successful in trade with China. France has not been so fortunate, and the French merchants therefore fail to reap in the Chinese markets so great a profit as their more sturdy neighbours.

A BIG INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE IN OSAKA.

MESSRS. AWAYA SHINAZO, M.P., Hokyo Zensaku, and other influential personages of Osaka are, says the *Nichi Nichi*, contemplating the establishment of an electric motor company in Osaka. Their project is to make use of water power for the generation of electrical energy. They have employed three experts, who have explored the neighbouring districts to discover available sources of water. After months of investigation the experts have pointed out three suitable sources of power, all dependent upon the water of the river Seta. The capital required for the project seems to be about the same whichever source is chosen, being a little above four million *yen*. It is not clear from the paragraph in the *Nichi Nichi* what power is available, but it is estimated that if 15,000 horse-power can be procured the profit on the capital would exceed 10 per cent. It is said that the gross horse-power in the various factories in Osaka is about 25,000, and that the electrical power would be cheaper by about 30 per cent. than steam. The total retrenchment of expenses that would accrue from those factories from the substitution of electric

city for steam would not be less than one million *yen*, to say nothing of incidental benefits, sanitary, at *celtra*. The projectors hope to carry out this scheme as soon as the war is over, but for fear lest they should be forestalled they have already submitted their scheme to the Government.

DEATH OF A CIRCUS ELEPHANT.

HARMSTON'S Circus has suffered a heavy loss by the death on Monday afternoon of Topsy, one of the trained elephants. Of a most tractable disposition, this six-year old female pachyderm was a great favourite with the patrons as well as all the members of the Harmston combination, being a playful but gentle beast. She had been in the best of health, seemingly, up till Tuesday last. Just before the time when she was to appear in the ring that evening, in company with her sister Bahl, she had a slight attack of illness. The fit passed away and both elephants went through their performance to all appearance as usual. Next day, however, Topsy again showed signs of indisposition, and later symptoms of tetanus set in, to give place as time wore on to other complications, which eventually resulted in death. A *post mortem* examination revealed the fact that death was really due to inflammation of the bowels.

A ROBBER CAUGHT.

In the early part of last month, a robber entered the residence of Mr. Mitsui Hachirozaemon in Sambancho, Tokyo. Mr. Mitsui is one of the heads of the great Mitsui firm, and there were in consequence a large number of fine articles in the house, a goodly proportion of which the burglar managed to appropriate, such as dozens of girdles, scores of cravats, and a great quantity of clothing, the total being valued at a little less than one thousand *yen*. The metropolitan press now report that the thief was captured in Aomori Prefecture on the 4th instant. He had sold or pawned everything, with the exception of two old and famous swords, the handiwork of the great makers Samonji and Masamune. It was his possession of these celebrated blades that led to his detection. The promptness of his capture and tracing to so distant a portion of the Empire speak well for the excellence and vigilance of the metropolitan police. The man is said to be an old offender and as slippery as the proverbial eel.

AN IRRECONCILABLE GHOST.

SEVERAL years before the Restoration, while Tokyo was still Yedo and the Shogunate still in power, there lived a wealthy vintner in Tanimachi, Azabu District. His store was the largest in the city; his clerks numerous; while he himself led a life of idle ease and sensual delights. The wife, neglected and not over-well treated, frequently remonstrated with him, urging that such a course of conduct could not fail to ruin even the best business. Improvident and deaf to good advice, the vintner kept on the downward road, until at last he stood on the brink of ruin. Once again the faithful wife pleaded for reform, but met with even greater disdain than ever. The same night she made up her mind to quit this world. Stuffing the sleeve of her upper garment into her mouth, she sprang into the well. Assistance was promptly summoned and the body drawn up, but life had become extinct before the possibility of rescue. Relieved of what he considered an incubus, the vintner immediately married one of his numerous female intimates. In one year after, the new wife was seized with a sudden malady and died on the very day and at the very hour that the poor suicide had quitted this world. Shocked, but not seeing anything more than a coincidence in this, the *sake*-brewer married again, only to have his third wife die in the agonies of child-birth on the recurrence of the fatal day. This was enough. The repentant vintner shaved his head and became a wandering devotee travelling from shrine to shrine and ever offering up prayers for the repose of the spirit of his maltreated wife. Some years passed away in this manner, when the uxorious nature of the ex-vintner made itself manifest. In one of the southern towns he married a fourth wife,

and until recently was engaged there in trade, his business slowly going from bad to worse. One son was the result of this marriage, and on his right arm he bears a strange birth-mark like the mark of teeth on the very spot where the wine-merchant's first wife had bitten herself in dying. Hoping to do better in the metropolis, the man came up with his son to Tokyo last month and opened a shop in Iigura. But on the very first night he was haunted with fearful dreams, his dead wife appearing to upbraid him for having returned to the scene of his former excesses. At the same time the son suffered from excruciating pain in the arm that bears the birthmark. Deeming this a final warning, both father and son received, a few days ago, the tonsure and became priests. They have gone to a distant temple in the mountains, and intend there to pass the remainder of their days in prayer and meditation. Thus much the *Asahi*.

SUSPENSION OF THE "NIPPON."

Owing to the rigorous censorship of the press at present, at least with regard to all that relates to news from the seat of war as well as to the movements of the Japanese troops, it has been fondly hoped that even the most radical journals would escape coming under the ban of suspension. The *Nippon*, famous for the number of times that its publication has been interdicted, generally presents two or three blank columns daily, proof positive that the editorial pen has lost none of its wonted vitriolic fervency and that the imagination of the staff is as lively as of yore. The latest breach of the Press Regulations made by the *Nippon* is said to have resulted from certain sarcastic comments on the new treaty between Great Britain and Japan. Our contemporary remarks, anent the fact that tariff autonomy will be secured to this country in seventeen years, that this sounds very pretty, but that it is like a picture (*e*, a play on the word *ei*, the ideograph for England) of *mochi* (cakes made from rice-dough). *Mochi* is pleasant enough to eat, but a mere sketch would never suffice to fill a hungry man. Besides, it is by no means assured whether the other Treaty Powers are going to give Japan some cakes even in the dim and distant future. In this style the *Nippon* maunders on, seemingly oblivious of the fact that a certain portion of the Yokohama local press is so disgusted with the rank favoritism for Japan exhibited in the Kimberley-Aoki compact that it would forswear its birthright and plead for the intervention of less servile nations.

BURGLARY ON THE BLUFF.

The house of Mr. L. Ph. von Hemert, No. 223-D Bluff, was visited by a burglar during the small hours of Monday morning. The daring thief forced an entry through the bath-room and from there found his way to Mr. von Hemert's bedroom. Here he abstracted a suit of clothes which had been worn the previous day, and which contained keys, two pocket-books, a sum of money amounting to \$20 in notes, and some important documents. After calling in the police, a search of the premises was made, but no trace of the man could be found. The pocket-books were afterwards discovered in the compound, but the money had disappeared. An hour or so later the clothes were found lying on the road leading to Negishi. The keys were still in the pocket, but all the small money, with the exception of a half *sen*, was missing. The police are trying to track the thief.

THE 72ND NATIONAL BANK IN DIFFICULTIES.

The 72nd national bank, of Saga, is, according to the *Fiji*, in difficulties, and was obliged on the 25th ult., to suspend payment. The trouble originated in a rash misappropriation of the Bank funds to the amount of more than 150,000 *yen* by Mr. Koga, the manager, on behalf of a mining enterprise. The enterprise failed, and while the Bank was subjected to great embarrassment on that account, a similar trouble overtook its Nagasaki Branch. The officers of the Branch office were notorious for the luxurious life they used to lead, and at last one of them absconded, taking with him money to the value of 18,000 *yen*.

from the Bank. He was soon arrested, and his nine colleagues were also arrested on the charge of complicity. A run was made on the Branch office which, however, was met by remittances from the main office in Saga. The panic spread to the main office and before the Branch office had had time to send back the surplus of the remittances, applicants began to besiege the main office demanding their deposits. The Bank asked for assistance from other banks, and hoped to be able to tide over the difficulty, but the demands for withdrawal became so incessant that the Bank was obliged to suspend payment on the 25th ult. Besides the 150,000 invested in the mining enterprise, the manager, Mr. Koga, is said to owe at least 50,000 *yen* to the Bank. Fortunately he is a man of means, his property being estimated at about 200,000 *yen*, and it is believed that the Bank will be enabled to reopen its business without sustaining any particular loss. The capital of the Bank is only 80,000 *yen*, but the total of the deposits is said to have reached above a quarter of a million *yen*.

ACTIVE DRILL.

Among the thousands who have been commanded to re-enter the army, there are many who would seem to have so far forgotten their former drill that they are in need of a new course of instruction. At all events the great parade-ground at Aoyama presents each day, despite the rain, a lively and interesting picture. Whole companies are marched and counter-marched; squadrons of cavalry fly over the muddy roads; gun-waggons and trains plod heavily along. Most of the men thus undergoing a "post-graduate" course, are intended for active service in the field at no distant date. Drill-sergeants are in great demand, and many of those whose time expired last November have been recalled to act in this capacity.

At the Koishikawa Arsenal and elsewhere the making of cannon-balls, bullets, guns, etc., is carried on day and night. At all hours the great chimneys can be seen belching forth columns of smoke or long streamers of fire. Nearly five hundred workmen have been engaged in addition to the regular number, and even these are found insufficient to cope with the orders that pour in from the Army and Navy Departments. Many thousand knapsacks and other leather-gear have recently been contracted for with some of the largest firms in Tokyo. The *Fugetsudō* has received a command to prepare another one hundred and fifty thousand *kin* of biscuits, moderate in size and slightly sweetened as to taste. It is also reported that the Ebisu Beer Brewery has received a large order for beer in casks, this being considered by some as preferable to the native *sake*, which is so highly intoxicant.

COOLIES FOR KOREA.

BETWEEN Shinagawa and Shimabashi Stations, or rather just after leaving the former, there are long rows of houses built in precisely the same fashion and close to the railroad. The majority of these are, as a rule, unoccupied, as the place is not considered a prosperous one. All these dwellings belong to one man, a former *amma*, the owner of a well-known *mujin* (lottery) in Bancho. The ex-*amma* does not enjoy a very good reputation, his wealth being popularly ascribed to sharp and questionable practices. A few days ago no less than fourteen of these empty houses were suddenly rented, and into them moved nearly fifteen hundred peasants and labourers, all under contract to go as coolies to the seat of war. It must be a pretty tight squeeze for the men, as the buildings are of the smallest. These coolies are paid according to a graded scale:—25 *sen* daily while in Tokyo; 20 *sen* daily when on board ships; and 35 *sen* daily when actually at work in Korea. They are spoken of as being an orderly lot. All are eager to leave for active service; not, they declare, because of the increased wage, but owing to their desire to be of some real use in the war with China. This is fully creditable to Japan. The beachcombers and

vauriens of Yokohama and the other open ports are not needed. The Government is using its own people only: sturdy men, accustomed to labour and inured to hardship and a life in the open air. The wage offered is not high, yet it has given occupation to a large number of poor agriculturists already.

WOMEN AS JURORS.

ACCORDING to Chief Justice Howe, of Wyoming, women as jurors have been a success in that State. He was the first judge who opened his court with such a jury. He admits that he was prejudiced against women at first, but now he says that "they were careful, painstaking, intelligent, and conscientious. They were firm and resolute for the right as established by the law and the testimony. Their verdicts were right, and after three or four criminal trials the lawyers engaged in defending persons accused of crime began to avail themselves of the right of peremptory challenge to get rid of the female jurors, who were too much in favour of enforcing the laws and punishing crime to suit the interests of their clients. After the grand jury had been in session two days the dance-house keepers, gamblers, and *demi-monde* fled out of the city in dismay to escape the indictment of the women grand jurors. In fact, I have never in my twenty-five years of constant experience in the courts of the country seen more faithful, intelligent, and resolutely honest, grand and petit jurors than these." This is very encouraging, and I am heartily glad that the women have done so well in Wyoming. The only feature that is at all alarming is the predilection for conviction evinced by the fair sex. Women are, in the opinion of many, really more cruel than men and certainly much more vindictive. There is some reason to believe that when a woman sees a prisoner in the dock the inference to her mind is, not that he should be tried, but that he should go to jail. Who would like to be tried by a jury of women in an action of breach of promise, seduction, or divorce?—*The Province* (Victoria, B.C.).

QUESTIONS OF NEUTRALITY.

ANOTHER point upon which we, in common with most other people, here have fallen into error is the liability of British subjects in Chinese service engaging in such work as the transport of troops in Chinese vessels. We are informed upon the highest legal authority here that such work does not fall within the scope of the Foreign Enlistment Act, and British subjects are free, as far as their own Government is concerned, to engage even in military duties for China—at their own risk, but they cannot appeal to the British Government if they get into trouble. Moreover, it has been made clear to us that the British law authorities here regard such work as the manufacture of guns, torpedoes, powder, arms, etc., by British subjects on Chinese soil and for Chinese Government use, as in nowise infringing the laws of neutrality and as being perfectly legitimate phases of manufacture. These are points upon which most people are liable to go astray, and it is therefore well to have them expounded even briefly upon such high authority.—*China Gazette*.

A NOCTURNE IN BLACK.

ON the evening of the 7th instant, about an hour before midnight, a police-constable on duty in Kodamura, one of the Tokyo suburbs, saw a strangely dark figure prowling behind some houses on his beat. As he approached, it seemed stealthily to retreat. Alarmed and believing it to be a supernatural apparition, the constable speedily called for aid. A thorough search was instituted, which resulted in the finding of a trembling female, evidently a blackamoor, and absolutely nude. Inquiries made at the nearest Police Station, where the woman was supplied with some clothing, elicited the fact that she was the wife of one of the villagers. Her husband after having been absent for some time had suddenly returned that night, and had found her in a compromisingly intimate conversation with a neighbour. His jealousy knowing no bounds, he had stripped and then

painted her black from head to foot, turning her finally out of doors. Ashamed to go to the house of any friend or relative in that pitiful condition, the woman had been hiding behind the houses for nearly two hours before discovered by the police. The husband, sent for at once to explain his conduct, positively refused to take the woman back, his suspicions being, as he alleged, well-founded; so the poor black-amoer was forced to take up her quarters in the station-house for the time being.

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

THE daily monotony of the press censors was a little ruffled the other day, on account of the suspension of the *Nippon*. This paper published a leading article in its issue of the 7th instant, in which it described the new Treaty with Great Britain in abusive terms as presenting a specious appearance but as being of no practical benefit to Japan so long as treaty revision is not similarly accomplished with the other Powers. This article was submitted to the Press Censors in common with the war news, and was allowed to pass unchallenged. But as soon as the article was published on the 7th instant it was condemned by the Peace Bureau of the Home Department as tending to disturb the public tranquillity and the paper was suspended, to the great surprise and indignation of the staff. The suspension was of very short duration, for the paper was released from the ban in three days. The *Nippon* protested strongly upon its re-appearance against the action of the authorities, condemning it as entirely inexplicable, absurd, and inconsistent. The mystery was soon cleared up. In the issue of the *Official Gazette* for the 11th inst. Mr. Nishi Senshiro, a councillor of the Foreign Office, was sentenced to a fine of one month's salary, in consequence of having overstepped his competence in the exercise of censorship. Mr. Nishi being only a member of the Press censors committee whose official function is to deal only with matters relating to the war, it was a breach of official routine on Mr. Nishi's part to inspect and pass an article which was entirely unconnected with the war. This part of the censorship is in the hands of the Peace Bureau, and as it held the article in question to be dangerous to the public tranquillity the *Nippon* was suspended, while Mr. Nishi was punished for the error he had committed.

It is satisfactory to learn from the vernacular press that the Government contemplates the abolition of the press censorship. The idea of discontinuing this is said to have originated with Count Inouye. It is believed that the Cabinet has already decided to adopt the Count's proposal, and that the matter is now under deliberation by the Privy Council.

THE "TOROZU CHOHU."

ALTHOUGH not long in existence, having started in November of the year before last, the *Toroazu Chohu* is making a very strong bid for the leadership of the metropolitan *Ko Shimbun*. The paper is well-edited, bright, and well supplied with news, though inclined, as a rule, to be slightly dictatorial. It is now said that the success of the *Toroazu Chohu* has been something phenomenal. Nearly one-third cheaper than the majority of its rivals, the circulation is popularly put at seventy thousand copies daily, or nearly twice as many as the *Osaka Asahi Shimbun* claims to publish. Trusting to the unparalleled favour with which the paper has met, the proprietors began, on the 11th instant, printing three columns of the first page in English, two being taken up by an editorial and the last column being filled with some four or five notes. This is by no means the first instance of the kind. Some eight or nine years ago the *Anglo-Japanese Review* was brought out as a weekly journal, owned, published, and written by Japanese. The *Mainichi Shimbun* was connected with this publication, which soon ceased to exist owing to the lack of funds and push, not to speak of the terribly incorrect English that marred it from first to last. We may reasonably hope that the "English Department" of the

Toroazu Chohu will not meet with a similar fate. And yet, one cannot help regretting that in this latest venture the English text is so faulty and ungrammatical: some paragraphs are wholly unintelligible, leading the bewildered reader through a maze of words that ought to mean something, but don't. This is a radical mistake. The good intention of the *Toroazu Chohu* is so manifest that it should not fail to attain its object on account of linguistic inaccuracies. If the foreign public is to be attracted it must be given really interesting, intelligible reading matter. One can both understand and thoroughly sympathize with the sentiment that prompts the employment of Japanese writers alone; yet it is obvious that it is better not to publish an English Department at all than to print articles which those whom the *Toroazu Chohu* evidently desires to teach will either fail to understand or else cavil at. We say this in all good faith, and with the sincere desire to see our contemporary's venture turn out successful hereafter. Such a journal as the proprietors state their intention to publish ought to do well; and it is highly laudable that the attempt should have been made. Only one feels that there will have to be an improvement in style before any degree of success can be anticipated. As an advertising medium, on the other hand, the *Toroazu Chohu* is deserving of foreign patronage.

PRESENTATION OF THE IMPERIAL STANDARD.

THE Third Regiment of Infantry, garrisoned at Azabu, Tokyo, were yesterday presented with the Imperial Standard which they are to guard on the occasion of the Imperial journey to the south of Japan. The whole regiment was drawn up in front of the great Shiba Temple, the Zojoji. As the standard was brought forward the men presented arms and displayed intense eagerness at this symbol of Imperial power, while the regimental buglers gave the charming "Salute to the Flag," known as *Kuni no Shime* or "Peace of the Land." The *mi-hata* was borne by a lieutenant, escorted by five or six ensigns with drawn swords. After the salute, the regiment marched off, with the silken standard floating proudly at the head. The whole scene was very impressive.

EXCITING CHASE AFTER BURGLARS.

A REMARKABLE chase after burglars occurred recently in London. The scene was the establishment of Mr. J. J. Cavey, jeweller, who leases premises forming a block of buildings bounded by Cheapside, Bread-street, Friday-street, and Watling-street. Access was first gained by means of a ladder to the premises of the London Glove Company, and thence to the offices of a Mr. Harwood, on the first floor. There an attempt was made to force a panel, through which admission could have been gained to a staircase leading to the jeweller's shop. Apparently the thieves were unconscious of the fact that two of Mr. Cavey's assistants regularly slept upon the premises. One of them, Mr. Norworthy, the manager, was awakened by a noise as of wood being splintered by a knife. Rising and partially dressing, he sat for ten minutes listening to the sounds, and, being satisfied that an effort was being made to force an entrance, quietly aroused his companion, Mr. Jones, and went to the Cheapside entrance of the shop, where he cautiously beckoned a policeman, told him that there were burglars in the house, and asked him to arrange at once to have the block surrounded, so that they could not escape. This precaution having been taken by the police, several constables entered by the private door, but the thieves heard them ascending the staircase and made off. A chase, which was maintained for over ten hours, then commenced. Three men were seen escaping by a high wall at the back of the building, and a moment afterwards a loud crash was heard. It was found that one of the gang, a young man of about 22, had fallen through a skylight into the basement—a distance of 20ft.—but when discovered and taken into custody he seemed to have sustained no worse injury than a scratch or two. No fewer than a score of police officers engaged in the pursuit of the

other burglars, the chase beginning about 6 o'clock in the morning and continuing until between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. The two men ran along a wall 50ft. or 60ft. high, clambered over roofs, and dived through windows in a manner which was amazing. No little risk was incurred by the police in following them, and one officer was severely cut by broken glass. Soon after 4 o'clock the thieves suddenly disappeared from view, but they were found hiding in a bale of dry goods in a warehouse fronting Friday-street. It is stated that they were well known to the police.

CHINESE TROPHIES AT THE SHOKONSHA.

A LARGE number of flags taken from the Chinese in the battle of Song-liwan are now being exhibited in front of the Shokonsha Shrine on Kudan-zaka—the great shrine dedicated to the spirits of the soldiers that have fallen in battle since and including the days of the Restoration. Thousands of people are daily gathered round the place, their countenances beaming with delight at this most tangible proof of the superiority of the Japanese arms. Some of the flags are very large, gaudy, and elaborately decorated. It is interesting to listen to the remarks of the eager gazers, but especially so when any relatives of those who took part in the battle make their appearance. These good people are at once distinguishable from all the rest, and not alone by reason of their proud remarks that "my brother" or "my cousin" did this or that. The exhibition of flags is of itself well worth seeing, but to one having a knowledge of the Japanese idiom the scene is of double interest.

SOME OF THE MEN TAKEN.

THE calling-out of the First-class Reserves has resulted, as might be expected, in sorrow to many households. The metropolitan journals report two cases which are of peculiar interest. One unfortunately included the crime of infanticide. One time expired soldier had married a young wife, who, some two months ago, died in childbirth, leaving him with an infant daughter on his hands. On being called to go to Korea he made strenuous efforts to get some one to take charge of his baby; but being very poor was unable to procure a home for the little one. There being apparently nothing else to do, he killed the child and then joined his regiment. The crime was not discovered until after his departure for Korea, and he left word, it appears, with a friend that he was resolved to die on the field of battle. Another man had just established himself as a *dōgu-ya*, or dealer in miscellaneous articles of furniture, in Ogawamachi, the busiest thoroughfare in Kanda District. So soon as the order reached him to rejoin the army, he stuck out a placard saying that he would sell out his whole stock at less than cost price. Ridiculously small sums were not refused; things worth three or four *yen* in the open market selling for as little as twenty or thirty *sen*. The loss must have been very great, but it was imperatively necessary for him to leave as much cash as possible in the hands of his wife, and in the forty-eight hours at his disposal it would have been impossible for him to get rid of his stock in any other way. The *Miyako Shimbun* says that the man exhibited the utmost equanimity at this ruinous sale and joined his regiment with no sentiment of regret for what he had had to do.

A MICROBE-PROOF BUILDING.

THE fame of Dr. van der Heyden's glass house appears to be spreading. We take the following notice of it from the *Chicago Post*:—A new kind of dwelling house has been invented. It is remarkable in many ways, being suitable for any climate, whether tropical or arctic, air and water tight, and as near disease-proof as any building can be made. It is warranted microbe-proof, and should any stray disease-producing germ through any accident or oversight find its way within the forbidden precincts, the conditions it finds there will be so obnoxious to its life and feelings that it will immediately die of despair. The new kind of building is a

Japanese invention. Dr. W. van der Heyden, of Yokohama, is its originator and builder. He has constructed one for his own use, and has lived in it for over a year, testing its qualities. Glass is the chief article of construction in the new building. It walls are constructed of a series of glass boxes filled with a solution of alum. These boxes are formed of two panes of glass each four-tenths of an inch in thickness. The glass is fixed in iron frames screwed together. The whole is so constructed that the building will resist the influence of heat, cold, shocks, and earthquakes. Between the joints of iron framework felt is inserted, and then the space is covered with boards. The roof is flat and is supported by cast-iron pillars. It, too, is glass, with strips of rubber covering the joints. Over the glass is spread a thin layer of ashes, and upon this is placed a light wooden frame, which is covered with cement to protect the interior from the radiation of heat. The building has outer and inner walls with a space between affording air passages to neutralise all the atmospheric influences without. No doors or windows appear in the building proper. The superstructure is placed on a foundation of brick, the walls of which enclose a sort of basement, and it is through this basement that ingress and egress to and from the residence portion are obtained. The building is heated and ventilated on the most scientific principles. Pure air is secured from the upper atmosphere and conveyed to the interior of the building through pipes after it has been screened through fine wire netting and filtered through cotton batting so as to deprive it of any microbes or other disease germs it might contain. The heat is also brought into the house through pipes running to open flues. The whole limits of the building are made as aseptic as a wound-dressing of Lister.

JAPAN AND AMERICA.

WHILE the vernacular journals speak with gratification of the very decided expression of opinion in America in favour of Japan with regard to the war, some not unnatural surprise is evidenced that the United States should not have been the first to conclude a revised treaty with this Empire. The *Nichi Nichi* and others, however, point out, and with justice, that the difficulty was to get England to accede to Japan's proposals. So soon as Great Britain consented, all the other Treaty Powers would follow suit as a matter of course. At the same time, the United States has so often and so loudly been quoted as Japan's "first and best" friend, that the present slight veer in public opinion is noteworthy. "What we want," says a too-hasty *Ko Shimbunshi*, "is deeds; not mere expressions of friendship."

THE FOUNDER OF THE ROSEBERY FAMILY.

THE elevation of the Earl of Rosebery to the Premiership has naturally, says the *Glasgow Herald*, led to the publication of a number of anecdotes bearing upon his family history. The founder of the family was neither more nor less than a Culross hammerman. His name was Duncan Prymrois, described as a "burgess of Colrois," and he was the father of Gilbert Prymrois, who became surgeon to James VI., and direct ancestor of the present Earl of Rosebery. Labourists will be delighted, and perhaps, as has been hinted, hereditarians will not be surprised to learn that this Duncan Prymrois was a thorough-going trade unionist. His name is appended to a notarial instrument which is still in existence, and which purports to have been executed at the Monastery of Culross on 12th May, 1549, in the fourteenth year of the Pontificate of Pope Paul III. It ratifies an agreement among the "craftis mene or symthes of the toune of Culrois, conventit altogether, with ane consent and assent, for the utilitie, weill, and proffit of us and our craft, and the commonweill of us all. The leading article of the contract is to the effect that no forge shall be erected by the servant or apprentice of any craftsmen till he be judged qualified by the corporation to carry on the trade, and that he shall have sufficient means of his own without being necessitated to borrow on credit. A still more significant provision in

the agreement is "that naime of us sall use this craft of ours in na toune nor place of Scotland, bot allenarlie in the toune of Culrois quhair it has bein of usit of before." "The penalty to be incurred by any contravener of the articles of agreement," says Mr. David Beveridge, who goes into this matter very thoroughly, in his most admirable local history—"Culcross and Tulliallan"—"is for the first offence to be reduced from the rank of a master to that of a servant for one year, or to pay a fine of twenty marks Scots; for a second offence the delinquent is to be debarred from exercising his craft for three years; and for a third, he is to be expelled from the corporation." Modern trade unionism has made considerable additions, such as "picketing," to the sanctions of the old guilds or corporations, but these would seem, from the examples that have been cited, to have been tolerably severe.

BITTER POVERTY.

A DISTRESSING story comes from Aoyama, one of the most thinly populated districts of Tokyo, and where the homes of a great many very poor people are to be found. In Minami-machi was the humble dwelling of a worker in leather, a middle-aged, childless man, who for years had been struggling with the direst poverty. Despite hard work he found it impossible to pay the pittance of rent, and was four months in arrear at the end of August, the house-agent dunning him daily to distraction. To make matters worse his wife suddenly sickened and died on the 1st instant. Having absolutely no funds and nothing on which he could raise money, he was unable to defray the expenses of a funeral. He therefore placed the corpse in a large *tsubo* or jar, and fled from the place in which he had known only sorrow. Some three days after this, the house-agent, enraged at getting no reply to his frequent calls, burst open the door. Near the jar a letter was found written on a scrap of paper:—"I beg that the bones of my dear wife may receive a decent burial. I have no funds nor can I obtain any. I go now to end my own worthless, sad life; but if my request be granted my spirit shall return in gratitude from the shade of the tall grasses (i.e. the grave) to bless those who have done the last offices to her whose footsteps I now follow." This last touching appeal was acceded to, and the body of the unfortunate woman properly interred.

SOLDIERS AND THEIR HOSTS.

It is estimated that upwards of fifty thousand soldiers are in Tokyo at the present moment, the majority being composed of those called upon to serve a second time, or members of the First Class Reserve. The barracks are full to overflowing, and the houses of wealthy private citizens have in several cases been requisitioned, as many as forty or even fifty men being billeted on one house. Among others, the fine residence of Mr. Maeda, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, which is situated in Shiba District, gives shelter to a proportionately large number of soldiers. Mr. Maeda is at present in the country, but so soon as he had heard of the fact from his wife, he telegraphed to say that his "guests" should be treated with the utmost consideration and have the best of food given them. In particular he ordered that *Satsumajiru*—a sort of native *olla podrida*, consisting of many kinds of vegetables and meat—should be twice daily on the bill of fare, as this description of soup is considered especially strengthening. Other Tokyo residents have shown themselves equally eager to provided for the creature comforts of the soldiers, who say that they prefer living in private houses rather than in barracks. To judge from the above, the preference is not unreasonable.

THE "KEISAI ZASSHI" ON THE RICE MARKET.

A FALLACIOUS notion is now entertained by a portion of the public, writes the *Keisai Zasshi*, that the increase in the price of rice is due to the agency of the rice exchanges, and that some strong step should be taken to prevent it. This opinion has the sanction of no less a personage

than Count Ogi. His statement on the subject appeared in a recent issue of the Metropolitan papers, in which he was reported to have said that the increase of the price of rice being due to the action of rice exchanges, the Government should place them under strict supervision, if not abolish them altogether. Nothing can be more erroneous than such a notion, comments the *Keisai*, for the establishment of rice exchanges is instrumental in equalizing the price of rice and their development should rather be encouraged. To attempt to regulate the rice market by administrative measures must be condemned strongly, being an act of absurd injustice. The sudden rise in the rice market is generally attributed to the War. Susceptible even to a very delicate influence, it is not strange if the market has been affected seriously by the present affair. Still it is a question worthy of careful consideration whether the war can be regarded as the principle factor in the rise in the price of rice. In case of war in Japanese territory, by which the farming of the country would be seriously affected, or in case Japan were dependent upon China for her food supply as England is dependent upon America, it would be quite natural and reasonable that the price of rice should rise. But neither supposition applies to the present condition of Japan. A large number of troops have been despatched by Japan to Korea, but the people are attending to their ordinary occupations as if nothing extraordinary had happened; and therefore so long as the crop is not below the average there will be more than enough to feed the forty million inhabitants of the country. Such calm considerations did not at first occur to the rice dealers and they therefore raised the price of rice to an extraordinary height; since then they have begun to understand the situation, and the price of rice is gradually declining. According to inquiries carried out by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce the total area of the cultivation of rice showed last year an increase of more than fourteen thousand *cho* over that of the previous year, but in the total yield there appeared a decrease of four million *koku* in round numbers, or about 10.1 per cent. of that of the preceding year. This must have contributed more or less to the rise in the price of rice. Nor should we overlook in this connexion the depreciation of silver. The rice market of the present year is, however, regulated by the crop of the year, but all the critical days with respect to the prospect of the rice crop (they are 1st of August, the 210th and 220th days calculated from the 1st day of the year, all in old calendar), have been passed safely, we may predict that this year's crop will be satisfactory. The *Nichi Nichi*, writing on the same topic, says that the total yield of rice of this year will be 10 to 20 per cent. above the average. The districts where the prospect was best were the north-eastern part of the main island and a portion of Hokuriku-do. Unfortunately, the former was visited by a terrible flood last month, causing not only serious damage to the crop but also the death of several hundred persons. It is therefore presumed that the yield of rice in those provinces will not be much better than the average. That is not, however, the case with the provinces in Hokuriku-do. There the crop is better than has been seen for forty years. The quotations in the rice exchanges of those provinces are therefore considerably lower than those prevailing elsewhere, the difference being as much as 2 *yen* per *koku* between these exchanges and the Rice Exchange of Tokyo for rice negotiable in November. It is said that certain rice merchants of Tokyo have sent to that district for a large amount of rice.

RAILWAY MONOPOLY.

Most extraordinary to relate, in spite of the untold blessings which the C.P.R. millionaires say they have bestowed upon Canada, the list of newspapers which persist in regarding the policy of that line as tantamount to robbery and extortion continues to grow longer day by day. The *Edinburgh Times*, in its issue of the 2nd instant, devotes a column and a half to throwing

some side lights on the "little ways" of that corporation, and says that the North-West Territories are "bled white" by its blighting policy. "We live," says our contemporary, "in the hope of a future competing transcontinental railway passing through Edmonton. Should that future railway be under the control of the C.P.R., God help us!"—*The Province* (Victoria, B.C.).

ABOLITION OF THE PRESS CENSORSHIP.

THE Press Censorship was abolished yesterday by Imperial Ordinance No. CLXVII. Simultaneously with the publication of the Ordinance, the Ministers of State for War and for the Navy issued notifications to the effect that for the time being the publication of news relating to military or naval movements, actual or proposed, shall be forbidden, except in cases in which sanction for publication has been given by the respective Ministers of State.

This implies, of course, that newspapers which publish news without the sanction of the authorities will be suspended according to the provisions of the ordinary Press law. The newspapers, have been protesting against the Censorship, not merely as irritating, but as totally unnecessary, for, they said, no Japanese newspaper would be so unpatriotic as to publish news that might by any possibility give information useful to the enemy. If the newspapers act in accordance with the spirit of their protestations, the suspensions should be few in number.

REGULAR GENERAL MEETING OF THE SPECIE BANK.

THE 29th regular general meeting of the Specie Bank of Yokohama was held on the 10th inst. at the Offices of the Bank. More than one hundred shareholders attended the meeting, which was presided over by Mr. Sonoda Kokichi, Chairman of the Bank. He addressed the assembly as follows:—Gentlemen—In giving the report of the 29th half-year's business of the Bank, I propose to make a brief statement with regard to the effect of existing commercial conditions on the business of the Bank. The commerce and industry of the country have recently undergone a steady development, large sums were required for the purchase of the shares of various new companies, and the money-market was in consequence extremely active. The agricultural class being also prosperous, an increased importation of foreign goods was invited, and immense quantities of raw materials, machinery, and articles of general consumption were brought to Japan. It is satisfactory to find that a similar activity has been witnessed in the export trade. With regard to silk, the foremost staple of Japanese foreign commerce, the new year was begun with considerable quantities idly stored in the warehouses of merchants, but since then the bulk of the silk in stock has been disposed of, and its export has thus far attained a large amount; other exports, tea, coal, etc., have also been brisk. In short, the total export during this first half-year largely surpassed that of the corresponding period of the preceding year. Turning to the condition of other countries, we find the markets in America still remaining in a very depressed state, and the markets of Europe not much better. The growth of the Japanese export trade at such a period may be regarded with satisfaction. Still as the import trade has shown greater activity the balance has ended in its favour. Thus during the half-year just concluded an increased demand for capital for various industrial enterprises at home, and the shipment abroad of a certain amount of specie, have brought about an unusual activity in the money market, both in Tokyo and in the provinces. The result has been a rise in the rate of interest, which the banks thought necessary as a precautionary measure. As to the influence of the present war on the commerce and industry, not only of the Powers concerned but also of countries in Europe and America, the matter belongs to the second half-year, and need not now be considered. In fact, it is still impossible to predict the influence which the war will exercise upon the commerce and industry of Japan and also of Western

countries. One thing which should be alluded to in this connection was the necessity to close for a while the Bank's Branch office at Shanghai. Great anxiety had been felt here about the Branch office since the war broke out, but as the letters that came from the Branch removed much of the anxiety and as the Branch office was subsequently placed under the protection of the American Consul, it was thought that there would be no need to close it. This hope turned out to be delusive, for, when it appeared that the Japanese who remained in China would be subject to Chinese Jurisdiction, the withdrawal of the Bank's officers at the Shanghai Branch was unavoidable. What is to be noted in this connection is that, apprehensive that such a step might become necessary, the Branch had previously settled all accounts with Chinese merchants, while it secured the promise of a foreign bank in Shanghai to undertake any outstanding business after the closure of the Branch. The Bank is therefore of opinion that no particular loss will be sustained from this part of its business. It ought to be observed in conclusion that, the Bank has no intention of entirely abandoning its business in China. As much business as possible will be carried on by correspondence. The following is the profit and loss account as passed by the shareholders:—

	Yen.
Total Income	1,448,011.418
Total Outlay	967,547.232
Balance	480,464.186
Brought forward from the Preceding Account	34,548.411
Total Profit of the Half-year	515,012.597
To Reserves	86,700.000
Rewards to Officers	48,046.000
Dividend—15 per cent. per annum	337,500.000
Reserves for the New Office Buildings	20,000.000
Carried Forward to the Next Account	22,766.597

JUDGE CHITANI AGAIN.

AFTER a dispute lasting more than six months between the Minister of Justice and Judge Chitani, whose sudden removal from the judgeship of the Supreme Court to be Chief of the Local Court of Okinawa is regarded by the Judge as unconstitutional, the Nagasaki Disciplinary Court has at last given a preliminary judgment in favour of the Minister of Justice. As the judgment is simply preliminary and does not yet touch the main point in dispute, and as the Judge has appealed against this preliminary award, no one knows when this troublesome case may be definitely settled. The judgment of the Nagasaki Disciplinary Court is simply confined to the question whether the matter falls under the jurisdiction of the Nagasaki Appeal Court, under which the Local Court of Okinawa is placed, or whether, as Judge Chitani protests, his case should be examined by the Supreme Court. The main argument in the written protest which the Judge had submitted to the Nagasaki Court of Appeal was to the following effect:—The Defendant, being at present a Judge at the Supreme Court, a disciplinary Court which is to be held against him in accordance with Arts. X. and XVI. of the Law of Discipline for Judges, should be held at the Supreme Court. The Minister of Justice issued an official note on January 15th of this year appointing the Defendant be chief of the Local Court of Okinawa. This notice having been issued without the consent of the Defendant should be regarded as null and void, for Art. LXXXIII. of the Law of the Organization of Courts expressly provides that the Minister of Justice shall have no power to remove a judge without the latter's consent. The Minister of Justice contends that he transferred the Defendant to the new post in virtue of the proviso of the same article. This proviso is however, applicable only to those cases in which on a vacancy's occurring in a given court there is no proper judge to fill that vacancy, or when after the existence of the vacancy has been communicated to all the Courts throughout the country there is still no judge who volunteers to take up the seat. In such cases the Mini-

ster is entitled to remove a judge without the consent of the latter. Thus a great distinction exists between what the provision allows and the case in question, where there was not only a judge in the same Court who can fill the vacancy, but another judge from another court who also wished to be removed there. The Defendant therefore concludes that the order which the Minister issued to remove him to Okinawa was illegal, and failed to affect his official position as Judge of the Supreme Court. The verdict of the Nagasaki Court was as follows:—Protesting that his appointment as the Chief of the Okinawa Local Court was illegal, the Defendant sent back the official note embodying that appointment to the Minister of Justice. The Defendant further protested that as his action in the matter was due to his interpretation of the law, wherein he differed from the Minister of Justice, and cannot therefore be regarded as an unreasonable neglect of duty, a Disciplinary Court ought not to be held upon it. Even if the Defendant be charged with having neglected his duty, since he still occupies the position of Judge of the Supreme Court, his case should be tried at the Supreme Court. Now the present case has originated from the Defendant's having refused to accept the appointment as Chief of the Local Court of Okinawa and to proceed to the place of appointment, and therefore even if the Defendant be free from the charge of having neglected his duty, this point cannot be clearly established unless the matter be fully examined. Consequently, the Court deems its examination of the case a proper step and rejects the protest of the Defendant as to the non-existence of jurisdiction.

A DISGRACEFUL INCIDENT IN SŪL.

The occurrence of a disgraceful incident at the Japanese camp in SŪl in the latter part of last month is reported in the *Mainichi Shimbun*. It was on the occasion of a certain religious ceremony conducted with Japanese military flags. The chief officiating priest was Mr. Fujii Jitsu, who has held for several years a foremost position in the Shingon sect of Shintoism. It appears that he was not on good terms with Mr. Konishi, a subordinate functionary in the same sect, who also had to play an important part in the ceremony. On the morning of the very day on which the ceremony was to be held, the two men had a violent quarrel and the reverend junior declared his superior to be a vulgar fellow unworthy to superintend any such august ceremony as that about to take place, and that he would bring disgrace upon the sect to which he belonged. The elder priest became highly incensed at this insult and forbade the younger to take part in the ceremony. The indignity to which he had been subjected preyed on his mind, so that he had recourse to liquor to drown his sorrow, and when the time for the ceremony came he was completely intoxicated. Somehow he managed to proceed to the altar and began to read a certain sacred composition, but in the intonation of a drunkard, rendering the words perfectly unintelligible to all who were present on the occasion. Though horrified at the sacrilegious performance the audience forbore to interrupt him. When he returned to his seat he spoke rudely to Lieut.-General Viscount Nozu and to Mr. Otori, who were present at the ceremony. He was indicted for his misconduct by Mr. Takehisa, the Chief of the Japanese Police force in SŪl, before the Japanese authorities in the Korean capital, and after careful examination it became apparent that the man was insane and he was acquitted on this ground. When the affair was reported to the Central Office of the Shingon Sect in Tokyo, the ecclesiastical authorities at once telegraphed to the Mr. Fujii that he was dismissed from his office. A humble apology was also offered both to the General and to Mr. Otori.

THE PATRIOTIC ASSOCIATION DISSOLVED.

THE object of the Hokoku-kwai, or Patriotic Association, was, as explained in a speech by Mr. Fukuzawa reported in our columns a few weeks ago, to raise by voluntary contributions a

sum of money for the prosecution of the war. Mr. Fukuzawa was one of the principal promoters of the scheme, and himself contributed 10,000 yen. Shortly afterwards, however, the war loan was floated and it was surmised that the majority of those who had at first intended to offer contributions, would naturally prefer to subscribe to the loan. Nevertheless, at first it appeared that the original plan of the Hokoku-kwai would be adhered to. In fact, the projectors held a meeting subsequent to the announcement of the Loan and decided upon the detailed rules as to the carrying out of their own scheme. But soon even the most enthusiastic of the promoters began to think of abandoning their project, so that when the Committee met a few days after the bye-laws of the Association had been discussed, a member introduced a resolution to the following effect:—"That whereas any attempt to realize the original intention of the Association would be likely, now that the War Loan has been floated, to divert money from the Loan, and whereas the Government accepts contributions from private persons, therefore it is proposed that the Association should be dissolved." A hot debate ensued, but on a division the resolution was carried. It was then decided that the opinion of the members of the Association with regard to the resolution passed by the Committee should be obtained, and that if the majority of the members endorsed the decision of the Committee the contributions thus far received by the Association should be returned to the respective donors and that the expenses incurred for this project would be borne by the originators. This happened on the 9th instant, and we are now told that the majority of members of the Association shared the views of the Committee, and that the Association was dissolved on the 12th. Several of the metropolitan papers strongly censure this proceeding. Whether the capitalists will contribute in their individual capacity, as the representation suggested, remains to be seen.

AN APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCE.

THE melodrama of the war at the Asakusa-za in Tokyo is having a great run, and Kawakami's troupe are finding imitators everywhere in consequence. Not only are two Yokohama theatres producing a similar play, but even the best playhouse in the metropolis, the Harukiza, has yielded to the popular caprice of the moment and announces "a great drama" founded on the incidents of the war. Kawakami is everywhere fêted and daily in receipt of gifts from admirers. One of his auditors, writing over the signature of "A Member of the Red Cross Society," recently sent him a large *hibachi* or brazier of fine workmanship, the box being was filled with cakes. The present was accompanied by a letter stating that the writer had seen with delight the brave exploits of the actor "in Korea," and as the weather was getting cooler he begged his acceptance of the brazier to be used "in camp." The cakes were intended for the hard-working and victorious "soldiers." Another elderly gentleman, whose son is now serving with the army in Korea in the capacity of a surgeon, wrote to his boy telling him that he had seen the realistic drama at the Asakusa-za, and therefore knew just how great the fame of the triumphant Japanese was already and still would be. He exhorted his son not to fail in his duty and to consider his own life as nought if by his death he might be of use to his country. On the whole, Kawakami's play is unquestionably the most popular thing produced on the Japanese stage since the beginning of the present era.

A CORRECTION.

WE have to thank the *Japan Gazette* for pointing out an error in a recent issue. In a note on the punishment of Mr. Nishi, one of the Press Censors, by a fine of a month's salary, in connexion with an article on the New Treaty, for publishing which the *Nippon* was suspended, we said, "Mr. Nishi being only a member of the Press Censors' Committee whose official function is to deal only with matters relating to

the war, it was a breach of official routine on Mr. Nishi's part to inspect and pass an article entirely unconnected with the war." But, as the *Gazette* points out, by the Imperial Ordinance establishing the Press Censorship, the Censors were given power to deal with "matters concerning foreign relations and war affairs." Mr. Nishi, therefore, had proper authority for inspecting the article in question, and this inspection cannot, as we suggested, have constituted the overstepping of his powers for which he was punished.

GEORGE MEREDITH.

THE following striking criticism of George Meredith, by Mr. Stanley Little, is published in the *African Review*:—"The Ascent of Man," and "Social Evolution," chance to be enjoying a temporary vogue just now. But the novel which George Meredith has given to the world is infinitely more important than either of these works, which after all are merely ephemeral contributions toward the solution of problems which will only become soluble, if at all, in those distant ages when man has accomplished his cycles and is about to make way for his successor, a being greater than he. Art transcends philosophy as mind transcends matter. Art is the realisation of the crude matter of philosophy. And Meredith is a supreme artist. None the less so because his novels offend against almost every canon which pedantry has set up as the standard by which fictional art should be judged. Mr. Meredith's characters are neither clearly differentiated types, nor do they embody actual flesh and blood. They are simply manifold expressions of the many-sided nature of the man who created, or rather who actually represents them. They connote the varied changes of a kaleidoscopic personality. Mr. Meredith is a keen, restless thinker, sentient to his fingertips, who never moulders in conviction, or allows the delicate fibre of his artistic ego to be crushed into concrete shape by receiving the impress of definite principles. The man is a prince of individualists, for the very reason that he is always growing, always changing, always expanding. To be the same to-morrow as you were to-day is to be non-individual. You have accepted certain principles from outside and inside; you have hardened into a recognisable shape, but the shape is that of a stone effigy, not that of flesh and blood. You are petrified, in fact, and belong to a certain stratum; you are classified ready for the museum—no longer, in the full sense of the word, alive. Alive! that is the word. George Meredith is intensely, almost phenomenally, alive. His vitality is absolutely miraculous. Such a writer is the despair of the ordinary Briton, but of all the writers of to-day sure of attracting the best minds to him in the ages to follow, Meredith probably stands first. His knowledge of woman's nature is deeper in itself and more graphically set forth than any woman writer possesses or can depict. For after all we understand most fully that which interests us the most. Woman is the supreme problem of man, and it is because Meredith is so pre-eminently virile, so intensely sympathetic, so supremely sexed, that he knows and paints woman as no other writer knows and paints her.

TWO UNFORTUNATES.

FROM Shizuoka comes a sad story. The daughter of a certain tradesman in that prefecture was last month compelled to become the wife of a man for whom she felt no affection. She had already in secret plighted her troth to a young and handsome fellow-townsmen; but her father bade her forget the youthful lover and marry a man of means, more than twice her age. The poor woman pined away. On the night of the third day of the Bon festival—the 15th of the present month, as the lunar calendar is still reckoned by in the interior on the occasion of this religious ceremony—she went to the river to watch the boats launched by pious people and illuminated dimly with paper lanterns,—tiny craft bearing gifts of rice or *sake*, with votive scrolls to those in the spirit-land. As she stood gazing on the bank of the river, her former betrothed stepped sud-

denly to her side. He had been drawn by lot as one of those to enter the army, and for three long years would never have the chance of seeing her face. The young wife, lovelorn and hopeless, proposed that they should die together. He produced a dirk, and with this she stabbed him to the heart, immediately afterwards hanging herself from the outstretched bough of one of the gloomy old trees that grew near the river's brink.

FATAL INSANITY.

A VERY deplorable event occurred on Sunday evening, the 9th instant, at Honjo, one of the western metropolitan districts. The widow and the only son of a wealthy usurer had their home in Midori-cho, where they lived in comfort if not luxury. The son was spoken of as a young man of exemplary conduct and devoted to his mother. For the last five or six months, the young man showed signs of mental aberration, although not of a violent kind. On the evening above mentioned he suddenly made his appearance at the Honjo Police Station, and in an incoherent and almost unintelligible manner said that some one had just murdered his mother. Hastening thither the police found the unfortunate woman strangled with a man's loin-cloth and quite dead. The son standing by all at once seemed horror-struck, and as one who had just awakened from some frightful dream. He rushed out of the house, and though immediately followed by some constables was not discovered until two hours later; he had hanged himself from the branch of a tree in Susaki-mura, not far from Honjo. The belief is that he had murdered his mother in a momentary access of mania, and then taken his own life so soon as he fully realized what he had done.

THE ST. LEGER.

THE result of the Leger is a complete upset, and the winner, Sir Frederick Johnstone's Thorsile, a bay filly by Petrarch out of Thisle, is probably a rank outsider, as her two-year-old career was not marked by a single win in three attempts, though she won a race at Goodwood this year. Ladas and Matchbox, the second and third, have been referred to when they ran in the Guineas and Derby. We see by recent papers that Bullington, who defeated Ladas subsequent to his Epsom victory, fractured his hock at Liverpool, and the inflammation set up went to his lungs and killed him.

THE ALLEGED ATTACK ON PORT ARTHUR.

THE *North China Daily News* of Sept. 3rd states:—"Telegrams were received here on Saturday, discrediting the report that Port Arthur had been attacked by Japanese troops. The fact is that a Japanese force, which had landed in Society Bay, made a reconnaissance on Thursday last, but finding the landward defences, which have been recently improved by Major von Hanneken, too strong, retired without actually attacking."

NEW "BLUE-TUNNEL" STEAMERS.

MESSES. SCOTT & Co., Greenock, have contracted with the Ocean Steamship Company of Liverpool to build and engine two first-class steel screw-steamers of 4,500 tons each, with a carrying capacity of 7,000 tons, for their British and China trade. They will each be supplied by the builders with triple-expansion engines to indicate 2,500 horse-power. These vessels are duplicates of two now under construction by Messrs. Scott for the same Company.

A SPORTSMAN FROM THE SOUTH.

MR. T. S. THOMSON, an old and well known resident of Singapore, says the *Free Press*, who for many years has stood *facile princeps* first in the field of *shikar*, takes a three months run to Japan by the French mail. His first intention was to get some bear-shooting in Hokkaido, but his medical adviser will not sanction the risk of so great a change of climate at present.

INDIRECT RESULTS OF SANTO'S CRIME.

A FRENCH newspaper has put together the deaths directly and indirectly caused by President Carnot's assassination. The chief *piguer* of M. Carnot's stables died of a stroke brought on by grief and excitement. A boy

was accidentally stabbed to death by a school-master who was demonstrating too realistically how Caserio committed the murder. A woman at Perpignan, who went mad on suddenly being told the news, threw herself out of the window and was killed. Indirectly, the event caused the deaths of the foreman of the men who arranged the funeral hangings at the Elysée, and of four persons who were killed in the crowd.—*Spectator*.

STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

ABOUT 3 a.m. on the 9th inst., a collision occurred between No. 3 *Seigi Maru* (1,300 tons), owned by Mr. Fukunaga of Osaka, and a tank steamer—probably the *Langoe*—belonging to Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., of Yokohama and Kobe. The former was passing Rokuren-to, distant about 5 or 6 *ri* from Shimonoseki, on a voyage from Ujina to the west. The Japanese steamer was very seriously damaged, and was at once beached at Rokuren. No person was injured. The tank-vessel sustained but slight damage, and as she was able to resume her course is expected to put into Kobe shortly.

THE MAXIM GUN.

The Portsmouth authorities have recently tried with complete success a 37-m. Maxim gun, which throws a shell exactly 1 lb. in weight, and, being perfectly automatic, will discharge 300 shots per minute. The gun was tried from the foretop of the *Hera*, put at extreme depression, and worked admirably. The second trial was from the bows of a sailing pinnace, and everything succeeded as well as if the gun had been on shore.

THE "PIQUE."

H.M.S. *Pique* (cruiser), Captain G. A. Callaghan, was to be prepared at the conclusion of the manoeuvres for service on the China Station, where she relieves the *Leander*. She is a vessel of 3,600 tons and 9,000 h.p., being a twin-screw cruiser of the second class.

THE PORTUGUESE MINISTRY.

A TELEGRAM dispatched by Mr. Sone, Japanese Minister to France, reached the Foreign Department on the 13th inst. It announces that Senhor Robo Davila has been appointed Foreign Minister in the Portuguese Government.

THE ENGLISH HARVEST.

A PRIVATE telegram received in Yokohama states that the English harvest prospects are unfavourable owing to bad weather.

REPORTED LANDING OF JAPANESE TROOPS ON AN ISLAND IN SOCIETY BAY.

The *China Gazette* of Sept. 6th states:—"We are in receipt of information upon which credence can be placed that the Japanese troops, in strong force, have occupied the large island in Society Bay, about 40 miles north-west of Port Arthur, as a base for operations. This news has been known in Peking and Tientsin for several days, and rumours of something of the kind had reached Shanghai, but we are the first, outside official circles, to obtain any definite information on the subject. According to the chart, this island would be either Murchison or Milne Island, the two largest of the scattered group that forms the small archipelago. There is good anchorage on the south side of Murchison, which is from eight to ten square miles in extent, with a bare, undulating surface, the whole country being about 100 feet above the level of the sea. A portion of the Japanese fleet has returned to Japan to convey more transports. The island would easily accommodate 100,000 men. Houses and temporary buildings are already being erected at convenient points. The landing was effected without the slightest attempt at resistance on the part of the Chinese military forces and officials, whose chief tactics now seem to be to keep the knowledge that the enemy has landed on Chinese soil a secret from the people."

THE EMPEROR'S JOURNEY.

Everywhere along the line, from Shimbashi to Nagoya, His Majesty the Emperor was warmly welcomed whenever the train stopped on Thursday, while deputations from schools and Town Councils were drawn up at most of the stations passed *en route*. The Imperial Party left Tokyo by the 7.30 train on Thursday morning. A large number of distinguished persons had assembled at Shimbashi station long before that hour, while the roads from the Palace to the railway-yard were thronged by students from all the schools and colleges in the capital, representatives of public associations, and others. The Emperor bade an affectionate farewell to H.I.M. the Empress and H.I.H. the Crown Prince and then entered his saloon. The Imperial train reached Yokohama at 8.09 a.m., where His Majesty was warmly welcomed by the Governor and leading local officials. Yokohama residents turned out in their thousands, and loud were the cheers given as the train was shunted on to the southern line. The Town Band was in attendance and played some martial music on the sea-road. The Japanese flag floated from every available flagstaff and pole in the neighbourhood, making the scene look additionally festive. Cheering again broke out as the train moved out again on its run south towards Hiroshima. A telegram from Shidzuoka states that the Emperor passed through there at 2.15 p.m. A very loyal reception was given him by the citizens. The Emperor arrived at Nagoya at 6.50 p.m., where he passed the night.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA.

In view of the fact that on the 25th of July, 1894, the Korean Government entrusted His Imperial Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Seoul, Korea, with the expulsion, on their behalf, of Chinese soldiers from Korean territory, the Governments of Japan and Korea have been placed in a situation to give mutual assistance both offensive and defensive. Consequently the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, duly authorized by their respective Governments, have, with a view of defining the fact and of securing in the premises concerted action on the part of the two countries, agreed to the following Articles:—

Article I.—The object of the alliance is to maintain the independence of Korea on a firm footing and to promote the respective interests of both Japan and Korea by expelling Chinese soldiers from Korean territory.

Article II.—Japan will undertake all warlike operations against China, both offensive and defensive, while Korea will undertake to give every possible facility to Japanese soldiers regarding their movements and supply of provisions.

Article III.—This treaty shall cease and determine at the conclusion of a Treaty of Peace with China.

In witness whereof, the Plenipotentiaries of the two countries, have signed the treaty and hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at Seoul this 26th day of August, 1894.

(Signed) KEISUKE OTORI,
H.I.J.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary
and Minister Plenipotentiary.

(Signed) KIM IN SHIKU,
H.K.M.'s Minister for Foreign
Affairs.

THE ALLIANCE BETWEEN JAPAN AND KOREA.

Writing on the Treaty of Alliance between Japan and Korea, promulgated by the *Official Gazette* of the 11th instant, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* proceeds as follows:—"Korea's rupture of friendly relations with China, and her delegation to the Japanese Minister in Seoul the authority to drive the Chinese troops out of her territory, has removed her from the position of a neutral and has placed her at once in the situation of a belligerent against the Middle

Kingdom. Even if there had been no definite treaty of alliance like the one just made public, there ought to have been no doubt of the combination of the two countries for offensive and defensive purposes against China. There may, however, be persons who, in the absence of a declaration of war against China by Korea, may erroneously consider the latter in the light of a neutral state. The publication of the present treaty leaves no further room for doubt. The object of this treaty, as stated therein, is to secure the independence of Korea, and, consequently, that object cannot be said to have been attained until Korea shall have been completely liberated from the interference of China under the latter's pretended right of suzerainty. Japan has no intention of converting Korea into her own protectorate: it is her chivalrous intention simply to help that country in its efforts to become an independent state. Should the Chinese be driven out of Korea and should there be no fear of their return, there would be no necessity to maintain the present treaty of alliance. So it is simply a temporary arrangement. But it would be a grievous mistake to suppose that Japan's duty will have been completed by the mere expulsion of the Chinese from Korean territory. It is the duty of this Empire not only to drive the Chinese out of Korea, but to secure Korea against all danger of China's again making pretension to suzerainty over the peninsular Kingdom. Consequently, Japan must proceed with hostile operations until China shall have been completely humbled. Under these circumstances, even after the flight of the Chinese troops into their own country, Korea will have the obligation to give every facility to Japan in respect of the transportation of provisions, re-inforcements, ammunition, and so forth. For this purpose, the expiration of the present treaty has been fixed, not at the expulsion of the Chinese forces from Korea, but at the conclusion of peace with China. Such peace, it need hardly be added, will not be concluded until China has been thoroughly subdued. It is, indeed, idle to expect that peace will be concluded while there remains any possibility of China's reasserting her pretended right of suzerainty over Korea. Conclusion of peace under such conditions is absolutely excluded by the present treaty of alliance, the object of which is to place the independence of Korea on a secure footing. The issues of a war are always attended with some uncertainty, but it now lies for our Army and Navy to attain the object aimed at by the treaty under consideration. We have no doubt that our arms will be crowned with complete success, and that this treaty will terminate at a not distant date."

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

The latest batch of letters from the Japanese war correspondents is from Kai-song, dated August 27th-29th. The greater portion of these letters is taken up with the repetition, with now and then unimportant additions and corrections, of what has already been noticed in these columns—collisions between the scouting parties of the two confronting armies, the hostile attitude exhibited toward the Japanese by the Koreans in the northern provinces, the hardships of campaign life, and so forth. From these correspondents we gather that the total strength of the Japanese army marching toward Phyong-yang is about 10,000, divided into three parts, the right, left, and the reserve. The right wing,—under the command of Major-General Tatsumi, had marched as far as Sak-nyong by about the 28th ultimo. The object of this force seems to be to take a circuitous route to the north of Phyong-yang and to attack the enemy's flank. The left wing is under the command of Major-General Oshima, who led the troops at A-San; and it left Kai-song for the north on the 29th ultimo. The reserve under the direct command of Lieut.-General Nozu is marching a few miles in the rear of the left wing. The distance between Kai-song and Phyong-yang is

about 120 miles, and supposing that the Japanese army to move at the rate of 10 miles per diem, it could not have come in sight of the Tai-dong-gang earlier than yesterday. Considering the nature of the roads to be traversed, it will be more reasonable to allow a few more days for the arrival of the Japanese army at the Tai-dong river. This calculation is on the supposition that the detachments of the Chinese army that have crossed the river have all fallen back upon Phŏng-yang on the approach of the enemy. This is very likely, and indeed such was the purport of a report received in Tokyo a few days ago.

Mr. Kuroda, the chief war correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, tells an interesting story of a Chinese prisoner taken in the neighbourhood of Sak-uyōng. The captive was on his way from A-san to Phŏng-yang, when he was seized by the Japanese scouts. He received wounds in the leg at the battle of Sōng-hwan. He is said to have been in terror lest he should be butchered by the Japanese. Nothing could exceed the frantic joy which he expressed when he was told by Mr. Kuroda of the treatment he would receive at the hands of his captors. He has been sent to Yong-san, a Japanese garrison in the vicinity of Sōul. Mr. Kuroda, who can speak Chinese, also questioned him about the strength of the Chinese force at Sōng-hwan and other matters. The Chinese captive stated that the total Chinese troops defending the stronghold of Sōng-hwan was 3,200; that the loss on their side was about 300 killed and 200 wounded; that the arms carried by the Japanese were far superior to those of the Chinese soldiers; and that great destruction was wrought by the shells discharged by the Japanese field-pieces.

According to a Fusan telegram, dated August 27th, the Chinese fleet, which had assembled at Wei-hai-wei, is said to be still stationed there without any apparent intention of coming out of its retreat.

The following telegram is said to have been received in Tokyo from Shanghai on the 7th instant:—"Admiral Ting of the Northern fleet has been deprived of his commission as a disciplinary measure." The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, which publishes this message, doubts its truth.

As we stated in our last issue, it has been announced by the *Official Gazette* that the military head-quarters are to be removed to Hiroshima on the 13th instant. On that morning, His Majesty the Emperor will leave Tokyo, attended by the military staff of the head-quarters, as well as the Minister President of State, the Ministers of War, of the Navy, and of the Household. The Imperial party will stop that night at Nagoya. The following day they will probably proceed as far as Kyoto, reaching Hiroshima on the 15th instant.

Opinion is now agreed in putting the probable date of the engagement between the Japanese and the Chinese armies at Phŏng-yang between the 13th and the 15th instant. The *Kokkai* believes that the first conflict between the two forces will take place at Sōng-chhōng, a prefectural town to the north-east of Phŏng-yang. It should be remembered that the right wing of the Japanese army under the command of Major-General Tatum, is moving by a circuitous route to attack the enemy on the flank. Sōng-chhōng is on this route, but it is doubtful whether the Chinese will dare to come out so far from their stronghold.

We alluded some time ago to the fact that an alliance was about to be formed between Japan and Korea. The matter has now been settled and we publish the treaty in another column.

That the Japanese army in Korea is under strict discipline is admitted even by the worst enemies of this country. But even the best regulated army is not entirely free from occasional cases of examples of irregularities and disorderly conduct. That up to the end of last month, that is during a period of nearly two months in the peninsula, there had been only two cases calling for trial by court-martial must be accounted a remarkable record in the history of a military campaign. On August 27th two

private soldiers belonging to the commissariat department were tried and condemned to penal servitude, one for 3 years and the other for 13 years. Their names are Hosoya Chokichi, 32 years, and Hagino Kyutaro, 21 years, respectively. Hosoya's crime consisted in entering the house of a Korean, and, after the flight of the inmates, taking possession of a mat and a pair of copper chop-sticks. He did not, however, carry off these articles, for just as he was leaving the house, he was met by a Japanese interpreter and warned by him against robbing the poor Koreans of their property. He was, however, subjected to the full penalty awarded by the Military Criminal Code—three years' imprisonment. The other miscreant Hagino, while acting as inspector of the transport *Kamiyoshi Maru*, entered the house of a Korean, in company with one of the crew of the ship. They both carried drawn swords, and carried off five pumpkins, a quantity of tobacco and a pipe, and killed a pig. He was sentenced to penal servitude for 13 years.

Concerning the Chinese captive caught by the Japanese at one of their outposts, about whom we have already quoted some statements from the *Nichi Nichi*'s correspondent, the *Yiji Shimpō*'s Sōul correspondent mentions that on his arrival at the Korean capital the wounds on his leg were dressed by a Japanese surgeon and he was supplied with clean linen and new clothes. He will be sent to Japan as soon as the state of his wounds permits his removal. At present he is detained at the Consulate. The poor Chinaman, says the correspondent, complains much of the cruelties of Chinese officers to their men, and of the small pay Chinese soldiers are receiving.

According to a Fusan telegram, the Chinese fleet at Wei-hai-wei is said to be daily sending out a scouting vessel to see if the enemy is not coming. But the scouting vessel does not come out further than ten miles from the port.

The *Hochi Shimbun*'s Sōul correspondents writes that on the 31st of August, Marquis Saionji a messenger of the Japanese Emperor, had an audience with the King of Korea. Afterwards he was also received in audience by the Queen, this being the first instance of a foreign Ambassador being admitted to her presence.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*'s Fusan correspondent inform us that a French gun-boat entered that port on the 4th instant. The object of her visit is said to be to investigate the facts relating to the murder of a French missionary by Chinese soldiers at Hon-ju.

According to a Fusan telegram, dated the 10th instant, the attitude of the Koreans in the neighbourhood of Kim-chhōng towards the Japanese army is said to have completely changed for the better since the arrival of a small party of Korean soldiers to act in concert with the Japanese.

The Japanese authorities in Sōul are taking much pains to relieve the distress of the poor in that city. The Japanese Consul requested the Korean Board of Metropolitan Police to draw up a list of the poor needing help. The police investigations have resulted in the discovery that the total number of people in distress in the city and suburbs is 2,687. The Japanese Consul issued tickets to these persons on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd instant. The holders of these tickets were to receive rice and money from the Japanese authorities at Yōng-san on the 5th instant. The total amount of rice and money to be given in relief was estimated at 12,070 yen. The money will be given partly in the new Korean pieces (silver and copper).

Letters from Korea agree in stating that the work of administrative reforms is not likely to make real progress until the expulsion of the Chinese troops from the peninsula. The Tai Wōn-kun himself is reported to have said as much. Some correspondents state the Regent is not in sympathy with any scheme of progressive reforms, and hint that another change of Cabinet is necessary to set the work of reform in motion. But in view of the many erroneous reports which these correspondents have lately sent home respecting Korean politics, it is well

to receive this discouraging news with a large allowance.

According to more trustworthy information, it is stated that the Japanese officials and the Korean Ministers of State in Sōul are on the most friendly terms.

On the 2nd instant, the Japanese Minister gave a ball in honour of the Imperial Ambassador, Marquis Saionji. It was attended by the Korean Minister and Vice-Ministers of State, the foreign Representatives (with the exception of the British), and Consuls, and the principal Japanese officials in Sōul.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated September 10th, states that the Peking Government recently addressed a note to the foreign Representatives, asking them that the war-vessels of their respective countries should heave-to when signalled by a Chinese war-ship, so that an officer from the latter may board them and see that the foreign flags flown by them are not a ruse adopted by Japanese men-of-war. This ridiculous request was of course contemptuously rejected by the foreign Representatives.

The report that China has sent 95,000 troops to Shanhaikwan is received here with suspicion. It is now further reported that this force will be sent forward by transports to Newchwang.

Of the recruits raised in Hunan, 2,000 are stated to have already gone to the north. They are armed with swords and spears.

As already stated in these columns, His Majesty the Emperor leaves the capital this morning. The express train carrying the Imperial party will leave Shimbashi at 7.25 a.m., and arrive at 6.40 p.m. at Nagoya, where His Majesty will stay for the night in the Hongwanji Temple. The next morning, the Imperial party will leave Nagoya at 9.20, and reach Kobe at 4.30 p.m. On the 15th, the progress will be resumed at 9.30 a.m., Hiroshima being reached at 6.40 p.m.

The following telegram, dated Fusan September 12th, 11.40 a.m., has been received by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*:—"According to a trustworthy report received in Sōul, our army routed a party of Chinese cavalry in the vicinity of Hwang-ju, and subsequently attacked and took possession of the citadel of Hwang-ju. No further news has yet been received, but it is believed that a great battle is now taking place in the neighbourhood of Phŏng-yang." Hwang-ju is a prefectural town about twenty-five miles south of Phŏng-yang.

Another telegram from Fusan states that Marquis Saionji and suite have already left Sōul for home.

Formidable reports are circulated about the strength of the Chinese troops south of the Amnok-gang (Chinese, Ya-lu-kiang). Their number is put at 40,000—50,000. But considering the difficulties that have to be surmounted in moving such a large force into a foreign territory, the Tokyo journals think that the total strength of the Chinese in the north of Korea cannot exceed 30,000 at most.

A Japanese who has just returned from Shanghai states that the two Japanese students of the Japan and China Commercial Training School, who were arrested on the charge of being spies and were surrendered to the Chinese authorities by the American Consul in Shanghai, have been executed in a barbarous manner.

Some of the papers state that a report has been received in Tokyo, announcing that the Japanese army proceeded to Phŏng-yang in two divisions, one by way of Hwang-ju and the other by way of Gang-tong, and that, after several hours fighting, the Chinese army fled in great disorder, and with great loss of life. The date of this engagement is put by some on the 10th and by others on the 11th instant. The *Nichi Nichi*, however, informs us that no such report has as yet been received by the Government.

General Count Yamagata, accompanied by Major-General Ogawa and other staff officers, including H.I.H. Prince Kanin, a lieutenant of cavalry, have reached Sōul. They embarked for Korea at Ujina on the 8th instant.

THE NEW TREATY.

MEMORANDUM.

The Undersigned having on the 29th June, 1894, telegraphed to his Government as follows:—

"Board of Trade want to replace the words Japanese Customs 'Returns' by the words 'average prices,' because they say that these Returns already include the amounts for insurance, transport, &c."

The Undersigned received the following answer on the 11th July, 1894:—

"You can assure British Government that Customs Returns do not include insurance, transportation, or commissions; they contain original values only as prescribed in Tariff Convention, 1866. Customs Returns much better and more constant basis than average prices."

With reference to this the Undersigned has no hesitation to declare:—

1. That the prices which served as a basis to the Conventional Tariff of 1866 are not the prices which are adopted since in the Custom-house Statistics as the medium price of the imports.

2. That the Custom-house Statistics are made up on the contrary on actual documentary evidence which is at their disposal, and represent the average *original* prices, without the addition of insurance, transport, and commission.

3. The Regulations under which British trade is to be conducted in Japan (Treaty of the 26th August, 1858) contain the following at the end of Article III:—

"On each entry the owner or consignee shall certify in writing that the entry then presented exhibits the actual cost of the goods, and that nothing has been concealed whereby the Customs of Japan would be defrauded, and the owner or consignee shall sign his name to such certificate."

"The *original invoice* or *invoices* of the goods so entered shall be presented to the Custom-house Authorities, and shall remain in their possession until they have examined the goods contained in the entry."

The Undersigned is not aware that any subsequent arrangement has altered the principle of the production to the Custom-house of the *original invoices*, and it is his impression that these documents serve as material for the Custom-house Statistics which the Imperial Government wishes to adopt as basis.

The Austrian-Hungarian Treaty of the 18th October, 1869, contains the same stipulations, and it will be remembered that the Conference of Tokyo for the Revision of the Treaties, 1882, accepted this Treaty as the model Treaty on which the revision was to be based.

(Signed) AOKI.

Japanese Legation, London, July 13, 1894.

BRADYSEISMS.*—I.

Because the following notes on the slower movements of the Earth Crust have been written more with the object of completing a scheme than with the hope of extending our present knowledge, I ask the reader not to look for that which is novel but to regard this section of the subject as an old story with here and there a new illustration.

In Japan, as in many other countries, the mountains formed of crumpled sedimentary strata testify to the fact that deposits which were once horizontal have suffered enormous distortional change, while around the coast line of the country there are ample illustrations indicating that even during the memory of the living the relative position of land and sea have suffered alteration. Ancient maps and historical records dating back a thousand years or more throw light upon the coast lines as they once existed.

At many places during the last 20 years and

in some cases even 10 years, we are told that harbours have grown shallower at rates varying from one foot in three years to one foot in ten years. Only small vessels are now able to enter these harbours, rocks which were beneath the surface are now above the water, posts to which ships were fastened are now 180 feet inland; it is observed that shallow wells pass through beds of shells like those living in the sea; the mouths of rivers have grown shallower; the tide leaves a greater area of coast bare than it did in former years, fishermen who placed their nets at a distance of 1,200 feet from the shore to find water of a similar depth have now to go a distance of 1,800 feet. These and other facts point to the conclusion that at many places, as for example round the Shimabara Gulf, in the Inland Sea, on the coast of Sagami, to the north and south of Sendai, and generally on the eastern and southern sides of Japan, elevation has been taking place within the memory of the living.

From other places I learn that grass and rice-fields are now represented by beaches of sand of shingle; that the depth of the sea has increased at rates of from 1 foot in 16 years to 1 foot in 5 years; that rocks have sunk, the height of the tide has increased; that buildings are nearer to the water line than they were when first erected; in some cases the water is approaching roads and buildings so rapidly that the inhabitants are contemplating moving inland; that maps of a hundred years ago show that former dwelling places are now beneath the sea. Although in Japan we have no submerged forests or "dirt beds," on the west coast we find near Iwanai and on the shores of Kaga submarine depressions following the line of valleys on the land. All these facts point to the conclusion that certain districts, especially those to the North of Noto bordering the China Sea, are slowly sinking.

Those who describe these changes usually attribute them to the accumulation of sediment, the washing away of coast material, or to the occurrence of some great earthquake, although in no case has it been stated that the changes accompanied such disturbances.

By taking a series of maps representing the Tokyo district, the first of which dates from the year A.D. 1028, and super-imposing them one upon the other, the average rates at which a greater portion of the ground on which the present city has been built has grown seawards can be readily observed. At one point the average rate has been 38 feet per year, while at another it has been only 2 ft. per year.

During a residence of nearly 20 years in Tokyo, I have seen mud banks appear which now have been reclaimed, so that the area of the ground bordering the sea frontage has been increased by *very many* acres.

These changes are no doubt largely due to the deposit of sediment brought down by the Sumida and other rivers entering the bay; but when we look at the shell borings in the rocks flanking this sheet of water, we are compelled to admit that this rapid shallowing and growth of land must at least in part be due to actual elevation. As one example of these shell borings, I may mention several lines of them in the cliff forming the face of the Bluff at Yokohama. The rock is a soft clayey tuff and the borings are to be seen in this at a height of about 20 feet above high water mark. Because this rock is so extremely soft and easily acted upon by the weather it is difficult to suppose that the borings can have been formed more than 50 years ago. If, however, we double this limit and exclude paroxysmal action, we are led to the belief that elevation has been going on at a rate of 1 foot in 10 years, a rate quite comparable with those obtained along coast lines which have been already mentioned. Eighteen years ago near the site of these makings a point of rock projected into the sea which I do not remember ever having been able to pass. For the last few years at low water I have passed it repeatedly, walking on what is practically a rocky surface. A little more

at many places on the coast of Japan land has been emerging from the waters at the rate of about one inch per year.

Round the shores of Japan, especially upon the South Western coast of Yezo, sea worn caves and hollows, raised beaches, and terraces, are evidence of more extended elevation. Near Hakodate and from Matsumai towards the north, these latter, which are from 20 to 40 feet in height are so well defined that they attract the attention of passengers on passing steamers. On the western side of Iterup the first terrace, which is half a mile or so in breadth, has a face about 130 feet in height. From two hundred to three hundred feet or so above this, the level of a second terrace is reached

Here as on the western side of the Pacific, it will be observed that as we travel northwards traces of ancient shore-lines occur at higher levels, and what is generally true for Northern latitudes is generally true as we proceed down the Coast of Peru and Chili for a distance of more than 2,000 miles towards Valparaiso. At the latter place Darwin found such indications at an elevation of 1,800 feet, while A. Agassiz found corals attached to rocks at a height of 3,000 feet.

Although the above illustrations have been drawn from Japan, similar illustrations of the instability of the land relative to the surface of a neighbouring sea or ocean can be drawn from nearly all the sea coasts of the world, the most striking, perhaps, being those which have occurred in the historical period, or within the memory of man. In some instances the movement has not been altogether in one direction,—which is perhaps one of the most remarkable features connected with these phenomena—but as in the well-known case of the temple of Jupiter Serapis, since the Roman Period, an area has been depressed some 20 feet and then re-elevated.

That these movements have not been absolutely continuous is indicated by the faulting to which folded strata has been subjected; while earthquakes, which are so frequent along the Eastern seaboard of Japan, announce to the inhabitants of that country that in spite of the never ceasing degradation caused by rivers and mountain torrents tending to reduce the country to sea level, resistances to folding process have been overcome, and that the Empire is yet growing.

The next object we have in view is to describe, but with a brevity which to many may be undesirable, the theories which have been advanced to explain these various movements, the most stupendous of which have crumpled up sedimentary strata to form mountain chains which define the watersheds and give to us our grandest scenery. For many excellent and well-known reasons, it is generally accepted that these movements are mainly due to the fact that we live upon a crust which by folding and puckering is accommodating itself to a nucleus which as it cools must necessarily contract. Many ingenious and well-considered theories have been adduced to show how this general hypothesis may suffer modification.

Babbage has suggested that local movements of the Earth's surface might be directly due to the effects of heating or cooling. For example, in thick accumulations of sediment we should expect to find a rise in isotherms, which would be followed by expansion and elevation. Sir John Herschel, on the other hand, points out that areas on which sediments have accumulated until they are of vast thickness are usually areas of subsidence. The Rev. O. Fisher, who has brought forward so many well-considered facts and arguments to show that the crust of our earth by lateral crushing was not only crushed upwards to form mountains but was thickened downwards, uses this fact in conjunction with many others, to show that the crust of our earth is like a broken sea of ice floating in hydrostatic equilibrium on some fluid or viscous substratum, and therefore capable of adjusting itself to changing loads upon its surface. The same writer, because he does not find that either the cooling of the nucleus of

* Brady, slow—primar, earth movement.

the Earth or the extravasation of water from beneath the crust is sufficient to account for the amount of contraction observed, investigates the amount of crumpling which might be expected by an extension of the crust owing to the injection of more or less vertical dykes of igneous rock.

To the above brief outline of the causes which might lead to movements in the crust of our earth, may be added the mechanical changes which are occurring and have occurred in the superficial portions of our earth by the infiltration of water, and the action of this in conjunction with heat and pressure. Chemical changes have taken place, materials have been hydrated, rocks have been slowly converted from a glassy to a crystalline state, and all these and other metamorphic actions are accompanied with a change in volume, and consequently swellings and contractions have been brought about.

Having briefly enumerated the various hypotheses and facts that the geologist has at his disposal to explain the raising and the lowering of tracts of land relatively to the water which surrounds it, we next turn to the possible manner in which the water might be raised or lowered. Last century, Werner suggested that there ought to be a general rising of the waters of the globe, unless they were gradually being absorbed into its interior—owing to the accumulation of detritus which ocean beds continually receive from the land, and Manfredi calculated that if all the rivers carried $\frac{1}{10}$ of their volume of solid material, there would be a rising in the oceanic envelope at a rate of 4.6 c.m. per 100 years. Small as the amount is, inasmuch as rivers on the average probably do not carry more than $\frac{1}{1000}$ of their volume as suspended sediment, the result obtained is 20 times too large. Mr. Alfred Tylor, making a similar investigation, infers that the rise in the level of the ocean would be at a rate of about 3 m. per 10,000 years. Even if we add to the land detritus some hypothetical estimate of the quantity of volcanic material which from sub-aerial and from submarine sources is filling up the ocean bed, the causes would be altogether inadequate to explain the oscillatory changes in level about which the geologist holds such positive evidence. Dr. Mallet held that our globe was once entirely covered by water, and Trautschold endeavoured to show that as the mountains rose the waters gradually disappeared into the vacuities they must leave behind. One extremely effective cause in changing oceanic configuration to which attention was first drawn by Adhemar in 1842, and which has attracted the attention of many mathematicians and physicists, are the alterations in the position of the earth's centre of attraction, as for example such as might occur by accumulation of ice and snow at one of its poles. Dr. Croll tells us that the removal of about half the ice now probably existing in the antarctic continent and transferring this to the arctic regions would carry the earth's centre of gravity sufficiently far to cause a rise of level in the ocean of 285 feet at the pole and in the latitude of Edinburgh of 234 feet. This being the case, and assuming that the poles have been alternately glacial, then traces of sea terraces ought to be found at higher levels as we proceed from the north to the south. To a certain extent this is true, but the cause is too general, and while it explains a few of the phenomena that come before us, it is at variance with the majority.

All that has been done in this section has been to give an imperfect outline of well known theories which have been adduced to explain the movements of the land or the movements of the water, and if we except slight changes in the configuration of the oceanic envelope which may possibly have accompanied glaciation, we conclude that the building of our continents has depended on the oscillations of the rocky crust—the ocean level has been permanent whilst the ground has moved.

What I wish to do in the next section is not to controvert this doctrine, but to determine the degree to which it may reasonably be modified and to point out that very much of that which is usually attributed to glacial action may possibly be due to fluctuations in ocean level.

OCEANIC METHYPSOSIS.*—II.

The inference to be drawn from the concluding sentence in the last article is that upheaval or subsidence, of which evidence is exhibited on many coast lines, find an explanation in the mobility of the land, and are not due to the rising and falling of the waters or to changes in the configuration of the oceanic envelope. The object of the present article is to show that during geological time, although there may not have been any marked change in the general form of the ocean-sphere, there may have been considerable changes in its level, this level being measured relatively to the centre of the earth. If this is established, then many oscillatory movements attributable to the land which, for example, are apparently necessary to explain alternations of marine, estuarine and land accumulations may in part be explained by the movement of the waters.

As illustrations of possible fluctuations in water level, we shall first take the case of a lake or inland sea. If the lateral ridges confining such a body of water are steep, so that the cross section of the basin is V-shaped, the sinus of the depression containing the water forming with its boundaries a right angle, or an angle less than a right angle, then lateral compression, which could cause an actual elevation of the boundary ridges because it would be accompanied by a large rise in the confined waters, might appear as a depression of these ridges. As a second illustration, let the boundaries meet at an angle greater than a right angle and the water lie in a dish-like hollow. In this case lateral compression would result in a large fall in the water level, and the land elevation, as measured from the water datum, would be greatly exaggerated.

Whether movements of this description, by which the boundaries of inland seas or lakes and valleys have approached or receded from each other, are of assistance in explaining phenomena apparently due to changes in water level, is a matter for consideration. The main fact to which it is desired to draw attention is that a slight change in the average slopes of ocean depressions results in the advance or retreat of water from a considerable area on all gently sloping shores. With a basin of given form for a given depression or elevation the amount of this movement is calculable. That these movements may be considerable can be realized by a simple experiment. Take a board, say 10 feet long, with a groove along its length. Let this be supported at its two extremities and the groove be filled with water. The weight of the board together with that of the water it carries will cause it to slightly sag. By placing a small weight on the board the sag may be increased, say 1 millimeter, and it will then be observed that the water will run inwards for a distance of 30 or 40 millimeters. In this experiment the sag in the board is an exaggerated representation of a depression in the earth's crust, like an ocean basin, and if the horizontal movement of the water in the model is at least 30 times that of the vertical displacement it is not difficult to appreciate how very much greater the relationship would be had the model more truly represented the actual form of an ocean bed.

We will now extend our considerations to a globe completely surrounded by water. If we exclude the idea of tumefaction, elevations and consequent depression in the crust of such a globe, so long as these do not protrude above the surface of the liquid envelope, could not produce any change in its level. Should, however, protrusion take place, as for example in the formation of a continental area, there would be a sinking in the level of the water and the volume of the waters which would recede from the shore lines would be exactly equal to the volume of land which appeared above the surface. The newly created land surface would therefore owe its origin, first to the fact that it had been actually elevated, thereby increasing its distance from the centre of the globe

of which it formed a part, and secondly, to the fact that the waters had actually receded to fill a depression and had decreased their distance from the centre.

From this point my object is to determine to what extent we are justified in ascribing the existence of the continental elevations to actual uplifting, and to what extent they may be attributed to a retreat of the waters. The materials out of which continents are formed show that the greater portion of them were accumulated beneath the sea. The folding and the faulting in mountain chains show that actual movements have taken place in the rocky crust, and also that such movements have not altogether been confined to land surfaces.

Elevations and depressions have taken place within historical times, while earthquakes tell us that movements are continuing not only in the rocky crust but also beneath the waters near our shores. The evidence of what is taking place or has taken place beneath the deep ocean is extremely small, and as to whether ocean basins have been formed by radial contraction, by bending of the earth's crust, or possibly by other means, is yet a field for speculation. What we know more definitely are that the mean height of the continental areas relatively to present sea level is something greater than 1,000 feet; that the mean depth of the surrounding oceans may reach 15,000 feet; and that the relative areas of land and oceanic surfaces are as 1 to 3. Assuming these numbers to be approximately correct, if the land excrescences could be uniformly spread over the bottom of the sea from whence they came, the result would be equivalent to spreading a block of material 1,000 feet in height over an area three times as large as that which it now occupies, while the waters would rise to cover an area four times the size of that which they now present. Overlooking the fact that varying circumferences would be involved in these operations, the height to which the waters would rise would be 250 feet above their present level. The conclusion which follows this, is that as the continents grew upwards above the surface of the oceans, there was an equal volumetric sinking of the waters, and whatever value we give to the mean height of our land, or to the ratio of the areas of land to water, we arrive at the conclusion that a little more than one quarter of what we see as continental elevation is the result of an apparent uplift. With a mean height of land, as given by Dr. J. Murray, of 1,937 feet, the apparent uplift due to the recession of the waters would be 487 feet. When land surfaces have gone up, then the oceanic level must have gone down, and during geological times these movements and their converse have been oscillatory and in opposite directions.

To gain some idea of the extent that the retreat of the ocean into growing oceanic depressions has played in accelerating the exposure of strata we will commence at a stage in the earth's history when it may have been represented by an uncrumpled sphere covered by a deep ocean. With a mean oceanic depth of 15,000 feet and a mean height of our continents of 1,000 feet, the total height of the continental protuberances is 16,000 feet, and if this 16,000 feet of material could be spread over a sphere drawn through the present mean depth of the waters such a layer would be 4,000 feet in thickness. The Rev. O. Fisher in a similar calculation takes his datum line through the greatest depth of the ocean, or about 9,000 feet lower than the one I have used. Adding this quantity to the 4,000 feet of my calculation, our results representing the dimensions of the uncrumpled sphere are in accordance. By such an operation we obtain approximate dimensions for a primitive lithosphere, and the present waters distributed over such a surface would have a depth of 11,250 feet.

After solidification of the crust we cannot imagine changes of any magnitude taking place in this crust due to its own contraction by farther loss of heat. The only deformation it has suffered since it hardened has chiefly been in consequence of accommodating itself to a shrinking nucleus.

With conditions somewhat of this nature, we are in a position to sketch the general character of the changes, which have succeeded each other in the original formation and to water during the evolution of continental areas. From the writings of Dr. A. V. Tillo, it appears

that the relative areas of the different geological groups as at present known, stand to each other in the following proportions:

Archæan.....	20.3	Mesozoic.....	20.2
Palæozoic.....	17.5	Tertiary, &c.....	42.0

Although some 27 per cent. of the surfaces of the continents are unexplored, it is not likely that the relation between these numbers will be greatly altered. As the sum of the above numbers represent the present land area, which is one-third of the oceanic area, then we can approximately determine the ratio of land to sea at the termination of each of the preceding epochs.

The values of land to sea would be as follows:—

Archæan.....	1:19	Mesozoic.....	1:6
Palæozoic.....	1:10	Tertiary, &c.....	1:3

The next factors required are a series of numbers representing the mean heights of successive land areas. If these are assumed to be proportional to the thickness of the rocks which constitute them, the figures representing which are according to the investigations of Dr. Haughton proportional to the time taken to form such strata, the following table is obtained:—

Archæan.....	343 feet.	Mesozoic.....	913 feet.
Palæozoic.....	768 feet.	Tertiary.....	1000 feet.

If, however, the mean heights are proportional to the land areas exposed, the table becomes:—

Archæan.....	203 feet.	Mesozoic.....	580 feet.
Palæozoic.....	378 feet.	Tertiary, &c.....	1,000 feet.

From what we know of the growth of mountain ranges, which have added largely to the height of continental areas, especially in Tertiary times, and because it seems likely that a great increase in land area means a correspondingly large increase in average height, the latter table is the one which will be employed.

It will be observed that the chief inaccuracies in the foregoing data depend upon the ratios which have been assumed respecting the relation of land to oceanic area at the close of certain epochs in geological history. The last of these ratios, because it has been determined by actual measurement, cannot be far from the truth, but the remainder are more and more inaccurate as we proceed back in time. Notwithstanding these inaccuracies, and admitting that they are extremely large, it seems impossible that they should fail to lead us to a truer idea of the changes which have taken place in continental development than sheer guesses would furnish. The commencement of the evolutionary process we wish to trace, may be taken at the end of Archæan times, when by the deformation of a primitive sphere buried beneath 11,250 feet of water a continental area has been exposed, the area of which relative to that of the surrounding waters is as 1:19, while its mean height is 203 feet. To bring this about, there must have been a real elevation of 193 feet, while 10 feet more has been exposed by a vertical fall in the waters receding to occupy the depression formed by the uplifting of the land. The fall in the mean depth of the ocean would be 602 feet, and its mean depth would increase to 11,842 feet. The general slope of the land along a line 3,000 miles (18×10^6 feet) in length, which may be taken to represent an average slope between the centre of a continental area and the bottom of the surrounding ocean, would be such that the 10 feet of vertical fall would expose a fringe of land along the coast with an average breadth of 11,623 feet.

If we treat the other cases similarly and tabulate the results, the relationship of land to water at the termination of successive geological epochs may have been something like the following:—

	Mean height above sea level.	Vertical exposure due to fall in water.	Exposure due to actual elevation.	Mean depth of ocean.	Depression in ocean bed.	Breadth of shore exposed by fall in water.
Archæan.....	203	193	11,842	602	11,623	21,465
Palæozoic.....	378	368	12,210	720	11,842	22,052
Mesozoic.....	580	570	12,415	840	12,058	22,898
Tertiary.....	1,000	990	12,500	1,000	12,500	23,500

As there is a great want of exactness in the data on which the above table is founded, no attempt has been made at accuracy in the method of investigation, and therefore it can only be looked at as suggestive of the character of the changes which have brought about the present relationship of land and water. The average breadth of the existing shore lines due to the retreat of the ocean is seen to be about 47 miles, but had the average slope been measured along a line 6,000 miles in length rather than 3,000 miles this quantity would have been doubled.

The main fact is that after a long series of oscillatory movements in the earth's crust, continental areas have been formed, the average

height of which is about 1,000 feet. To accomplish this it seems impossible that there should not have been equal volumetric oscillations in the oceanic envelope, and we conclude that about one quarter of what is generally regarded as due to the uplifting of the earth's crust is really due to a recession of the waters.

Although, on the whole, there has been during geological time a considerable fall in ocean level, in the next section I shall endeavour to show that the process has been oscillating, and from time to time many considerable rises in this level have occurred.

HONGKONG NEWS.

A telegram which has reached Hongkong from Peking announces that an Imperial Edict was issued on the 29th August which states that Her Majesty the Empress Dowager, being most solicitous about the health of the troops now stationed at Ping-yang, which have to endure the heat and various other hardships in fighting battles, desires that 40 chests of preventive pills be handed to Li Hung-chang, who will forward them with the greatest despatch to General Yeh for distribution among the armies, and orders the latter to carry out the wish of Her Majesty accordingly.

The Italian cruiser *Piemonte* left Italy at the end of July for the Far East, she is to call at Zanzibar, before proceeding to Colombo and Singapore, and then go on to Shanghai and Korea. She is one of the finest and most powerful cruisers in the Italian navy, being built near Naples in the dockyard of Lord Armstrong. Her dimensions are—length 92 metres, width 11 metres 15 c.m. and depth 5 metres, and her registered tonnage 3,500. Her engines are of 14,000 h.p.; at 7,760 h.p.; she can steam an average of 20½ miles per hour, and at 12,000 h.p. she runs 22½ knots. Her armament consists of six 15 cent. guns, six 12 cent. guns, 10 fifty-seven millimetre guns, six thirty-seven millimetre guns, and four torpedo dischargers. The *Piemonte* can store enough coal to carry her a distance of 14,000 miles.

On September 3rd at about half-past nine o'clock in the morning as Mr. W. E. Van Eps was driving along Caine Road, westward, in a four-wheeled pair-horse buggy, the animals bolted in Bonham Road. Mr. Van Eps, finding it impossible to stop them, sprang out, near Ball's Court, and was afterwards found with his head and face badly cut and his ankle sprained. Meantime, the horses, in going round the bend about 100 yards from Pokfulam Road, ran into a wall on the harbour side of the road, with a 30ft. drop just below. The wall gave way, and the trap fell over, dragging the animals with it, and bringing down a mass of masonry. A few yards further was the cook-house of "Nullah Side," which narrowly escaped being wrecked. One of the horses was killed on the spot, but the other when freed from the traces seemed all right; the buggy was badly smashed. Mr. Van Eps was taken to the Civil Hospital, badly shaken but not seriously injured. A gentleman in a jinriksha very nearly had a collision with the runaways.

The registration of brothels in Hongkong has been abolished, the Home Government forcing the local authorities to the action in deference to the opinion of Exeter Hall. The Hon. A. J. Leach, Q.C., the Acting-Attorney-General of the Colony, in moving the second reading of a Bill to amend the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, 1890, and the amending Ordinance of 1891, said this was done by direct order of the Secretary of State, in the face of official reports from Hongkong. Early in 1893 the Secretary of State wrote that the registration of brothels and the inspection of their inmates was a system contrary to the recognised policy of Parliament, and so it must be abolished; six months were allowed to make the change. The Colonial-Surgeon wrote in April, 1893, to the Colonial Secretary, who forwarded the letter to the Secretary of State, strongly objecting to the abolition of the system on sanitary reasons. About the same time the Registrar-General forwarded a memorial from

the Committee of District Watchmen, pointing out that the change would result in the brothel-keepers having greater opportunities of tyrannizing over the poor women and girls in their houses. Notwithstanding all representations, the Secretary of State repeated the order and made suggestions as to dealing with nuisances created by the brothels after being freed from registration. Accordingly the present Bill had to be brought forward, and the officials had to obey orders and carry the Bill through. Mr. C. P. Chater and Dr. Ho Kai both strongly protested, though, as acknowledged in their speeches, they knew full well remonstrance would be futile. The former said:—"As the Attorney-General has informed us, it has been ordained that the Bill is to be passed, and after such an order, all the recommendations of those who are best able to pronounce an opinion from experience, long residence and special knowledge, have been studiously ignored. The arguments against the measure are many and weighty, and have been put forward in the most cogent manner without effect, and it would be a futile task for me to recapitulate them, knowing as I do that arguments are useless to combat the orders of the Colonial Office in a matter like this, and that prejudice must carry the day against the views of those who might reasonably expect that their long residence, experience, and knowledge of the East and of its ways and requirements should entitle them to some consideration. In giving an adverse vote I may say, sir, that we unanimously protest against this ill-timed and ill-advised measure, which as far as I can see can do no possible good, but will certainly work a great deal of harm and misery." Mr. McConachie having also protested, a division was taken. The motion was then carried by the official vote against the non-officials—5 to 4. After passing the Bill through Committee, a motion was made that the Bill be read a third time and passed—Mr. Chater moved an amendment "that the Bill be read a third time this day six months." Dr. Ho Kai seconded, but the amendment was lost by 5 to 4.

A strike of *jinriksha* coolies was declared in Hongkong on the 4th September, on account of the new regulation requiring each man's licence-number to be shown on his jacket. Hitherto, says the *China Mail*, the clothing of these coolies has been a standing joke against this colony ever since the popular pastime of globe-trotting was invented; and residents have always said it was disgraceful that the Government allowed such dirty, ragged, unwholesome specimens to be at large. None but a few understood that the wily '*ricksha*' man invariably borrows a whole jacket and a complete pair of the other garments when he goes up to the Police Station to pass muster and get his licence. At such times, every coolie looks quite respectable, or else sends a respectable-looking proxy. Now at last the Government have ordered that the '*ricksha* coolies' numbers must be put on their jackets—that is to say, on the high-class habiliments exhibited at the licensing *levée*, meaning thereby that the said jackets will have to be regularly used in the streets, instead of the economical, self-ventilating scarerow rig. That is why the coolies have stopped work, confident that as usual the authorities will tender an apology through the Protector of Chinese and cancel the obnoxious order. A few coolies were willing to ply for hire this morning, but they were soon stopped by the Guild bullies. Half a dozen of the latter were arrested by the police for intimidation, and for the remainder of the day not a single public '*ricksha*' was to be had in the city. According to time-honoured custom there should now be loud protests against the "ill-timed action of the Government in promoting useless fads;" but if, on the other hand the Captain Superintendent of Police is backed up in his very sensible declaration the other day, the Chinese coolies will be taught a sound lesson—that though they may stop working if they choose to starve themselves, yet they must not try any more of that "game of bluff" supported by violence which has been tolerated only too

YAMATO-DAMASHII A CHIMERA!

IN writing on the Korean affair, the *Spectator* has several times exhibited a surprising, and even painful, ignorance of the subject. We have seldom seen in a reputable paper so outrageous a blunder as that which is to be found in an article in the *Spectator* of July 28th, entitled "An Asiatic War." We quote the passage to which we refer: the italics are our own.

"The result of a Chinese victory would be much more momentous. If China wins in Korea, she will win largely through the use of her Fleet. Such a victory might easily suggest to her the possibility of conquering Japan. It is true that China has not more than one General capable of attempting such an undertaking, and he is more than seventy years of age. But suppose a year or two's hard fighting in Korea produced a Tartar General of ability and a Tartar Army of one hundred thousand troops of good quality, there is nothing fantastic in supposing that such a General might insist on crossing the one hundred and forty miles that separate Korea from Nagasaki. And when once in Japan, our hypothetical General might gradually conquer the whole country. Such a feat might be impossible in Europe because of the national opposition, *but in Asia such national feeling hardly exists.* The Japanese could not be got to fight against the Chinese as the Spaniards fought against the French. The ideal of nationality is not an Asiatic product. *Men there, as in the rest of the world, will fight to save their hearths and homes, but a national uprising cannot be counted on to defeat the plans of the great conquerors.*"

The absurdity of speaking of "Asia" as if it were a coherent and homogenous whole, has never been more manifest than in this extract. Undoubtedly there are countries in Asia in which national feeling is almost unknown, but even in Asia, except in the case of barbarous tribes, such a state of things is somewhat exceptional. The existence of national feeling in China is sufficiently manifested by an earlier passage in the *Spectator's* own article:

"But if the Japanese took Peking it is a hundred chances to one that the Manchu dynasty would collapse before a rebellion such as that which was crushed with such difficulty thirty years ago. The true Chinese hate the Tartars, and the Secret Societies, which keep alive, in the most active form, the desire to expel the Manchus and restore the authentic rulers of the Empire, would be certain to move in case of such a disaster as we have foreshadowed. The result would be that the Chinese Empire would blow up, as powder-magazines so often blow up, at the end of a day of defeat."

What is this if not evidence of the existence of a national spirit in China? Still, in China it may be true enough "that a national uprising cannot be counted on

to defeat the plans of the great conqueror." And it is true that in the case of great empires held together, not by the bond of race, but by the force of military organisation, there is outside the dominant military caste no national sentiment for the empire as a whole. And even in that caste the imperial spirit tends greatly to weaken with time. But where the area of government coincides with the area of nationality, national spirit exists in the East as it exists in the West; and it amazes us to find that the *Spectator* is ignorant of the charges that have been frequently levelled against the exuberant nationalism of Japan. There are few countries in the world in which an invading army would have a smaller prospect of success.

A PLEA FOR LINGUISTIC ACCURACY.

WHOLLY different though the construction and general form of Japanese phraseology be from those of European tongues, it is nevertheless surprising to find how aptly the language of this country lends itself to the rendering of Western ideas. The older *Yamato-koto-ba*, despite its liquid sonance and sonorous periods, was one of limited capacity: while it fully answered the needs of the people of that day it could never have done the duty required of the modern Japanese tongue which, first of all, has to be preëminently adaptive and elastic. This is the case with the Sinico-Japanese of the *Meiji* period. It is not always a dulcet speech. The softer remnants of the language of the ancient *monogatari* are more than neutralised by the employment of hybrid Chinese words with harsh palatals and gutturals. Such terms as *sek'kaku*, *kak'koku*, *gungwan*, *chugakko*, *genko*, and a host of others, though expressive and terse, are by no means sweet-sounding. *K* is the consonant most frequently employed, especially as an initial; *d* and *r*, with a palatal pronunciation, are almost indistinguishable from each other; the surd sound of *tsu*, *dsu*, or *zu*, is also very guttural. The language of the lower classes in the metropolis is nasal and disagreeable to listen to, particularly on account of the flattening of the vowel digraph (not diphthong) *ai* into *ē* or *ei*. But all this only goes to show that the Japanese language has made vast and rapid changes, not only in the last three or four centuries, but noticeably within the last two decades.

As an insular tongue, Japanese is geographically compelled to undergo frequent alteration, remodelling, expansion. This is a well-known phenomenon, and nowhere more strikingly observed than in the history of the English language. As the irate Teuton, according to GRANT ALLEN, was pleased to observe, we are "nozzing into Japan," or, as an old second-hand Chermans; or, as another philosopher has remarked, the

tongue of Great Britain is only "Dutch spoken with an American accent." It is, nevertheless, true that Japanese has not been subject to such vital changes principally owing to the policy of non-admittance of foreigners. At the same time the rules that affect the growth of language elsewhere have similarly influenced this tongue. No one can, without study, now-a-days read with understanding books or documents of eight or even five centuries ago. Precisions and learned men love to affect the verbal terminations of the *monogatari*; they appear in the journals of to-day side with the most modern *argot*; yet the language has changed and simplified greatly since the days even of the *TAIKO*. And more than this, although there are here no such linguistic phenomena resulting from isolation as those we meet with in China—where the inhabitants of two villages fifty miles apart are, as a rule, totally unable to understand each other—still there are vast differences in local phraseology. A peasant of Aomori Prefecture would find it difficult, if not wholly impossible, to grasp even the general drift of a conversation held by natives of Kumamoto, not to speak of Satsuma.

On the other hand, and for the same reason of national isolation, Japanese has not hitherto helped to enrich foreign languages, with a few exceptions. For many years lexicographers were puzzled to account for the etymology of *moxa* and *bonae*, more than two centuries ago adopted into English. We now find, in the latest edition of WEBSTER'S Dictionary, *moxa* correctly derived from the Japanese *mogusa* ("burning-grass"), while *bonae* is said to be corrupted from the Japanese *bussō*, "a pious man." This is manifestly incorrect. The word comes from *bōsu*, the *■* sound being probably due to the nasal pronunciation of the people of Nagasaki, where the term first became current among Europeans. We meet of late years with several other words taken bodily from the Japanese; such as *daimio*, *daimiate*, *Shogunate*, *hara-kiri*, etc., all of which are now to be found in standard English dictionaries. Nevertheless, as already pointed out, European tongues have not profited to any extent by the introduction of Japanese words. Quite different is the case in Japan. The entrance of Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, and Dutch missionaries or merchants, some three centuries ago, into Japan at once added quite a large number of new words to the people's vocabulary, such as *tafuru* and *dondaku* (Dutch); *kasuteira* and *būdoro* (Spanish); *tanto* and *birōdo* (Italian), for example. Since the days of the Restoration, the influence of the English tongue has, on the contrary, been paramount, and scores upon scores of words have now been successfully introduced from England and America into Japan. And here is just the point where we would urge both precaution

and accuracy. Professor CHAMBERLAIN has learnedly shown that to write *mishin* for "machine" is only in accordance with certain recognised laws, which have resulted in making, e.g. *otokoshi* out of *atoshiki*. This, then, is excusable. But the following list of words heard almost daily and to be found in advertisements of all sorts, is decidedly unsatisfactory. While making every allowance for the difficulty experienced in transliterating English words with *kana*, still there is not one of these but which could be written much more correctly:—

<i>Penki</i>	Paint
<i>Furafu</i>	Flag
<i>Soppu</i> or <i>Sôpu</i>	Soup
<i>Hanisu</i> or <i>Nisu</i>	Varnish
<i>Meriki</i> or <i>Miruku</i>	Milk
<i>Sutenshion</i> or <i>Sutëshion</i>	Station
<i>Stonpochi</i>	Steamboat
<i>Kô iu</i>	Coal-tar
<i>Pen</i>	Pin
<i>Hoko</i> or <i>Hokko</i>	Fork
<i>Supon</i>	Spoon
<i>Hanhechi</i> or <i>Hanwachi</i>	Handkerchief
<i>Poketsu</i> or <i>Hoketsu</i>	Pocket
<i>Bisuteki</i> or <i>Bifuteki</i>	Beefsteak
<i>Kiyabetsu</i>	Cabbage
<i>Sampun</i> or <i>Shampun</i>	Champagne
<i>Terigurafu</i>	Telegraph
<i>Furanketto</i>	Blanket
<i>Kondensu</i>	Condensed
<i>Madorosu</i>	Matrose, "sailor"
<i>Meriken</i>	America; American

The number could be still greatly multiplied, but this is sufficient for the purpose of our argument. Not one of these crippled words but could be far more accurately transliterated; why not write *peinto*, *furagu*, *sûpu*, *vuanishi*, etc.? Why should "pin" be made *pen*, or, still worse, the initial *A* be dropped in "American"? Why should the corruption *hanisu* be abbreviated into *nisu*? There is neither rhyme nor reason for such arbitrary mis-transliterations. Besides, each year sees the Japanese *kana* improved upon, or made more capable of transliterating foreign words. Mr. FUKUZAWA was, we believe, the introducer of the *nigori*'ed sound of *wu* (ウ), making it *vu* (ヴ). In the *Eigaku*, a monthly magazine published in Tokyo, we see that the liquid *l*, hitherto invariably transliterated as an *r*, has now a *kana* equivalent. *La*, *li*, *lu*, *le*, *lo*—for this is the order of the vowels in Japanese—are therein reproduced with ヲ ° ヱ ° ノ °. The *Dai Nihon Chûgaku-kai* goes even a step farther: the whispered digraph *th* transliterated with *kana* of the *s* series, a small circle being attached to the upper part of each sign; while the vocalized *th* is rendered by the *t* series with accompanying circlets. Under such circumstances, the list of verbal abortions just given is inexcusable. All these words are now part of the Japan tongue: they have been definitely adopted into the language. And without being hypercritical it is surely better to adopt literal groups having the same, or nearly the same, sound as the original words, than to invent new and illogical terms, which are neither fish, flesh, nor fowl.

THE ANONYMOUS LETTERS IN BERLIN.

THE miseries and anxieties anonymous letter-writing may produce find a pointed illustration in the sudden arrest of Herr VON KOTZE and his secret examination in the military prison at Berlin. He was accused of being the author of certain obscene and libellous anonymous letters sent to high dignitaries of the Court and to members of the Imperial Family. Master of Ceremonies, special favourite of EMPEROR and EMPRESS, related to the oldest and noblest houses of Prussia, he, if any one, seemed above the shadow even of suspicion; and yet, when getting ready to attend the dedication of the new cathedral at Berlin, he was by special command of the EMPEROR led away, not to church, but to prison. It was a terrible blow. The scandal sure to follow the contemplated arrest, the EMPEROR had been told, would be immense; but the Sovereign was naturally and properly indignant at a man whose poisoned missives had caused so much suffering and was determined to strike no matter how high the personage, no matter how great the scandal. Unfortunately, with the arrest of Mr. VON KOTZE, an altogether innocent man had been seized, and the real mischief-maker could gloat over another victim. Mrs. VON KOTZE appealed to the EMPEROR in person, but in vain. On behalf of her husband she left no stone unturned, and being rich in her own right, promised 100,000 marks for the discovery of the anonymous letter writer, evidently a man of no mean station in Berlin society. How well informed this man must have been of what was going on, may be inferred from the following fact. Count and Countess HOHENAU, related to the Imperial House, and the special objects of the writer's hatred, received a letter telling them that they would have to disappear from Berlin at last, as the Count had been transferred to the garrison town of Hanover; and, indeed, a few hours afterwards, Count HOHENAU was informed by the EMPEROR himself that he had been made an Adjutant and was to reside in Hanover. Perturbed by this coincidence, the Count handed the anonymous letter to the EMPEROR, who, extremely indignant, ordered a strict investigation. In the Nobles' Club a blotting-paper with faint traces of the names contained in the anonymous letters, but with no fragments of the letters themselves, was discovered. Suspicion fell on VON KOTZE and his arrest followed. Until convicted, a man should be presumed innocent; but there were few, at the time of his arrest, who did not deem VON KOTZE guilty. The most benevolent could not understand how so high a dignitary, basking in the warm sunshine of Imperial favour, a courtier of courtiers, could risk his position for the sake of gratifying envy and spite in a

manner so dastardly and contemptible. They discussed learnedly on yet unsolved enigmas of psychology and recommended VON KOTZE as an individual that would repay a careful examination by psychologists and alienists. But soon voices were heard defending the prisoner. VON KOTZE was a retired Captain of Horse, and this fact was made an excuse for holding a secret investigation before a military tribunal. This mode of trial aroused great public sympathy with the prisoner, for the prejudice against military tribunals is still strong throughout Prussia. The non-official press denounced the secret investigation, and demanded that for his alleged offence, which was of a strictly civil character, VON KOTZE should receive an ordinary civil trial. A devoted though apparently very candid friend of the prisoner tried to show in a very thorough and elaborate argument that VON KOTZE was in reality and sober truth far too much of a dunce ever to have been guilty of such beautiful though nasty and malicious poetry as appeared in some of the anonymous letters. Other friends, again, tried to convince the public that VON KOTZE was so fully conscious of the utter worthlessness and even nothingness of his own wretched self and so firmly convinced of the all-sufficiency of imperial favour that such naughtiness could never have entered his loyal though perhaps somewhat stupid head; in other words, his being the author of those scurrilous letters was an intellectual and moral, in short, a psychological impossibility. These friends were evidently sincere and well-meaning, but it does seem doubtful whether VON KOTZE fared worse at the hands of his foes or at those of his friends.

Sixteen days passed away and on the seventeenth VON KOTZE was again a free man. As he stepped out from the gates of the military prison, two members of the Imperial family and several courtiers received him kindly to show him that he was no pariah, no outcast from the society in which he had moved. VON KOTZE however, shook off the dust of the capital from his feet and went into the country to rest from the terrible strain to which he had been subject. The guilty party is still unknown, at least to the public. That he moves in high circles is beyond doubt. If German papers state that he cannot for that reason be proceeded against in a normal way, they evidently mean to say that he is to be ostracized by the Court, quietly but effectively. The mischief of all such anonymous productions is that innocent persons are almost invariably suspected; and if in this case the people now try to guess which member of the Imperial family has written these letters, and if some papers, on the strength of anonymous outpourings, speak of palace intrigues and unspeakable corruption at the Berlin Court, it is merely a new proof of how rapidly mischief of this kind outstrips the intentions of its author and fastens suspicion on men and institutions wholly unconnected with those originally concerned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

MODERN JAPANESE PHYSIQUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your issue of September 4th gives a very interesting account of a lecture, by the late Minister of State for Education, on the physical constitution of Japanese students. The lecturer stated that, while the body weight of a man should increase until his forty-fifth year, the average weight of the Alumni of the University at 24 or 25 fell below the average weight of graduates of the Ordinary Middle Schools; and accounted for this "untoward phenomenon" by excessive study, want of proper exercise, and deficient nutriment.

The following statements from the College Physician of Yale and Amherst will help to distinctly recognize one other cause.

First, I quote briefly from a somewhat lengthy article of the College Physician of Yale.

At the end of the senior year the record of the '01 class stood as follows:—There are 77 men who have never used tobacco. There are 22 men who have used it slightly. There are 70 men who have used it regularly.

The growth of the men in four of the principal anthropometric items is as follows:—

	WEIGHT.	HEIGHT.	GIRTH.	LUNG CAPACITY.
Non-users.....	15.78 lbs.	59.4 in.	32.4 in.	51.06 cub. in.
Irregular-users.....	20.05 lbs.	70.0 in.	32.3 in.	51.45 cub. in.
Habitual-users.....	30.00 lbs.	72.1 in.	32.9 in.	52.77 cub. in.

It has long been recognised by the ablest medical authorities that the use of tobacco is injurious to the respiratory tract, but the extent of its influence in checking growth in this and in other directions has, I believe, been widely underestimated.

Prof. Hitchcock M.D., of Amherst College writes:—

In separating the smokers from the non-smokers, it appears that in the item of weight the non-smokers have increased 24 per cent. more than the smokers; in height they have surpassed them 37 per cent. and in chest girth 42 per cent. In lung capacity there is a difference of 8.36 cubic inches." Dr. Seaver adds: "If this be true of college students what must be its effect on younger boys? Their undeveloped organs cannot so well resist the influence of this poison, and they must be dwarfed and stunted far more than those who are older.

With this scientific demonstration before us, and with the painful fact of how widely tobacco is and has been used in this country, it would be an easy process of induction to find one cause for the abnormal physical condition referred to by the late Minister of State for Education; one cause of the fact, also referred to, that "the armour of the knights of old is far too big for the men of the present generation to wear;" and one cause of the wide prevalence of pulmonary disease in Japan. Such violation of physical law is a striking commentary on the words of scripture: "Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation."

B. CHAPPELL.

Karuizawa, September 6th, 1894.

[In the last official document issued by the late Minister of Education before his resignation, shortly to be published in these columns, the Minister urges that students of common schools should be forbidden to smoke tobacco. It thus appears that he fully recognises the pernicious influence of tobacco on growing boys.—Ed. J.M.]

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN JAPAN.

(TRANSLATION.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of the 4th instant I notice a letter signed H. Frances Parmelee, on Japanese Women. You comment on this letter to the effect that abuses similar to those complained of may be found in England. Be this as it may, I, a Japanese woman, feel bound to protest against what I conceive to be slanderous charges against my sisters. It is untrue that, as your correspondent says, "one often sees a woman and a bullock harnessed together." It is true that in a large city like Tokyo the wife of a common labourer may help her husband in various manual operations, and may give him assistance in the drawing of a cart, but this is something very different from being harnessed to a cart like a bullock. Is there anything derogatory to her womanhood in a woman's thus contributing towards the maintenance of the family? If what I have heard be true, such a practice is not peculiar to Japan. I have been informed, for instance, that in Flanders, North Germany, and Denmark, and even in such flourishing cities as Berlin and Brussels, it is far from uncommon to see a woman assisting her husband in the pulling of carts. Similar

drudgery on the part of women is also said to be very common both in England and America, as you point out in your foot-note. Another misrepresentation is that referring to the conduct of Japanese husbands, and particular surprise is expressed at the conduct of those educated abroad. It is true that in Japan married people do not walk arm in arm as in Europe and America, but that the wife generally walks behind the husband. It does not follow, in this country, that this is derogatory to woman's honour. A Japanese gentleman educated abroad is far from being to blame in this matter as your correspondent would imply; he does well to conform to the social etiquette of his country, and in fact those educated abroad sometimes err in their attempts to introduce the western customs, thus causing the daughter of a respectable family educated in an entirely different way to blush. With regard to the statement that the ideographs denoting women and feminine qualities have a derogatory signification, it must be remembered that the application of them was first made in China, and that here in Japan they have merely a conventional signification. I have been informed that similar derivative peculiarities may be found in similar derivative words in the English language. I admit that in the West we do not meet with such cases as those not uncommon in Japan, where a girl not unfrequently prostitutes her body to rescue her parents from poverty; but is this not better, if the choice is to be made between the two evils, than the self-degradation which girls in Europe frequently expose themselves to without any such laudable motive? Ignorant as I am of the conditions of western life, for I have never travelled in Europe or America, it seems to me that the conduct of foreigners in this country is far from being creditable, and far from indicating the possession of a higher morality than that of Japan. Nor can I exonerate the missionaries. They appear arrogantly to regard the Japanese as an inferior race, and, acting on this crude notion, their preaching is supercilious, as well as superficial, and simply serves to awaken feelings of contempt and anger in the more intelligent members of their audience. Thanking you for your kind efforts to publish impartial and correct information on Japan and the Japanese, I remain, Sir,

Yours, etc., YANATO SAKURAKO.

September 4th, 1894.

IF SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE, WHY NOT FOR THE GANDERS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—With the desire to perfect myself to the utmost extent in the use of the English language, I have lately been studying the pages of the *Japan Gazette*, and endeavouring to regulate my style by the example of that carefully written and scholarly journal. Not doubting that I was entirely safe under its guidance, I ventured, not long ago, to compose an essay upon the subject of the various nationalities now represented in my country, the opening paragraph of which I beg to submit for your kind consideration.

"It is not disputed that the number of Englishers in Japan is large, but their opinions may not be united on all points, since there are many Scottishers and Irishers, not to speak of Welshers, who do not always follow the Britishers' lead. Between these latter and Americans, no very strong alliance exists, and with respect to Frenchers, Russians, and subjects of other great powers, as well as Swissers, Portuguesees, and people of minor states in general, it is difficult to discover much community of interest."

You may judge of my astonishment and grief when, on presenting my treatise to the respected teacher who has taught me for many years, I was informed that my designations of the natives of Western countries were simply barbarous. In vain I extracted a copy of the *Japan Gazette* from my *fukusa* and pointed out that the citizens of England were habitually called Britishers. In vain I urged that if the title were correct in the one case, it should surely be permitted in the others. I was snubbed in a manner very disagreeable to a Japanese-er's feelings, and given to understand that the authority on which I relied was not recognized in Europe as wholly unimpeachable. Politeness forbids me to communicate this statement directly to the *Japan Gazette*, but I take the liberty of appealing to you, and inquiring if it is within the limit of possibility that a newspaper of such exalted claims can really be in error upon a matter concerning which every educated foreigner ought to be properly instructed. If I cannot trust my *Gazette* as an arbiter of taste and refinement of expression, where, I ask, am I to turn?

Truly yours,

STUDENT.

September 9th, 1894.

AUSTRALIAN IRON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Among the great Australian manufacturing industries of the future, that of iron is destined to occupy a prominent place, for the mineral is found in many parts of the island continent, although nowhere in such abundance or so rich in quality as in New South Wales, though which colony it is extensively diffused, principally in the form of magnetite, brown hematite or goethite, limonite, and bog iron. Magnetite, the richest form of iron ore, is plentiful in many places. According to the Government Statistician of New South Wales, the result of a number of analyses made from magnetic deposits at Brown's Creek, in the County of Bathurst, and at Wallerawang, where veins were opened out a few years ago, show that the samples of ore yielded from 40.89 to 56.85 per cent. of metallic iron. At Wallerawang a variety of garnet, containing a large percentage of metal, occurs in conjunction with the ore in the veins, which is described as "extremely well adapted for reduction in the blast furnace." Brown hematite, or goethite, occurs in very extensive deposits in the Blue Mountain Ranges, the principal centres, at present known, being situated at Mittagong, Picton, and Berrima, in the southern district; in the Lithgow Valley and at Wallerawang, in the western districts; and in the vicinity of Port Stephens on the northern coast. The result of a number of analyses of this kind of ore denotes that it is very rich in metallic iron, containing a percentage of 42.69 to 64.48 per cent., and in the majority of cases 55 per cent. of metal. A sample of hematite from the Maitland district contained 60.83 per cent. of metallic iron. A sample of brown hematite from Mount Pleasant, near Wollongong, analysed during 1891, gave 54.28 per cent. of iron. The value of these deposits is enhanced by their almost invariable occurrence in proximity to limestone and coalbeds. It is fortunate, also, that the main lines of railway pass through the regions where the deposits are most easily worked. Again quoting Mr. Coghill, it may be mentioned that "limonite,"—a variety of brown hematite—principally occurs at Lithgow, Eskbank and Bowenfels in the Blue Mountains, in several parts of the Hunter River coal-field, and at Bulli in the Illawarra district. This ore is usually found very rich in metal, and contains an average of over 50 per cent. of iron, while the English clay bands, which are mostly carbonates, only contain about 30 per cent. of metallic substance. It occurs in lenticular layers of no great extent in the coal measures. Bog iron ore, which is impure limonite, is principally found at Mittagong, and assays of this ore gave a percentage of metal equal to an average of over 45 per cent." Several attempts have been made to utilise the principal iron deposits, but, so far, the high cost of production, compared with that in Europe and America, has proved an insurmountable difficulty. When this has been overcome, there will be found an immense field for the development of the iron manufacturing industry in Australia, as shown by the fact that the average value per annum of the iron and iron manufactures imported into the seven colonies of Australasia during the period 1888-1891 was £7,169,119. Mr. Coghill states that "in a report, dated January, 1891, by the late Mr. C. S. Wilkinson, Government Geologist, it is stated that the iron deposits in the districts of Mittagong, Wallerawang, and Rylstone contained in sight 12,944,000 tons of ore, estimated to yield 5,853,000 tons of metallic iron. These districts are most favourably situated for the establishment of smelting works. Of late, public attention in England has been drawn to the possibility of manufacturing iron within the colony, and a mining expert was sent out from that country to inspect the iron, lime, and coal deposits, and to report upon the probable cost of establishing the industry in the colony; so far the visit has been without result." When the mineral resources of New South Wales become better known, it is not improbable that European iron-masters may find it advisable to establish branch works on a large scale in the colony. The principal works for the manufacture of iron from the ore are situated at Eskbank, near Lithgow, where red siliceous ore, averaging 22 per cent., and brown hematite, yielding 50 per cent. metallic iron, have been successfully treated. Abundance of coal and limestone are found in the neighbourhood. This establishment, however, is at present closed. A successful attempt has been made at Mittagong to make gas-pipes, &c., from iron smelted from the ore, and taken direct to the mould, without first making it into pig iron. Some years ago the iron smelting works at Fitzroy, Mittagong, were established, but after producing a considerable quantity of pig-iron the operations were discontinued. In each case, however, raw

materials for the successful production of iron were found in abundance, but, as before mentioned, the cost was too high. When this has become reduced, the iron-manufacturing industry of New South Wales will become a substantial fact.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN PLUMMER.
Sydney, July 16th.

MISSIONS TO THE BLIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent "Englishman," I would say that our mission, has during the past year turned its attention somewhat to teaching and providing literature for the blind. We use the "Braille" system (called in Japanese "Tenji") which is, I believe, now adopted, on account of its superiority to other methods, in nearly all countries. The letters in this system are represented by raised dots punctured in the paper with a kind of style, the blind being able to write as well as read it. Two Japanese ladies in our Mission learnt the Braille method in the School for the Blind at Koishikawa, Tokyo, and have since taught others of our workers.

They have taught about ten blind men at different times in the towns of Nagano and Numazu, but at present have only found one woman willing to learn. We are hoping shortly to start a school in Tokyo. Besides teaching, we write books for the use of the blind. Three copies of the first half of S. Mark's Gospel, some reading books, and a few tracts are all we have attempted yet as the demand is small, but we are hoping before long to have copies of the Gospels and other books for sale. There is also a School for the Blind under the C.M.S. at Gifu, but I am sorry to say I do not know any details of its work.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ELIZABETH THORNTON,
S. Hilda's Mission.

1, Nagasaka Machi, Azabu, Tokyo, Sept. 7th.

THE SMALL FARMER IN AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It has frequently been asked what chances a practical farmer, with a limited amount of money capital, possesses in Australia, but the answer depends upon a variety of circumstances. It is essential, however, that the intending agriculturist, whether on a large or small scale should have some knowledge of the differences of climate, labour conditions, means of access to markets, etc., compared with those with which he has become familiar in the old country. The character of the soil and climate differs considerably in various parts of Australia, and while in one place farming on a small scale is found remunerative, in another it will be attended with loss. In New South Wales, the greater portion of the coastal districts north and south of Sydney is admirably adapted for the small farmer, the soil generally being fertile and the rainfall abundant during certain seasons. On the broad tablelands, forming, as it were, a portion of the back-bone of the colony, fruit-growing is often found successfully combined with ordinary agriculture, and in not a few instances forms a remunerative pursuit by itself. Further inland, the country partakes more largely of a pastoral character, although in places the soil is sufficiently good for the small farmer, so far as the work of production is concerned, but the greater the distance between his farm and the nearest market, the larger will be the area required for cultivation if he desires to reap a substantial reward for his labour and enterprise. There are several million acres of Crown land open to selection on favourable terms in many portions of the colony, but most of the richer areas have already been taken up, chiefly by speculators. The selector generally has a very labourious time of it for the first two or three years. Trees have to be felled, scrub removed, and fences of some kind or other erected before he can place more than a few acres under cultivation. Hence many experienced men, who have had time to look about them, prefer leasing or purchasing land which has already been cleared and prepared for cultivation. Among the smaller farms entered in competition for the prizes offered by the New South Wales Department of Agriculture, in 1892, was one at Forbes, 250 miles from Sydney, which may be regarded as typical of its class. It consisted of 140 acres of land, the cultivated portion comprising 55 acres of wheat, 20 acres of hay, 12 acres of grape vines, and 11 acres of fruit trees and vegetables, the former preponderating. Portions of the remaining 40 acres were occupied by dairy sheds, piggeries, and poultry runs. The water was conserved by means of underground

and other tanks, one being reserved exclusively for domestic purposes. The implements comprised single and double furrow ploughs, mowing machine, stripper, winnowing machine, and all the tools necessary to work farm, orchard, and vineyard. For the conservation of fodder there was a hay-shed, roofed with galvanised iron, while all the stacks were thatched. The farm house was a well constructed wooden building, roofed with galvanised iron (the use of which is universal in Australia), and containing seven rooms; the kitchen, outbuildings, store-room etc., being detached. The orchard and vegetable garden were the most remunerative portions of the farm, which, as a whole, was shown by the books to be a paying concern. There are numerous small farms of a similar character, differing only in details, scattered throughout the eastern and central portions of the colony, and in almost every instance, where attention is given to local requirements, they have repaid the time and labour bestowed upon their management; and it may be said that, as a rule, the prospects of the industrious and experienced small farmer in New South Wales generally are of the most bright and encouraging nature.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN PLUMMER.
Sydney, July 9th.

THE TYPHOON IN KOBE.

GREAT DAMAGE DONE.

The most severe typhoon from which this district has suffered since the memorable storm of August 1891, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, was experienced here yesterday (September 11th). About eight o'clock in the morning it was noticed that the wind, which had been blowing in heavy squalls all night from the east, showed signs of going round to the south, always a dangerous point for Kobe in a typhoon, and an hour or two later it was blowing with such force that steamers in harbour commenced to get up their steam with a view to taking up safer anchorage ground. By twelve o'clock several steamers had left the harbour and steamed out to safer positions, while the *Nürnberg*, which had first come to the pier in order to discharge her cargo because of the rough water, was compelled to leave it again and steam out with the others.

Though it had been blowing freshly for several days, the typhoon came on somewhat unexpectedly, and the owners of several of the yachts had not taken the usual precaution of taking their boats in to the camber. Four of these lying off the Bund, the *Ivis*, *Olga*, *Shamrock*, and *Rose*, began to drag their anchors shortly before noon, and about this time Mr. Buschel's *Ivis* broke loose and came rapidly ashore, being completely smashed up on the Bund wall in the course of a few minutes. She was followed shortly afterwards by Mr. Shepherd's *Rose*, which was also reduced to matchwood in a very short space of time. The anchors of the other yachts fortunately held, and though the boats were tossed about like corks on the water during the afternoon and dragged their anchors considerably, they rode the storm out well, two sendos indeed remaining on the *Shamrock* and one on the *Olga* throughout, not being able to get ashore after the wind developed such terrific force. A tremendous sea got up in the harbour and outside, and the various vessels which had taken up safer anchorage in the bay could be seen from the shore tossing about in a remarkable fashion for the usually quiet Inland Sea. The *Tacoma* especially seemed to roll gunwales under, and appeared to almost go on her beam ends at times, so heavy was the sea. The *Oanfa*, which took up a position to the east of the boat-house, had a very narrow escape. Between two and three o'clock she commenced to drag her anchors, and at one time it seemed as if she was going ashore on the sand bight running out at the mouth of the water-fall stream. Fortunately steam was up, the vessel being advertised to leave at noon, and the engines were put full speed ahead to relieve the strain on her cables, but the force of the wind may be estimated from the fact that even then she forged very slowly ahead, winning her way to a safe position inch by inch.

About four o'clock the wind hauled round to the west and began to moderate, and by six o'clock all further danger was over, but by this time the shore along the Bund was a mass of drift-wood from broken junks and sampans, wrecked yachts, and the remains of a water-boat which came ashore early in the afternoon. During the height of the storm great masses of water were hurled over the sea wall, and the air was occasionally full of flying splinters, with which the Bund is now covered; but the Bund was not flooded as was the case in the great typhoon three

years ago. About 1 o'clock a large sampan with three men, which had failed to get in to the camber, anchored at the entrance and appeared every minute as if it would be dashed to pieces. The men yulohed with energy to relieve the strain on their anchor, and at last one of them jumped overboard, and notwithstanding the imminent danger he ran of being dashed to pieces, safely reached shore. The others resigned themselves to the inevitable, but eventually got shore safely as the sea went down.

We have heard of no casualties at sea up to the present, though it is to be feared that the storm has not passed without exacting its tribute of human life. Fears are expressed that we shall hear of serious floods in the unfortunate Okayama prefecture, as the centre of the storm appears to have passed from the Pacific through the Bungo Channel and across the main island between Okayama and Hiroshima. In answer to our inquiries, Captain Mahimann, the Harbour Master, informs us that only the outer limits of the N.E. and S.E. quadrants of the typhoon passed over Kobe between 11.30 a.m. and 5 p.m. The following are the readings of the barometer and thermometer from 6 o'clock yesterday morning:—

	Bar.	Ther.	Wind.	Force.
6.00 a.m.	29.89	79°	E.N.E.	6
10.00 a.m.	29.77	81°	E.	5
11.30 a.m.	29.72	81°	S.S.E.	8
1.00 p.m.	29.67	82°	S. by E.	9 to 10
2.00 p.m.	29.62	82°	South	9 to 10
3.00 p.m.	29.60	81°	S. by W.	10
4.00 p.m.	29.60	80°	S.W. by S.	10
5.00 p.m.	29.60	77°	S.W. by W.	9

The most terrible disaster connected with the typhoon, so far as is yet known, occurred on shore in Kobe, and was caused by the downfall of a chimney. This deplorable accident occurred at Mr. Hitchcock's house on the hill, where the kitchen chimney, which was carried up about 9 feet above the roof, was brought down by the wind on to the servants' quarters, crashing through the roof and wrecking the building completely. The accident occurred shortly after 1 o'clock, when Mr. Hitchcock, who had just finishediffin, heard a tremendous crash, and rushing out of the house was told by the cook that the chimney had come down and that an amah and a man had been buried under the debris. He himself had saved his life by jumping out of the kitchen window as soon as he heard the noise of the chimney giving way. Mr. Hitchcock immediately investigated matters for himself, and as soon as the dust had cleared off found that a heavy mass of brick and mortar, weighing about two tons, had fallen through the second floor and into the kitchen, where it had pinned down a tin-smith named Hashimoto, who had come up to the house about some repairs to be done to the well. Mr. Hitchcock immediately got assistance from some workmen who were engaged outside, and by the aid of beams of timber the brickwork was lifted off the unfortunate man, who was of course quite dead, the body having been crushed almost out of resemblance to a human form. An amah who was in the upstairs room lying down saved her life by rushing on to the stairway when she first heard the noise, for the heaviest mass of brickwork penetrated the exact spot where she had been lying. An amah in an adjoining room was not so fortunate. Before she could get out a portion of the chimney came through the roof and carried away the floor on which she was standing, so that she fell with all the debris into the boy's room below. She marvellously escaped almost unhurt, however, only a few scratches remaining to show her terrible experience, and yesterday evening was performing her duties as usual. The damage which has been done by the chimney is most remarkable, the two-storied building used for servants' quarters being a complete wreck, beams having been broken like match-wood, almost every article in the rooms completely smashed, and practically only the four walls left standing. Great credit is due Mr. Hitchcock for the promptitude with which he acted, though this was unfortunately without avail in saving the life of the man upon whom the brickwork fell. We understand that the deceased who is well-known to foreigners, his works being situated near the Paper Mill, leaves a wife, but no children, to mourn his loss.

The *Nürnberg*, which arrived here at 8.20 p.m. on Monday, experienced somewhat rough weather, but did not get into the typhoon. She reports:—Left Yokohama at 4.30 p.m. on Sunday. Had to go slow on account of the torpedoes laid down, to avoid which each vessel leaving or entering port is piloted by a steam launch flying the signal "Follow me." There are three launches employed in this duty, so that no steamer suffers detention. Leaving Yokohama at 1.15 p.m. a light North-East wind and a

strong head sea down to Omaesaki. From Omaesaki to Suwo Point fresh and strong Easterly winds and high confused swell, and thence to port winds were fresh and variable, with a rough sea. Owing to the rough water in the harbour, the *Nurnberg* went alongside the Pier in the morning for the purpose of discharging cargo, but as the weather got threatening she left the Pier and steamed out to a safer position, where she still remains.

The *Empress of India*, from Shanghai via Nagasaki, which arrived this morning, reports heavy gales all the way across. On the 11th she picked up four Japanese fishermen from a water-logged boat while it was blowing a heavy gale. The men said that at the time the storm came on they were in company with another fishing boat, which they believed had perished. Fifty dollars was collected among the passengers and crew and handed to the shipwrecked men. The French mail steamer *Melbourne*, from Marseilles via ports, was passed about 6 p.m. yesterday, and did not seem to be moving against the sea and wind. She has not arrived in port at time of going to press, and the *Empress of Japan*, which was expected at 6 p.m. yesterday, is also overdue, having doubtless run in somewhere for shelter.

THE MURDER OF MR. WYLIE.

The following detailed accounts of this terrible crime have reached the *N.C. Daily News*, and they will be read with deep interest:—

On the evening of the 10th inst. the Rev. James A. Wylie, M.A., of the Scotch United Presbyterian Mission, Manchuria, was the victim of a dastardly outrage by Manchu soldiers on their way to the Korean frontier. The injuries were of such a nature that he only lingered on in an unconscious state for six days, expiring on the 16th. Manchuria has hitherto enjoyed comparative immunity from such outrages upon foreigners as have too often characterised the valley of the Yangtze. This good record, however, has been sadly broken by the events of the last week.

Liaoyang, where the attack took place, is a city of perhaps 80,000 inhabitants; 80 miles distant from Newchwang on the high road to Moukden. The Scotch Presbyterians have had a flourishing station established there for four or five years. Their main property in the city consists of a members' chapel and street chapel on the High Street East; and a large hospital and dispensary, women's hospital and training-home and another chapel, all a good mile away within the North gate. A compound adjoining the first named of these was where Mr. Wylie lived, while the other missionaries, a pastor and his wife, a doctor, and two missionary ladies live in compounds adjoining the hospital.

The attack originated in this way. As you are aware, large companies of soldiers have lately been passing through Liaoyang on their way to the front—the main road to the east branching here from the great high road through Manchuria, north and south. On the 10th instant a company of 250 Manchus from Kirin province under *I, lao yeh*, were quartered in inns on the East Street. Late in the afternoon of the same day a party of them sallied out bent on mischief. They entered the street chapel close at hand, where preaching was going on at the time, and very soon began a disturbance, which to make a long story short, ended in the complete wreck of the chapel and flight of the preachers minus all their property. The soldiers next proceeded to Mr. Wylie's compound and members' chapel, which are on the opposite side of the same street not many hundred yards away. By this time an enormous crowd had gathered and they began battering loudly at the one big entrance gate. The compounds are completely shut in by neighbouring shops, and there was little to fear if a message could be sent to the *yamen* for help at once. Mr. Wylie despatched a servant carrying his card over a side wall, but in some way not yet explained the message was bungled, and no help came. Seeing this, Mr. Wylie determined to set out for the *yamen* himself, fearing from the threats heard not only for his own safety, but also for that of his colleagues at the North gate. In a temporary lull caused, it is said, by the disappointed crowd drawing off to make for the hospitals, he started accompanied by his watchman and a deacon, Liu Yung-hai. They proceeded hurriedly along the main street and passed the wrecked chapel in safety, but immediately thereafter a shout arose that the foreigner had passed and at once a number of soldiers armed with the legs of the chapel forms and other instruments started in pursuit. There were not many of them, and it is said that had a party of a dozen members been close at

hand and willing to risk a little for their pastor, his life might yet have been saved. As it was Deacon Liu was the only one found willing to stand by; the watchman fled at the first blow. Whether the city crowd actually took part in the attack is not certain, they materially assisted by directing the soldiers and the impeding the missionary's movements. The attack was a particularly brutal one, almost all the blows falling on the head, and it was not long before Mr. Wylie was stunned. Yet Mr. Liu stuck bravely on all through, receiving blows dealt at his pastor on his own body and supporting him when he was ready to fall. I need not relate the harrowing details of the Chinese accounts, suffice it to say that the two were at last dragged apart, and while the deacon crept as well as he could to the *yamen* the soldiers concentrated and spent their fury on the foreigner, beating him savagely as he lay unconscious, and ultimately left him for dead.

While all this was going on in the main streets a menacing crowd assembled outside the compounds at the North gate. A rush was made and very soon the two hospitals were cleared of their patients. For a time great excitement prevailed, but the invaders seemed to lose courage at not being backed by soldiers and were comparatively easily cleared out by the dispensers and others, and the doors were shut. Mr. Douglas was there at the time with the three ladies and children. He at once went round to one of the hospitals and stepped out of the gate amongst the crowd. By some strange Providence this turned out to be enough, he was unarmed but the crowd fell back immediately about 100 paces on either side. He spoke a few words of remonstrance, and while they remained near at hand till darkness set in, they met no further threats. Fortunately there were no Manchu soldiers amongst them.

Meanwhile Dr. Gray, who had earlier in the afternoon gone to see a patient at the very *yamen* that Mr. Wylie was making for, hearing of some disturbance at the street chapel, rode round by Mr. Wylie's compound to satisfy himself that all was secure there. When he reached it, coming by the more usual route, and not the one that Mr. Wylie had taken, he found that Mr. Wylie had left not ten minutes before. He noticed a good deal of excitement in the streets and even heard some threats as he passed by, but judged that there was nothing to fear, and made for the hospital again, all unconscious of the terrible tragedy that was being enacted not half a *li* away.

He had scarcely reached the hospital when tidings were brought by members of Mr. Wylie's danger. Preparations were immediately set about for his relief. It was arranged that Dr. Gray should set out disguised to Mr. Wylie's while Mr. Douglas remained to look after the ladies and little ones. The former had not well started before a mounted company of soldiers from the *Chou yamen* dashed up. One half of them stayed to guard the compounds, while the other half proceeded at once to where Mr. Wylie lay, followed by members on foot carrying a stretcher. Very soon the other missionaries had the satisfaction of seeing him in their midst, but it was a pitiful, painful sight to behold. His face was battered beyond recognition; there was a fearful compound fracture of the jaw, a deep wound made by some sharp instrument in the left ear, besides other wounds and bruises too painful to detail. Dr. Gray and the others did all they could for him, and though there were hopeful signs of slow and gradual improvement up till the 13th, he never regained consciousness and gradually sank after that and died on the evening of the 16th. A more undeserving victim for such an outrage could not be imagined. All who were acquainted with Mr. Wylie were impressed most of all by his eminently gentle and peaceable disposition. An angry word he could not utter. Wherever he was known in China the greatest sympathy will be felt for his parents and the other members of his family in Scotland who are so soon to mourn his loss. His father is a well-known farmer in Lanarkshire and is this year Provost of Hamilton.

Liaoyang, 17th August.

On the 11th instant, the day after the terrible outrage on Mr. Wylie, *Hsu, ta lao yeh*, the chief magistrate of Liaoyang, came early to call upon the missionaries to investigate the case. After making full enquiries he at once proceeded to the inn, where *I, lao yeh*, the commander of the company, was staying, in demand the offenders. He had an interview, but not only did I refuse to part with them, he even let his hounds loose on the officers of the law. A scuffle ensued between *Hsu's* body-guard and the Manchus, in which the former who were greatly outnumbered were worsted. *Hsu* fled for his *yamen* by a back way, the chain-beaters, say the gossips,

going so fast that the horsemen had no chance with them. In the *mêlée* several of *Hsu's* men were injured, his *pa tsung* severely. It was a time of intense excitement, for the city was now practically in the Manchus' hands and the merchants, fearing a general looting, many of them put up their shutters. The local resources had been drained to the utmost in consequence of the war, and I believe that at the present moment there are only 50 soldiers left behind to guard the peace of the place. What could they do against 250 wild knaves from *Ki in*? It was a time of suspense for the missionaries, and excited members came running urging us to make our escape while we could. But a merciful God interposed. I evidently thought by this time that his men had gone far enough, and by noon the good news came that he had drawn off some 15 *li*.

By good chance, or rather good Providence, a telegraph clerk was that morning passing by on his way to the frontier with a 'tapping' instrument. He also had been roughly handled by the soldiers among their other madcap freaks. *Hsu*, hearing of it, at once availed himself of his service to tap the wire to Moukden, which passes just outside the city gates, and before the rowdy lot had well left the city the Governor-General there had word of his 'underlings' doings. Next afternoon, Sunday the 12th two mounted messengers dashed up the streets bearing a *wénshu* in reply.

I, the leader of the band, was to be promptly recalled, had lost his button and his rank; and his life, they said, depended on the injured missionary's; further the Liaoyang magistrate had instructions to repair forthwith all damage to property. Such was in substance the message sent from the *yamen* an hour later.

From the very beginning there has been no difficulty with the local officials. They have been to all human seeming most friendly throughout and most attentive in all enquiries; moreover it is no missionary's part to severely judge men's motives. The case was of course at once put into the capable hands of H.B.M. Consul in Newchwang, but he will have no trouble in forcing the Chinese, for they have done and are doing spontaneously almost all one could desire. The officials have issued proclamations; taken, so far as a foreigner can judge, genuine action towards the punishment of the offenders; they are repairing what can be repaired; and will apparently do everything they can to prevent the recurrence of similar trouble in future. Still in times such as these one is more driven back upon first principles and learns to lean hard on a stronger arm than man can lay bare.

On the Liao, 20th August.

THE FUNERAL.

On the 18th inst., the remains of the late Rev. T. A. Wylie were carried aboard a pea-boat at Liaoyang, in the presence of a band of soldiers belonging to the same regiment as those by whom he had been murdered. They were brought down the Liao River for interment at Newchwang by a little company consisting of Mr. Wylie's colleague in Liaoyang, two members, the preacher who was discoursing when the chapel was wrecked, Mr. Liu, the plucky deacon who so heroically stuck by Mr. Wylie to the death. They left not without some anxiety for the safety of Dr. Gray and the three ladies and children, who stayed behind to stand guard. On arrival at Newchwang on the 21st they were met by the Rev. John Macintyre of the same mission and other sorrowing friends. That same night at sunset all that was mortal of the first martyr in Manchuria was laid to rest not far from the grave of William C. Burns, his pioneer, in the little cemetery there. The foreign community turned out to a man and with them the native members from Liaoyang with some from Newchwang. Mr. Macintyre conducted the service first at the grave and then with the natives in their chapel close at hand.

It is a glorious honour so to live and die, but there is an awful price to pay. Our hearts well out in sympathy for his mother.

Newchwang, August 23rd.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

The Times (August 1st).

The interest and concern felt in this country in relation to the controversy between China and Japan do not depend, as Sir Edward Grey admitted in the debate on Monday, upon our commercial position alone. There are, as he said, large general interests at stake, and those interests may be jeopardized very seriously by an Asiatic war, which is, as Mr. Curzon in his very able and well-informed review of the chief problems now

pending in the East insisted, in many respects even more serious than a war amongst Western peoples. Asiatic struggles are often terribly prolonged, and they not infrequently lead to entanglements between third parties. For these reasons it is to be hoped very earnestly that the reassuring replies made by the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in regard to the Pamirs, to Siam, and to Korea may all be borne out by events. Some ground exists for the complaint made by Mr. Curzon that hitherto the Asiatic policy of the Government has been overwhelmed by "a somewhat unusual obscurity." It is satisfactory to learn that, although no materials for the formation of an independent judgment as to the position in the Pamirs are to be afforded us for the present, papers are to be published immediately in relation to Siam. The course of events in regard to that country still remains anything but clear, and the promised papers will be of great interest and value—provided only that they are complete; a point on which Sir Edward Grey omitted to pledge himself. It will be noted with satisfaction that the Under-Secretary defined British interests in Siam as including the maintenance of the independence of that kingdom. As Sir Richard Temple subsequently bore witness, that is a matter which greatly concerns the welfare of India. The treaty to which Sir Edward Grey referred as having been quite recently signed between ourselves and Japan must be assumed to relate largely, at all events, to matters affecting the rights and privileges of British residents in that country. Japan, it is well known, has long been anxious to be permitted to exercise her municipal jurisdiction over the subjects of the great European States within her borders, and there will be no cause for surprise if it should turn out that concessions upon this and other important points have been made to her by Great Britain. Japan has earned the right to claim concessions of the kind, because she has known how to win the good opinion of the civilized world by the enlightened character of her laws and of her internal administration. Perhaps the fact that we are now yielding to her earnest desires on points of great concern to her and of great interest to many of our fellow-subjects may remind her before it is too late how high the value of the good opinion of other peoples is, and save her in time from the risk which she now runs of forfeiting the esteem she has earned at home by an unjust policy of aggression and adventure abroad.

The Times (August 3rd).

Nothing, however, can alter the fact that the sinking of the transport was a horrible business, though, according to Professor Westlake, who writes to us on the subject this morning, it may conceivably be defended on grounds of international law. And one thing comes out more clearly than ever from the officers' affidavits; namely that the excuse put forward by the Japanese Government—that the Japanese commander did not know that the *Kowshing* was a British ship—is absolutely unsupported. The officer had examined the ship's papers, and the position had been fully explained to him. He had the opportunity of reporting all the facts to his captain; and we must assume that he did so. The captain fired his torpedoes well knowing that the ship which was carrying the soldiers whom he regarded as enemies was a British ship.

It is at least satisfactory that the Japanese Government has promised such reparation as it can make, though nothing can restore the valuable lives which were lost in this unhappy affair. On every ground the Government of the Mikado is anxious to keep well with England, though at the same time it is not unwilling to hint that there is another friend to which it might turn if English resentment for this *Kowshing* matter were to prove too severe. That friend, we need hardly say, is Russia; and both Tokyo and Peking are quite clever enough to try what can be done by playing off Russia against England when troubles are in the air. At present, we are rejoiced to learn, there seems to be every intention on the part of the British and the Russian Governments to pursue a common policy with regard to the war. Russia, for the moment at all events, finds that she has no interests opposed to ours. We trust that this excellent frame of mind will long continue. But, at the same time, the "official" newspapers of St. Petersburg are declaring that, if the efforts of the two Powers to bring about a cessation of hostilities are without result, Russia will "not permit" any Power to occupy any portion of Korea. If that is a hint to England it is scarcely necessary, for not even the most sincere desire on our part to see Korea decently governed, and to witness the development of its natural resources, would lead us to interfere with that interesting but dangerous corner of the globe. On the contrary, the two great nations of the Far East have com-

to blows about it, our interest, and Russia's interest, and the interest of every European country that has intercourse with that part of the world, is to preserve the strictest neutrality, and by every means in our power to limit the sphere of the war.

PROFESSOR WESTLAKE'S LETTER.

Sir,—It is far from being as yet possible to form a definitive opinion on the conduct of the Japanese cruiser *Nanma* in sinking the Chinese transport *Kowshing* while under the British flag, but, since the flag is concerned, the occurrence is of a nature to produce an excited state of feeling in this country, and it may be useful to give some indication of what points are clear, and to what points the inquiries which it is necessary to make ought to be directed.

First, the *Kowshing* appears to have been British owned and to have been rightfully flying the British flag, but it is equally clear that she was acting as a transport in the Chinese service. If to this it shall be found possible to add that the service was a belligerent one, nothing is more certain than that she was not entitled to any protection from the British flag and ownership. Lord Stowell condemned the *Orosemba*, a neutral (American) vessel, carrying three belligerent (Dutch) military officers, on the ground that "a vessel hired by the enemy for the conveyance of military persons is to be considered as a transport subject to condemnation" (6, Ch. Rob. 433). If three officers were sufficient to let in this doctrine, much more are 1,700 men with their proportion of officers.

Secondly, I hold it as equally certain that the Japanese were not precluded from taking the service as a belligerent one by the mere fact that war had not been declared. To begin war without a declaration is a bad habit, which has nevertheless found its way for centuries past into the practice of nations, and which cannot be considered to be already excluded from that practice by the small number of better examples which have been set during the second half of the present century. It is true that the commencement of war *de facto* is only valid in international law as between the parties to the war so commenced, neutrals being entitled to notice before they can be made liable to the peculiar responsibilities which a state of war impose on them. But the *Kowshing* was not acting as a neutral breaking a blockade or carrying contraband of war. She was a transport in Chinese service, and, therefore, a belligerent, if China was belligerent, just as a similar employment identified the *Orosemba* with the belligerent Dutch.

But, thirdly, the Japanese could not make the *Kowshing* a belligerent by attacking her. In order to justify themselves against her neutral owners and the neutrals whom she carried, they must show either that war had already been commenced *de facto* between China and Japan by acts of hostility committed elsewhere, or that the Chinese fleet, of which the *Kowshing* formed a part, was engaged in a service the completion of which Japan could not be expected to permit. The former alternative might be satisfied either by acts of hostility committed between China and Japan in Korea or by acts of hostility committed between Korea and Japan in the course of a line of action in which Korea was receiving the support of China. The justification might probably be sustained on the ground of the latter alternative, by showing that the reinforcements on board the fleet in question were being poured into Korea for the purpose of dislodging the Japanese from a position which they claimed to be entitled to hold there.

Fourthly, however, the case as between England and Japan may not be decided by our admitting, if we should be bound to admit, that Japan had a right to treat the *Kowshing* as a belligerent. What if it should appear that she might have been captured instead of being sunk, or that she might have been pursued so as to prevent her landing in Korea the troops which she had on board, or that, if she had landed them in any part of the Korean peninsula which she could have reached, the military damage to be apprehended from her doing so would have been slight? Here are a series of suggestions as to matters of fact, on which we are as yet entirely without the information needed for giving answers. And it must be confessed that if the answers were unfavourable to Japan, we should be breaking rather new ground in holding that we had a right to complain. That war must be conducted, even as between the belligerents themselves, on the principle that suffering must not be inflicted which is out of all proportion to the military advantage to be gained by it, is what none would deny. A belligerent towards whom that principle was violated would have the right to use measures of retorsion or to exact an indemnity at the peace if he was able. But between states enjoying European civilization war is so seldom stained by a disregard of principle that precedents are wanting for a

neutral government's making a claim on behalf of its subjects who have suffered from a violation of it, when by their conduct they have identified themselves with one of the belligerent parties. On principle, however, it would seem that the claim might be made, and the recognition of the neutral's right might be a useful restraint on the excesses to which the terrible means of destruction now existing must operate as a temptation.

Fifthly, we are told that the Chinese troops on board the *Kowshing* would not allow her to be surrendered. It cannot be maintained that this at all affected the right of the Japanese to destroy her, if, in consequence of her not being surrendered, it really was a matter of military necessity to do so. The Europeans who undertake the duty of commanding or transporting Chinese must stand or fall with them.

Yours faithfully,

J. WESTLAKE.

Chelsea, August 2nd.

Daily Chronicle (August 4th).

War has raised its head once more in the world—deliberate, formal, bloody war. His Majesty the Emperor of Japan has declared war against his Majesty the Emperor of China. The old race-hatreds of the East, armed with all the destructive engines of the West, have burst into flame, and we are clearly about to witness the most dreadful and vindictive conflict that has raged in the East since the West first learned to know it. All the efforts of the Powers to stave off the horrors of war have proved useless. It is a lamentable spectacle for Europe, a deadly blow to the spread of civilisation among the semi-barbarous millions of China, and a step whose consequences in any event will weigh heavily upon the Japanese people for the next half-century.

After the events of the past week, however, it was evident that one issue or the other, either negotiation or formal war, was close at hand. The great nations of Europe would soon have been dragged in, one after the other, with consequences too dreadful to think of. Already the British flag has been fired upon and a British ship sunk. Japan has promptly apologised, and promised reparation for the sinking of the *Kowshing*, and her version of the affair places it in a rather different light from the narrative previously received. As yet, however, judgment must be suspended. We rejoice that Captain Galsworthy—that is the correct spelling of his name—has been saved, not only for his own sake, but because his testimony will place all the facts beyond question, and thus remove all doubt on the part of Great Britain as to the action she is called upon to take. And the declaration of war renders impossible any such occurrences in the future. Every British Consul has already received by cable stringent instructions, and it will be the duty of all to watch with lynxlike eyes that the British flag is used to cover no contraband, and that no British subject takes a part in the conflict without first resigning his nationality and all the protection it affords him.

The customs of nations with regard to the formal declaring of war have been subject to great variations. In ancient Greece and Rome a public declaration was made of injuries received, and a herald was often sent to the enemy's borders to demand satisfaction. In the punctilious Middle Ages it was held that honour, chivalry, and religion alike required a previous declaration. Among modern States the practice of notifying the enemy has been abandoned, and a formal announcement to the inhabitants of the challenging country itself has often been deemed sufficient. The great jurists, however, differ in opinion whether a previous declaration to the enemy is requisite of right, but are fairly unanimous that honour demands what may be called a statement of claim. Since the peace of Versailles, however, in 1763, the authorities state that formal declarations have, as a matter of fact, been discontinued, and that war has begun with a state of public hostility, announced by a domestic manifesto or State paper. In 1778 the act of England in recalling her Minister from France was regarded as a breach of the peace, and in 1756 active hostilities preceded a formal declaration by nearly a year. In the American Civil War the first shot was fired upon Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, and was followed by a Federal proclamation on the 15th, and a Confederate declaration on May 6. In the Franco-German War a declaration in due form was handed in at Berlin on July 19, 1870, before any act of hostility had taken place. The Franco-Chinese War, on the other hand, was fought from beginning to end without a definite notification on either side. The case of China and Japan thus presents no new features.

The great majority of English readers will hardly realise how great are the interests of this country

in the present conflict. Our trade with the East is of enormous dimensions. Hongkong stands very near the top of the list of the chief ports of the world. An enormous preponderance of the shipping of the Far East sails under our flag, and the term "contraband of war," interpreted as it is with extreme elasticity, covering almost any article which may serve to enable the belligerents to prosecute their campaigns, places at least a partial embargo upon trade of every description. In some branches complete stagnation, and in all severe restriction, will therefore be felt at once, and the present depression will thus be intensified. War, nowadays, strikes not alone those who wage it, but all the world.

Is Japan justified in the step she has taken? It is very difficult to answer this question. Many wars have arisen on smaller grounds, but that reflection is not much to the point. The time has not yet come for a final verdict. We do not know definitely what are the demands she has made of China, or what conditions China has sought to impose upon her. Her interests in Korea are staked against Chinese suzerainty. Her trade is incomparably greater there, and her subjects vastly outnumber those of China. The condition of the people of Korea is so miserable, and the conduct of the King of Korea so unspeakably corrupt, that any change must be for the better, and it is absurd to overlook the fact that Japanese influence there, in comparison with Chinese rule, would be civilization instead of barbarism. And the further reflection that Japan feels so strongly the necessity for the settlement of the Korean question that she has been willing to throw down the gage of battle against the colossus of the East, the leviathan of all the nations of the globe so far as mere territory and numbers go—to pit herself as David against Goliath—should serve to convince us that she found the existing state of things intolerable indeed. A fearful ordeal awaits her, and she must know well that, even if she emerges from it victorious, she will not be permitted to reap all the fruits of her triumph, or to alter the map of the Far East to her liking. She must have felt the case to be as bad, therefore, as her confidence in her own arms was strong, before she determined to risk everything upon the uncertain outcome of an appeal to arms, and to take the irrevocable step of declaring war, from which she stands to lose so much, and—so far as the rest of the world can see—gain so little. We cannot find her justification, whereas her risk is obvious and unimaginably great.

Saturday Review (August 4th).

The story, as it is to be made out by comparing conflicting accounts, shows what some have known all along, that all their wonderful progress has not altered the essential character of the Japanese one jot. It is plain from their own account that they perpetrated what was neither more nor less than a cold-blooded massacre. Even in the improbable case that they are telling the truth when they say that they were unaware of the *Kowshing's* nationality when they fired on her, it does not improve their case. It was their duty to find out whether the English flag had been hoisted as a ruse by the Chinese captain or not. But since the deposition of the master was taken the Japanese have themselves given up that contention. Their officers, as it now appears, visited her and inspected her papers. They were also aware that, although the Chinese soldiers on board refused to be surrendered as prisoners of war, they were prepared to be carried back to China. War had not yet been declared, and the *Kowshing* was committing no breach of neutrality. To sink her in these circumstances was an outrage on the English flag, as well as an act of thoroughly Asiatic barbarity.

The Japanese may well have good cause to learn that it was also exceedingly unwise. It would be an act of the most contemptible weakness on the part of the English Government not to insist on a measure of satisfaction, going far beyond a mere apology. In their relations with China the Japanese will also probably learn that they have lost far more than they have gained by their ferocity. There is considerable plausibility in the contention that the Chinese were only postponing a declaration of war until they had accumulated an overpowering force in Korea. This might have justified the Japanese in turning the transport back. They might quote some European writers on war, who argue that all measures are justifiable which weaken the enemy, and even point to some incidents of the American civil contest, such as plundering of the Shenandoah Valley by General Sheridan, or the desolation of Georgia and Alabama by General Sherman, as proofs that despotic nations can conduct war on Asiatic principles. But the Japanese must remember that these theories are safe to an en-

and these examples good to follow, only when one side has such an overwhelming superiority of strength as to be quite safe against reprisals, and when the damage done is so great as to entirely cripple the enemy. In the present case the necessary conditions are wanting. Even if the Japanese can stop the transport of troops across the Yellow Sea, they cannot prevent the Chinese, who have lately extended their railways to the north, from pouring reinforcements into Korea. This being so, it may well prove that the slaughter of an insignificant detachment of 1,100 or 1,500 men, in a manner which is in the highest degree insulting to the Chinese, may prove a gross blunder, whether military casuists call it a crime or not.

GREAT FIRE AT CANTON.

ALL THE FLOWER BOATS DESTROYED.

One of the most disastrous fires of modern years broke out yesterday morning says the *Hongkong Daily Press* of the 1st inst., among the flower boats at Canton. About 4 o'clock the flames broke out and the highly inflammable nature of the material of which the boats are constructed lent every assistance to the conflagration, which, uncombed by the appliances of a Fire Brigade, soon enveloped the entire fleet. It is said that only one escaped, the remainder being entirely destroyed. As the boats are moored together with chains, it is not surprising that in the excitement of the moment and in the face of the devouring element advancing with such rapidity, it was found impossible to disconnect the vessels. A large number of sampans put off to as near to the burning boats as was possible and effected many rescues, but hundreds doubtless perished either in the flames or in the river. The flower boats were moored between the Canton Steamer Wharf and the Red Buoy. The glare from the flames was seen for many miles, and the heat in the proximity of the fire was intense.

At the fifth watch, or about 3.30 a.m., the alarm of fire was raised from a flower boat opposite Yuen, cheong street, near the river steamer wharves. The fire was caused, it is said by the careless burning of joss paper. In a few minutes the flames had got a firm hold and spread to the neighbouring boats, which were roped together very firmly. The fire engines reached the river bank promptly, but they could not render any assistance, the distance being beyond the power of their pressure. The fire was therefore left to spread its havoc and did not burn itself out until eight o'clock. Meanwhile, many people, both men and women, were seen jumping into the water and calling out "save life." The scene was indescribably awful. Although many life-boats arrived in the vicinity, the current was too strong for them to effect many rescues. It is reported that all the flower boats were destroyed except ten or eleven, which succeeded in making their escape.

THE KOREAN WAR.

In reply to questions put last evening in the House of Commons respecting events in Korea, says the *Daily Telegraph* of the 3rd ult., Sir Edward Grey answered with a just and becoming reserve that "the accounts of what had taken place were of the most conflicting nature, and until the facts were beyond dispute he could make no statement. Her Majesty's Government had received a spontaneous representation from the Japanese Government that they would readily make full reparation if it was found that their officers were in the wrong." Much injustice has indeed been done to Japan by the hasty condemnations which have been pronounced upon the opening incidents of her war with China. Those condemnations, no doubt, have been inspired not by bad, but by good motives—that is to say, by feelings of humanity, and by a just jealousy for the honour of the British flag. It is needless to say how heartily we accept the imperative mandates that attach to both. War at the best is very terrible, and when we hear of an incident so calamitous as the sinking of the *Kowshing*, before any declaration of war, with almost all her freight of human life, civilisation has the right sternly to inquire whether such a catastrophe was justified. When, moreover, we are told that the ill-starred vessel was steaming under the British flag and was commanded by a British-born captain, the sentiment of horror is enhanced by an impulse of indignant patriotism, and we do not therefore blame, but rather applaud, our contemporaries for their excitement upon the subject. Justice, nevertheless, is a virtue, as well as humanitarianism and patriotism, and it has not been worthily

done by certain journals, on the strength of imperfect and far from impartial telegrams, to jump to conclusions of a most unfriendly character against the smaller of the two Powers engaged in the present conflict. The manly instinct of Englishmen—apart from all political and diplomatic considerations—would naturally be led to admire the resolution of the Island Empire, which, believing itself in the right and holding its vital interests engaged, has not feared to challenge that vast and mighty China, which once waged war against England and France together, and recently drove Russia back from Kuldja. Now, brave men are not brutal, and courageous and civilising Governments are not generously barbarous; nor does there exist a single record against Japan, since the period of her renaissance, which should have caused reasonable and well-informed persons to believe that her Government would wantonly insult the flag of England, or approve, much less commend, acts of wilful inhumanity. Japan is no globe-trotter's playground of toys and trivialities. She is a country of more than forty millions of industrious and artistic people, united, serious, resourceful; the one civilised land of Asia; and this because she already possessed an ancient and lofty culture, intellectual, civil, and moral, upon which the new one, lately adopted, could be easily and swiftly grafted. Honour and humanity and the comity of nations are dear to her as to us; they are, indeed, the breath of her modern life, and it would have been more becoming, therefore, if the indecorous fury of some recent comments hazarded here had been suspended until public opinion had found time to study the true particulars of those serious incidents in the Korean Sea which we are enabled to furnish this morning.

The Japanese Government have received and now forward the signed affidavits of the captain and chief officer of the *Kowshing*, from which the following clear account may be derived. The *Kowshing*, a British vessel hired by the Chinese Government, left Taku on the 23rd of July, after notice had been given to the Peking authorities that the despatch of any more troops to Korea would be considered a "menace." Simultaneously the Chinese Government had for itself announced that its convoys had orders to resist any attempt to stop them. There was, therefore, constructive war already existing when, carrying eleven hundred troops, the *Kowshing*, escorted by Chinese war vessels, was intercepted by the *Naniwa*, a Japanese cruiser, and her consorts. The escorting Chinese warships were signalled to heave to, and seem to have sheered off, perhaps to protect the rest of their transports. They were flying the Japanese flag with a white flag above it, and they might have returned at any moment. The Japanese captain of the *Naniwa* sent a boat to board the transport, and requested her to follow him; which command the English captain was ready to obey. But after thus consenting, he signalled for a second boat to come, and then explained that the Chinese generals and soldiers on board, in their ignorance, forbade him to comply. The boat brought back this message. What could the *Naniwa's* captain do? At any moment the Chinese ships might be again down upon him; his orders were to stop all reinforcements; fighting had already occurred at Seoul, and torpedo boats had been launched; he accordingly signalled to the British captain and Europeans to come on deck, man a boat, and quit their steamer. Then, since they would not or did not accede, he opened fire, and the Europeans, jumping overboard, were actually fired upon by their own ship while in the water, being eventually rescued from death by the crew of the Japanese *Naniwa*. Every kindness was shown to our countryman and his companions on board that vessel, and the English captain bore witness that while on the *Kowshing* his life had been threatened by the Chinese generals when he attempted to follow his captor, or to leave the ship. The Japanese eagerly desired, on their second visit, to take the Europeans off, but were frustrated by the mad inexperience of the Chinese. Such is the substance of the narrative, which, so far from evidencing any disrespect for the English flag, shows an almost scrupulous care for the rights of neutrals and an especially eager desire not to involve the lives of foreigners—above all, of the English—in the desperate alternative which the Japanese captain believed to be forced upon him.

So much for the alleged disregard of the British flag, which Japan—in the absence of authentic particulars—has showed herself so anxious to disown or to atone for. With reference to the act of sinking the transport, and the sad consequent loss of life, Heaven forbid that we should speak carelessly about it! The transport was unarmed, helpless against the guns and torpedoes of the *Naniwa*, although the foolish Celestials did not

realise this. It is for high naval officers to say what a man-of-war's captain must do when, with hostile ships near him, the orders he has been instructed to enforce, accepted by the enemy's commander, have been scouted by a tumultuous crowd on board, and he must act or be stultified. The *Kowshing* was certainly not at the moment a British ship, for her captain was deposed, and Chinamen were in command. If she had run any merchantman down at that hour no damages could have been exacted from the flag she displayed. Suppose a French steamer had brought over Turkish soldiers towards Alexandria during the Arabi fighting, would a British cruiser have let her go on after the Turks had deposed her French master? Clearly here are questions of nice naval law, to solve which—without sufficient facts—too many have wildly plunged, justified only, as we have said before, by the natural and commendable horror of that subsequent catastrophe, a horror which we all must share. Many a time a subordinate has gone beyond the line prescribed for his action by superiors, who must be judged—as every civilised Power in its turn has had to be judged—by the manner in which they comport themselves when all the circumstances have become clear. There are thus, in this distressing and dreadful occurrence, two separate parties who must answer at the bar of civilised opinion—first, the commander of the *Naxos*, and next his Government. The calamities which attend belligerence are inevitable. War cannot—least of all to-day—be conducted without many an awful incident; but this must not blind us to the necessity of waiting for assured facts before we load a proud and courageous and sensitive people, at the outset of a heavy and doubtful war, with hasty obloquy and condemnation against which there has been no time to offer a defence.

THE DANGERS OF THE WAR.

The outbreak of war between China and Japan—even if the operations were confined to the Kingdom which is the cause of the contention—would be a disaster of more than Asiatic import. It is unnecessary to enlarge on the domestic risks which each of the two Empires would run by wasting blood and treasure in attempts to drive the rival Power from the Peninsula, and to vindicate its own exclusive pretensions to supreme influence at Seoul. The internal condition of China is a source of genuine concern to the more sagacious advisers of the Throne. The attacks on foreigners, mischievous as they have been in their effect on external relations, are, after all, only a symptom of the growing weakness of the Crown, and of the incompetence, corruption and fanaticism of the local officials. The evil is not one which can be cured by a dashing policy abroad. What the Central Administration needs is revenue, and the faculty of control over distant subordinates. The pursuit of *prestige* in foreign expeditions is, in European Statecraft, an old recipe for the dissipation of internal disaffection. But the sleepy East has rarely roused itself to imaginative delight in conquest, and it is pretty certain that, even at Peking and the great provincial capitals, the increased exactions of the tax collectors would be much more grievously felt than a blow to the more or less unsubstantial traditions of lordship over Korea. The rulers of Japan, if they are at all worthy of the reputation they enjoy, will appreciate even more distinctly the dangers which hostilities would bring upon their country. It has absorbed with extraordinary ease the notions of the West. It has sought—with considerable success—to assimilate Occidental usages and to recast its whole polity on the model of the most advanced European States. But the very haste with which the transaction has been effected has been a cause of peril. Constitutional government is still in the experimental stage, and the most patriotic and enlightened of Japanese politicians, whatever may be the side of the House on which he sits, will hardly deny that the method of rule by Parliamentary Parties has been productive as yet of vastly more friction than progress. Reform—if change is to be accounted Reform—has been effected at the cost of stability. It needs no great discernment to see that, while things are in so precarious a position at home, neither of the two claimants for supremacy in Korea can afford the exhausting strain which the prosecution of warlike operations, in however desultory a fashion, would involve.

But while the inducements to the competitors to keep the peace for their own sakes are of such self-evident force, it would be affectation to suggest that the strenuous advice pressed on them by the three Foreign Powers who have special interests in the region affected is wholly or mainly unselfish. One excellent reason why the Cabinets of Tokyo

and of Peking should hesitate about giving or accepting a challenge, is that, even in the event of superficially decisive success, the victor would hardly be likely to remain in possession of the spoils of war. Russia has long had wishes and hopes in relation to the coast line of Eastern Asia. It would be a needless complication of a sufficiently intricate matter to inquire what relation the dreams of the St. Petersburg strategists, regarding the sea-board of Eastern Siberia and its continuation southwards, have to the general policy of the Foreign Office. It must suffice to say that Siberia is in itself no unvalued possession of the Czar, and that to do justice to its capabilities it has been esteemed a matter of first-rate importance to obtain access to better harbours than those which at present are available. Vladivostok is a port and arsenal of considerable value; but it is not open all the year round. The valley of the River Amoor, according to the opinions of the well informed, may become a great commercial highway, and, as the world has good reason to know, the project of a railway connecting the capital on the Neva with the remotest Eastern ports and strongholds on the Pacific is being rapidly carried into effect. But it is no secret that extension southwards is ever present in the thoughts of Muscovite patriots. We do not presume to find fault with an ambition so closely akin to our own. But the plain truth is that the realisation of Russian wishes in this respect is absolutely inconsistent with the maintenance of what we regard as the safe balance of strength in the East. Russian diplomacy is ready to pay a loyal respect to the *status quo*. But it would be expecting too much to suppose that it could look on, indifferent and inactive, if a Power, so pushing, so vigorous, and so fully possessed with the passion for becoming great, as Japan, established itself in the long-coveted Kingdom of Korea, and, once for all, set a definite limit to the southward advance of the Imperial Eagle. The triumph of China—with which Empire its huge neighbour has so long been in touch, and on whose land frontier it is now pressing so hard in the Amoor region—would be no less unpalatable to statesmen on the Neva.

Thus it may be said, without exaggeration, that the outbreak of war between China and Japan would be the beginning, for the European system of politics, of a new Eastern Question. The United States would also be involved in the fresh development of international jealousies. In spite of the prejudices entertained by old-fashioned Republicans against the extension of American responsibilities beyond the American Continent, the representatives of the Washington Cabinet play a leading part in the politics of the Pacific, and both in China and Japan are strenuous in the assertion of the claims of American commerce and citizenship to respect. The future of Seoul is a matter about which almost as much concern is felt at the capital as on the Neva. For ourselves, we have given a very striking and substantial proof of the importance we attach to the maintenance of the present condition of things in East Asiatic waters. We withdrew from Port Hamilton, not because we under-estimated the advantage of the position, but because we were reluctant to persist in any step which appeared to give Russia even a colourable pretext for trespassing on the ancient and decaying kingdom on her southern border. One of the elementary axioms of present-day politics is that every Power desires peace, and has nothing to gain from war. It would, therefore, appear to be an universal interest to avert the danger which would be portended by any precipitated plunge into hostile action on the part either of Peking or of Tokyo. It is most fortunate that at such a crisis this country is about to have a representative at the Court of the Mikado of Japan so thoroughly fitted by long residence and experience as Mr. Le Poer Trench to deal with the temporary embarrassments of the situation. He will have unanswerable arguments of immediate expediency wherewith to back his appeal to the pacific sentiment of Japanese Statesmen. Korea as a Kingdom has possibly little claim beyond that of picturesque decrepitude to the protection of European diplomacy. But the people do not ask for very much from their rulers. The insurrection which has been the occasion of all the turmoil might be composed by some simple reforms. But whatever may be the intrinsic weakness of the Throne, the claims of Japan and of China to succeed to the inheritance are too shadowy to compel recognition, while the conditions under which the combat would have to be waged forbid the belief that, without sacrifices which would be fatal to either of these Powers, the counter pretensions of the other would be decisively crushed.—*Standard*.

BACK TO THE ARMY AGAIN.

I'm 'ere in a lousy ulster an' a broken billycock 'at,
A laying on to the sergeant I don't know a gun
from a bat;
My shirt's doin' duty for jacket, my sock's stickin'
out o' my boots,
An' I'm learning the damned old goose-step along
o' the new recruits!

Back to the army again, sergeant,
Back to the army again.
Don't look so 'ard, for I 'aven't no card,
I'm back to the army again.

I done my six year's service—'Er Majesly sez,
"Good-day,
You'll please to come when you're rung for, an'
'ere's your 'ole back-pay;
An' fourpence a day for baccy—an' bloomin'
gen'rous too;
An' now you can make your fortune—the same as
your officers do."

Back to the army again, sergeant,
Back to the army again;
'Ow did I learn to do right about turn?
I'm back to army again!

A man o' four an' twenty that 'asn't learned of a
trade—
Besides "Reserve" agin' him—'e'd better be
never made.
I tried my luck for a quarter, an' that was enough
for me,
An' I thought of 'Er Majesty's barracks, an' I
thought I'd go an' see.

Back to the army again, sergeant,
Back to the army again;
'Oo would ha' thought I could carry an' port?
I'm back to the army again!

The sergeant arst no questions, 'e winked the other
eye,
An' sez to me, "'Shun," an' I shunted, the same
as in days gone by;
For 'e saw the set o' my shoulders, an' I couldn't
'elp 'oldin' straight,
When me an' the other rookies comes under the
barrick gate.

Back to the army again, sergeant,
Back to the army again;
'Tisn't my fault if I dress when I 'alt—
I'm back to the army again!

I took my bath, an' I wallered—an' Gawd, I need-
ed it so!
I smelt the smell of the barracks, I 'eard the bugles
go,
I 'eard the feet on the gravel—the feet o' the men
what drill—
An' I sez to my flutterin' 'eart strings, I sez to
'em "Peace, be still!"

Back to the army again, sergeant,
Back to the army again;
'Oo said I knew when the *Fumner* was due?
I'm back to the army again.

I carried my slops to the tailor; I sez to 'im,
"None o' your lip.
You tight 'em over the shoulders an' loose 'em
over the 'ip,
For the set o' the tunic's 'orrid;" an' 'e sez to
me, "Strike me dead,
But I thought you was only a rookie!" an' so 'e
done what I said.

Back to the army again, sergeant,
Back to the army again;
Rather too free with my fancies? Wot? Me?
I'm back to the army again!

Next week I'll 'ave 'em fitted, I'll buy me a walk-
in-'cane;
They'll let me free o' the barracks to walk on the
Hoe again.
In the name o' William Parsons that used to be
Edward Clay,
An'—any pore beggar that wants it can draw my
fourpence a day!

Back to the army again, sergeant,
Back to the army again,
Out o' the cold an' the rain, sergeant,
Out o' the cold an' the rain.

'Oo's there?
A man that's too good to be lost you,
A man that is 'andled an' made—
A man that will pay what 'e cost you
In leasmin' the others their trade—parade!

You're dropping the pick o' the army,
Because you don't 'elp 'em remain,
But drives 'em to cheat to get out o' the street,
An' back to the army again!

—RUDYARD KIPLING in *Pall Mall Magazine*.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 137.

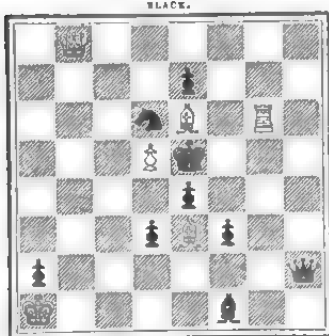
WHITE. BLACK.
1—B to Kt 8 1—Any
2—B, Kt, Q, or P, mates
accordingly.

Correct solutions received from Omega, Digamma, W.H.S., J.D., and E.D.

W.H.S. and J.D., both note that the defence P to K 4 is the only one that requires the Key-move; with all other defences a waiting move on the part of Q, R, or K.B., would suffice. This fine problem carried off first prize for two-movers in a late competition of the *St. James' Budget*.

PROBLEM No. 139.

By PH. KLETT.



White to play and mate in two moves.

We have received the following communication from a correspondent who is desirous of getting the views of local players and analysts upon the question set forth in his letter:—

TO THE CHESS DEPARTMENT OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have received and played over with much interest, the games recently contested by the great Masters Lasker and Steinitz. Although I had much pleasure in analyzing the strategy, I must confess that a duller, and more uninteresting set of games I never before had placed before me, and the disappointment has been great, because we had so much to expect!

These Masters I notice invariably adopted the Ruy Lopez opening, which is indeed strong, and always in right hands leads to beautiful combinations. I was led by curiosity to look back over the games of the old masters, and came across the third game which was a Ruy Lopez, in the great match between Anderssen and Morphy; on the sixth move by the former, the game was gone! and nothing could have saved it—it never went beyond the 21st move.

Other games of the same opening are to be found played by the great master, but in the opinion of Staunton the one referred to, is a masterpiece.

If Morphy were alive to-day he could undoubtedly give the present masters a pawn and move, and some, a pawn and two moves, and remain the Champion of Champions.

RUY LOPEZ.

With reference to the above, students of the game should be aware of the fact that the strategy and tactics of the Modern school are as different from those in vogue half a century ago as are those of modern warfare from the manoeuvres of Nelson, Buonaparte, and Wellington. Had "Ruy Lopez" gone thoroughly into the Steinitz-Lasker games with the commentaries thereupon of such men as Gunsberg, Tarrasch, Mason, Tinsley, Ranken, etc., he could not have failed to observe their many beauties and perfections. Admitted that he would not see therein the "brilliances" which he apparently expected; these are not to be found now-a-days in a contest of this importance. Has not Steinitz himself laid down the axiom that "brilliances are only possible against faulty play?" The modern German school which plods along upon absolutely safe lines leaving nothing to chance, was exemplified as never before in the play of Lasker. Careful, correct, precise, well-nigh mathematically perfect in his combinations, he held the fort in most of the games; until his great adversary's impatience led him to drop his guard. Then he sailed in and finished off his famous opponent *secundum artem*.

With regard to the giant Morphy—who has no more sincere admirer than the present writer—it is useless to argue: especially as to what he might or might not have done against the Modern school of play. Were he still alive he would, by this time, be well advanced in years, and Blackburne's dictum should be borne in mind:—"When we get beyond fifty we must be prepared to yield the sceptre to younger men." Much as we revere

and love the Knights of old, who have left us imperishable monuments of their genius, we must not forget that the coming men will build higher, and perhaps nobler, structures on the foundations which the pioneers laid. *Omnia mutantur; et nos mutamur in illis*. The statesmen and warriors of previous ages have left the stage clear for the Bismarcks and Moltkes of the nineteenth century; and in like manner we must be prepared to see the glories of Anderssen, Jaenisch, Morphy, and Steinitz, fade before the rising suns of the present generation.

MORPHY: AN EARLY REMINISCENCE.

The *New Orleans Times-Democrat* remarks that authentic unpublished games by Morphy have now become very rare. The following is one which was contested on October 12th, 1856, between him and Mr. C. A. Maurian, who, after playing with Morphy for a year at the odds of a Rook, had surmounted that advantage, and had begun to play at the smaller odds of Knight and move. At the date given above, Mr. Morphy was just over 19, and Mr. Maurian was a little younger.

GAME No. 162.

REMOVE BLACK QUEEN'S KNIGHT.

WHITE. BLACK.
C. A. Maurian. Paul Morphy.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3 2—P to Q 4
3—Kt takes P 3—Kt to B 3
4—P takes Q P 4—B to Q 3
5—B to Kt 5 ch. 5—P to Q B 3
6—P takes P 6—Castles
7—Kt to K B 3 (a) 7—R to K sq. ch.
8—Q to K 2 8—Q to K 8
9—Q Kt to B 3 9—B to Q Kt 5
10—P to Q 4 10—Kt to Q 4
11—B to Q 2 11—B takes Kt
12—P takes K 12—P takes Q B P
13—Kt to K 5 13—P to K B 3
14—Kt to Q 3 (b) 14—B to Q R 3 (c)
15—P to K B 3 15—Q R to Q sq. (d)
16—R to K B sq. 16—Q R to Q 3
17—R to K B 2 17—Q R to K 3
18—Kt to B sq. 18—P to K Kt 4
19—Kt to Q B sq. (e) 19—Q to Q R 6
20—P to Q B 4 20—Kt to Q B 6
21—B takes Kt 21—Q takes K
22—P to Q 5 22—R to K 6
23—Kt to Q Kt 3 23—B takes Q B P
24—B takes B 24—Q takes B ch.
25—K to Kt sq. 25—P takes Q P (f)
26—Q to Q 2 26—Q R to K 7
27—Q to Q 3 27—Q R to K 6
28—Q takes Q 28—P takes Q
29—K to Q 2 29—R to K 8 ch.
30—R takes R 30—R takes R ch.
31—R to K B sq. 31—R to K 7
32—R to Q sq. 32—P to Q B 6
33—K to B sq. (g) 33—R takes Kt
34—R takes K 34—P takes R
35—K to K 2 35—K to B 2
36—K takes P 36—K to K 3
37—K to Q 3 37—K to Q 4
38—P to Q B 4 ch. 38—K to Q B 4
39—K to K 4 39—K takes P
40—K to K B 5 40—K to Q Kt 5
41—K takes B P 41—P to K R 3
42—K to Kt 6 42—K to R 6
43—K takes R P 43—K takes P
44—K takes Kt P 44—P to Q R 4
45—P to K R 4 45—K to Kt 8
46—P to K R 5 46—P to R 5
47—P to R 6 47—P to R 6
48—P to R 7

And Morphy resigns.

NOTES.

(a) Best. If instead P takes P, after 7..... B takes P, Black menaces 8..... Q to R 4, or as a preliminary 8..... P to Q R 3, with a dangerous attack accruing speedily.
(b) If 14—Kt takes Q B P, then probably 14..... Q to K 5, when if 15—P to K B 3, 15..... Q to K R 3 ch. 16—P to Kt 3, Q to R 6, completely disorganising the adverse King's side.
(c) It is curious to note the effect of this move in holding the adverse Knight fixed at Q 3.
(d) With a view both to the text play and to the possibility of..... P to Q 4 whenever appropriate.
(e) A well-timed move, which speedily frees his game. Black wins a Pawn, but the resulting exchanges are fast.
(f) Of course he could not venture to win the Queen for his two Rooks.
(g) This reduces the ending to absolute simplicity, but 33—Kt to K 4 would also have been decisive.

When winning is possible (says Mason) it is best to win in the simplest possible way. The end should not be sacrificed to the means. First exhaust your adversary that he may not win the game. This is not "chivalry," it may be; but to lose where one should win is stupidity—or worse. Therefore when you have the superior force use it without scruple to destroy all resistance. If you cannot win, and know you cannot, then draw as soon as you can. Place no confidence in your adversary's blunders to come. Always make your moves deliberately, unhesitatingly, and with deci-

sion, without hurry, vacillation, or regret. Let the thought fully precede the act. Carry out your combination, bad though it be, unless a clearly better course presents itself. After all you are only playing a game of chess. There are many more to come. But without stability in thought and certainty in expression you can never do your best in any of them. The wavering player goes to the wall.

GAME No. 163.

Played recently at the Nuremberg Chess Club. Dr. Tarrasch giving the odds of a Rook to an amateur.

(REMOVE WHITE'S Q R.)

ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4 2—P takes P
3—Kt to K B 3 3—P to K Kt 4
4—P to K R 4 4—P to Kt 5
5—Kt to Kt 5 5—P to K R 3
6—Kt takes P 6—K takes Kt
7—P to Q 4 7—P to Q 4
8—B takes P 8—P takes P
9—B to K 2 9—P to K R 4 (a)
10—Castles 10—K to Kt 3
11—Kt to B 3 11—B to K B 4
12—B to K 5 12—Kt to K B 3
13—Kt takes P 13—Kt takes Kt
14—R takes B (b) 14—K takes R
15—B to Q 3 15—Q to Q 4
16—Q to B sq. ch. 16—K to Kt 3 (c)

White announced mate in six moves.

NOTES.

(a) This and Black's two next moves render his position very insecure. Kt to K B 3 at each point is far better than the move in the text.
(b) A fine coup, and, of course, much stronger than 14—B takes R, which was doubtless what Black expected.
(c) He should play to K 3, in which case White continues 17—P to B 4 with good winning chances.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, September 10.
The Count de Paris is dead. He expired peacefully in the presence of his family, and will be buried at Weybridge.

It is rumoured that an armistice has been arranged between China and Japan.

Cholera is raging in Galicia.

The Omsk-Ural Railway has been opened for traffic, and the Russian Customs in Central Asia will be opened on Thursday.

London, September 11.

The Court has gone into mourning for ten days for the death of the Count de Paris.

There are several indications of a *rapprochement* of the Vatican and Quirinal.

London, September 12.

The following is the result of the St. Leger:—

Sir F. Johnstone's Throstle 1
Lord Roseberry's Ladas 2
Lord Alington's Matchbox 3

(FROM THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, September 7.

A captive balloon at Aldershot has been struck by lightning and three Engineers were injured.

(FROM THE "DAILY PRESS.")

London, August 30.

The massacre of Dutch troops has cast a gloom over Holland. A fresh expedition against the rebels is in course of preparation; in the meantime Dutch gunboats are bombarding Lombok.

The Russian fleet in the Caspian will shortly be replaced by larger and stronger vessels.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Hakodate, September 12.

The *Kaiyo Maru*, belonging to Mr. Shimizu Yoshizo, of Niigata, struck the rocks off Washi-wake during a violent gale, early this morning and has been much damaged.

Yamagata, September 12.

Violent gales swept over the district early this morning, and over one hundred fishermen, belonging to Kano and Hamanaka in Nishitagawa District, who were engaged in fish-

ing in twenty-four vessels at the time, were caught in the storm, and all are missing. The investigation of damages to buildings has not yet been concluded.

Shanghai, September 10.

The Peking Government has asked the Representatives of various Powers that, as there is a likelihood of Japanese war vessels entering China ports by hoisting the flag of a foreign country, every foreign man-of-war shall be instructed to stop when signalled by Chinese vessels and to wait until a thorough inspection of the vessel has been conducted by the Chinese authorities. None of the Powers have acceded to such a request.

Söul, September 12.

A trustworthy report is said to have reached Söul to the effect that a detachment of Japanese troops attacked a party of mounted Chinese soldiers on the 6th inst. in the neighbourhood of Hwang-ju. The Japanese army then carried the Hwang-ju Castle by assault, completely routing the Chinese garrison. Nothing is yet known of what subsequently occurred, but it is generally stated that a decisive battle will take place at Phöng-yang to-day.

Later.

Marquis Saionji is said to have left Söul (probably for home).

Hiroshima, September 12.

Owing to a recent severe storm, big floods occurred in various parts of the Prefecture. The damage in the town of Hiroshima was not serious, but the rural divisions are expected to have suffered severely.

Kochi, September 12.

The storm swept over here at 3 o'clock this morning. Twenty-five houses were devastated in the neighbourhood of the town of Kochi, and seven were partly crushed in, fifty others being slightly damaged. Three persons were injured.

Kobe, September 13.

The American gun-boat *Concord* left here for Korea last night.

Fusan, September 13.

The Japanese army have attacked the Chinese troops at Phöng-yang, advancing from Kiang-dong and Hwang-ju, and after a terrible fight lasting some hours the Chinese army retreated. Ten prisoners were captured; the loss is said to be very great.

[The above telegram was received by the Domestic and Foreign News Agency, but is received with doubt in Tokyo. It is surmised that the correspondent has jumbled together the battle of Hwang-ju and some skirmishes.]

Later.

Mr. Boku Ei-ko, formerly credited with the intention of returning to Japan, is now reported to have left Yöng-san, where he has been staying since his arrival in Korea, for Söul on the 11th, in answer to a demand from the King.

A Söul correspondent, writing under date the 10th inst., announces that Mr. Otori, Japanese Minister to Korea, arrived at Ninsen on the 9th to welcome General Count Yamagata. The King dispatched a Royal messenger to the same port to meet the General. A very warm reception was to be given by the Japanese residents. The letter adds that Marquis Saionji was to leave Ninsen for home on the 13th by the *Satsuma Maru*.

Later.

Count Yamagata, Lieutenant-General Katsura and others arrived at Ninsen on the 12th.

Muroran, September 13.

The *Kaijo Maru*, which struck a rock off this port is now a complete wreck owing to the high wind and waves which have prevailed here of late.

Fusan, September 13.

Several thousand Koreans have collected in a mob at Ei-chhong-do, and have begun to commit disorderly acts. The Peninsular Government has dispatched Li Ju-ka to inquire into the circumstances of the affair.

Fukuji, September 13.

According to investigations carried up till to-day, the number of houses which collapsed during the past storm was 510; five persons were killed, while three were seriously and 27 slightly injured.

Fusan, September 14.

Count Yamagata and party arrived in Söul to-day.

Later.

A detachment of Japanese troops, who proceeded towards Phöng-yang from Gensan, and another division who started from Söul, have commenced to attack the enemy, the former by way of Song-chong and the latter from Chung-hwa. The Chinese army has fled to Phöng-ju, while the Japanese soldiers have begun to cross the Tai-dong-gang.

Nagoya, September 14.

H.I.M. the Emperor left here at 9 a.m. An imperial salute was fired and many fireworks were displayed as the train moved out of the Station. A large number of persons gathered in the neighbourhood of the station to cheer his Majesty.

Kyoto, September 14.

The Imperial party passed through here at 2.07 p.m. H.I.H. Prince Yamashima, the leading local officials, the representatives of various public bodies, and others welcomed His Majesty at the station. The train waited here eight minutes.

Osaka, September 14.

H.I.M. the Emperor's arrived here at 3.30 p.m. A warm reception was given him by residents.

Kobe, September 14.

H.I.M. the Emperor arrived here at 4.30 p.m. All the streets were decorated with the national flag, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Ehime, September 14.

A big junk belonging to a native of Okayama, which has been anchored off Asami, Kazahaya District, with a load of three hundred bags of herrings, was ran down by the M.M. steamer *Natal* on the 10th inst. at 7.30 p.m. Two seamen of the ill-fated vessel were slightly injured, but the rest are safe.

Tottori, September 14.

A report which came here from Sakai this afternoon was to the effect that 12 persons perished during the recent storm, and 4 others were wounded, while 117 houses were devastated, 395 others being submerged.

Kyoto, September 14.

Fifty-seven houses were overthrown in the neighbourhood of Mineyama, Naka District, thirty being damaged; four persons were more or less severely injured.

Yamagata, September 14.

Over one hundred fishermen of Nishi-tagawa District, who were reported missing after the recent gale, have been found.

Nagoya, September 14.

Count Ito, the Premier, was attacked by fever while travelling in the train yesterday. The fever increased as night drew on, his temperature rising to 39.9. Drs. Ikeda, a Court Physician, and Kumagai, President of the Nagoya Hospital, were duly called in. The principal cause of the Premier's illness is said to be catarrh of the bowels. His temperature fell under treatment to 38.9 this morning. The Premier was permitted by the Emperor to remain at Nagoya until he has recovered. He will stay here for a day or two, and then proceed to Hiroshima.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 16th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 16th.
From Hongkong	per O. & O. Co.	Wed. day, Sept. 19th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 19th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Sept. 20th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 1st.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed. day, Oct. 3rd.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Oct. 12th.

* China left San Francisco via Honolulu on August 28th.
† Belgic left San Francisco on September 8th. ‡ Gallic left Hongkong on September 15th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 16th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Sept. 20th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 22nd.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 23rd.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 1st.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Oct. 5th.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 6th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Oct. 12th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 8th September.—Mojii, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.
Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, V. Perkes, 8th September.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 22nd August, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, J. T. Smith, 8th September.—Hongkong via ports, 8th September, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, 9th September.—Niigata, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 860, J. Jones, 9th September.—Fusan via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Tipple, 9th September.—Kobe 8th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 10th September.—Vancouver, B.C., 26th August, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Petrel (4), U.S. gunboat, Commander Book, 10th September.—Behring Sea.
Aswanly, British steamer, 2,293, Murray, 10th September.—Middlesboro', General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Lennox, British steamer, 1,350, Wm. Ward, 10th September.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Titan, British steamer, 1,525, R. J. Brown, 10th September.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, Barton, 11th September.—Kobe 10th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 11th September.—Hongkong 31st August, Nagasaki 7th September, and Kobe 10th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Josephine, American schooner, 16, Geo. W. Gale, 11th September.—North Pacific, 29 Seals.—Captain.
Chow Chow Foo, German steamer, F. Morgan, 12th September.—Kobe 11th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 13th September.—Hongkong via ports, 5th September, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Tantalus, British steamer, 2,199, H. Jones, 14th September.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Melbourne, French steamer, 3,400, Huam, 14th September.—Marseilles 5th August, Hongkong 5th September, Shanghai 9th, and Kobe 13th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

DEPARTURES.

City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, J. T. Smith, 9th September.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Gulf of Taranto, British steamer, 2,128, Hudson, 9th September.—Hongkong via ports, Ballast.—Corney & Co.
Isa Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, C. Young, 9th September.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 9th September.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Alencis & Co., Nacht.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 10th September.—Mojii, Ballast.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.
Higo Maru, Japanese steamer, 860, J. Jones, 10th September.—Jinsen via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, V. Perkes, 10th September.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Tipple, 10th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ujima Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,492, R. Peuder, 10th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, 10th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Concord (6), U.S. gunboat, Commander Goodrich, 10th September.—Korea.
Bellona, German steamer, 2,032, J. Jaeger, 11th September.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 11th September.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Caroline (14), cruiser, Captain C. J. Norcock, 12th September.—Korea.
Spondilus, British tank-steamer, 2,350, Hocken,

12th September.—Kobe, Petroleum.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
 Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, Barton, 13th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Chow Chow Foo, German steamer, F. Morgan, 13th September.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Evesham Abbey, British ship, 1,613, F. H. Crotty, 13th September.—San Francisco, Ballast.—Order.
 Titan, British steamer, 1,525, R. J. Brown, 13th September.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
 Lennox, British steamer, 1,350, Wm. Ward, 13th September.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
 Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,871, Tipple, 13th September.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 14th September.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, from Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Miss M. Gaines, Miss K. Muller, Miss A. Bryan, Rev. W. M. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes and 2 children, Rev. J. P. Irwin and Mrs. Irwin, Rev. B. F. West, Mrs. West and 5 children, and Rev. E. B. Kennedy in cabin; 5 Japanese and 31 Chinese in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from Hongkong via ports:—Lieut. C. L. Peacock, R.A., Mrs. Peacock, child, and amah, Mr. R. M. Moses, Mr. A. Babington, Mr. W. H. Krumm, Mr. and Mrs. Schluter, Mr. E. Hagens, Mr. Y. Kumamoto, and Mr. K. Takahashi in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss M. Bunell, Mr. A. Burman, Miss E. R. Cottrell, Miss Gertrude E. Cox, Miss L. Crummer, Dr. and Mrs. J. S. F. Dodd and infant, Miss Duryee, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Hall and children, Mr. Hoa Hing, Miss S. F. Hinman, Miss Holbrook, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Ingle, Mr. J. W. Lowrie, Dr. and Mrs. Macklin and children, Rev. and Mrs. J. L. Mateer, Rev. and Mrs. J. A. Miller, Miss Reno, Mr. H. Schroeter, Baron Sternlung, Mr. Frederick Villiers, Rev. and Mrs. W. F. Walker and children, Miss L. F. Ward, Dr. and Mrs. F. A. Waples and children, Mrs. J. Whitney and children, Miss Helen Whitney, and Master Charles Williams in cabin. Disembark at Yokohama:—Lieut.-Colonel Ando, Miss Ballagh, Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Bird, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Busted, Lord Randolph and Lady Churchill, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Ede, Mr. C. H. Evans, Mrs. Evans and children, Mr. T. Fujita, Mr. J. W. Geen, Mr. Geo. Gillington, Rev. B. Baring-Gould, Miss Baring-Gould, Mr. W. E. Hillier, Miss Hitotsuyanagi, Lieut.-Colonel Ikeda, Mr. H. Inouye, Mr. T. Isayama, Mr. Kasahara, Mr. Geo. E. Keith, Mr. E. F. Kilby, Mr. J. S. Lee, Captain Luxmore, Mr. L. P. Majendie, Mr. S. Nishimura, Mr. T. Oki, Mr. V. Oku, Mr. Y. Otera, Mr. Julian Ralph, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Colonel Robertson, Mr. T. Saigo, Mr. S. Takaki, Mr. J. Teragaki, Mr. J. W. S. Tomlin, Mrs. M. E. Vanderpool, and Mr. A. J. Wethered in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss Hunt, Miss Tara, Mr. C. Touse, Miss Vincent, Miss Vincent, Mr. G. H. Mann, Mr. G. Shimokura, Mr. E. H. Sharp, Mrs. Sharp, and Mr. Hagelberg in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. Soon Ho Chan and native servant, Mr. W. E. Crow, Mr. and Mrs. Lord, Mr. Bills, Mr. A. Peine, Miss Palmer, Mr. H. A. Robertson, Mr. H. E. Keller, Dr. Lowson, Mr. B. J. Petre, Mr. W. S. Evans, Mr. A. J. Macray, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Jackson, Mrs. Ogle, Miss Kenworthy, Miss Mitchell, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. Walley, Commander Tupper, R.N., Rev. Haden, Rev. W. Lill, Captain Roberts, Mr. A. Hill, Misses G. and M. Douglass, Rev. and Mrs. Pedley and child, Mr. L. D. Abraham, Mr. J. F. Duff, Miss Sprague, Dr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. Stempel, and Rev. H. J. Foss in cabin; 16 passengers in second class, and 199 Chinese and 74 Japanese in steerage.

Per French steamer *Melbourne*, from Marseilles via ports:—Messrs. Orti, Koyata Morokuya, Masata Morokuya, Kinnara, Guignard and boy, T. Smith, Oyosde, Briquerville, Philipot, Teicher and child, Miss Yukawa, Mr. Hirota, Mr. Saug Yama and 5 children, Mr. Ishikawa, Mrs. Okasaki and 3 children, Messrs. Matsunaga, Hage, Machikawa, Mrs. Chang Fai, Messrs. Miyachita, S. Yusoie, P. Kreiner, Umitani, Kazaki, H. Soloff, Belper, Watanabe, Vallietto, James Gencher, Mr. and Mrs. Kragi, 2 children, and 2 servants, Messrs.

Brode Smith, Pow Husen, Sui Fuan, Hendry, and Fischer in cabin; 1 Japanese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco:—Lieut. and Mrs. Peacock, child, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. E. Popp, Mr. Wm. Langlays, Mr. E. Cooper, and Mr. F. Goldsworthy, in cabin.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, for Hongkong via ports:—Captain W. A. Evans in cabin; Mrs. Richardson and child, Mr. A. J. S. Souza, Mrs. Ojusan, Messrs. R. Williams, J. W. Groose, R. Musson, G. Scott, W. Hendry, H. Grodson, Dr. H. Wilne, Messrs. F. Stevens, N. Peterson, G. Bunschoten, D. Richard, A. Cox, Geo. Hudson, Geo. Robertson, J. L. Dick, M. G. Senior, Wills, Johnstone, Tagami, Takeda, and 15 Chinese in second class; Mr. D. Lamond in third class, and 86 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Laying, Mr. C. H. Freeman, Mrs. Dalrymple, Rev. W. R. Hunt, Miss Irvine, Miss Melvin, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Brown, Mrs. Post, Mr. Rankin, Mr. A. L. Greig, Miss Hauzlik, Mr. Milne, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. L. Whigham, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Petee and 2 children, Mr. E. Wheeley, Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht, 3 children, infant, and amah, Miss Cozad, Miss Judson, Dr. Horder, Mr. H. de Windt, Mr. K. P. Lee, Mr. Wilden, Mr. A. R. Graves, Mr. R. J. Hermann, Mr. Smedley, and Mrs. Burke in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. A. Amory, Jun., Mr. Grenfell Baker, Captain I. M. M. Bair, Mr. D. Beebe, Mr. A. A. R. Bello, Mr. T. T. Brown, R.N., Miss G. Douglas, Miss M. Douglas, Captain Dwyer, Rev. H. I. Foss, Captain Gray, Rev. R. A. Haden, Mr. Hagens, Miss L. Hamilton, Mr. Alex. Henry, Mr. H. E. Keller, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lord, Miss E. E. Mitchell, Captain H. A. W. Ouslow, R.N., Mr. B. I. Peter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pollack, Dr. and Mrs. Smith, Commander R. Tupper, R.N., Mrs. Walley, Rev. W. B. White, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Winn, and Mr. Howard H. Winn in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—

	PACIFIC COAST.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	CANADA.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	5,688	—	1,537	612	16,893
Hyogo	—	264	—	—	1,378	1,642
Yokohama	155	619	2,117	874	816	4,539
Hongkong	178	—	—	—	—	178
Poochow	—	11,416	—	—	—	11,416
Total	293	17,987	2,117	2,409	2,806	34,668

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	578	—	578
Hongkong	—	157	—	157
Yokohama	—	75	—	75
Total	—	768	—	768

Tea	1 1/2 cent. per lb. gross.
Silk	3 cents per lb. gross.
Measurement	Gold \$16 per ton.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco:—

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	TEAL.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	1,415	—	—	—	—	1,415
Hyogo	817	1,386	535	—	—	2,738
Yokohama	2,155	344	1,247	214	—	3,960
Hongkong	600	—	343	—	—	1,032
Poochow	—	3,502	—	—	—	3,502
Amoy	—	8,176	—	—	—	8,176
Total	5,097	13,408	2,124	214	—	20,843

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	TEAL.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	5	—	—	—	5
Hongkong	—	70	—	—	—	70
Yokohama	—	173	—	—	—	173
Total	—	248	—	—	—	248

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	CHICAGO.	NEW YORK.	PACIFIC COAST.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hongkong	—	15	53	30	103
Amoy	—	795	3,481	—	4,277
Poochow	5,866	—	418	251	6,535
Shanghai	1,743	1,068	4,010	502	7,943
Colombo	—	—	—	245	245
Hyogo	2,332	942	389	—	3,663
Yokohama	3,102	1,325	559	663	5,619
Total	13,043	4,145	9,431	1,714	28,363

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hongkong & Canton	80	—	—	80
Shanghai	196	—	—	196
Yokohama	283	—	—	283
Total	559	—	—	559

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Captain J. T. Smith, reports:—Left Hongkong the 29th August at 5.42 a.m. via Amoy the 31st, Nagasaki the 5th September, and Kobe the 7th at 1.12 p.m. Arrived at Yokohama the 8th September at 5.40 p.m.; had strong N.E. wind and head sea from Oshima.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

A trifling improvement only. Yarns—A few sales, holders accepting a reduction in price. Shirtings—Some little business in gills at quotations. T-Reds have sold steadily the last few days, and Black Velvets have had a small turn. Woollens appear clear as far as "spot" business goes. It is rumoured that some trade has been done on Indents, and that buyers are beginning to make enquiries about Blankets and Italian Cloth.

COTTON PICKER GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches	\$2.40 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.60 to 3.25
F. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 33 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds. 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 30 inches	0.16 to 0.21
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.85 to 9.95
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds. 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds. 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds. 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds. 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.95 to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel—Black, 30 yards, 32 inches	\$0.27 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Medium	0.27 to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.23 to 0.25
Mousseline de Laine—Capes, 24 yards, 31 inches	0.65 to 0.23
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 inches	0.60 to 0.75
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 14 yds. per lb.	0.45 to 0.53

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PIECE.
No. 16/24, Ordinary	\$34.00 to 34.50
No. 16/24, Good to Best	35.00 to 35.50
No. 16/24, Reverse	—
No. 28/32, Ordinary	—
No. 28/32, Medium	36.50 to 37.00
No. 28/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 38.00
No. 38/42, Medium to Best	41.00 to 43.00
No. 32, Two-fold	41.00 to 43.00
No. 42, Two-fold	44.00 to 48.00
No. 208, Bombay	—
No. 168, Bombay	—

METALS.

Tokyo still reports a dull market, and there is not much business passing here. Still everything moves to some extent, although as a rule at low prices, and there seems to be small chance of any rise just now.

	PER PIECE.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.30 to 3.35
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.40 to 3.45
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.30 to 3.45
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.50 to 4.65
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.20 to 9.40
Wire Nails, assorted	5.71 to 6.00
Pin Plates, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.65 to 1.70

KEROSENE.

The situation is unchanged from last report. Holders remain firm but sales are few. The *Spondilus* arrived from Batoum with bulk oil (about 650,000 gallons), and the total stock is reckoned as equal to 670,000 cases or so.

Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77
Comet	1.74 to 1.75
Devoe	—
Russian Anchor	1.73 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72

SUGAR.

Browns—Formosa still neglected. Manila—Fair transactions with improved tone and rather better prices. White—Market quiet, but holders maintain their position.

	PER PIECE.
Brown Takao	\$4.50 to 4.60
Brown Manila	5.20 to 5.25
Brown Daitong	3.40 to 3.45
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.10 to 7.20
White Java	7.60 to 9.90

**EXPORTS.
RAW SILK.**

Business has been resumed on a lower scale of prices, but there is still no general trade. Shippers require further reductions which at present holders will not grant. This is especially the case in Filatures, where buyers talk of \$700 for good Siwa stock against holders demand of \$725. Reels and Kakeda of medium to common grade meet with some enquiry, but all else is neglected, and the general stock is up to 17,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 3 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 4 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 5 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 6 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	Nom. \$780 to 790
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	Nom. 740 to 750
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	Nom. 750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	Nom. 720 to 730
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den	700 to 710
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	670 to 680
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	670 to 680
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	—
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oshu) Heat No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	Nom. 700 to 710
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	620 to 630
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	600 to 610
Kakedas—Extra	—
Kakedas—No. 1	Nom. 700 to 710
Kakedas—No. 14	670 to 680
Kakedas—No. 2	640 to 650
Kakedas—No. 24	620 to 630
Kakedas—No. 3	610 to 615
Kakedas—No. 34	600 to 605
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 24	—
Hamatsumi—No. 1, 2	—
Hamatsumi—No. 3, 4	—
Sendai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

Less done this week, buyers having apparently filled their present requirements. Quotations unchanged; holders fairly firm.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Picard Cucuans—Good to Best	—
Noshi-ito—Filature, Heat	130 to 135
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Bushu, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Heat	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kihiso—Filature, Heat selected	100 to 110
Kihiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kihiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kihiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kihiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kihiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	35 to 30
Kihiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	28 to 25
Kihiso—Hachoji, Good to Fair	30 to 25
Kihiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low	23 to 20
Kihiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Wawata—Good to Best	—

TEA.

A fair demand through the week at higher prices. Stock reduced to 3,500 piculs, and the export to date shows one million piculs increase as compared with last year.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	\$36 to 40
Choice	34 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	24 to 24
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Since the rise of a point at the commencement of the week, no change has occurred in rates, which close fairly steady.

Sterling—Bank E. F.	2/2
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	2/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	2/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	2/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2/3
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2/8
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/10 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1/10 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73 1/2
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	74 1/2
On India—Bank sight	192
On India—Private 30 days' sight	195
On America—Bank Bills on demand	54 1/2
On America—Private 30 days' sight	54
On America—Private 4 months' sight	55
On Germany—Bank sight	2/30
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	2/38
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2

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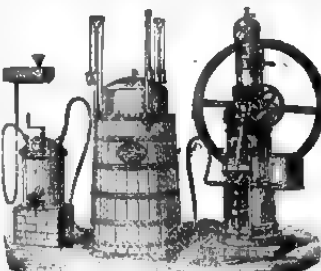
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April 23rd, 1893.

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YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 22ND, 1894.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPT. 22ND, 1894.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

WATER-MAINS are being laid in Ushigome, Tokyo.

LORD and Lady Randolph Churchill are still staying at Miyanoshiba.

THE Kyoto Rice Exchange declares a dividend of $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

MR. H. J. SNOW, of the *Retriever*, has been spoken in the Behring Sea.

THE Yokohama Dockyard scheme will, it is said, be begun early next month.

THE remains of Major-General Watanabe were interred in the capital on the 14th inst.

THE total amount of coals in stock at Moji, Kiushu, on the 14th inst. was 26,819 tons.

THE foreign trade of Japan for August shows an excess of yen 348,937.83 on the export side.

A SALT manufacturing company is to be started at Kawasaki with a capital of yen 60,000.

PRINCE SHIMADZU of Kagoshima has presented 10,000 yen to the Satsuma men engaged in the Korean War.

THE largest sum subscribed towards the War

Loan was 10,000,000 by the Bank of Japan. Subscriptions totalled yen 63,224,700 yen altogether.

MISS SONO TERU's school for the higher education of Japanese women, has been formally opened.

PASSPORTS running for twelve months are now obtainable by British residents through their Legation.

THE *Empress of India* rescued four water-logged fishermen near Shimonoseki during the storm of the 11th inst.

HANCOCK, a champion pedestrian, who has been touring in the East for some time, has arrived in Yokohama.

HARMSTON'S Circus concluded its season in Yokohama on Wednesday evening. It opens in Tokyo to-day.

IN the cricket match on Saturday last, the Committee's team beat the Captain's eleven by seventeen runs.

H.I.M. THE EMPEROR has sent a message of congratulation to the troops in Korea upon their behaviour in the field.

TWO gaolers who cut down a convict during a riot in a Tokyo penitentiary have been tried by a Local Court and found not guilty.

MR. NOSE, Japanese Consul at Ninsen, Korea, has been recalled, and Mr. Arakawa appointed to succeed him in that position.

THE Diet is expected to be convened for the 1st November, being opened on behalf of the Emperor by a Prince of the Blood.

A JAPANESE girl, about 17 or 18 years of age, was run over and killed at Kanagawa by the 8.20 p.m. train from Shimbashi on the 14th inst.

THE officers and seamen of the captured Chinese man-of-war, numbering in all over eighty, have been removed to Matsuyama from Hiroshima.

THE total number of Japanese emigrants in Hawaii at the end of last year was 20,125, of whom 15,328 were men, 3,936 women, and 861 children.

MR. TANAHASHI GUNJI, formerly Secretary of Legation at Berlin, the Hague, and Vienna, died from consumption at Oiso on the 17th inst. in the 43rd year of his age.

THE Chinese have been defeated by the Japanese forces with signal success at Pyong-yang, while on the sea a naval fight has resulted in the loss of four Chinese war-vessels.

A PROTEST has been raised in Saturday's sailing race, *Daisy*, the winner, having fouled *Vigen* just at the start. The ownership of the "Hokiboshi Cup" is not yet decided.

OWING to lack of transport facilities the godowns at Hiroshima rented by the Red Cross Society, are filled to overflowing with presents to the troops sent there by charitable persons.

IT is stated that the Japanese commissariat at Chongpho was destroyed by fire on the 5th inst. The loss is estimated at ten thousand yen. The fire is said to have been caused by Koreans.

KAWAKAMI OTOJIRO, the well-known *soshi* actor, has to be escorted by some of his former followers both at the theatre and in the streets, to ward off the too pressing attentions of other *soshi*.

THE ravages of epidemic diseases in Japan during the first half of this year, have been reported as follows:—Cholera, 103 cases and 56 deaths; typhoid fever, 9,238 and 2,167

dysentery, 7,730 and 1,174; diphtheria, 2,535 and 1,454; eruptive typhus, 67 and 12; small-pox, 11,782 and 3,166; total, 31,455 cases and 8,029 deaths.

THE construction of the Odawara-Atami *jinrickisha* roadway has been delayed in consequence of a scarcity of coolie labour, due to the war, and the promoters ask for a prolongation of three months.

DURING a violent gale on the 11th inst. a train from Kompira, in Sanuki Province, had three carriages blown off the track. Only three passengers were in the carriages, and they escaped unhurt; the conductor was wounded.

COUNT ITO, the Minister-President, who was suddenly taken ill while on the journey to Hiroshima, has so far recovered as to be able to leave Nagoya and join the Head-quarters established at the western garrison town.

THE *Kaifu Maru*, belonging to Mr. Yoshizo Shimidzu, of Niigata, which was wrecked off Muroan, was insured for yen 7,000 in the Tokyo Marine Assurance Co., for yen 3,500 in the Imperial Marine Insurance Co. and for yen 3,500 in the Japan Marine and Land Insurance Co.

THE damage done in Ehime Prefecture by a recent storm is summarized as follows:—2 persons struck by lightning, 2 persons crushed to death, 19 persons wounded, 65 houses ruined, 62 houses damaged, 21 boats carried out to sea, and 9 bridges washed away.

REUTER telegraphs that the Japanese Government have threatened to withdraw their promise not to molest Shanghai if work at the Kiangnan Arsenal is continued, possibly with a view to provoking British interference. Cholera is raging in forty districts in Galicia. The work on the central section of the Siberian Railway is progressing rapidly. Captain Noel Wilmot Houssemayne Du Boulay, Royal Artillery, proceeds to join the Japanese Head-quarters in Korea, and Captain Alfred Edward John Cavendish, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, proceeds to join the Head-quarters of the Chinese, as Attachés. Admiral Tyrtoff has been appointed to the command of H.I.R.M.'s Squadron in Korean waters. The English Press comment upon the great importance of the Japanese victory at Pyong-yang, which renders it apparent that Japan is a considerable power in the East.

A FURTHER improvement may be noted in the Import trade, and Yarns have been taken daily to a fair extent, fine counts and doubles being most in request. Shitings are not so brisk, but the country trade must shortly force buyers to operate to supply immediate wants, and Fancy Cottons continue in moderate demand. In the Woollen trade, Flannels have been taken up as fast as landed; most woollen goods, however, are somewhat dull, though there is apparently business pending. The Metal market is generally quiet, but Pig Lead has reached a very high price, and as foreign is getting scarce the out-turn of the mines in the north is being stimulated to supply the demand. A fair demand and good deliveries of Kerosene have had an appreciable effect on the large stock, and values are maintained. There have been small sales of Sugar, both Browns and Whites at previous rates. A fair daily business has been done in Raw Silk, and prices are generally well maintained, while there is also something doing in Waste. The Tea trade has not been brisk, but this is more due to the paucity of the stock than to lack of demand, as buyers pick up all the good parcels of leaf that come to hand at recent figures. Exchange closes firm.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The fall of Pyöng-yang and the naval victory off the Island of Hai-yang have caused universal rejoicing throughout the country. No doubt had been entertained by the Japanese as to the victory of their countrymen at Pyöng-yang, but the news of the latter's fall has been a great relief, for people had begun to grow a little impatient at the apparent delay in the prosecution of the war. The metropolitan papers are louder than ever in urging the Government to continue the fight until the enemy shall have been completely humbled, and in warning it against the acceptance of negotiations for peace before dealing a final blow to China. It has always been feared by the press that the fall of Pyöng-yang might be the signal for the opening of negotiations for peace. The papers tell the Cabinet that the people are willing to bear whatever burden may be necessary for the prosecution of the war, and that it ought to accept no offer of peace until the enemy has been brought completely under Japan's power. They also urge the authorities to make every haste to take possession of Peking. We reproduce a few of the principal articles on this subject.

The *Yüi Shimpö*, after congratulating the country upon the signal victory at Pyöng-yang, observes that this engagement is simply the opening scene in a drama to be enacted hereafter. The real work has still to be accomplished, namely the awakening of the Chinese from their torpor of centuries by carrying war to their capital. Our contemporary, however, fears that the news of the defeat of their arms at Pyöng-yang may induce the cowardly statesmen of Peking to invite the mediation of a third Power between their country and Japan. Whatever offers they may make, the Japanese Cabinet is told that they should be rejected without a moment's consideration. China's object in making offers would simply be to gain time and let the climate do work which her soldiers have signally proved incapable of accomplishing. That such has always been China's game is proved by her conduct at the time of her invasion by the allied English and French forces. If, indeed, China consents to make no more interference in Korean affairs, to place Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei in Japan hands until Korea shall have completed the creation of a sufficient army to protect her own independence, to the stationing of a Japanese force at Wi-jü, to the payment of an indemnity sufficient to cover the expenses already incurred by Japan for war purposes, as well as those necessary for the stationing of troops in the peninsula for a number of years to come—if China accepts these conditions, the *Yüi* thinks that Japan may cease the war. But it will take time to bring China to such terms at the present stage of war, and in the meanwhile the advent of winter will prevent the prosecution of war for at least four months. Thus, all things considered, our contemporary thinks it absolutely necessary for Japan to employ every endeavour to reduce China to a state of complete helplessness, and, until such a result shall have been obtained, not to entertain any hope of compromise or of a temporising peace. As to the funds necessary for the vigorous prosecution of the war, the authorities are assured that they need not be in any anxiety on that score, for the nation is determined to contribute whatever money is needed for the purpose.

The *Nippon* laughs at the ignorance displayed by Western nations about the actual condition of Japan, when they express surprise at the victories that have thus far attended her arms—victories that ought to have been foreseen by every unbiassed observer in the least acquainted with the Japan of to-day. To the Japanese themselves—these successes are nothing. They expect before long to take Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei, to dictate terms to China. Short of such achievements, Japan will never be contented

Our contemporary, however, fears that jealousy may prompt some Power to step in between Japan and her enemy with an offer of mediation. Should such a high-handed proceeding be resorted to, Japan would never forgive it, by whatever Power it might be attempted.

The *Hochi Shimbun* alludes to the terrible climate in the north of China, and insists that Peking must by all means be taken before the coming of the cold season. There is talk of going into winter quarters in Moukden, but the *Hochi* regards the project as a disastrous experiment. Japanese travellers have passed the winter in Manchuria without much inconvenience, but their experience cannot be trusted in the present instance, for, in the *Hochi's* opinion, the troops could never be provided with necessities that are within reach of ordinary travellers; and moreover they would be exposed to hardships from which travellers are free. But the rest of the papers in Tokyo seem to hold a different view on the subject. They appear to take it for granted that, with proper preparations, Japanese troops could withstand the cold of Manchuria without much inconvenience.

As to the terms on which peace should be concluded with China after reducing her to a state of complete helplessness, diverse programmes have been published in the columns of the vernacular press. The *Chu-o*, as we noticed at the time, was the first to discuss this question. Its plan was that China should cede the island of Formosa and pay an indemnity sufficient to cover the expenses incurred by this country in the war. The *Kokumin Shimbun* then followed with a suggestion that a war indemnity of 500 million *yen* in gold should be demanded, so that the gold thus obtained might be used for the adoption of a gold standard in this country. During the present week, the *Kokkai* and the *Yomiuri* have discussed the subject. The former agrees with its contemporaries in demanding that the price of peace should be such as to cripple China's resources for a long time to come. Such an object can not, it thinks, be attained by the cession of Formosa or the payment of a large indemnity. It is of opinion that the possession of Formosa would be of little value to Japan, and might even prove an encumbrance to her. As to an indemnity, our contemporary strongly doubts the Chinese Government's ability to pay any large sum. The nation as a whole is very rich, but any attempt on the part of the present dynasty to raise a large sum by additional taxation would lead to the breaking out of serious rebellions. The Chinese Government might consent to pay an indemnity in yearly installments extending over a long period of time, but such a method would hardly answer the purpose in view, which is to cripple the resources of China, so that she might not be able to fight with Japan for some time to come. The best plan in the *Kokkai's* opinion is to demand (1) the delivery to Japan of all the war vessels under the Chinese Government, and the steamships belonging to the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, and (2) the cession of Shanghai, so that the revenue derived from the customs duties may be employed for the redemption of the debts incurred by Japan in the prosecution of the war.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* writes in a similar strain. It suggests that China should be compelled to deliver to Japan not only all her war vessels, but all the arms and ammunition belonging to her army.

Indignation against China's systematic disregard of the neutrality of Shanghai is increasing in this country. Even the *Nichi Nichi* declares that Japan is no longer bound to observe the promise she made to England about the neutrality of Shanghai, since that promise was given on condition that a similar attitude be observed by China. What is China doing in Shanghai? Our contemporary cites instances of China's violation of her pledge, such, for example, as the enlistment of foreigners for mili-

ary service, the purchase or hire of foreign ships for warlike purposes, the floating of war debts, the removal of buoys and lights, the activity of the arsenal at Kiang-nan, and so forth. Under such circumstances, the conditions on which Japan gave her promise to regard the neutrality of Shanghai have already ceased to exist, and unwilling as she is to disturb neutral trade, Japan may at any moment be compelled by the necessity of self-defence, to bombard or blockade Shanghai. She will of course endeavour to give notice of such a movement to foreigners, but in case of urgency, it may very possibly happen that she will be absolutely precluded from taking any such precaution. The *Nichi Nichi*, therefore, hopes that the foreign residents of Shanghai will be prepared at any moment for the bombardment or blockade of the place by Japanese war-vessels. The responsibility for having brought this calamity upon Shanghai will rest with China, which has failed to fulfil her pledges. What steps England might take in that event, is a question for which Japan has no concern. Japan will simply enforce her rights as a belligerent.

The extremely encouraging results of the floating of the war loan attract considerable attention in the columns of the vernacular press. Thirty million *yen* was the amount asked for, but the sum subscribed has exceeded over sixty millions. Many of the subscribers offered 10 or even 20 per cent. above par. Such a result is especially satisfactory, when we consider the state of the money market at the present time. The metropolitan journals are united in ascribing the issue to the patriotism of the people.

The political situation in the coming session of the Diet is beginning to engage the attention of the vernacular press. The manner in which the subject is discussed by the papers is one of the many proofs of the capacity for union possessed by the Japanese nation. Men of all parties and factions are so entirely united about the war with China, that even the organs of the extreme section of the Opposition call upon the new House of Representatives to bury in oblivion all past wrongs and give hearty support to the Government in the prosecution of the war. In order that the nation may be united in its struggle with China, the mistakes of the Cabinet are to be overlooked. On the other hand, the party organs advise the Cabinet to meet the Opposition with an equal spirit of cordial friendship and indulgence. The *Chu-o* is of opinion that, since the Government and the people are united for the prosecution of the war, there is little necessity for the holding of a special session. The session at any rate may be closed in a week, and the members of the Diet are advised to repair in a body to Hiroshima to offer their congratulations to the Emperor on the anniversary of His Majesty's birthday. The regular session that will soon follow is also expected by our contemporary to be calm and orderly.

The arrival of Lord Randolph Churchill has attracted considerable journalistic attention. Portraits and biographical sketches of him have been published by several of the metropolitan papers. Among other journals, the *Mainichi Shimbun* devotes a leading article to him. Introducing the noble lord as one of the most distinguished statesmen in England, our contemporary expresses hearty satisfaction in welcoming such a valuable guest to Japan. It hopes that its countrymen will be willing to do every honour to so distinguished a visitor, and that the great English statesman will carry away with him a stock of unbiassed knowledge about this country. The present is perhaps the best time for him to observe the peculiar character of the Japanese nation, to note how they are patriotic, how they are fitted for constitutional Government, how they are in every respect different from their neighbours in the west. In short, he will find no difficulty in perceiving the injustice that has habitually been done to Japan by the misrepresentations of the

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE MINISTER PRESIDENT INDISPOSED.

THE *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that, according to a telegram received from Nagoya, under date of the evening of the 14th instant, the illness of the Minister President, which prevented him from proceeding to Hiroshima in the suite of the Emperor, could not be clearly diagnosed at once. The patient's temperature rose as high as 39.6° C. in the morning of the 14th instant, but in the afternoon it fell to 38.9° C., and there was a marked general improvement. Drs. Kumagaya and Kawara, of the Nagoya Hospital, are in constant attendance, and two of the most experienced nurses in the Hospital are employed. Some say that a cold from which the Count had been suffering for several days, and of which he neglected to take proper care, probably developed a grave condition. Pending the patient's recovery, his Excellency's suite, with Mr. Ito Miyoji, Secretary-general of the Cabinet, are staying at the Shukin-ro, in Nagoya, a hotel in which the Count took up his quarters on arriving in that city. A telegram sent from Nagoya at 1 p.m. on the 15th instant says that the Count's fever had fallen considerably since the previous night and that under the circumstances no special anxiety need be entertained about him. Another telegram from Nagoya says that on learning of the Minister President's illness their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress instructed Dr. Baelz to proceed at once to Nagoya and attend the patient, and that the Doctor was expected to arrive in that City on the evening of the 15th instant. Countess Ito, who stayed behind in the Premier's residence at Isarago, Shiba, attended at the Palace on the 15th instant to wait upon the Empress and thank her Majesty for the gracious consideration shown to the Count. Some papers say that the Countess then proceeded to Nagoya incognito.

THE HONGWAN TEMPLE AND THE WAR.

THIS Temple has frequently played a conspicuous part in the affairs of State, and notably in connexion with the Restoration. Following these precedents both the retired Chief Abbot and the reigning Abbot of the famous seat of Shin, are endeavouring to the utmost of their power to render assistance in the prosecution of the War. The two Abbots either separately or in combination visited the barracks of Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, etc., and there preached to the soldiers so as to inflame their military ardour, and to make their minds serene about their destiny in the life to come. The following letter, said to have been sent to the troops in Korea in the name of the Chief Abbot, may be of some interest. The letter is prefaced by a statement of the satisfaction which the Abbot feels on learning of the land and naval victories which the Japanese warriors have lately accomplished, and the regret he feels at being prevented on account of important business at home demanding his personal attention from going to Korea and from exhorting them by word of mouth. The present war with China, the document continues, is an affair unparalleled in the annals of the Empire, an affair on the issue of which the welfare of the State and of the Court depends. Such being the case, what subject of the Empire which for more than twenty centuries has enjoyed the supreme benevolence of the Court should fail to show his unfounded gratitude by a spirit of sincere patriotism. Especially is this relevant to soldiers and sailors who are bound to apply themselves to the grave responsibility of conducting either offensive or defensive operations and to prove themselves pillars of the State. And yet, unless they feel confident of their destiny in the life to come they may quail amidst smoke and flying bullets, and may thus fail to bring victory to the army of Japan. It is therefore of the utmost importance for the Japanese soldiers on active service to have no fear about their fate beyond the grave. Now for the inheritance of future glory there is no need for the followers of Buddha to attend personally to religious discipline, owing to the fact that Buddha himself

for the benefit of all believers, underwent a prolonged religious discipline and finally attained Nirvana. Consequently, all who place an implicit faith in the teachings of Buddha and pass out of this earthly existence without entertaining any sceptical doubts of the attainment of a glorious future life, will be rewarded at once with an unbounded felicity in another world. It is to be hoped that by always keeping in mind the spirit of the Rescript which the Emperor issued to the soldiers some years ago, and also by respecting the principles of loyalty, filial virtue, and faithfulness the soldiers will relieve the anxiety of the Emperor and will at the same time fulfil the trust reposed in them by the forty million brethren of the Japanese Empire.

THE WHITE HORSE OF ISE.

ONE of the sights of the great shrine at Ise is the large white Nambu pony kept on the premises, just as white horses either alive or carved in wood or stone are found in many other Shinto shrines throughout the Empire. Some years ago a writer proved, in the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Japan, that these quadrupeds were relics of that equine cult which has always been connected with sun-worship and the solar myth; and it seems clearly established that albino stallions have always been venerated in the temperate and northern zones of Asia, whence undoubtedly the superstition came to Japan. The white horse of Ise, however, is the most celebrated of his kind in this country and is popularly supposed to be gifted with supernatural powers. He is, it is stated, allowed to roam about the temple grounds as the fancy takes him. Just after the outbreak of the South-western or Satsuma Rebellion the animal suddenly disappeared and for three days was not to be found in his usual haunts, though carefully sought for. His re-appearance on the third day was hailed as prophetic of the ultimate triumph of the Imperial arms. Now the Ise papers relate that since that date, thirteen years ago, the white horse has never strayed beyond the boundaries of the shrine. But on the 27th of last month he was missing, and it was not until ten days later that he came trotting back, looking fresh and well. It goes without saying this phenomenon has been given the natural explanation: Japan will be successful in the war with China and the Imperial arms will win fresh laurels; but hostilities will continue for a three-times greater length of time than in the case of the Satsuma rebellion.

WELCOME TO DRs. KITASATO AND AOYAMA.

A COMMITTEE to welcome on their return Drs. Kitasato and Aoyama has met and arrived at the resolution embodied in the following manifesto:—We regard with unbounded joy and satisfaction the fact that Drs. Kitasato and Aoyama, commissioned with the duty of investigating into the cause of the plague, surmounting great difficulties and exposing themselves to serious dangers, have attained a complete success and have returned home in safety. It is long since the plague raged fiercely in any civilized community. For many centuries it was the scourge of Asia and of Europe. When the epidemic was at its height the ordinary pursuits of the people were entirely suspended, cities were deserted and human life was, as it were, at a standstill. But in recent years, the disease having been in abeyance, no scientific investigation as to its cause was possible. Recently the disease broke out in Hongkong, and the two doctors were promptly despatched by the Japanese Government to carry out investigations into its nature. Their task was soon completed. In less than a week after they began their investigations, they succeeded in discovering the cause of the disease. Thus a mystery of many centuries has been solved, and a discovery made that may, without exaggeration, be regarded as introducing a new era in the annals of scientific investigation. This is a discovery the benefits of which are enjoyed by every human being, and is not only a glory to medicine but may justly be regarded as tending to shed the lustre of Japanese progress throughout the world. We, the originators of the under-

taking, therefore intend to welcome the two doctors, to congratulate them on returning in good health, and to thank them for their magnificent work, with a view to commemorate this great discovery in the scientific world, and to stimulate and encourage posterity. At the very time when the Japanese Empire is about to display its military glory throughout the East we have this peaceful distinction to show before all the world. This is indeed a satisfaction never known before. We expect that our fellow citizens of the Empire will give their hearty co-operation to this undertaking of ours." The manifesto then goes on to state that the ceremony will take place on the 14th October, in the Library of the Imperial University; that a bronze statue will be given to each of the two doctors, and to the others in the party a letter of congratulation; that any person desirous of taking part in the reception is required to pay a sum of money ranging from 5 yen to 50 sen, to be sent to the Welcome Reception Office at the Sanitary Society of Japan, No. 7, Sojyurocho, Kyobashi, Tokyo, up to the 30th of this month, and so forth. There are more than sixty projectors, the President being Prince Konoye.

It is no doubt an excellent project to give a public reception to Dr. Aoyama and Kitazato, and the other members of the expedition to Hongkong; but we have an uneasy feeling that the oriental hyperbole of the above manifesto is somewhat out of keeping with the commemoration of a discovery made by the severely simple methods of western science.

SNUG QUARTERS.

THE house of a tradesman in Koishikawa-mura, one of the outlying metropolitan suburbs, has recently had a strange visitant. Since the end of last month it was noticed that the daily stock of boiled rice, not to speak of vegetables and other minor eatables, used frequently to disappear, without warning and in a most unaccountable manner. This was first ascribed to rats, but the theory had to be abandoned on account of the large quantity taken and the fact that the food was skilfully abstracted in broad daylight. A watch was kept, yet without discovering who the hungry thief was. The mysterious disappearances were finally attributed to some malicious fox, and offerings were made at the nearest *Inari-sama* shrine to secure freedom from further molestation. But even this devout step proved without avail. At last the police were notified and two constables came, who proceeded to make a very thorough search of the premises. One of them crawled under the house to see if a fox had really made his den there; instead of this, however, he found a roll of matting neatly spread out in the driest spot, some teacups and a teapot, a pillow, and the remains of a number of *al fresco* meals. Late that night the real thief was caught in the person of a discharged employé of the tradesman. Having no money and nowhere else to go, he had taken up his lodgings beneath the flooring of his former master's house, and had been living in ease and comfort, the only drawback being, as he declared, the impossibility of smoking after a hearty meal, fearing that the smell of the tobacco might betray his retreat.

A FAREWELL ENTERTAINMENT AT THE TOKYO BARRACKS.

THE 3rd regiment of the Infantry Division of the Tokyo Garrison, which is burning with impatience to be despatched abroad, held a farewell entertainment on the 11th instant in the barracks. At the entrance of the parade ground a green arch was erected surmounted by a tablet on which three ideographs, meaning Triumphant Return Gate, were represented by strings of dried chestnut. A dried chestnut is called *kachikuri* in Japanese, and its sound is thus identical with those of the characters signifying triumphant return. On the tables bundles of a shrub called *akoku* were set in place of flower vases, and as edibles an abundance of dried cuttle-fish, boiled beans, and pears was piled up. All these were also symbolical since the words *ika-nimo mameda*

fusho nashi kikoku, signify to be in the haldest health and to return home without any wound. The preparation being completed, the regiment, from the commanding officer down to the privates, assembled at the table and enjoyed the feast, drinking at the same time from casks of *sake* that stood by. After a short while two pigs with Chinese caps and queues made of woollen yarn fastened on their heads, were brought in. The poor beasts no sooner made their appearance than they were compelled to undergo an ordeal of ill-treatment that ended in their death, after which they were cooked and eaten. Three cheers for the Emperor and Empress concluded this novel entertainment.

THE PEERS AND THE WAR LOAN.

THE *Yiyu* is indignant to learn that the peers have resolved not to subscribe to the War Loan. This resolution originated from some of the leading peers, who have communicated their views on the matter to others and have thus dissuaded them from subscribing to the Loan, the grounds for their abstention are said to be that as the peers are bulwarks of the Throne and should as such risk their properties and even their lives in case of emergency, they should not act indiscreetly in the present affair. The subscription to the Loan should, they think, be left to commoners for the present, while the peers should reserve their assistance for an emergency. It was on this ground that the peers of highest rank abstained from contributing to the loan, but the reason given by the others is different. They say that as the Peer's Bank, which is worked by capital furnished by the peers, has subscribed four million *yen* of the Loan, there is no need for individual peers to subscribe. As above stated, the *Yiyu* is highly incensed with the peers for their conduct. It asks the peers of higher rank whether they are so blind as not to be aware of the anxiety of the Sovereign, who has just started for Hiroshima to conduct the war in person; and asks them if they think that the peers alone are ready to sacrifice their property and even their lives for the sake of their country. The Radical paper charges the minor peers with evading the duty of subscription by a contemptible excuse. "We are more and more convinced," concludes the *Yiyu*, "of the meanness and uselessness of the peerage."

KEEP WATCH FOR SPIES!

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Kokkai* urges the people to keep a strict watch for spies. The writer proceeds as follows:—Some weeks prior to the breaking out of the war, I was travelling alone in the northern districts of China and, after having completed certain business, I returned home four or five days ago, that is on the 7th or 8th instant. After the news of the declaration of war reached me, I travelled along the river Lwan, in the north-east of Chihli, and thence passing through Peking, Tientsin, and Chefoo, I succeeded in reaching Shanghai in safety. I found everywhere the most vigilant search was being made for Japanese, not only by the authorities but also by the common people. Thus I found that whenever the common people met travellers whom they regarded more or less with suspicion, they questioned them as to their native places, businesses, and so forth, and even attempted to enter into conversation with a view to watching their behaviour in an unguarded moment. In short, their whole conduct was something very different from the indifference which my previous experience of the lower-class Chinese had led me to expect. Though they were my inveterate foes, I could not but admire their enthusiasm. The contrast between their conduct and that of the Japanese people is striking. Having arrived at Nagasaki, I at once started for Tokyo by way of Bakan, Kobe, and Osaka, a distance of some 800 miles. My hair, which was dressed in Chinese fashion, I concealed by putting a hunting cap on. But a careful scrutiny would have been sufficient to show that I was wearing a Chinaman's queue, and I was prepared to find myself somewhat roughly handled. I was entirely mistaken. The wearing of the cap was enough to hoodwink the

people, and I arrived in Tokyo without any molestation. I had an official certificate of identity with me, but I had no occasion to make use of it. Think of this and mark the difference. The Japanese are wont to despise the Chinese as destitute of patriotism, and as little more intelligent than pigs; and yet while the Chinese keep such a strict look out for Japanese spies, the Japanese who boast of their loyalty and patriotism appear negligent by comparison. There are several hundred Chinese who, having been educated in Japan, are undistinguishable in conversation, manners, and so forth from the natives; and I presume that at least two hundred of such Chinese subjects must be secretly dispersed among the people and must be carrying on espionage upon our military and political affairs in obedience to the secret orders of their home Government. And yet I hear that the Japanese Police have caught only two or them, while not an instance has come to my ears of the people having secretly informed against a Chinese spy. Such a state of affairs is not only derogatory to the dignity of the nation but also vitally affects the welfare of the country, and I cannot but enjoin the people to be on the alert in this matter.

THE CONTEMPLATED DOCK IN YOKOHAMA.

THE Yokohama Dock Company, started several years ago by leading capitalists of Tokyo and Yokohama, is required, according to the terms of its charter, to commence the work of construction from the 4th prox. The scheme was first drawn by the late Major-General Palmer, but owing to the necessity of introducing some amendment it was subsequently placed in the hands of a certain marine engineer. The altered plan having been completed, the leading officers of the Company held a meeting a few days ago and resolved to start the works on the basis of the new scheme from the 4th proximo. The original project of the Company, says the *Yiyu*, was to invest a sum of three million *yen*. This was, however, subsequently modified owing to the consideration that to raise such a large amount of capital, though it was not required at once, at a time when the money market was tight, would be unwise. Consequently it was decided that the capital should be temporarily fixed at half a million *yen*, with power to add to it as occasion arose, and that a dock 375 feet long, 65 feet wide, and 28 feet deep, capable of receiving a ship of about 3,000 tons capacity should be constructed at the outset. A smaller dock for ships of 1,500 tons capacity and a floating-dock for ships of about a third of these latter sizes are also contemplated. There is another opinion among the members of the Company: they maintain that as the steamers and war-ships of the world are becoming bigger and bigger in size, a dock capable of accommodating a ship of above 10,000 tons should be constructed. This latter opinion prevailed at one time, and a design for such a dock was actually prepared. Subsequently, however, objections were raised on the score of economy, and the question what kind of dock shall be constructed after the first is completed remains still obscure.

CONTRAST BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA IN CONNEXION WITH THE WAR.

MANY things, writes the *Mainichi*, may be cited as instances of the strong contrast between Japan's and China's methods of conducting the war. To give two or three examples, Japan, deeming it a national shame and also an inconvenience to depend to any extent on the help of foreigners, has pursued the policy of dispensing with their service altogether in posts directly connected with belligerent operations. Thus the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has substituted Japanese for foreigners in every ship chartered for Government service, and has sent the foreigners ashore, where they have nothing to do but to receive their salaries. Very different is the method pursued by China. Not only the command of her principal men-of-war, as the *Zing-yuen* and *Chen-yuen*, is entrusted to foreign employés, but even in the affairs of her military staff the aid of foreigners is enlisted. Again, in the battles at Söng-hwan and A-San, and the naval

engagement at Phung-do, the victory of the Japanese forces was conspicuous. Yet the Japanese Central Staff takes such precautions against the abuse of rewards that by no means unmixed applause was bestowed on the conquerors. China's action is precisely the opposite. Her Generals Yeh and Seh sustained an ignominious defeat at A-San and fled for their lives, leaving behind them their standards. Yet they have been rewarded by their Government for distinguished merit! In Japan a reward does not always follow even a victory; in China defeat and flight are often recompensed. Again, the Japanese troops are very prompt in attack but slow to retreat, whereas the Chinese are shy as maidens on the eve of a charge but bold and resourceful in running away.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* is, we think, mistaken in saying that the services of foreigners have been dispensed with in steamers engaged for the transport service by the Japanese Government. We know that several foreigners are still employed in those steamers, and that some were quite recently appointed.

INDIAN MAGIC.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Province* (Toronto) communicates the following story:—The curious interest, notwithstanding the excusable incredulity of some readers, occasioned by your account of well authenticated tricks to be witnessed in parts of India prompts me to relate the substance of a scene witnessed by a party of British officers and their guests at their private camp while enjoying a brief season of outing in the mountain regions of India. The few friends, of whom I had the honour of being one, were entertained in a most royal manner. Each day during our stay in camp had witnessed some enjoyable surprise. We had been treated to polo, cricket, tennis, horse racing, etc., and we had begun to wonder each night what would be the surprise on the morrow, when one morning there came to our camp, as if by mere chance, a venerable fakir bestride his donkey and accompanied by a youth of perhaps twelve years of age. The manner in which Captain Dickinson, who, by the way, was a brother-in-law of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, approached the fakir, and the confidential manner apparent in their brief colloquy, plainly indicated that the visit of the fakir to the camp had been pre-arranged. After a little parleying, there appeared to be a unanimous wish among the officers and their guests to witness the rope trick. We had gathered about the fakir, boy, and donkey, forming an irregular circle; and were kept for fully a quarter of an hour waiting while the fakir passed several times around the inner circle, with his keen eyes taking in every face with an intentness which we felt almost inclined to resent. Apparently satisfied with his scrutiny, he opened a pocket or pouch attached to his girdle; and taking from it a cord, looked intently into the sky for full half a minute and, drawing back his arm, threw the cord immediately toward the zenith. We saw the cord uncoil as it left the fakir's hand, and go up, up out of sight. At this moment our surprise was heightened by seeing the fakir's boy seize the cord and climb hand over hand, as a sailor climbs, only faster, and pass into the cloud mist which hung above us in an otherwise clear sky. Not a word up to this time had been spoken. The fakir stood holding firm the cord for a full minute. He then shook it, and called the boy to come down. After waiting another half minute, he, with seeming impatience, grasped the cord with the other hand, followed the boy, and passed out of sight. I cannot say how it was with the others, but I had scarcely breathed since the boy had disappeared, and when the old fakir passed from sight I am sure I could hear my heart beat. A shout now broke from the assembled officers, which was replied to by a bray from the donkey. The little beast looked, as if for the first time missing his master's presence, and, seizing the cord between his teeth, he followed him into the sky. I was under too great a stress of excitement to measure time definitely; but it

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could not have been exceeding another minute until we saw the donkey returning with the boy's head in place of his own, and ridden by the solemn-visaged old fakir. The boy brought up the rear, as we had witnessed him do as the three came into camp, the only difference being that he had exchanged heads with the ass, whose long ears he now flapped in accompaniment to the cudgel with which he belaboured the poor beast; and reaching *terra firma*, the trio took the trail by which they had come to camp, and in a few minutes had disappeared from view. Was it mesmerism? Was it hypnotism, or psychic influence? We all knew, after collecting our senses, that what we had seen did not in fact occur. It was well that this entertainment had been planned to take place on the last day of our stay. We, the novices at least, were in no condition for levity on the morrow.

LE DÉPUTÉ MALGRÉ LUI.

In the recent election, many of the defeated candidates spent large sums of money in canvassing and worked hard for success, but one of the successful candidates, Mr. Yasuda Senjiro, elected by the citizens of Honjyo and Fukagawa, did not spend a *sen*, nor trouble himself in the least about his election, for he spent the period of the contest at Nikko, entirely unconcerned about the result. He was elected by an enormous majority, and those who had worked in his behalf expected that he would be much gratified by the news. They were entirely mistaken, for Mr. Yasuda, it appears, was elected contrary to his own wishes. There appear to be not a few such instances, in which the whole matter is arranged by a few influential electors of the district, the person chiefly concerned being indifferent or even unwilling. The electors of the Fukagawa and Honjyo district were at first divided into two parties, one party intending to support Mr. Ota Minoru, an ex-member of Parliament, while the other had at that time no chosen candidate. A meeting of the influential electors was held at the Nakamura-ro on the 15th ult., to confer together on the choice of a candidate. There was a conflict of opinion, with the result that the proposal to support Mr. Ota was rejected, and in place of him it was decided to recommend Mr. Yasuda. Mr. Yasuda was in Nikko at that time, and in order to secure his consent to stand for parliament, Mr. Amano, an elector of the district, was sent up to see him. When Mr. Amano met Mr. Yasuda and told him of the business on which he had come, Mr. Yasuda seemed rather undecided, and said he had several objections to taking the proposed course. A friend of Mr. Yasuda, who happened to be by and was listening to the conversation of the two gentlemen, tried to argue him out of his objections, and earnestly advised him to consent to stand. Mr. Yasuda replied that he would consider the matter and would give a definite answer next morning. Somehow, Mr. Amano was under the impression Mr. Yasuda had consented, and being in a hurry to get back to his district and to make preparation for the election, he started for Tokyo that very evening. He told his brother electors that Mr. Yasuda had agreed to their proposal, and, as already explained, their candidate was elected without difficulty. Their labours were, however, in vain. Mr. Yasuda declares that he did not give his consent at all. He says that he woke up next morning with the determination not to stand, and sent a messenger to the hotel at which Mr. Amano had been staying to ask him to come over to his house. Finding Mr. Amano already gone, he instantly posted a letter to him declining to accept the proposal. Now, whether Mr. Amano thought that Mr. Yasuda would give his consent when he had been successfully elected, and therefore said nothing to the other electors about the letter, or whether the letter miscarried, is not clear, but anyhow there has been a misunderstanding, and an awkward situation is its result. The majority of the influential personages of Honjyo and Fukagawa had visited the voters of the district and asked them to give their vote to Mr. Yasuda. They thought therefore that their honour would

be compromised should Mr. Yasuda persist in his intention of resigning his seat. Messrs. Shibuzawa, Okura, and others have earnestly advised Mr. Yasuda to consent to take his seat even if for one or two days. When he was thus urged, Mr. Yasuda replied that he would consult with his relatives and asked for time to give answer. In a few days he wrote to the effect that in the opinion of his relatives to sit only one or two days in the Diet with the intention of giving up his seat after that would be a shallow pretence, and that he could not consent to do it. Several of the canvassers are members of the District Council, and they are deliberating whether it is not proper for them to resign their seats. The account is taken from the *Yiji*. The district is unfortunate. In the previous general election one of the two candidates was Mr. Oku Saburo-bei, who was at the time of the election on his way home from Europe, and got the news of his election when he reached Colombo, if we remember rightly. It was fortunate that he did not decline the proffered seat as Mr. Yasuda has done, but he evidently soon had enough of Parliamentary experience, for he represented Honjyo and Fukagawa only for week a two,—without opening his mouth even once, and he declined to be a candidate for réélection.

VIRTUE IS ITS OWN REWARD.

The following note appears in a recent number of *Nature*:—

We have often in these columns had to complain of the backwardness of the Government of this country to recognise the value of men of science and the work in which they are engaged, and a fresh instance of this slowness of vision is furnished in a recent number of the *Electrical Review*. It seems that of the deputations present at the Congress at Chicago, the delegates who represented France and Germany had the whole of their expenses paid, and were rewarded according to their several merits with decorations, honours, and with courteous thanks. The representatives of Great Britain alone have been ignored entirely; and, so far from their services receiving remuneration or thanks, it is doubtful whether her Majesty's Government even know the names of those who looked after British interests and maintained the credit of Britain on this most important occasion. Yet they were all men of the highest eminence, who sacrificed much time and trouble to this thankless business. According to a contemporary, among them was one whose labours have been rewarded abroad with every kind of honour and acclaim, whose work has wrought incalculable benefit, whose inventions are in constant universal use, who gave his greatest discovery freely to the world—and who has never in his own country received the smallest official recognition or distinction. Truly, a prophet is not without honour save in his own country and among his own people.

We have been sufficiently curious to examine the list of British Judges at the Chicago Exhibition. It contains more than forty names, but among these four only are the names of distinguished inventors. They are Prof. George Forbes and Prof. W. E. Ayrton (Judges of Electrical Appliances), Prof. Sylvanus Thomson (Judge of Scientific Apparatus), and Prof. John Milne (Judge of Instruments of Precision).

HOW LI HUNG CHANG GOT BURNT.

PLAYING at soldiers is a fascinating pastime for boys the world over, and as heartily enjoyed in Japan as in any European land. Every toy-shop displays miniature swords, spears, halberds, bows and arrows, paper helmet, and card-board armour, all of the olden type; for the heroes about which Young Japan reads are one and all men of the pre-*Meiji* days: Hachiman-taro, Yoshitsune, Kato Kiyomasa, Yoritomo, and the rest. Since the outbreak of the war with China, the game of soldiers has assumed a new form. Every one wants to play the part of the Japanese soldiers, and no one is found willing to impersonate the Chinese. Yet there must be an enemy, or the game is flat and uninteresting. In Mita District, the other day, a number of boys ranging from twelve to fifteen years of age got up a mimic street representation of the Sōng-hwan battle. The Chinese troops were, for obvious reasons, not impersonated, but their absence was more than made up for by the tallest lad who volunteered to take the trying rôle of Li Hung-Chang. With a queue made of shavings he charged alone and in person

upon the mob of Japanese irregulars, only to be met with a storm of *nankin-hanabi*, a certain kind of firework that explodes on striking any object. Just at the moment of Li's fiercest rush, one of these unpleasant missiles struck him in the nape of the neck, inflicting a painful burn. This broke the Viceroy's doughty heart: he sat him down and wept; while cheer upon cheer rose from among his adversaries and the crowd which had been attracted by the boys' noisy play. Angered at their want of sympathy, Li hereupon said that he "wouldn't play any more" and marched off homewards, amid the derisive laughter of his opponents.

MOROCCO.

OUR readers will have noticed the telegram published in our issue of Saturday, taken from the Manila papers, and dated August 5th, stating that Abdul Aziz, the new Sultan of Morocco, was dead, and that it was believed that he had been poisoned. The news has not yet been confirmed, but it is likely enough to be true, for Morocco is a land where no man's life is safe from hour to hour. Under the title of "A Land of Incredible Barbarity," the Earl of Meath publishes an article in the July number of the *Nineteenth Century* describing the impressions produced by a recent visit to this unhappy country. Morocco, he says, is the most barbarous land he has ever seen. "It is a country where injustice reigns in the place of law, where might is right, where, at this day and hour, in this nineteenth century, treacheries are perpetrated and cruelties committed which could only find their equal in the most horrible stories history has handed down to us of the brutalities of the middle ages."

The Earl of Meath thus describes the way in which the ruler is chosen:—"The Emperors of Morocco do not succeed to the Crown by right of inheritance. Theoretically they are chosen by the people from amongst the descendants of the Mahomedan Prophet; practically they are placed upon the throne by some Palace intrigue, or by the influence of some man, or body of men, powerful and energetic enough on the death of a Sultan to seize the reins of power, to bribe the soldiery in the vicinity of the Palace, to destroy, banish, or outwit the other claimants to power, and to effect the proclamation in form of the Sultan of his or their choice. The late Emperor became Sovereign in no different manner from that of his predecessors. It need hardly be said that the man who interferes in the election of the Monarch of Morocco risks all upon the cast of the die. If he fails, and the rival claimant be successful, the would-be king-maker, and all his kith and kin, may consider themselves fortunate if, by a precipitate flight, leaving all their worldly goods behind, they are able to escape from death and possibly from torture. The man, therefore, who succeeds in placing a sovereign on the throne of Morocco has the strongest possible claim on the gratitude of the autocrat whom he has successfully installed in power. How did the late Sultan reward the subject who risked for him his life and possessions? Some time after his accession, when he began to feel himself upon the throne, and without even the pretence of a quarrel or of an accusation, the late Emperor cast this man into one of his dungeons, and there he remained until a few months ago, when he was at length released after an imprisonment of fourteen years. The motive for this crime was probably fear lest the chief who had been powerful enough to raise him to the throne might some day use his influence in favour of another."

After giving numerous instances of the acts of cruelty and oppression that are incidents of every-day life in Morocco, atrocities compared with which those of a Verres seem acts of kindness, the writer goes on to point out what, in his opinion, ought to be done: "At the commencement of this paper I stated that it is international jealousy, suspicion, and fear, which prevent the Powers of Europe and

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America from taking united action to sweep from the face of the earth this unspeakably barbarous tyranny, a government only in name, which crushes to the ground the miserable population of Morocco, render unproductive vast lands which formerly were the granary of the world, hinders the development of Africa, and by its close proximity to Europe is a standing reproach to the civilising influences of Christianity. Let two or three of the leading countries of the world come to an understanding in regard to the future of Morocco, and there can be little doubt that the others would either rejoice over or acquiesce in any settlement which would replace the iniquitous tyranny at present in force by a stable and righteous administration. Any Government which would open up the country to commerce and civilisation by encouraging enterprise and thrift, and which would enable that portion of the north of Africa to regain the prosperity which at one period of the world's history it is known to have possessed, would be worthy of universal gratitude. The united influence of Europe and America could hardly be employed in a better cause than in compassing the delivery of the six million inhabitants of Morocco from the intellectual darkness, physical torture, and cruel robbery and oppression which for centuries they and their ancestors have suffered at the hands of their barbarous rulers. The Moorish people have some right to look to Christian nations for relief, as the continuance of their sufferings to the end of the nineteenth century is partly due to the criminal apathy and jealousy of the leading Christian nations."

DUKE'S JAPAN.

It is not that any one of the name of Duke has written a work on Japan. "W. Duke, Sons & Co." is the style of one of the many branches of the American Tobacco Company; the inventors of the "Cameo," "Pin-head," "Duke of Durham," and other well-known brands of cigarettes, all of which have sold literally by millions in this country. Probably in grateful recognition of this popularity the firm have added to the list of photographs accompanying each box of their various brands a number of suppositiously Japanese scenes. "Flower Day in Japan," is not at all badly done, although there is no recognized festival of the kind, at least no one day annually set apart to Flora. "Parliament Day" is unsatisfactory. In the foreground, and evidently in a gallery, stands a Japanese female figure, incorrect in every detail from her hairpins to the very pattern of her robe. She is gazing at an immense parterre wherein, dimly outlined, one catches a glimpse of long rows of shaven heads and *chon-magé*. It may surprise "W. Duke, Sons & Co." to hear that the old-fashioned way of dressing the head is obsolete. The only member of the Imperial Diet, in either House, who still clings fondly to the old queue, is Prince Shimazu of Satsuma. Still more wonderful is the "seimseim," one of the strange musical instruments "packed in Duke's cigarettes," of course as a chromolithograph. This is evidently intended for the *samisen*, although the fair player has her robe fastened to the left instead of the right, holds the instrument in the wrong hand, has five instead of three strings to play on, has stuck a number of pins at random in her skull, and finally has curly hair and a gold bracelet with massive bosses on her upper right arm. The Japan of Messrs. Duke & Co. must be a novel country.

QUIET BUT HAPPY.

THE news of the great victory was received in Tokyo with no particular demonstrations of joy beyond a pretty general display of the national flag. Beaming faces were seen everywhere, and the streets were unusually crowded, but there was no shouting or cheering. In most of the larger Buddhist temples special thanksgiving services were held on Monday afternoon and evening, while the Yasukuni Shrine had a constant stream of worshippers, praying for the souls of those who had fallen and for those still in the field. Ginza was thronged, particu-

larly in the neighbourhood of the newspaper offices, where telegrams were placarded every now and then and read by the hundreds who kept moving up and down in quest of the latest and most authentic news. As the evening wore on the *Nichi Nichi Shim-bun* lighted the great gas-jets in front of its building, a thing which is done only on very great occasions. Certain foreigners expressed their surprise at the quiet manner in which so great an announcement was taken. The reply was eminently characteristic of the Japanese. "But this is only what we knew would happen; it was a matter of course; why should there be any unusual display or demonstration if the victory of our arms was positively assured from the outset?"

MAX O'RELL AND SUNDAY OBSERVANCE FANATICS.

THE case of the Sunday Observance Society against the Leeds Sunday Lecture Society has been concluded, judgment having been given for the defendants, and Max O'Rell, the lecturer, takes the Secretary of the Observance Society, to task as follows in a letter to the *Chronicle*:-

I feel sure that you will believe me when I tell you that it would be purest affectation on my part to say that I am in the least concerned about the criticisms the secretary of the Lord's Day Observance Society may wish to pass on this or any other of my lectures. A lecture which for years has been acknowledged to be a lesson, conveyed in a humorous form, in international courtesy and good feelings, this "Christian" secretary has never heard. Yet he writes to the papers and declares it to be made up of "vulgar jesting." Nothing in it to forgive, nothing in it to admire. Christ was crucified by the Sabbatarians and the Pharisees who 2,000 years ago aired their self-righteousness in Palestine. If He should return to the earth He would be again crucified by the Sabbatarians and the Pharisees of the present day. When I think that our Lord is reported in the Gospel to have taken a walk on the Sabbath in the cornfield and plucked the ears of corn, I am afraid He would not be safe in the sacrilegious hands of the Lord's Day Observance Society.

BURNING OF THE YUTEN-JI.

ONE of the most remarkable and certainly the wealthiest Buddhist temple in the vicinity of Tokyo, is the Yuten-ji at Meguro-mura, some nine miles away from the city proper. The erection of this temple is surrounded with fanciful legends, one of which has been successfully dramatized. Yuten was the name of an acolyte of a certain shrine some centuries ago, who was noted for his stupidity and forgetfulness. No matter how he applied himself to the study of the Buddhist litanies, he invariably forgot each morning what he had laboriously committed to memory on the foregoing day. Believing himself disgraced by all this, he began to beseech the good Fudo night and day, praying that he might become at least as clever as ordinary mortals. He fasted; he spent whole nights in impassioned prayer before the shrine of Fudo; he exposed his body to fire in summer and the snow in winter. One day, being well-nigh exhausted by his ascetic practices, he was lying down and fingering his rosary, when suddenly Fudo himself appeared, in a blaze of roseate light. In thunderous tones the god declared that he, Yuten, had bad blood in his veins. This blood must be extracted, or his worshipper would ever remain stupid and a fool. With these words Fudo showed the awe-struck young priest two swords, a long and a short one, and then asked which he was prepared to "swallow"? Deeming death to be inevitable in either case, Yuten replied that he chose the longer, which was immediately plunged down his throat. A gush of black blood followed and the god disappeared. Yuten arose; he was seemingly uninjured and had never felt so well. New and intelligent ideas seemed to swarm in his brain. From that time forth he became noted for his learning and eloquence, and the result of his life-work was the building of the Yuten-ji, dedicated to his patron Fudo. The story of the miracle found ready credence, and the Yu-ten-ji gradually became one of the richest of Buddhist temples and was patronised by all classes of society. The braziers and other temple-furniture were made of solid silver; priceless screens stood here and there; scrolls

written by famous calligraphers were preserved in the treasury; the carvings were in the highest style of art and done in the costliest woods. A rough estimate of the value of the temple-possessions was made last year, and they were found to total not less than half a million yen. It was in this famous place that, in some unexplained manner, fire broke out shortly before midnight of the 12th instant. The temple was completely destroyed, and though a large portion of its treasures was rescued, still many priceless relics perished in the flames. The loss is said to be not less than fifty thousand yen, while most of the property burned is irreplaceable.

TO ENSURE SUCCESS.

THE manner in which various classes and communities of the people have set to work to render what assistance they can to the army in the field, is very noteworthy. Not to speak of ready-money subscriptions, donations of food and all sorts of little luxuries—never so highly appreciated as when far from home and fighting in a strange land—those whose means have not permitted their doing this much have thought out other plans by which they may share in the honours falling to their country. We read that the inhabitants of one small town in Ehime Prefecture have unanimously and voluntarily bound themselves to do with less food and without tea—and what that means only one who has lived among the Japanese can appreciate—in order to raise funds sufficient to send certain of their number to Korea with a long line of gifts for the troops. The people of another place, a village in Shizuoka, have gone *en masse* to the summit of Fuji, where they still are, there to offer up unceasing prayer for the success of the arms of Japan. All the villagers of one well-known place in Fukushima have taken the pledge, or rather, mutually promised not to touch *sake* until the war is over and the final triumph of Japan unquestioned. The money thus saved is to be forwarded to the military authorities as a free will-offering. The Yasukuni Shrine, Tokyo, is a sight worth seeing, for here one meets with crowds of the poorest, all of whom offer up fervent and oft-repeated prayers for the safety and victory of their countrymen in the field. The Hachiman Temple in Fukagawa is holding three great services daily, the whole court-yard and surrounding park being filled with worshippers on these occasions; for Hachiman is the god of war, the *Kwan-ti* of the Chinese. Indeed nothing can be more touching and praiseworthy than the unbounded zeal and fervency shown by all classes. And this in the land where the *Spectator* denies all national sentiment!

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following is the Report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-eighth ordinary meeting, to be held on Saturday, the 22nd inst.:—The Directors have the pleasure to lay before the shareholders a statement of the Company's accounts for the year ended April 30th, last. The net premium earned amount to \$757,077.24 as against \$703,363.06 collected during the previous twelve months. The working account shows a balance at credit of \$559,147.20, which sum the Directors recommend be appropriated in the following manner:—A dividend of 20 per cent. to shareholders, \$120,000.00; a dividend of 15 per cent. on contributions, payable to all contributors of business whether shareholders or not, \$100,000.00; to reserve fund, \$50,000.00; to be carried to new account, \$289,147.20—\$559,147.20. The reserve fund, with the above addition, will amount to \$800,000.00.

DRASTIC MEASURES.

ON the day of the announcement of the victory at Pyongyang," writes a correspondent, "there was a general feeling of triumph in the metropolis, and nowhere more apparent than in the schools. Young Japan being patriotic before all else just at present. It was probably in consequence of this excitement that a certain Japanese teacher of English gave his class the following subject for a composition, to be writ-

Original from

ten without dictionary on the spot and in half an hour's time:—"What shall we do with China?" A number of most interesting if slightly incoherent essays was the immediate result, one of the best reading thus: "After this overwhelming victory our army will entrance upon still larger battles and shed a very greatest quantity of Chinese blood. Being also victorious in those battles, we shall advance to Peking and compelled them to sue for peace. When they do so then we will torment them, telling them all the faults they have done. This management being done, we will conclude a new treaty while in possession of the capital, just as the French did with China; and finally we will take a large ransom from them." This is given word for word as it was written. The other compositions were all couched in similar forcible language and advocated no less drastic measures.

HANCOCK, THE WALKER.

ARTHUR HANCOCK, once the fifty mile walking champion of the world, has arrived in Yokohama after a lengthy tour through the East. In Hongkong recently he did four miles in 35 minutes 25 seconds, outwalking six men who took him up at intervals along the track. He is a Jersey man, and was born on the 14th Aug., 1856. His first public performance was at the Lillie Bridge ground, on October 16th, 1878, when he received £20 for walking 50 miles in 10 hours. From that time on he was continually winning walking contests, and in 1880 won the fifty mile championship in 7h. 58m. 3s. He afterwards went abroad, first to America, then to Australia and New Zealand. After returning to the old country for a while, Hancock went to South Africa, giving several exhibitions in Johannesburg. From the Cape he journeyed to Calcutta, and since then has come by way of Allahabad, Lucknow, Meerut, Bombay, Poona, Bangalore, Madras, Colombo, Rangoon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai to Japan. He is anxious to give exhibitions here, and will meet eight men at a given distance, each man to do only one-eighth of the match. It is hoped that arrangements will be made here to give Hancock a show, as he is undoubtedly a very fine pedestrian, and if the committee of the Y.C. and A.C. will interest themselves by allowing the use of their cinder path, the public will have the opportunity of witnessing a performance that has not previously been seen in Yokohama.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM EXHIBIT.

PARTICULARS concerning the unusual fine display to be expected this year at Dango-zaka, Tokyo—to which reference has already been made in these columns—are now published by the metropolitan journals. The four largest exhibitors are the well-known florists Ueso, Ueju, Ue-ume, and Tane-han. The principal scenes that they will florally depict are as follows:—

URSO:—(1) Lieutenant Gouji's party in their first exploring tour after landing on the Kuriles. (2) The death of Captain Matsuzaki in the battle of A-san. (3) An episode from one of the old *monogatari*.

UEJU:—(1) Minister Otori at the gate of the palace of the Korean King, threatened by the native troops. (2) The battle at A-san. (3) A skirmish in the streets of Seoul.

UE-UME:—(1) Minister Otori holding his final meeting with the Chinese Resident Yüan. (2) Battle of A-san and the flight of the Chinese troops.

TANE-HAN:—(1) The Naval Engagement of Phung-lo. (2) The sinking of the *Kowshing*. (3) A scene from Kawakami's melodrama at the Asakusa theatre. (4) Battle of A-san and spoliation of the Chinese encampment.

Judging from the above the show ought to be superior to anything that has yet been done, and the vernacular press assures us that this will actually be the case.

FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

FOR having in his possession and using false measures, a well-to-do Yokohama rice-merchant was recently arrested and is now awaiting trial. The case is fortunately an unusual one, and it is expected that the full penalty of the law will

be dealt out to be fraudulent seller. He had for some time been suspected of malpractice, and official examination of the measuring-boxes used by him showed that they were, one and all, supplied with false bottoms, so that each customer was cheated at the rate of about 5 per cent. It is stated that the man's employes were compelled under various threats to connive at the imposture; but willing or unwilling victims, they have been arrested and stand in imminent danger of a long term of imprisonment.

DEATH OF REAR-ADMIRAL HIPPLESLEY.

THE following notice will be read with regret by many friends in China and Japan:—

The death is announced of Rear-Admiral Henry Nelson Hippisley, who served with distinction in the China war. He was midshipman of the commodore's galley at the destruction of the flotilla of war junks in Fatsan Creek when Commodore Keppel so distinguished himself in June, 1857, and was slightly wounded by a spear at the taking of the Fatsan fort. He was present at the action with the Mandarin fleet at Escape Creek and at the siege and capture of Canton (for which he received the China medal, with the Faishan and Canton clasps), and as flag lieutenant to Admiral the Hon. C. G. J. B. Elliot in the *Bombay* when she was burned at sea in December, 1864. Admiral Hippisley commanded the *Hornet* and the *Cleopatra* on the China Station. He received the thanks of the Foreign Office for services rendered in connection with Sir Henry Parkes' mission to the King of Korea, and was also thanked by the Italian Admiralty for co-operation with Captain Acciomi, senior naval officer at Shanghai, during the French operations in North China.

PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.

WHEN Ichikawa Danjuro was still a young man and had not yet attained the height of popularity he now enjoys, it is said that he experienced much ill-treatment at the hands of his brother professionals, who were jealous of his ability and rapidly increasing fame. Threatening letters were frequently received and things went so far that he was forced to have private detectives guarding him. Precisely the same jealousy is now being experienced by the well-known *soshi* actor Kawakami Otojuro, to which is added, in this instance, persecution by members of his own former *clientelle*. The elections being over, a good many *soshi* are at their wits' end to make a living, and it appears a fixed idea with them that Kawakami's troupe should always be ready to receive impecunious brethren, be they endowed with histrionic talent or not. Kawakami's rejoinder that the Asakusa-za is not an asylum for out-at-elbows hoodlums has aroused fierce indignation. His life being in positive danger, he now goes abroad under *soshi* guard, and even the doors of his dressing-room at the theatre have to be tiled. A well-to-do *soshi* in any other than a blustering career being phenomenal, Kawakami has now to pay the penalty of his success.

MIMIC WARRIORS.

WE noticed the other day the report of a hard contested battle between swallows and dragonflies in Fukushima Prefecture, the latter being triumphant. Now comes a story from Miye Prefecture of a suspiciously similar nature. On the 10th inst., at a place called Kanda-mura, a great fight occurred between two enormous clouds of wasps: one party representing the native horn contingent, the other an invading host. Great numbers were slain, eye-witnesses reporting that the dead and wounded covered the ground in heaps. The conflict raged from nine in the morning till four in the afternoon, when the invaders proved successful at every point and settled quietly down to take possession of their hard-won homes. The moral is too obvious to need elucidation. Our informant, the *Miya-ko Shinbun*, neglects to add with what fate the bystanders, or those who would have interrupted the war, met. The probability is, however, that they got badly stung.

ONE KIND OF PATRIOTISM.

KOBE is an undoubtedly pleasant place, in which Chinese merchants have hitherto rarely failed to make themselves very much at home. There are

still, according to the *Kobe Nippo*, a number of well-to-do Chinamen in the port, and these are as fond of *geisha*-suppers as of yore, as though there were no little misunderstanding between their own country and the land of their adoption. But the local *geisha*, in an access of stern patriotism, have publicly announced their intention not to come at a Chinaman's call in future, be he never so wealthy. "We are mere worms (*mushi*)," runs the statement, "yet even as such we refuse to degrade ourselves any longer by ministering to the pleasure-parties of the enemies of our country." This determination the *Nippo* considers highly laudable, for the local Chinese have always been greatly given to the cult of *chirimen vestis*, and the pretty songsters thus voluntarily deprive themselves of a profitable source of income.

"THE WAR OF FREIGHTS."

UNDER the title of "The War of Freights," a pamphlet has been issued by Messrs. Tata & Sons, of Bombay, embodying a petition to the Secretary of State for India and other official documents and correspondence relating to the competition between the P. & O. Company and the Tata Line of steamers in the trade between India and Japan. Messrs. Tata and Sons object to the measures taken by the P. & O. to run them off, and in their petition to the Secretary of State, while admitting that legal pressure could hardly be brought to bear, they express the belief that moral force might be used.

THE BIRTHDAY BALL.

WE learn that the Ball usually given on the Emperor's birthday—November 3rd—by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, will not take place this year. The proximate cause of this temporary departure from a pleasant custom is said to be the difficulty of putting any of the ordinarily available buildings into such a complete state of repair after the earthquake. But, indeed, we should not have imagined that the idea of an official ball would find much favour until peace is restored.

THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

As the Emperor was driving to the station on Thursday morning, he turned from side to side to acknowledge the cheers with which he was greeted. This is quite a new thing in Japan, and therefore noteworthy.

It is also worthy of remembrance that it is many centuries since the Emperors of Japan have taken any such active part in warlike operations as that now taken by his Majesty.

THE VICEROY LI ON A JAPANESE STAGE.

IT would tickle the Viceroy Li did he see the personification of himself put upon the Japanese stage by the now celebrated *soshi* actor Kawakami, in the Asakusa Theatre. The Chinese statesman is made to appear in a very prudent rôle, for whenever news is brought to him of the advent of Japanese soldiers, he incontinently issues orders to his own braves to run away.

THE DEATH OF BULLINGTON.

THE following is taken from *The Sportsman* of August 6:—Mr. Charnock, the veterinary surgeon, having made a post-mortem examination of the remains of Bullington last week, certified that the immediate cause of death was acute inflammation of the lungs set up by the severe injury to the hock, which was fractured.

THE TWO JAPANESE ARRESTED IN SHANGHAI.

IT happily turns out that the two Japanese arrested in Shanghai and said to have been put to death by the Chinese, have not met with any such fate. They are prisoners, indeed, but are well treated and apparently in no danger.

THE UNITED STATES LEGATION.

WE learn that the staff of the United States Legation is to be increased by a Military Attaché, and that the post has been conferred on Captain O'Brien, whose speedy arrival in Japan may be expected.

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THE NAVAL FIGHT ON THE 17TH.

Further telegrams remove all doubt as to the fact that the first naval engagement of magnitude during the present war took place on the 17th instant. Full particulars are still wanting, but it seems that 12 Chinese men-of-war and six torpedo-boats had visited the mouth of the Yalu River conveying a flotilla of transports, and were on their way back to Port Arthur, when they were sighted by a Japanese squadron of 11 ships. This occurred at 11.45 a.m. on the 17th instant. The Japanese Navy had apparently been working in two squadrons, one of which was engaged in assisting the Phŏng-yang expedition, while the other cruised at the mouth of the Petchili Gulf. It has been already related in this journal that the column to which the chief part in the assault on Phŏng-yang was entrusted, had to be carried over the Ta-dong river with all possible expedition, and that the Navy assisted in the operation both by furnishing boats and by guarding the mouth of the river. It was while the squadrons were thus separated that the Chinese fleet was sighted in the neighbourhood of Hai-yun and Blonde Islands, which lie about mid-way between the mouth of the Yalu River and Port Arthur. The names of the ships composing the Japanese Squadron are not given in full, but among them were included the *Akagi Kan*, the *Hiyei Kan*, and the *Saikyo Maru*. The *Akagi* is a steel gun-boat of 622 tons; the *Hiyei* is a composite armour-belted corvette of 2,284 tons, and the *Saikyo* is one of the steamers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha converted into a cruiser. The Chinese Squadron consisted of the *Ting-yuen* (iron-clad), the *Chen-yuen* (iron-clad), the *Chih-yuen* (steel cruiser), the *Lai-yuen* (belted cruiser), the *King-yuen* (belted cruiser), the *Wai-yuen* (training ship), the *Yang-wei* (Armstrong cruiser), the *Chao-yung* (Armstrong cruiser), the *Ping-yuen* (belted cruiser), the *Kwang-chia*, the *Kwang-hing*, and another, together with six torpedo boats. It was, in fact, the most powerful fleet that China could put together. The engagement commenced at 12.45 p.m. and seems to have continued until dark. The *Hiyei Kan* took fire and had to draw out of the fight, nor could she again take part in the operations that day. She seems to have steamed for the Ta-dong River, and her casualties were 20 killed and 34 wounded. The *Saikyo Maru* also was severely handled. Her rudder was shot away, and while she was substituting other gear the enemy tried to torpedo her, but failed. She finally extricated herself, and steamed away, reaching port (?) at 1.45 a.m. on the 19th instant. Her casualties appear to have been only 12 wounded, but she was struck by four shot of 33.5 centimetres and by several others of smaller calibre. As she steamed away from the scene of the engagement, she observed that two of the Chinese ships had been disabled. On the morning of the 18th instant, at daybreak, the second Japanese squadron, accompanied by the *Yayeyama Kan* (steel despatch vessel), which had probably been sent to give intelligence of the fight, started at full speed for the scene of the battle, which, it is said, was resumed that day. By sunset, on the 17th, the Japanese are said to have gained a marked advantage, having sunk three and burned one of the enemy's ships without losing any of their own. News of the fight was signalled by the *Matsushima Kan* on the morning of the 19th instant, to the transport *Mogami Maru*, then lying off the mouth of the Ta-dong River, but this intelligence was limited to a bare statement that the Japanese had gained a complete victory. Later news is published by the *Asahi Shimbun*. It comes from that journal's Fusan correspondent, and is dated 8.40 a.m. on the 20th instant:—

In the naval engagement on the 16th instant four Chinese vessels were sunk and seven burned to the water's edge. Two of the Japanese ships received more or less injury.

It is difficult to credit this telegram in its integrity. Further details must be waited. But we may accept it as a fact that the whole of the Peiyang Squadron, including

the two iron-clads and all the Armstrong cruisers, was engaged by a portion of the Japanese fleet, consisting for the most part of greatly inferior ships, and that victory rested with the Japanese. It is a very remarkable feat, worthy to rank with the taking of Phŏng-yang. On the other hand, the Chinese evidently stood to their guns. Had they utilized their superior strength with any reasonable degree of skill, they ought to have annihilated the Japanese squadron. But at all events they fought, and their defeat was not bought gratis. His Majesty the Emperor has issued the following Rescript to Vice-Admiral Ito, commander of the combined squadrons:—

We are sincerely gratified to learn that Our fleet has gained a signal victory in the Yellow Sea, and to be thus assured that our ships have the command of the enemy's home waters. We fully appreciate the vigilance and zeal of our officers and sailors, and applaud their meritorious services.

KOREAN AFFAIRS.

On Saturday last, the *Nichi Nichi* received the following telegrams from its correspondent at Fusan, under date of September 14th, 7 a.m.:—"The van of the column advancing from Wŏn-san has come into collision with the Chinese in the vicinity of Song-chhŏn; while the division marching from Sŏul by way of Chung-hwa has come within sight of the enemy at the latter place. At both points, the Chinese have been put to flight, and have all fallen back upon Phŏng-yang. The Japanese army has already commenced to cross the Tai-dong-gang. General Count Yamagata and suite arrived in Sŏul to-day."

The following telegram, received by the Government on the same day, is more accurate:—"On the 14th instant, the right wing of the Japanese army that marched from Wŏn-san came into action with the enemy's outposts at Song-chhŏn and Sam-dŏung. The main body that advanced from Sŏul was then driving the enemy from Chung-hwa, and the left wing had commenced to cross the Tai-dong-gang a little above Chhŏl-do."

On Saturday night, the *Nichi Nichi* received the following message from Fusan:—"On the 8th instant, 2,000 Chinese infantry and 200 cavalry attacked the Japanese troops at Chung-hwa, but were soon repulsed. No subsequent news has been received, but the belief prevails that a signal victory has been gained by the Japanese."

The following telegrams were received by the same paper on the same day:—"Since the arrival of the Japanese troops at Yang-dok, not a single Chinese soldier is to be seen south of Song-chhŏn. Yang-dok has been evacuated by all its inhabitants, including the mayor. A military hospital has been established at this place. According to the reports of Koreans who have returned to Wŏn-san from Chyŏng-yang, the Chinese army stationed at the latter place, having exhausted all the available provisions in the country round, was engaged in harvesting millet at a distance of several miles from head-quarters."

"On the 13th instant, after the vanguard of the Japanese right wing had reached the neighbourhood of Phŏng-yang, a party of Chinese troops, more than 1,500 strong, suddenly attacked the Japanese commissariat force at Song-chhŏn. A body of thirty Japanese foot-soldiers successfully arrested the enemy's advance by firing from a strong place on the side of a hill. The contest lasted several hours, but the Chinese had finally to retreat before the little band of Japanese."

The *Kokkai* states that the following telegram, dated Fusan September 15, 5 a.m., has been received by the Government in Tokyo:—"A party of Chinese troops appeared in the vicinity of Song-chhŏn, and an engagement has commenced between the two armies. Phŏng-yang is being attacked on two sides."

The *Kokumin Shimbun* is more circumstantial than other papers in reporting the march of the Japanese army upon Phŏng-yang. But we are strongly inclined to believe that its items

are in many cases more fanciful than real. We, therefore, refrain from reproducing them.

According to recent correspondence from Sŏul, Mr. Boku Eiko, who had been on the point of re-embarking for Japan, was recently recalled to Sŏul by the special order of the King. The rupture that occurred between the King and Mr. Boku shortly after the latter's return from Japan has been discovered to have been the work of a calumniator. The culprit, Li Shun-hitsu, a Court officer, has been sentenced to death. It is not known to what post Mr. Boku will be appointed.

The *Kokkai's* Sŏul correspondent mentions that, in compliance with the request of the Korean Government, a party of about 200 Korean soldiers are being drilled by a few Japanese officers. They are said to be very quick in learning military evolutions. They are to form the nucleus of the Korean army now about to be organized.

Concerning the reported landing of Japanese troops on an island in Society Bay, no information has been received by the Japanese Government.

On Sunday evening the *Asahi Shimbun* published an extra saying that the combined attack on Phŏng-yang by all the columns converging on it, was planned to take place on the 15th instant, and that provisions for the use of the Japanese were conveyed by a river which, though its name is not published, is evidently the Tai-dong. Supplies were thus furnished regularly for the Japanese, but the Chinese, who had depended on the Tai-dong for a similar purpose, were reduced to considerable straits. Their foraging parties had created such a panic that the whole district about Phŏng-yang was deserted.

The Hiroshima correspondent of the same journal telegraphs that, from the 15th instant, information by wire from the northern regions beyond Phŏng-yang was interrupted. He adds an obviously wild story, that the Viceroy Li had caused Mr. Yuan, formerly Minister Resident in Sŏul, to be poisoned, being unwilling to run the risk of that official's knowledge becoming public property.

As for the Chinese loss, some interpreters of the telegrams infer that almost the entire force has been either killed or captured. But there is an evident ambiguity in the message. Necessarily it was telegraphed phonetically without the use of ideographs, and the result is that one of the words employed (*shisho*) being capable of interpretation either as "four generals" or "killed and wounded," the import of the telegram becomes partially uncertain. The middle portion may read:—"The enemy's General, Tso Pao-kwei, and four Generals under him have been captured, and great quantities of arms and rice have fallen into our hands;" or:—"From the General Tso Pao-kwei downwards the enemy have all been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners," &c. We ourselves are inclined to accept the former rendering as more reasonable and consistent with the context. On that hypothesis the intelligence conveyed is that General Tso and four other Generals have been taken prisoners; that great quantities of military weapons and stores have come into the possession of the victors; that the Chinese force numbered about 20,000 men; that one or two bodies managed to break through the Japanese lines, but that the rest were all killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Elaborating this information, some Japanese journalists arrive at the conclusions that the number of killed and wounded on the Chinese side was about six thousand; that some two thousand effected their escape, and that twelve thousand were taken prisoners. It is difficult to accept such a sanguine estimate, but under any circumstances the victory was most signal. Yesterday the inhabitants of Tokyo showed their appreciation of the news by decorating the city profusely with the *Hi-no-maru* flag. In Yokohama a similar demonstration was made, while the streets, both in the native and foreign portion of the town, resounded with the incessant jingle of the newspaper "express" runners.

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THE EMPEROR AND THE WAR.

Many Japanese will doubtless be disposed to regard it as something more than a mere happy coincidence that the Emperor's arrival at Hiroshima should have been followed almost immediately by intelligence of the victory at Phŭng-yang. If there was any management about the business, it was certainly very skilful management. On the 17th instant his Majesty issued the following Rescript to the troops:—

We are rejoiced to receive intelligence, immediately after Our arrival at Head-quarters, that Our army has gained a great victory at Phŭng-yang. We appreciate the ability shown by Our officers and soldiers, and applaud the signal success they have achieved.

This Rescript, together with a congratulatory message from the Empress, was at once telegraphed to Korea by H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa, Chief of the Staff.

THE SONG-CHHŌN AFFAIR.

The story of the Song-chhŏn affair is naturally received with much incredulity. According to news sent a few days ago, an advanced guard of the Gensan column encountered at Song-chhŏn a greatly superior force of Chinese, and, after a fight of some duration, succeeded in repulsing the enemy. The number of Japanese engaged was put at 30 and that of the Chinese at 1,500. Naturally in publishing the story, we used all reservation, giving it merely as a rumour, and pointing out that, even supposing it to be true, an affair of outposts is never to be regarded in the same light as a regular fight. An outpost is invariably instructed to fall back if it finds itself engaged with a superior force, and it is very possible that since the Japanese are said to have occupied a position that concealed their strength, the Chinese may have retired though greatly outnumbering them. It is amusing to find such an incident, when published by us with such reservations, quoted by another journal as an example of "fabrication and falsehood" on our part. Since, however, the story is so rudely challenged, we have no hesitation in saying that we do not find it at all impossible. The explanation given is that the Japanese occupied a commanding position which not only masked and protected them, but also enabled them to use their repeating rifles with signal effect. From such a position they may have beaten off even as many as 1,500 Chinese, fighting as Chinese fight, ignorant of the force opposed to them, and, above all, not instructed to invite any needless risks. Whether the thing happened or not, exactly as described, is another question, concerning which we do not venture to give any definite opinion.

THE STRONG FOREIGN POLICY PARTY.

The representatives of the *Taigai Koha*, or Strong Foreign Policy Party, now in Tokyo, held a meeting on the 16th instant at the offices of the Party, and discussed the policy to be pursued in the approaching session of the Diet. They arrived, according to the *Jiji Shimpō*, at a resolution that peace must not be made with China until an agreement can be come to with her securing the permanent peace of the Orient. They further determined that no expense must be spared to achieve the above result, and that ample supplies must be voted; and further, that since national unanimity is essential in a crisis like the present, all petty subjects of dispute with the Government should be laid aside, and no voice of censure should be raised so long as the country's honour and interests are fully guarded. The spirit displayed by these politicians is deserving of all applause, but in truth the heart of the Japanese nation is so thoroughly enlisted in this struggle with China that we may look for displays of loyalty on all sides.

THE NEW PASSPORTS FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The new passport system contemplated by Art. II. of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, has been drawn up by the Foreign Office, says the *Shōgyō Shimpō*, and will be put into operation from the 20th instant. In comparing the new with the old system we find, continues that paper, that whereas, according to the latter, the holder of a passport was required to start for his destination within thirty days counted from the day on which the passport was issued, and to forward a note stating reasons to the Foreign Office through his Legation whenever he was prevented from arriving at his destination within the prescribed time, and was further required to observe several other provisions of similar nature, to his great inconvenience and annoyance, all such points have been greatly simplified in the new system. For instance, rules relating to treaty limits, periods, and so forth have been altered in a liberal sense, so that a British subject who has secured a passport will be entitled, during the time of its validity, that is, for the period of one year, to travel in any part of the Empire, and will also be entitled to undertake repeated journeys from the original place of departure without going to the trouble of applying for a new passport each time. The old passports will lose their efficacy it is believed from the 20th instant when the new passports are issued. But since there may be many British subjects who, even after that date, continue travelling with the old passports, the Metropolitan Police are said to have issued instructions to local Police Offices with the view of avoiding complications. The Foreign Office is said to have sent a copy of the new passport regulations to the Local Offices a few days ago.

THE BATTLE OF PHŬNG-YANG.

Details of the battle of Phŭng-yang are reaching Tokyo. They modify in some degree the estimates previously formed as to the results of the fight. We learn, in the first place, that the Japanese loss was not so small as Lieut.-General Nozu's original telegram reported. His figures were 30 killed (including 2 who died in hospital) and 269 wounded. A message sent to Head-quarters by Major-General Kodama, however, under date 11.50 a.m. on the 19th instant, gives the following totals:

Officers killed	8
Non-commissioned officers and men killed ...	154
Total killed	162
Officers wounded	26
Non-commissioned officers and men wounded	381
Total wounded	407
Missing	40
Total casualties	609

The brunt of the fighting seems to have fallen upon Major-General Oshima's brigade. It had six officers killed, namely, 3 captains of Infantry and 1 of Artillery, and 15 wounded, namely, a Major of Artillery, and 4 captains, 5 lieutenants and 5 ensigns of Infantry; and its total of rank and file killed and wounded was over 300.

With regard to the Chinese losses, Major-General Kodama, on the strength of information furnished by Lieut.-General Nozu, telegraphs that over 2,000 were killed, and that although the number of wounded is not accurately known, it is at least twice that of the killed. Concerning the prisoners, however, there is much uncertainty. The intelligence received in Tokyo on the 18th gave 14,500 as the assured total, but neither Major-General Kodama nor General Yamagata speak of more than 600. The general opinion appears to point to about 7,000, but as that is obviously a compromise between the large total originally named and General Yamagata's comparatively small body, we hesitate to credit it. Further information must be awaited.

The Chinese seem to have been largely supplied with cavalry, for Major-General Kodama

telegram speaks of a great number of horses killed. But Chinese cavalry has always proved an almost useless appendage. Evidently it did not serve even for *vidette* duty at Phŭng-yang, since the enemy remained in ignorance of the real movements of the Japanese up to the last moment.

The plan of attack was simple. The true assault was to be delivered from the enemy's rear by a column marched round to the west of the city. The Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Nozu, and Major-General Oshima were in command of the troops forming this westerly column. It was conveyed across the Tai-dong River, above Chhol-do, by a large flotilla of steamers and junks, convoyed by three men-of-war, and from thence it accomplished a remarkable forced march that carried it to Suk-chian, a town due north of Phŭng-yang and fully 33 miles distant from it. Of this column's whereabouts the Chinese seem to have remained ignorant until a late period. Their attention was entirely occupied by feigned attacks delivered from the south and east, the former by Major-General Tachimi's brigade, the latter by that under Major-General Oseki. This programme was in part dictated by topographical considerations, Phŭng-yang being very difficult of approach from the east and south, but comparatively accessible from the rear. Whether the Chinese were wholly taken by surprise when they found themselves assailed from the rear, is not stated in the accounts thus far received, but probably their feeble resistance is to be attributed to that cause.

THE PHŬNG-YANG PRISONERS.

There is still much uncertainty as to the number of prisoners taken by the Japanese at Phŭng-yang. According to the earliest telegrams received the number was very great. In the first place came the message of the officer commanding the Division, whose temporary headquarters were at Chung-hwa. It ran thus:—

Our Division, despite some confusion in the commissariat arrangements, advanced upon Phŭng-yang from various directions and made a combined attack upon the place yesterday (15th instant). After a fierce combat we gained a complete victory and at daybreak this morning the place fell into our possession. The enemy's general, Tso Pan-ki, and four other generals were taken prisoners, and a great quantity of arms and rice came into our possession. The enemy are said to have numbered 20,000. Since yesterday, one or two bodies have broken through our lines, but the rest have all been killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. Our loss is 300 killed and wounded.

This telegram was despatched from Chung-hwa at 8 a.m. on the 16th instant. The fight could scarcely be said to have come to an end by that time, and the figures given in the message were obviously approximations only.

Another official telegram came from Lieut.-General Nozu. It bore the same date as the preceding, namely, 8 a.m. on the 16th instant, and it ran as follows:—

Since yesterday the Division has surrounded Phŭng-yang and after a severe fight we have gained a great victory. The place came into our possession at dawn this morning. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is very great. Our loss is 300 of all ranks, killed and wounded.

These telegrams reached Tokyo on the 17th instant. They did not enable us to do more than conjecture the actual Chinese loss, but they were supplemented by telegrams from newspaper agents putting the enemy's killed and wounded at various figures from six to ten thousand, and the prisoners at from ten to fifteen thousand. Writing on the 18th, we said that we "found it difficult to accept such sanguine estimates."

Then followed a telegram from General Yamagata, transmitting intelligence received from Major-General Oshima. It was dated 1.50 p.m. on the 18th, and it said:—

The officer commanding the Fifth Division sent yesterday a flying column in pursuit of the retreating Chinese troops. They have captured 600 Chinese (including 100 *roppaku-nin*).

The telegram reached Tokyo on the morning

of the 19th inst. It has been freely quoted by foreign local newspapers as contradicting the previous estimates in the matter of prisoners, and we have been roundly accused of deliberate falsehood because, with such a telegram lying before us, we accepted the generally believed statement that 14,500 men had been taken prisoners. But General Yamagata's telegram does not necessarily bear such a construction. His words apparently refer to a fresh capture made by the pursuing column. In that sense they were read by the Japanese and by ourselves also.

The next official telegram of importance was from Major-General Kodama, under date 11.45 a.m. on the 19th instant:—

The enemy's killed aggregate over 2,000. The number of wounded is not clear, but must be at least twice that of the killed. The prisoners are 513 Chinese and 14 Koreans.

This telegram reached Tokyo on the evening of the 19th instant, and was referred to in our issue of the following day, as showing that all previous estimates must be accepted as doubtful. It is not believed in Tokyo that only 600 prisoners were taken, though some suppose that the Japanese have refrained as far as possible from retaining captives. At all events we must await further intelligence before arriving at any conclusion. From the above quotations, however, our readers will perceive that no official attempt has been made to exaggerate the facts. It is natural that there should be some disposition on the part of newspaper reporters to magnify the successes of their country's arms. Experience proves that such a tendency exists and is indulged in everywhere. But nothing of importance is here concealed nor is the significance of any intelligence perverted. The public is frankly placed in possession of all accessible facts.

CHINESE VICTORIES AND FOREIGN APOLOGISTS.

Poor Chinese! So low have they fallen in the estimate of the public that their foreign apologists become even jubilant when they can claim for them the honour of having effected a "masterly retreat." That was the complexion put upon their defeat at A-San and that is now the complexion put upon their disaster at Pyŏng-yang. By degrees certain foreign journalists persuaded themselves actually to eulogize General Yeh because he succeeded in escaping from A-San with less than half of the troops under his command. The garrison at A-San might have retreated at any moment between the 15th and the 20th of July, had retreat been its object. There was nobody then to molest it, and General Yeh might have saved his whole force alive instead of flying with a fragment of it. But he chose to wait until a Japanese column, not much stronger than his own, came within striking distance, whereupon, according to his foreign pæan-singers, he ran away incontinently, leaving more than a moiety of his force dead, wounded, or dispersed. That was a magnificent triumph; and now the defenders of Pyŏng-yang are having a similar apology prepared for them. China threw a very large force into that city. We cannot estimate its numbers at less than from 30 to 40 thousand. Her troops made all apparent preparations to hold the place, and they did hold it until 2,000 of their number were killed and 4,000 wounded. Then they ran away. Common or garden historians would call this a sound drubbing, but China's apologists—shall we not rather call them Japan's detractors?—are already beginning to circulate a tale that the flight from Pyŏng-yang was in reality a masterly retreat, and that by some occult process three-fourths of the Chinese army were spirited away through the envolving lines of the Japanese. What kind of warfare it is that consists in perpetually scuttling in the face of a foe from strong positions deliberately chosen and carefully entrenched, strategists have yet to define. These apologists or detractors, whichever they please to call themselves, had better write a new manual of military methods before they expect to be

uninstructed public to sympathize with their quaint ecstasies.

That is precisely what we have ventured to censure more than once. Any journal may be mistaken in its original intelligence, but when it adheres obstinately to intelligence contradicted over and over again, it must consent to be called prejudiced, not merely ignorant. We have had examples all through the war. It was maintained and is maintained that the *Naniwa-kan* trained her Gatling guns upon Chinese soldiers struggling in the water. It was maintained and is maintained that the Chinese troops never attempted to defend A-San, but retreated quietly leaving the Japanese to overcome imaginary resistance. It was maintained and is maintained that these same Chinese troops, while in the act of evacuating A-San, fought the Japanese at a place 15 miles distant and repulsed them with a loss of 500 killed. It was maintained and is maintained that in taking A-San two Japanese columns fired upon each other by mistake, by which blunder several hundreds were slaughtered, whereas the Japanese official reports give the total casualties in the A-San campaign as 75. It was maintained and is maintained that the Fifth Division of the Japanese army, on the occasion of its first advance from Sŏul against Pyŏng-yang, met with several reverses, had its out-posts driven back from place to place with a total loss of over 5,000 killed, and was finally obliged to suspend its operations, whereas the truth long ago officially published is that a change of strategical programme involved the halt of this Division until its advance could be synchronized with that of another Division from Gensan. It was maintained and is maintained that the Chinese force at Pyŏng-yang did not exceed 15,000 men, although no basis for an estimate exists except the statements of Chinese newspapers, which put the number at 45,000, and the accounts of Koreans in Pyŏng-yang who put it at 40,000. Finally, it is now maintained that the Japanese, though they fought a hard fight, killing, wounding and capturing some 7,000 of their foes, in reality had a walk over, the Chinese having performed another masterly retreat from their stronghold. To credit these singular assertions, it becomes necessary to distort facts and totally disbelieve Japanese official reports, which in no one instance have proved false where military operations are concerned.

THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Fuller particulars received yesterday of the naval engagement on the 17th instant necessitate some modification of the details already published. In the first place, the Chinese force was under-stated. It appears that there were fourteen vessels-of-war and six torpedo-boats, making twenty in all, not eighteen, as hitherto believed. It must therefore be concluded that the whole of the celebrated Peiyang Squadron took part in the fight. On the Japanese side there were only eleven ships without any torpedo-boats, and most of them were inferior in armour and armament to the Chinese ships. The engagement lasted four hours, ending at about 5 p.m., when the remnant of the Chinese squadron fled. Four Chinese ships were sunk, namely the *Yang-wei* and *Chan-yung*, Armstrong cruisers of 1,350 tons each, the *Lai-yuen*, a cruiser of 2,900 tons, and the *Ching-yuen*, a cruiser of 2,300 tons. One of the ironclads, the *Ting-yuen* (7,335 tons), Admiral Ting's flag-ship, the *King-yuen*, a belted cruiser of 2,900 tons, and the *Ping-yuen*, a belted cruiser of 2,800 tons caught fire, but whether they were actually destroyed the telegram does not say. The remaining seven ships, badly damaged, fled westward. They were pursued by the Japanese as far as Hope Sound, which was reached at daylight, but the Chinese vessels had by that time managed to get clear. The Japanese squadron accordingly returned to Hai-yang. On the Japanese side the *Akagi Kan* (622 tons), the *Matsushima Kan* (4,278 tons), and the *Hiyei Kan* (2,284 tons) were more or less damaged, but all safely reached the temporary station of the Japanese Squadron, presumably in the neighbourhood

of Chemulpo. The loss of personnel was nine officers and thirty men killed, and a hundred and sixty wounded. The *Saikyo Maru* also, as described in a previous article, suffered severely, her conspicuous bulk having probably induced the enemy to single her out for special attention. It is stated that Admiral Kabayama was on board the *Saikyo* throughout the fight, doubtless having chosen her on account of the facilities she afforded for supervising the operations of the squadron, though he incurred considerable personal risk by choosing such frail quarters. The *Yiji Shimo* publishes a telegram from the Japanese Consul at Chemulpo saying that the *Yoshino Kan*'s barrette was injured in the action, but that the ship sustained no further damage.

These details add to the importance of what must be considered the greatest naval engagement that has taken place in Oriental waters for 300 years, and one of the greatest that has ever occurred between ships of modern constitution. The Japanese force was undoubtedly far inferior to the Chinese. We are compelled in this matter to rely to some extent upon conjecture and inference. Why the Japanese authorities do not publish the names of all the ships engaged, we are at a loss to understand. The result of such reticence is that everybody magnifies the force under Admiral Kabayama's command, and the brilliancy of the Japanese feat is thus impaired. But we know two things: first, that the *Akagi Kan* and the *Saikyo Maru* were among the Japanese ships, the former a gun-boat, the latter a mail-steamer; and secondly, that only one squadron of the Japanese fleet was present. It would be impossible to select from the Japanese Navy nine ships that could fairly be pitted against the Chinese Peiyang Squadron, including as it does two ironclads of over 7,000 tons each and a number of powerful heavily-armed cruisers. Taking these things into consideration it must be admitted that the success achieved by the Japanese was very marked. They have greatly crippled the Chinese Navy. One more victory of similar dimensions would eliminate the celebrated Peiyang Squadron from the fighting arena. Englishmen above all will appreciate and sympathize with this display of prowess on an element where they have themselves won so many signal triumphs.

The injury done to the *Matsushima Kan* was the disabling of one of her guns. It being impossible to effect the necessary repairs outside, she returned to Sasebo for the purpose, and a telegram received yesterday said that she had again put to sea in fighting trim. The official reports say nothing about the injury reported to have been done to the barrette of the *Yoshino Kan*, and we may consequently conclude that it was very trifling. As for the *Hiyei Kan*, it is alleged that she will soon be repaired.

The *Matsushima Kan*, the *Hiyei Kan*, and the *Akagi Kan* are said to have been most hotly engaged. The *Matsushima* especially received the brunt of the enemy's fire, and it is stated that the *Yayeyama Kan* at one time went to her assistance.

From the above details we learn incidentally the names of 6 of the Japanese Squadron of 11. They are:—

- The *Matsushima Kan* (flagship); Steel Coast Defence Ship; 4,278 tons; 28 guns.
- The *Yoshino Kan*; Steel Cruiser; 4,216 tons; 34 guns.
- The *Yayeyama Kan*; Steel Despatch Vessel; 1,609 tons; 11 guns.
- The *Hiyei Kan*; Composite Armour Belted Corvette; 2,284 tons; 10 guns.
- The *Saikyo Maru*; Armed Mail Steamer.

The casualties on board the *Matsushima* were very heavy, but the ship herself suffered comparatively little. After leaving Sasebo repaired, she put into Kure, where her captain landed to make a personal report to the Emperor.

The Chinese have not failed to publish reports favourable to themselves. They allege that four Japanese vessels—names not given—were sunk and that the Japanese fleet retreated. But they admit that Admiral Ting and several other officers were severely wounded, and that the Chinese fleet was much disabled, returned to

THE PRESS CENSORSHIP AND ITS DIFFERENT METHODS.

There appears to be considerable diversity of treatment even in such matters as press censorship, where different offices are concerned. On the very day of the abolition of the censorship and the issue of new inspection regulations by the War and Naval Departments, the War Department summoned the representatives of the Metropolitan press, and the Vice-Minister told them that, as the Department was of opinion that they were sufficiently experienced to judge properly what news might be published without detriment to the interests of the Empire and what should be repressed, the Department had resolved to dispense with the trouble of inspection and to leave the whole matter to the patriotic judgment of the respective papers. The Vice-Minister then conjured them to exercise due care in the publication of war intelligence, otherwise the Department would take proper steps against them in virtue of the powers invested in it by law.

The Metropolitan Police Office also summoned representatives of the Tokyo newspapers and news agencies and enjoined them not to publish, on pain of penalties, matters of the following description:—

- 1.—Any matter relating to the revised Treaty, calculated to agitate the public mind and likely to prove obnoxious to the maintenance of public peace, or any matter injuriously reflecting upon the proceedings of a Treaty Power and calculated to injure its good feeling.
- 2.—No intelligence, whether conjectural or rumoured, relating to a military project, or to the movements and stations of troops, men-of-war, ships in Government service, and officers.

For the benefit of newspaper offices and news agencies, the Police also issued the following prohibitive schedule, which should be observed in giving war intelligence:—

- 1.—Matters relating to the number of ships on war service and their movements, with the exception of intelligence concerning one or two ships whose movements are not sufficient to afford any inference as to the whole number and tonnage of the ships on war service, their destination, and object.
 - 2.—Matters relating to the requisitions for men, horses, and provisions.
 - 3.—Matters relating to the alteration in the service of railways for warlike purposes, the points of departure or destination of trains, and the dates, except in cases where an inference can be drawn as to the number of men, horses, and provisions carried on such railways.
 - 4.—Matters relating to dates and localities of official announcements bearing on the recruiting of men, and so forth.
 - 5.—Matters relating to the amount and disposition of military provisions purchased, except when the purchase is local and cannot afford any idea as to the number of combatants on whose account it is made.
 - 6.—Matters relating to the conditions and localities of the manufacture and purpose of ammunition.
 - 7.—Matters relating to the assembling of soldiers.
 - 8.—Matters relating to the places of shipping and landing soldiers.
 - 9.—Matters relating to the number of troops despatched to the war, their nature, the names of their regiments, and of the officers in command.
 - 10.—Matters relating to the movement and mobilization of troops.
 - 11.—Matters relating to the localities of coast defences, the number of troops stationed for purposes of coast defence, their nature and the number of their corps.
 - 12.—Matters relating to Government offices directly connected with the conduct of the war, and the movement of officers.
 - 13.—Matters relating to posts, telegraph, and other communication connected with the war.
- In addition to the above items, the publication of any military intelligence considered liable to produce bad feeling among the people is also interdicted.

If the views attributed above to the Vice-Minister of State for War be correctly reported, their liberal confidence offers a striking contrast to the rigid exclusiveness of the police's ideas.

Whatever may be the shortcomings of the House of Lords as a political institution, it pays its way. In the last financial year it earned over £25,000 in fees on private Bills, and judiciously

THE WAR LOAN.

The subscriptions to the War Loan received at the Nippon Ginko up to the 14th instant are said to have aggregated 63,224,700 yen, of which 8,335,700 yen were above the face value of 100 yen, and the remaining 54,889,000 yen were at par. The districts that subscribed for sums above 1,000,000 yen were Tokyo, 26,973,750 yen; Osaka, 8,130,400 yen; Yokohama, 6,610,000 yen; Kyoto, 2,118,500 yen; Mayebashii 1,486,700 yen; Nagoya, 1,251,800 yen; and Kobe, 1,151,600 yen. Among the principal subscribers were the Nippon Ginko, 10,000,000 yen; the Nobles (15th) Bank 7,000,000 yen; the 119th Bank 3,500,000 yen; and the Mitsui Bank 3,500,000 yen. The highest price offered was 120 yen, but for the rest the figures above par were chiefly 107 to 105 yen. There are many places from which no intelligence has yet been received, owing to their distance from the capital, and it is therefore expected that when the day on which the subscription is to be closed arrives the total will amount to a still larger figure than the above.

Since the subscriptions thus far known already aggregate more than twice the prescribed sum of 30 millions, and even exceed the total War Loan of 50 millions by more than 13 million yen, opinions prevail, says the *Yiji Shimpō*, that the Government had better issue another Notification and raise the whole amount of 50 million yen at once. It would of course be illegal to increase the first issue to 50 millions without preliminary notice. But if subscribers are offered the choice of reducing their tenders or adhering to them, and if the total loan be raised after the intentions of the subscribers have been thus ascertained, there could be no objection to increasing the issue without inviting fresh tenders. It is believed that as the people have subscribed from patriotic motives there would be no likelihood of their wishing to have the amount of their subscriptions reduced, and that if the period of payment be a little postponed no embarrassment would result from raising the total amount of the loan at once.

Writing in another column on the same subject, the *Yiji* says that, contrary to common expectation, the floating of the War Loan has not affected the money market to any sensible degree. The banks in Tokyo anticipated that the deposits held by them would be drawn out for the sake of subscribing to the Loan, but this has not happened. On the contrary, the circulation of money is said to have been rather facilitated than checked by the operation, since the loan has had the effect of drawing from provincial strong-boxes sums hitherto lying idle, but now destined to swell the general stock of floating capital. Moreover, since the War Loan Bonds may be quoted on the stock exchanges from the time of paying the first installment of 10 yen, they become, in effect, an addition to the currency, consequently no inconvenience has been felt in the money market.

THE NEWTON OF JAPAN.

With all that has been written about Japan—and no eastern country, except perhaps India, can at present boast a better literature—there are still many departments of antiquarian research left untouched. This is particularly the case with regard to Japanese history. We are acquainted with its broad lines, its rulers and wars, its epochs and their subdivisions; but for all that, of the life and doings of those outside the immediate pale of history we know little or nothing. Nor are the Japanese themselves much better off in this respect. The grave of Nanko, or Kusnoki Masashige, was ignored and forgotten for scores upon scores of years; what actually became of Yoshitsune has never yet been convincingly proved; and how few know that a plain granite slab in the graveyard attached to the Jorinji, a venerable temple in Bentencho, Ushigome, Tokyo, marks the last resting-place of a contemporary of the world's greatest mathematician and physicist, and who is said to have been in no wise his inferior!

Mathematical calculations of an abstruse nature have always been to the liking of both Japanese and Chinese philosophers. Working on wholly different lines and without the light of successive discoveries, the great thinkers of the two Empires were no mean rivals of their Western colleagues, of whose very existence they were unaware. Since the introduction of European science into Chinese thought, it must be confessed that they have outstripped their masters. Having more time or perhaps a greater liking for patient and painstaking calculations, they have, in certain branches of the higher mathematics, gone further than European men of science, particularly in the theory of curves. In an excellent treatise on the calculus, published a good many years ago in Peking, the author says that, after all, wisdom first travelled from east to west and then came back again; that soon Western peoples would once again have to learn from the Orient. Nor was this merely a vain boast.

In Japan, on the other hand, geometry and stereometry have developed without any knowledge of the trigonometrical functions, which have only quite recently, comparatively speaking, been taught in her schools. Yet problems of the most abstruse nature, that would take days of unremitting labour even in Europe and under the most favourable circumstances to solve, have been successfully elucidated by the masters of mathematical thought in Japan. Sir Isaac Newton was born on Christmas Day, 1642, and his discoveries produced a new era in science. In the same year, on April 4th (old style), was born the greatest mathematician the Orient has ever known, Seki Shinsuke Fujiwara no Takakazu. Of gentle blood, he led a quiet and scholarly life in his native town, Fujioka in Joshiu, and it was not until after his death at the age of seventy-five (*i.e.* just five years prior to Newton's decease) that he became famous for his discoveries and works. Seki's treatises, like those of his great contemporary, were entirely novel, voluminous, and epoch-making. Without the aid of trigonometry, and having a very scanty library of Chinese works at his hand, he thought out and systematized the Binomial Theorem, which he called *Tetsu-jutsu*. Certain parts of the Calculus were beyond the grasp even of such a man, yet he published for the first time, in a word invented, the Differentiation of Algebraic Functions (*Daisu-kansu Bibun-ho*); the Maxima and Minima of Differential Calculus (*Tekijin-ho Kyu-ho*); and the Integration of Algebraic Functions (*Daisu-kansu Sekibun-ho*). Besides these, Seki compiled several other great works on the Length of Curves (*Eurijutsu*), and Quadrature and Cubature (*Kyu Seki-fuku*). With all this, he does not seem to have applied his marvellous discoveries to practical natural research; the laws of nature were not so interesting to him as three cones which passed directly through each other at a stated point, and the calculation of the volume of that portion when the three met: a calculation dealing with infinite series and taking up fifty closely printed pages. Some of the problems he loved to put himself and his enthusiastic pupils were of so abstruse a description that only the best Western adepts could solve them at the present day. And when one remembers that all the work was done without the facilities to be found in trigonometry, without a knowledge of logarithms and all the other prompt aids of the modern mathematician, one cannot fail to marvel at the miraculous powers of thought displayed by this Newton of Japan. Seki lived to a ripe old age and was honoured by all, though the Jorinji is at best but a poor substitute for Westminster Abbey. The name of Sir Isaac Newton is deathless—

Nature and all her works lay hid in night;
God said, 'Let Newton be!'—and all was light.

But while we say this, and cordially assent to the language of his epitaph, *Quem immortalis calti, natura, tempus ostendunt*, we must not overlook the not less extraordinary claims of that extraordinary scholar, Seki Shinsuke.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SHANGHAI NEWS.

The publication in Shanghai of the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty elicits the following comment from the *North China Daily News*:—"The British residents in Japan must live in the hope that China will be ultimately successful in the present war; in which case China will not agree to giving up extraterritoriality, and the British communities will thus be rescued from the danger to which their own government has cheerfully consigned them." We must congratulate our contemporary on the perspicacity as well as the morality of this idea. In the first place, China's consent or refusal to submit to Japanese jurisdiction could not affect the operation of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty any more than the direction of the wind that may happen to be blowing at the date fixed for its enforcement can affect it. In the second place, the notion that British residents in Japan should desire China to be victorious merely to save them from submitting to Japanese jurisdiction is one of the most exquisitely selfish propositions ever enunciated—China, that holds foreigners at arm's length, that abhors Western civilization, that shrinks from every step of progress, that murders and mutilates the stranger within her gates, and that has lived isolated from the world for 3,000 years; for this Power's triumph we are to pray in order that we may preserve for ourselves Consular jurisdiction.

The ridiculous story that a body of 800 Japanese were defeated by a handful of Korean tiger-hunters is not only believed by the leading Shanghai newspaper, but reasons are given for such credulity. The tiger-hunters are extolled as magnificent men, who, if properly armed, could account for twice their number of Japanese, or more. Evidently all Japanese are men in buckram according to the estimate of the *North-China Daily News*.

We read in the Shanghai press, on the authority of Chinese journals, that three foreigners belonging to the Canton Customs and six from the Kowloon Customs have gone north to join the Peiyang Squadron. These men are said to have had considerable experience in naval matters and torpedo practice. They are to receive 150 T's a month, and should they be killed in battle a bonus of 3 years' pay is to be given to their families. It is added that Sir Robert Hart had guaranteed the good faith of the Chinese Government in this matter and has promised that the men shall be taken back into the Customs' service at the expiration of the war. We do not believe this. There may be plenty of British subjects quite willing to violate the vetoes contained in their Government's proclamation of neutrality, but that Sir Robert Hart should publicly abet such open defiance of the law of the land overtaxes our credulity.

Rumours prevail in China that the Viceroy Li is in imminent danger of losing his power in consequence of his unsuccessful conduct of the war. If there was any truth in this rumour a week ago, there must be much more now that the Chinese troops have suffered such a signal defeat.

The *N.-C. Daily News* in its issue of the 11th instant publishes a Korean confirmation of the rumour that the Japanese had been defeated at the Tai-dong river with heavy loss. Our contemporary will be a little embarrassed on receipt of the news of the fall of Pyongyang, for it will then learn that all the stories hitherto ventilated by it with reference to Japanese defeats and disasters were pure fictions.

The steamship *Chean* has been wrecked on the western island in the Shetung Pass. She was sighted by the steamship *Woorung* from Amoy, and was seen to be surrounded by Chinese boats engaged in wrecking operations. The *Chean* was a wooden vessel of 401 tons register. She had been called by various names during the course of a somewhat long career, being known at different times as the *Feiyuen*, the *Kiuling*, the *Whaon*, and the *Chean*. At the time of her loss she had several hundred soldiers on board.

The report that the *Empress* was wrecked with the 60th anniversary of the Empress

Dowager's birthday would be abandoned and the funds devoted to the prosecution of the war with Japan, seems to have no foundation. The preparations are going on uninterruptedly.

From the *Peking Gazette* we obtain incidentally some information as to the law of naturalization in China. It appears that agricultural settlers in the provinces of Kansu and Chinese Turkestan must have resided there and paid land and poll taxes for fully ten years before they can be regarded as qualified citizens.

The extraordinary falsehoods wired to London by Reuter's agent and other purveyors of news about the war, furnish the text of an interesting article in the *China Gazette*. In truth, when we observe the baseless canards cabled for the benefit of the British public on the present occasion, we begin to wonder whether the news sent here from time to time by Reuter about European affairs is not equally untrustworthy.

The *China Gazette* reports that Admiral Ting has suffered degradation at the hands of the Emperor for cowardice and incapacity, and that he will be replaced in his command of the Peiyang Squadron by Wu Ta-cheng, Governor of Hunan. We doubt this rumour. It seems to us that if Ting was degraded for keeping his ships hidden away, his successor would have avoided that error and the Chinese fleet would have ceased ere now to be an invisible factor in the war.

The *Shen-pao* reports that negotiations are on foot for transferring the ships of the China Merchants' fleet to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson, & Co., and that the English flag will be hoisted on the ships to save them from Japanese cruisers.

The district about Tientsin is inundated and the calamity is said to be hailed in Peking as a blessing, since it offers an effectual impediment to a Japanese invasion. Rumour says that orders have been issued forbidding any attempt to lower the waters, despite the ruin and famine thus entailed upon the unfortunate peasantry.

The attempts made by the Chinese authorities to prohibit the import of Japanese merchandise in China have led to an inquiry by the Foreign Consuls, with the result that the Chinese have disclaimed any intention of interfering with the business of foreign merchants. That they could not do of course. Their uncivilized and short-sighted endeavour to intensify the sufferings of war by needlessly crippling commerce must be limited to their own countrymen. It is worthy of remark that the Japanese have not attempted anything so benighted.

There has been a large exodus of Japanese from Shanghai. Nearly two hundred left by the *Angers* on the 7th instant, and as many more by the French Mail on the following day.

HONGKONG NEWS.

The *Daily Press* of September 6th waxes facetious over the doings of some local sportsmen in the following fashion:—"There went forth five 'gunners' with guns to bag the wily untamed snipe on Tuesday. Bag—three Chinamen, one tame duck (carried by a coolie), and a few couples of snipe. Birds are reported to be strong and healthy—no report to hand as to Chinamen aforesaid."

A most distressing incident in connection with the guerilla warfare waged by the pirates against the authorities in Tonkin is reported by the Hongkong papers. On the night of the 26th August M. Chaillet, the Commissioner of Customs at Moncay, was murdered and his wife and daughter kidnapped. Moncay is a frontier town separated by a small stream from Chinese territory. There is a garrison of three hundred men there, of whom a hundred and sixty are Europeans, but they supply no guard to the town, the two gates being kept by a dozen native militiamen. It appears that a party of pirates who had crossed the frontier from China to steal women and children had their plans frustrated by M. Chaillet. They determined to have their revenge, and during the night succeeded in effecting an entrance into the town and attack-

ed M. Chaillet's house. This gentleman being aroused by the sentinel crying, "The Pirates," rushed out by a door at the back of the house to call the Customs' boatmen. While he was absent the pirates broke open the bedroom door and carried off Madame Chaillet and her daughter, a little girl. M. Chaillet, on discovering this, went in pursuit, armed with a revolver, but had not gone far before he was shot down, fatally wounded. By the time the garrison came on the scene the pirates had disappeared, and it was found impossible to obtain any clues as to the direction they had taken, all the natives professing the most complete ignorance. The *Courrier d'Haiphong* severely blames the carelessness on the part of the military authorities that rendered such an outrage possible, but maintains that this does not diminish the responsibility of the Chinese Authorities for allowing piratical bands to use Chinese territory as a basis for their operations. Mme. Chaillet and her child are reported to be meeting with kind treatment at the hands of the Tonkin brigands, who demand \$20,000 ransom. She is allowed to send letters to her friends, and to receive supplies.

An old China hand writes in a private letter:—"When I first knew Hongkong, people got their water from wells and mountain streams, but water was beginning to be scarce for the increasing population and the Pokfulam reservoir was made. Everybody was jubilant. A constant supply of water would be afforded and a water famine rendered impossible! Within your time the Pokfulam reservoir proved insufficient, but the gigantic works at Tytam were going to do as much as, or more than, was expected of the Pokfulam scheme. The Tytam scheme has scarcely got into working order before the colony is again short of water. Something must be wrong with our grand and very expensive scientific schemes! Then you get the plague is the colony and notwithstanding all Chadwick's drainage fads you have it much worse than in Canton, where there is no drainage at all."

At a meeting of the "Odd Volumes" Society of Hongkong, held recently, H.E. Sir William Robinson in the chair, the subject of discussion was the China-Japan War, and among the speakers were Col. Mulloy, Messrs. E. Robinson, Jas. Cantlie, S. Jeffrey, H. L. Dennis, R. Fraser Smith, S. B. J. Skerichly, J. J. Francis, Q.C., J. W. Jones, and others. After an animated debate a vote was taken resulting in the meeting expressing its sympathy with China in the present struggle. Sir William Robinson at the close of the meeting said that he hoped one of the results of the war would be the speedy opening of the West River, and other advantages to British trade. He was quite sure that the home government would see that Russia did not establish any sort of protectorate over Korea. His Excellency presented the Society with a large and admirably executed map of Korea, the work, he said, of the much abused Public Works Department.

A queer-looking sailing boat is being built at Kowloon for a member of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club. A local journal describes the curious craft as follows:—"She looks somewhat like an Arab dhow, with an immense amount of overhang, being only about twenty feet on the water line and about twenty-seven feet over all, with a beam something like eight feet. She is to have a centre-board and very little ballast, and a deck-house instead of a spinnaker, to help her to leeward. When on a wind the deck-house automatically collapses, and, folding up in the weather bilge, becomes useful ballast. The same motion drops the centre-board and hoists the working jib. She is to be rigged as a sloop, and can be sailed single-handed. A boat of this advanced type has not yet been seen out here, and it will be interesting to see how she will compare with the existing boats as regards speed. The centreboard is to be capable of being twisted slightly in its socket when beating; this, it is expected, will screw the boat to windward of where she looks, a great point in sailing to windward. The boat will be ready by the middle of October when some other boats will be launched."

THE WAR.

IT has seemed scarcely worth while to traverse the extraordinary statements circulated by English local newspapers in China and Japan during the past fortnight with regard to the war in Korea. There is a plain desire on the part of several journals to create the impression that defeat and disaster attend Japan's operations in Korea, and in the absence of any striking engagement to contradict their hopes, they have found an opportunity to put their own construction on the course of events. Now, however, the general outlines of the campaign have become so apparent that no ground exists for further misconstruction, and we may reasonably look forward to at least a brief interval of comparative freedom from falsehood and fabrication.

Our readers may remember that on the 12th and 13th of August public expectation in Japan pointed to the immediate receipt of news that the stronghold of the Chinese army had been attacked by the Japanese troops advancing northward from Sōul. Writing at that time, we showed that the expectation was premature, and that, assuming most favourable conditions, the Japanese forces could not come within striking distance of the Chinese before the 29th of August, unless, indeed, the Chinese advanced resolutely toward Sōul, a proceeding which they did not appear to contemplate for a moment. Had events moved along the lines then indicated, that forecast would probably have been fulfilled. But they did not so move. There occurred a variation that considerably postponed the crisis.

Looking at the map of Korea, it will be seen that the neck of the peninsula is a little north of the 39th degree of latitude, and that the Japanese settlement of Gensan is situated on the east coast of the neck, while near the west coast is the town of Phyōng-yang. Two trunk roads lead from the north to the south, one a few miles inland of Gensan, the other passing through Phyōng-yang. This latter town offers special facilities as a military post, for across its front runs the river Tai-dong, an excellent water-way for preserving communication with the coast, and a strong obstacle against the advance of a hostile army from the south. The original Chinese plan of campaign—so far as we can judge—was to concentrate a powerful force at Phyōng-yang and to preserve communication with China by the Tai-dong river, which, trending southward after flowing past Phyōng-yang, debouches at a point nearly opposite the entrance to Pechili Gulf. Assuming that to be the programme, the Japanese troops set out from Sōul and advanced northward to the attack of Phyōng-yang. Their van left Sōul on the 7th of August, and their rear—which consisted of the troops that had just returned from the capture of A-San

—on the 14th. At that time Japan had one Division in the peninsula. A Division, on a war footing, consists of twenty thousand men in round numbers; that is to say, from sixteen to seventeen thousand available combatants. The country through which the troops had to march was exceedingly difficult, and it was found that, to advance in conformity with military exigencies, an average speed of about 6 miles daily was the utmost attainable. Six miles daily seems a slow rate, but it is not slow when due allowance is made for the transport of stores and artillery through districts virtually without roads. Phyōng-yang is about 135 miles from Sōul. Hence, supposing the progress of the troops to be uniform and uninterrupted, the advanced guard ought to have reached the banks of the Tai-dong in the closing days of August. But in the meanwhile it appears to have been found that the Chinese were not only concentrating at Phyōng-yang, but also menacing Gensan. The motive of this latter manœuvre is not quite plain. Possibly the Chinese Generals extended their plan so as to embrace the defence not merely of the Western routes but also of the eastern routes. In other words, they perhaps conceived themselves strong enough to hold the whole neck of the peninsula. But they may also have contemplated a flanking movement. For supposing that the Japanese forces moved from Sōul along the western route—i.e. the route leading to Phyōng-yang—and left the eastern—i.e. the Gensan route—open, it would have been possible for the Chinese to march by the latter round the Japanese right flank, and thus not only to place themselves in the rear of the Japanese army, but also, perhaps, to seize and occupy Sōul. That would have been a very clever and bold stroke of strategy. We can scarcely believe that it entered the field of practical conception at Chinese military councils. But of course the Japanese could not postulate any lack of ability or energy on the part of the enemy, and moreover, indications were not wanting that the Chinese had made Gensan an objective point. Indeed, their demonstrations against it were sufficiently imposing to cause a hasty exodus of its Japanese settlers. Under these circumstances strong reinforcements were despatched from Japan at the close of August, and being carried direct to Gensan by sea, were there disembarked, with orders to push westward against Phyōng-yang. There were thus two Japanese columns moving towards Phyōng-yang, one having its base of operations at Sōul, the other at Gensan. The Gensan force comprised one-half of the Nagoya Division; the Sōul force, the whole of the Hiroshima Division, so that their united combatant effectives aggregated about 25,000. The Sōul column having commenced its advance between the 7th and the 14th of

August, with a distance of 135 miles to travel, and the Gensan column having begun its westward progress at the opening of September, with 120 miles separating it from Phyōng-yang, it became necessary to check the former's advance in order to secure simultaneous convergence on the point of attack. Accordingly, the advanced guards of the Sōul column were called in, and the rate of progress was retarded. This apparently retrogressive movement at once inspired unfavourable comment. The Chinese seem to have circulated all kinds of rumours, attributing to themselves the honour of having driven the Japanese back, and perverting the latter's strategic delay into a disastrous check. Certain Japanese journalists assisted the circulation of these falsehoods by ignorantly assigning the most ludicrous reasons for the arrest of the Sōul column's advance. One writer carried silliness to the length of asserting that the outpost had been recalled for the purpose of supplying the men with winter clothing! As for the Chiemulpho correspondent of the leading Shanghai English journal, he outdid himself by inventing a crop of contests, in all of which the Japanese had been worsted with an aggregate loss of 5,000 men. Considering that at the date of this correspondent's estimate the total number of killed on the Japanese side had been only 47, including two non-combatants—interpreters—and 17 men drowned in the passage of a river, the *North-China Daily News'* 5,000 killed was a tolerably expensive statement.

Examining in fuller detail the movements of the Japanese troops, we find that the Gensan column's march was directed toward Song-chhōn, a town some 32 miles distant from Phyōng-yang as the crow flies. This place lies considerably to the north of Phyōng-yang. It may, therefore, be a part of the programme to throw a Japanese force across the main route of retreat northward from the Chinese position. From Gensan to Song-chhōn is 53 miles in a direct line, but as the country is mountainous and the roads circuitous, the distance to be marched must be fully 70 or 75 miles. On the 13th instant the advanced guard of the Gensan column entered Song-chhōn, and occupied the place, after a somewhat obstinate encounter with a greatly superior Chinese force. It is alleged that the Japanese mustered 30 only, whereas the Chinese numbered 1,500, but the advantage of the ground being greatly with the former, they beat off their opponents. Such an encounter, however, is not significant, since, except under rare circumstances, advanced guards are not instructed to risk an obstinate engagement. The Gensan column probably set out on the 1st instant. It must therefore have advanced about 6 miles per day in order to reach Song-chhōn on the 15th. A distance of 120 miles then separated

it from the main position of the Chinese at Phyöng-yang.

As for the Söul force, it marched direct to Ka-shou, a town 35 miles from Söul, and there divided into three columns, of which the right directed its advance upon Sam-deung, a town 16 miles south east from Phyöng-yang; the centre marched towards Chung-hwa, a town 23 miles due south of Phyöng-yang, and the left was instructed to cross the Tai-dong westward of Chung-hwa, taking Hwan-ju *en route*. Chung-hwa was occupied on the 8th instant, after a skirmish resulting in the defeat of a Chinese force numbering 2,000 infantry and 200 cavalry; the left column crossed the Tai-dong on the 11th, and the right column entered Sam-deung on the same day. It is evident, therefore, that the four columns converging upon Phyöng-yang have hitherto moved with remarkable unanimity. But it is also evident that the final attack upon that place must be still somewhat retarded so as to synchronize with the advance of the Gensan force.

The above *resumé* will convey to our readers a general idea of what has been going on, and will show how completely untrustworthy are the stories hitherto circulated about Japanese reverses and Chinese successes. The Chinese have gained one solitary victory—on the occasion when they surprised five Japanese troopers. For the rest, they have nothing to show except their own vaunting, the unwisdom of which will be proved by the issue now impending. As for English local journalists who endeavour to convict the Japanese of failure and incompetence because six weeks have not sufficed them to transport forty or fifty thousand men to a foreign country, and to complete an expedition involving the march of an army of 25,000 through a distance of 150 miles and over a difficult country, badly provided with roads, and offering no commissariat resources or transport facilities, we recommend them to examine the historical records of their own country's foreign undertakings, even those on a much smaller scale than the Japanese march against the capital of Manchuria.

Since the above was put in type information has been received that on the 16th the Japanese army, numbering 20,000, attacked the Chinese at Phyöng-yang, the latter being strongly entrenched there with 30,000 men. The Japanese were completely victorious. The Chinese loss is very heavy, and the Japanese had about 700 killed and wounded.

By a majority of 381 in a poll of 1,108, the members of the Surrey Club, to whom the question was submitted, decided on 3rd inst. that football should be played at the Oval during the season of 1894-5. The news will be welcome to the vast body of London footballers, there being no enclosure in the vicinity of the metropolis so admirably adapted for affording a crowd the requisite facilities for watching the winter game in comfort.

THE JAPANESE MARCH.

WITHOUT further particulars it is impossible to pronounce an opinion on the military consequences of the defeat suffered by the Chinese at Phyöng-yang, but we can at any rate conclude that the result of the fight is a miserable commentary on the capacity of the Chinese troops. Everything was in their favour. They had chosen at their leisure a position strong by nature, and they had devoted some forty days to the task of entrenching themselves there. During that time, with the most ordinary exercise of industry and military knowledge, it ought to have been easy to throw up works such as, if they did not necessitate a regular investment, would at least have compelled great sacrifices on the part of an attacking army. The Chinese are credited with ability to fight behind parapets. They ought to have had excellent parapets at Phyöng-yang, and they certainly had a force which, if not numerically superior to that of the Japanese, must have been at least equal to it. Moreover, not merely at Phyöng-yang itself, but also in its immediate vicinity, nature has furnished facilities for defence. The Ta-dong river, which flows in the vicinity of the town on the east and south, is a large stream without bridges fitted for the crossing of troops, and navigable for vessels of some size from the sea. The passage of such a river in the face of a foe commonly resolute and competent, would have been an operation involving heavy loss. But the Chinese do not appear to have made any attempt to oppose the Japanese passage of the Ta-dong. They limited themselves to a few abortive skirmishes on the southern and eastern sides of the river, and being defeated in these, fell back incontinently on Phyöng-yang, leaving the Ta-dong wholly unutilized. At Phyöng-yang itself their defence must have been of the weakest and most perfunctory kind. Strongly entrenched and with a force of over twenty thousand men, the total loss that they succeeded in inflicting upon the assaulting army was only 300 in killed and wounded. A more contemptible record could scarcely be compiled. Of course it is possible that the Japanese dispositions for the attack were of an exceptionally skilful character. But even after every assumption of that nature has been made, the Chinese troops must be held to have acquitted themselves disgracefully. One feature of the affair can not fail to strike a foreign observer, it is the total incapacity of the Chinese Government to assist and support its army. The Ta-dong river was, in effect, the only route by which supplies could be conveyed to Phyöng-yang. For that purpose it was an excellent route, since its mouth lies opposite the entrance to the Pechili Gulf, and is within a day's steaming of Wei-hai-wei and Port Arthur. If the Chinese fleet were ever to figure as an

active factor in the war, it ought surely to have been employed for the purpose of preserving marine communication with the army in Korea, and conveying ships with supplies to Phyöng-yang. But the Chinese fleet allowed itself to be imprisoned in the Gulf of Pechili; the Ta-dong river was seized by the Japanese and used for the purpose of provisioning their own army; and the Chinese troops, campaigning in an open country and with an open seaboard, found themselves in danger of starvation before the enemy came in sight. It has been proudly asserted of China that she possesses an immense reserve of stern staying power; that the loss of half-a-dozen armies is nothing to her, and that she can wear out any foe by the mere illimitability of the material she offers to be slaughtered. It is a wretched reputation, but looking at the course of recent events, we are forced to conclude that if any inference is deducible from the apathy and perfunctoriness of the Chinese Government, the Phyöng-yang army was regarded in the light of a mere military obstacle, the destruction of which deserved no more consideration than would be accorded to the levelling of a parapet or the breaching of a bastion. If China has really adopted this policy of pitiless sacrifice, she may secure temporary safety at the cost of permanent disgrace. Forty days have been required by the Japanese to reach Phyöng-yang, and exterminate the first Chinese army. Forty days more will bring the close of October, after which there will be little time for campaigning in Manchuria above the fortieth parallel of latitude. Presumably China can mass another army between Moukden and Phyöng-yang. It will be wiped out as was the Phyöng-yang army, but still the process demands time, and frosts and snows of winter are at hand. We fear that this war may prove a tedious affair, unless Japan contents herself with the now practically accomplished operation of expelling all Chinese troops from the peninsula. The Koreans must now have discovered how utterly incompetent China is to maintain the suzerainty she so haughtily asserts.

THE JAPANESE FORCE AT PHYÖNG-YANG.

VERY wild statements are published by the English local press with reference to the Japanese forces engaged in the Korean campaign. One journal says that "for weeks past the Japanese have been pouring into Korea some 100,000 troops and coolies." The extravagance of such an assertion is evident on the face of it. To include "coolies" in the strength of an army in order to create an exaggerated idea of its size is a device too disingenuous to be excusable under any circumstances. Another journal writes:—"The total number of Japanese troops at Phyöng-yang

could not have been less than 50,000 and probably nearer (*sic*) 75,000." Surely it is strange that whereas 48 days have elapsed since war was declared and since the Korean campaign virtually commenced, English journals published in Japan should not yet have acquired the most rudimentary idea of the forces actually sent from this country to the peninsula. It is true that the Government does not permit the vernacular press to publish details as to the strength or movements of the troops despatched to Korea. Very wise reticence that is, too, for journalists having already shown that their first aim is to procure and publish news, and that considerations of public interest weigh little with them as against the achievement of that object, it would be plainly unsafe to leave their hands free in such matters. Independence of speech and pen is a very fine thing in the abstract, but when its exercise imperils national independence, there cannot be much doubt about the wisdom of restraining it. But although the vernacular press has been prevented from inserting numerical details, it has not been prevented from stating the broad facts of the case, and even if local English journals had no source of information other than the columns of the Japanese papers, they ought to know by this time that the forces hitherto sent to Korea for the northern campaign are represented by the Hiroshima Division and one-half of the Nagoya Division. The strength of the Hiroshima Division on a peace footing is 8,882 of all ranks, and the strength of the Nagoya Division is 9,011. To what number these corps have been raised on a war footing, there is no precise information published. But we shall certainly not be minimizing the facts if we assume that their strength has been doubled. On that hypothesis the total force engaged in the campaign against Phŭng-yang was 26,874 men, and with an army of that strength no General could hope to put more than 20,000 men into the field. If the Japanese troops actually engaged in the assault upon Phŭng-yang exceeded twenty thousand the excess must have been insignificant. In all probability they fell short of that total, since when from an army of 27,000 we deduct the numbers required to escort provisions and preserve communications with a base more than a hundred miles distant, the remainder will be found considerably below the original aggregate. Some misapprehension appears to have been caused by the fact that the reserves have been called out. But the calling out of the reserves does not necessarily mean that they have been sent abroad. On the contrary, they would not go abroad until after all the troops with the colours had been despatched. Knowing what Divisions have been sent to Korea, there can be little doubt as to the force under the command of the Japanese Generals there. The second half of the

Nagoya Division was sent a few days ago, at the time of General YAMAGATA'S departure, but of course it could not have taken any part whatever in the Phŭng-yang campaign. All this information is just as accessible to our local contemporaries as to ourselves. When, therefore, they speak of an army of 100,000 men, or 75,000 men, attacking Phŭng-yang, they display singular indifference about facts, and curious carelessness about supplying true information for their readers.

THE CHINESE LOSS AT PHŬNG-YANG.

WE explained in our last issue that much ambiguity existed with respect to the Chinese loss at Phŭng-yang. The telegrams at first received were bewildering. They said that "one or two bodies" of the enemy had broken through the Japanese lines and effected their escape, but that all the rest had been either killed, wounded, or captured. How was the expression "one or two bodies" to be interpreted? A "body" of men may mean fifty and it may mean four or five thousand. On the other hand, the language in which the telegrams were couched indicated a studious desire to avoid exaggeration. When men seek to exaggerate the nature of a victory, they invariably give a numerical estimate of the enemy's casualties—so many thousands killed and wounded. Here was nothing of that kind. We were simply told that one or two bodies (*mure*) had escaped, and that all the rest were *hors de combat*. Still people felt much hesitation in translating this account into an arithmetical equivalent, and further intelligence was awaited. On the 18th instant two telegrams reached Tokyo, each obviously intended to remove the ambiguity purposely left in previous messages. The first was to the *Yiji Shimpō*. It had been despatched from Hiroshima at 10.50 a.m. on the 17th instant, and it read thus:—

The killed and wounded on the Chinese side at the battle of Phŭng-yang are said to have been over ten thousand.

The second telegram came to the Tokyo News Agency. It was dated at Hiroshima, 11.45 p.m. on the 17th instant:—

In the great battle yesterday at Phŭng-yang, the enemy's loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was about fifteen thousand.

The first of these messages is obviously incredible. The killing and wounding of ten thousand men can not be reconciled with any resistance other than one of a most vigorous character, and a vigorous resistance on the part of the Chinese can not be reconciled with a loss of only 300 on that of the Japanese. The second telegram leaves us in doubt as to the separate figures of killed, wounded, and captured. Later messages, however, have furnished fuller information. It is now believed that the number of killed on the Chinese side was about 2,000, and that the number

of prisoners was 7,000. The Chinese army was practically wiped out. These facts elevate the affair to the rank of a most remarkable feat of arms. The Japanese loss was about 700 killed and wounded. It seems almost incredible that such results should have been achieved at such a paltry sacrifice, and however low an estimate we may form of the military capacity of the Chinese, very great credit is undoubtedly due to the Japanese generals. The Chinese are hopelessly disgraced. Their fighting throughout the war has been contemptible. Prior to the final advance upon Phŭng-yang, they had managed to kill only 30 Japanese. It is of no avail for the enemies of Japan to be sceptical about this figure. The names of all the killed have been duly reported to the War Office in Tokyo, and the total is 47, in which are included 17 drowned in the passage of a river and 2 non-combatants. At the action of Sōng-lwan, on the 29th of July, and in the defence of A-San, captured the following day, the Chinese had a force of between two and three thousand engaged. Yet, with a loss of over 500 and the complete rout of their army, the total casualties inflicted by them on their assailants were only 75 killed and wounded. That is a record sufficiently feeble to justify belief in any degree of subsequent weakness. Still the Phŭng-yang figures are surprising: 2,000 killed and 7,000 taken prisoners on one side; 700 killed and wounded on the other! The Chinese were beaten at every point; in generalship not less than in fighting ability.

The path to the frontier now lies open to the Japanese. It appears that the roads to the north of Phŭng-yang are much better than those to the south, and that the rivers are spanned by good bridges. Moreover, the Japanese have not failed to despatch a flying column in pursuit of the Chinese who escaped, so that the latter will not have time to break up the roads or destroy the bridges. Neither will they have time to rally. We may conclude therefore, that no further engagement will take place on this side of the frontier, and that the next stand made by the Chinese will be at Wiju, which lies on the Yalu river about 100 miles from Phŭng-yang. If the Japanese advance be expeditious—and expedition is now of the utmost importance—they may reach Wiju by the end of the present month, though, for our own part, we scarcely anticipate such rapidity. At present it is said that the army's progress is delayed by the difficulty of dealing with the crowd of prisoners taken at Phŭng-yang. But that will not prove more than a temporary embarrassment. The Japanese must be heartily congratulated. They have covered themselves with *éclat*.

During the first three months of 1894, the average of the temperature was ten days, an increase of 20 per cent. over the same period of last year.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT.

IT has become a habit with the local English journals of this Settlement to class the Chinese and Japanese in the same category of falsehood so far as concerns war news. Both sides, we are told, have proved such adepts in lying that no confidence whatever can be reposed in either. SATAN, the proverb says, has a conservative tendency to reprove Sin, and we presume that the spectacle of these gentlemen criticising Japanese and Chinese mendacity belongs to the Satanic genus of moral phenomena. For certainly if it were necessary to make a candid comparison, there could be no manner of hesitation in assigning the palm of falsehood to these foreign journalists themselves and to foreign reporters generally. From the commencement of the war until the present moment several of the English local journalists in the far East have distinguished themselves by circulating lie after lie and canard after canard, and if any one wants a veritable assemblage of falsehoods as extravagant as they are baseless, he has only to collect the telegrams sent from the East to the London journals. It is impossible to peruse any issue of the local newspapers in question without encountering an illustration of their indifference to truth. Take, for example, the *Japan Gazette* of the 17th instant. We there find this statement:—"After the Japanese outposts had been driven back with very heavy loss, the second reserve was called out." Now on what authority does this assertion rest that "the Japanese outposts were driven back with very heavy loss?" Purely on Chinese authority. From China came stories of repeated repulses suffered by the Japanese army advancing from Sôul. These stories were emphatically contradicted in Japan. Why, then, are they still accepted as true by the *Japan Gazette*?—the *Japan Gazette* which, twelve days previously, had written thus:—

When some time since we ventured to anticipate stupendous mendacity as a feature of the Korean war, the most experienced in Oriental lying would scarcely have predicted the magnificent crop of falsehoods which six weeks have produced. For lies that looked like truth most of us were prepared, but for colossal fabrications which subsequent events were bound to expose, few were prepared. China has apparently been the most unblushing sinner, but Japan runs her close.

Thus it appears that the *Japan Gazette*, regarding China as "unblushingly and stupendously mendacious," yet accepts and adheres to Chinese fictions of victories "which subsequent events were bound" to prove fallacious. For, observe what this allegation of "outposts driven back with heavy loss" means, when judged by the light of recent events. It means that whereas the Japanese, on their first advance against Phÿông-yang, were defeated by the Chinese at every point with heavy loss, they met with no resistance whatever on their second advance a few days later,

and it also means that the same Chinese who managed to drive the Japanese back with heavy loss fighting in the open, were unable, when fighting behind entrenchments, either to hold them in check or to inflict upon them any save the most trifling loss. When the *Japan Gazette*, in its issue of the 17th instant, republished the falsehood about the driving back of the Japanese outposts, it knew that these nominally defeated and decimated outposts had marched over the same ground a short time subsequently without encountering any resistance; and it also knew, or ought to have known, that the total number of Japanese killed in the peninsula prior to the final struggle at Phÿông-yang had been 47. But this is only a solitary example. Fifty others could easily be cited. Against them, what is to be set on the Japanese side? Is it really the case that the Japanese have been fabricating tales of victory and prowess? We have not heard such tales. It is true that rumours of minor successes have reached the vernacular press and made their appearance in print, but they have almost invariably been given as rumours and with suitable reservations. No impartial observer can hesitate to award to the Japanese considerable credit for the common sense and moral balance they have shown throughout this war. So far from indulging in wild exaggerations and suffering themselves to be carried away by flattering rumours, they have preserved a quiet and sober mien, showing no flurry or excitement when the die of contest was cast, nor any undue elation when news of their army's successes reached them. We do not perceive that there have been any of those attempts, so familiar in Europe, to influence the stock market by stories of fictitious victories or defeats, nor have we observed a single leading journal lend its columns to the ventilation of canards about the triumphs of Japanese arms. In short, so far from there being any reason to accuse the Japanese of "stupendous mendacity" or "adept lying," they are to be applauded for a display of precisely the opposite tendency. The palm for circulating false rumours rests emphatically with the foreign local press, and when its editors rail at the Japanese for lying, they afford a quaint spectacle of SATAN reproving Sin.

Surrey and Yorkshire still keep neck-and-neck for the championship, the former having lowered the colours of Notts, and the latter, after an interesting game, securing a decisive victory over Lancashire.

The North v. South match at the Oval ended on 4th inst. in a draw in favour of the Southern team, who, with seven wickets to fall in their second innings, only wanted 56 runs to win. At Taunton, Somerset gained a brilliant victory over Sussex by 110 runs. The matches between Lancashire and Leicestershire at Manchester, and Gloucestershire at Birmingham were left drawn. At Leyton there was a very exciting finish in the match between Essex and Hampshire, which eventually resulted in a victory for the latter by nine runs.

THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE FORCES AT PHÿÔNG-YANG.

IT is not surprising that the general public, since it does not pay detailed attention to the movements of the Japanese forces, should be uncertain as to the number of troops now in Korea. Moreover, great reticence has been observed by the Japanese Authorities on this subject, and there is consequently some difficulty in getting at the truth even for careful observers of events. We believe, however, that the facts are pretty plain. The first troops despatched by Japan were the Hiroshima Division. Our readers are probably aware that apart from the Imperial Guard (6,530 men), the Japanese standing army consists of six Divisions, having their head-quarters in Tokyo, Sendai, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, and Kumamoto. The smallest of these Divisions is that of Hiroshima, numbering 8,882 of all ranks, on a peace footing; the largest is that of Tokyo numbering 10,066. Roughly speaking, the Divisions may be said to average 10,000 men. The exact total of the six is 55,913 of all ranks on a peace footing. In time of war these numbers are swelled by drafts from the Reserves. There are two Reserves, the First and the Second. The former totals 89,097 men; the latter, 104,480. It is from the First Reserve that drafts are first taken to augment the strength of the Divisions, because the men comprising that Reserve, having served most recently with the Colours, are fittest to take their place immediately in the ranks. In order to render the matter clear, we set down here the establishments of the Imperial Guard and the Six Divisions, distinguishing between the Troops with the Colours and the First and Second Reserves:—

	With the Colours.	First Reserve.	Second Reserve.
Imperial Guard.....	6,530	8,610	5,507
First Division (Tokyo) ...	10,066	15,549	19,870
Second Division (Sendai) ..	8,892	16,428	20,002
Third Division (Nagoya) ..	9,011	13,912	15,897
Fourth Division (Osaka) ...	9,157	14,876	15,595
Fifth Division (Hiroshima) ..	8,882	13,462	17,077
Sixth Division (Kumamoto) ..	9,885	14,870	16,039

Now, since we know which of these Divisions have been sent to Korea, we are in a position to form a pretty clear idea as to the number of troops in the peninsula. At the outset, the Hiroshima Division was despatched. The First Reserves had not then been called out. Hence it was the peace establishment that went. Of course the whole force, as shown upon paper, did not embark. A certain number of men must have remained at the dépôt and some were doubtless on the sick list. If we assume that out of the 8,882 appearing on the returns, 7,500 took ship for Korea, we shall be tolerably near the mark. Subsequently the First Reserve, consisting nominally of 13,462 men, was despatched. Assuming that as many as 13,000 embarked, it appears that the total force in Korea at the time of the first advance from Sôul against Phÿông-yang

was 20,500 of all ranks. With an army of that size, a General would count himself fortunate if he could put 17,000 actually in the field on any given day. When it was decided that an advance against Phyōng-yang must be made from Gensan as well as from Sōul, one half of the Nagoya Division was despatched by sea to Gensan. This happened in the closing days of August, and the First Reserve having then been called out, the troops with the colours were doubtless sent *en masse* from Nagoya. Nominally 9,011 strong, the Division was probably able to muster 8,000 for foreign service. On that hypothesis, the total forces engaged in the campaign against Phyōng-yang numbered 28,500. Japanese estimates have hitherto placed them at 24,000, but the figures followed by us are those given in the annually published official statistics. Recently the remaining half of the Nagoya Division was sent to Gensan. It did not arrive in time to take any part in the campaign against Phyōng-yang, but it has doubtless advanced ere this. Its addition brings the total of the Japanese troops in the peninsula to about 40,000.

Such is the estimate on which we have hitherto relied. But it is to be noted that the Japanese journals, writing now with a degree of candour and precision not hitherto permitted, put the strength of the troops engaged in the attack at from 15,000 to 20,000. The most minute and carefully considered calculation is that of the *Hochi Shimbun*. It says that Lieut.-General NOZU, who commanded the column on which the brunt of the attack fell, had 5,500 men; Major-General OSHIMA, who worked in combination with Lieut.-General NOZU, 3,700; Major-General TATSUMI, 2,500, and Colonel SATO, 4,700; or 16,400 in all. On the whole, therefore, we may assume that not more than 20,000 men were actually engaged in the attack.

With regard to the Chinese engaged in the defence of Phyōng-yang, they consisted of the Kirin army and troops from Pechili. The former, nominally 30,000 strong, moved across the frontier from Manchuria; the latter were carried from Taku over-sea. We can not arrive at an accurate estimate of either contingent. It is known that between July 20th and 27th twelve steamers left Taku laden with troops for Korea, and according to journalistic statements made at the time, each vessel carried a thousand men. Reinforcements were subsequently sent from the same place, so that we shall probably be well within the mark if we assess the Taku contingent at 15,000: it has generally been reckoned as 18,000 strong by Chinese authorities. Supposing, then, that the Manchurian Army numbered only 20,000 instead of 30,000, we have a total of 35,000. General Count YAMAGATA'S telegram says that, according to statements made by the Koreans, there were 40,000 Chinese troops in Phyōng-yang. Hence, all things considered, thirty thousand is a very moderate estimate.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

MISSION TO THE BLIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—A Miss Thornton in her letter made reference to the school for the Blind under the C.M.S. here in Gifu. I send an account for the benefit of "Englishmen," not so much of what we have done as of what we hope to be able to do.

Up to the present, for the want of a qualified teacher, we have only been able to teach massage, acupuncture, and to give verbal Christian instruction.

At present, however, a catechist of ours who lost his sight last year, and who was previous to his becoming a catechist a teacher in the Gifu Chu Gakko, is studying at the Blind School in Tokyo in order to qualify himself for the principalship of the school, and for work amongst the blind.

On his return from Tokyo we are hoping to start a school for blind children. In which, besides Christian instructions, the ordinary course will be reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history. The technical course, massage, acupuncture, and music. The course will cover five years.

Mr. Muri, the catechist, first began to learn the raised type *Kana* Bible, which was obtained from the Bible Society in Yokohama, but has since dropped it, and is now learning M. Louis Braille's system, which is considered superior to other systems and is now adopted in most schools.

There is a Christian Blind School in Yokohama started by Mrs. Draper which, I believe, is doing an excellent work.

Yours, etc.,

A. F. CHAPPELL.
Church Missionary Society.

Gifu.

BRITISHER OR ENGLISHMAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I was sorry to see "Student's" letter in yesterday's *Japan Mail*, for writing to one newspaper to call attention to minor defects in the language used in another newspaper is a piece of silliness which must be most distasteful to you.

The matter, however, which "Student" calls attention to, but without clearing it up, is one of some interest. Both in ancient and modern usage there is good authority for adding *er* to the name of a place (a noun). Londoner, Hollander, New Yorker, are unquestionable. The second has unfortunately been displaced by the inappropriate Dutchman. But in *Britisher*, *er* is added to an adjective, for which I think there is no precedent. The word is objectionable etymologically. Has it been sanctioned by usage? Is it a necessary word? Writers of good literary reputation, with the exception of Thackeray, do not use it—so I believe, but I may be mistaken. There is no short term for a native of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, nor for the kingdom itself. Briton is obsolete. Moreover it and British are properly distinguished from Irish, except in the phrase, the British Islands. The most convenient words for ordinary usage are England and Englishman. A Scotchman or an Irishman, while loving his own particular country best, in no way sacrifices its dignity if he consents for convenience sake to be designated by the term which is strictly applicable only to the larger, wealthier, and more populous country with which his own is united.

The United States of America likewise lack for themselves and for their citizens' names which are at once brief and quite correct; but there seems to be a general acquiescence in the convenient restriction to the great republic of the terms America and Americans, to the exclusion of Canada, Mexico, &c. United-statesman would be worse than British Islander.

I am, Sir, yours very truly,

ISLANDER.

September 16th, 1894.

MODERN JAPANESE PHYSIQUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—There can be no question that tobacco in any form is a bad thing for growing boys, and that men, generally speaking, who smoke, and snuff, and chew, receive no benefit from these habits but the sensual pleasure afforded by them. The figures, however, produced by Mr. Chappell in a recent issue of the *Mail* to support his case are not convincing. In the first place, the number of men—smokers and non-smokers

—tested at Yale for results, is altogether too small to make an average worth recording, and there may have been a dozen other causes operating even in so small a number of subjects. The growth of the men of Yale is given thus:—Chest girth (non-users) 1.740 in.; ditto (habitual users) 1.276 in.—a very slight difference when compared with lung capacity (non-users) 21.06 cub. in.; ditto (habitual users) 12.17 cub. in. Considering how largely lung capacity depends upon chest girth these figures are too small in the "girth" column and too large in the "capacity" column to be correct. Most athletes and men who have been trained know that, though they may take off weight, when they increase lung capacity they increase chest girth with some regard to ratio. "Scientific demonstrations" are worse than useless if not correct, because they then become misleading and put people on the wrong scent when attempting to remedy an evil.

The reference to the armour of the knights of old being far too big "for the men of the present generation to wear" in connection with the use of tobacco is disproved. In no country of the world has the consumption of tobacco increased to such an extent as in England, and yet not one man in twenty of the present generation can get into ordinary suits of armour now preserved in the Tower of London and in private collections.

Mr. Chappell is not happy in concluding his letter. He says, referring to smoking:—"Such violation of physical law is a striking commentary on the words of scripture:—"Visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation." This is decidedly a slap in the face for many of his brother missionaries, who will not care to be told that they are guilty of an "iniquity" which will injuriously effect their descendants. Mr. Chappell has certainly not thrown any light upon the subject referred to in the first paragraph of his letter.

Yours, &c.,

September 16th, 1894.

VIRGINIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—If I were a crank on the tobacco question, I would be glad that "Virginia" had given me opportunity to air again my little fad. Concerning his letter, I have only to say that the contention is between him and Jas. W. Seaver, M.D., College Physician of Yale University, and Prof. Edw. Hitchcock, M.D., of Amherst College. "Virginia" asserts that "the number of men is too small to make an average worth recording." Prof. Seaver states that "the data relate to one hundred and eighty-seven men composing the present senior class," and that "the group is large enough to eliminate the elements of mechanical error and chance growth." "Virginia" further asserts that the figures cannot be correct. I believe that the gentlemen who have charge of the department of physical culture in the institutions named are men who would not give to the world other than correct figures. The statement concerning the use of tobacco by Englishmen would only prove that during recent centuries the influences at work to increase physique among them have been greater than those at work to diminish it. In Japan, it is evident that the influences at work to diminish physique have been greater than those at work to increase it; and I believed that I had put my finger upon one of these influences. Allow me in closing to quote these further words from Dr. Seaver: "Here, then, is scientific demonstration that the use of tobacco checks growth in weight, height, chest girth, and most of all, and most damaging of all, in lung capacity." If any one has any evidence to the contrary, the writer would be glad to have it produced.

Yours, &c.,

B. CHAPPELL.

Aoyama, Tokyo, September 19th, 1894.

AUSTRALIAN FERNS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Not the least beautiful or characteristic of the many picturesque features of the Australian landscape, especially in the vicinity of the eastern coastal districts, is the enormous wealth of fern-life, from the delicate maiden-hair timidly peeping, like the modest violet, from among tufts of jealous grass, to the stately tree fern, rising to a height of fifty or sixty feet, and even more. Well might sober-minded botanists enthusiastically describe Australia as the fern-hunter's paradise, for nearly every known kind of fern is to be found, especially in New South Wales, in wonderful profusion, being as plentiful in some localities as are buttercups and daisies in an English meadow. There are places in the vicinity of Sydney Harbour possessing ferns in sufficient abundance to awaken the envy of a Covent Garden florist. A mass of maiden-hair ferns, as large as a good-

sized cabbage, can be purchased for sixpence from any of the fern and flower-sellers in the Sydney streets; and school children from the shores of the Lane Cove River often carry large bouquets of fern and blossoms with them to town, imparting a somewhat festive appearance to the decks of the river steamers by which they travel. Immense quantities of ferns are also sold periodically by auction in Sydney, a large tree fern, which would form a noble acquisition to Kew or Chatsworth, being procurable for three or four shillings, and even less. How many thousands have thus found their way into the market during the last few years it is impossible to say, but there appears no sensible diminution in the mass of fern-life in the country around Sydney. Considerable numbers of ferns are obtained from the neighbourhood of the Hawkesbury, the Manning, and other northern rivers; and occasionally from the Illawarra and other southern districts. Among the favourite kinds of fern are the elk-horn and the stag-horn, both of which are found growing, sometimes in large clusters, on the trunks of forest trees or the surface of moist rocks. They are easily detached, and will grow readily when affixed to a brick wall, a door-post, or almost anything which affords them a means of suction. The bird-nest fern is another favourite. It is found growing from a few inches to several feet in height, and forms both an attractive addition to the garden and an ornament to the verandah. The English maiden-hair is the most in request, not only for the garden or the bush house, but also for bouquets. It is generally sold in pots or wire hanging-baskets, the price not exceeding a few pence. Indeed, among the Sydney labouring classes, ferns largely take the place of the geraniums and other pot plants which find a place on the window-sills of Whitechapel and similar metropolitan working-class districts. Among other well known ferns are the common adders-tongue, climbing snake fern, parasol fern, hare-foot fern, mountain bracken, catwing fern, fan-shaped spleenwort, caraway fern, bladder fern, lady fern, blanket fern, golden swamp fern, and others; while of those known only by their botanical names the number is legion; but to see the Australian ferns in their fullest beauty, they should be sought in the mountain gullies into which the sunlight scarcely penetrates, and where they form exquisite pictures far more enchanting than any that the most fertile imagination is capable of creating.

Yours, etc.,
JOHN PLUMMER.
Sydney, July 2.

MIXED FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR.—Mixed farming, both on a large and small scale, is extensively practised in Australia, especially in New South Wales, where, for many reasons, the smaller class of landholders are found preferring a combination of the pastoral and agricultural industries, as enabling them to secure the largest amount of profit with the least amount of labour. This partly explains the reason why, notwithstanding the fact that a considerable portion of the colony is admirably adapted by soil and climate for agricultural purposes, the total area under cultivation in 1893 was only a little over a million acres. Possibly, if communication with Sydney were less difficult and costly, there would be a rapid increase of cultivation in many of the outlying districts. How mixed farming on a small scale, in a suitable locality, can be made to pay, is shown by a description of one of the farms which obtained a government prize in 1892. It is situated at Teutei field, on the high table-land in the northern part of the colony, 471 miles from Sydney, and consisted of 175 acres, of which about 110 acres were cleared. Of this latter portion, 22 acres were under wheat, 22 acres under wheat and oats mixed, being intended for hay, and 21 acres under lucerne. Thirty acres had been planted as an orchard, but the trees were still young, and, of course, only partially productive. The live stock consisted of 6 draught and 13 light horses, 23 head of dairy cattle, 37 pigs, and a number of poultry. There was an excellent residence, gardens, wooden barn, machine shed, granary, labourers' huts, cow sheds, and piggeries. The machinery, etc., comprised a reaper and binder, two mowing machines, hay rake, hay press, two drays, two-furrow plough, single-furrow plough, potato digger, harrows, and roller. Although the system of farm management was capable of considerable improvement, the books showed that the receipts for the year, principally for wheat, hay, chaff, and milk, amounted to £395 1s. 6d.; and the expenditure, chiefly in the shape of wages, to £168 12s.; leaving a profit of £226 9s. 6d. When the uncleared portion of the farm had become properly utilised and the orchard got into full bearing con-

dition, the yearly profit would be found considerably increased. Of the larger mixed farms, one near Wellington, in the western district, 248 miles from Sydney, may be taken as an illustration. It consisted of about 5,000 acres, of which 1,500 acres had been cleared, and, with the exception of 200 acres, placed under wheat. Of the 1,300 acres, under wheat, 900 acres were left for grain, the other 400 acres being cut for hay. Over 100 acres were under lucerne, and 20 acres under maize and pumpkin. The live stock included 8,000 cross-bred sheep, 70 horses, 50 dairy and other cattle, 30 pigs, and a number of poultry. The mechanical appliances comprised 5 reapers and binders, steam threshing plant, steam chaff-cutting plant, steam hay and straw press, steam wool press, 5 Horsby three-furrow ploughs, 3 single furrow ploughs, 2 strippers, 4 sets of harrows, 2 disc harrows, etc. The farmhouse and out-buildings were in good condition, as were also the cottages provided for the married labourers. The receipts for the year, principally from wheat, sheep, and wool, were £4,912 0s. 7d.; and the expenditure, chiefly for wages, store sheep, and implements, £3,353 18s. 7d.; leaving a profit of £1,558 2s. 0d. on the year. As from 200 to 300 acres of the uncleared land were being cleared annually, the profits would show an increase each year, except during unfavourable seasons. The soil, for the most part, was a rich grey loam, with clay subsoil. The two farms above mentioned were typical of their class, and show the possibilities of mixed farming in New South Wales.

I am, Sir, &c.,

JOHN PLUMMER.

Sydney, July 23rd, 1894.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, August 23rd.

It is probably better known in Japan than on this side whether or not the following clipping states a truth:—

New York, August 18th.—Among the passengers on board the French liner *Le Yauraine*, which arrived here to-day were two Japanese, one of them a cousin of the Mikado. The Mikado's cousin is travelling incognito as Count Mishima. With him are his secretary, Mr. Nagasaki, and two servants. The Count will sail from San Francisco for Yokohama on September 6th.

With an apology for using again "scissors and paste," I submit another clipping which is worth giving entire:—

Articles of incorporation were filed yesterday at Springfield for the International Takamine company with a capital stock of \$1,000,000. This company proposes to sell the patent rights of Takamine distaste in all foreign countries. It is less than three years ago when Jokichi Takamine discovered that koji, a fungus found on the wheat stalk, could be used instead of malt to set up alcoholic fermentation. He reduced the koji extract to a solid form, and the new process of fermentation was tried for thirty days at the Manhattan distillery in Poughkeepsie. It proved entirely satisfactory. The saving was about 15 cents a bushel, or 5 cents a gallon on the alcohol. The saving on the output of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company in alcohol alone will be \$1,000,000. In the brewing of beer the estimated saving will be \$10,000,000 a year. The process entirely displaces the use of malt.

The Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company has now signed a contract with the new company by which it agrees to equip all its distilleries with the Takamine process as soon as it can be conveniently done and to pay as per cent. royalty on the material saving.

Ye Sung Son, Korean Minister to the United States, is on his way home for a vacation, which may extend over the full allowance of six months.

In view of the serious nature and probable long continuance of the war between Japan and China, the U.S. naval force in Asiatic waters is to be reinforced by "the crack cruiser" *Charleston*. All news from the scene of war is read with great interest, and almost unanimous sympathy with Japan is freely expressed in conversation and in print. A number of Chinese have started home to take part in the war.

Moy Ah Kee, who says that he has lived in the United States for 35 years, and who "speaks, reads and writes English," is trying to become a citizen of this country. He took out his first papers in 1880 before Judge Dugro in New York City; but was recently refused his final papers by Judge Dunne of this city. His attorneys will carry the case to a higher court.

On the 14th inst., the Senate, by a vote of 47 to 20, confirmed the new Chinese treaty. The Pacific Coast Senators generally favoured it; but Senator Perkins, of California, opposed it on the ground that it is not "as stringent as the old treaty, and would open the gates for an influx of Chinese" through fraud. The new treaty prohibits the coming of Chinese labourer to the United States for ten years, except upon specified conditions, which refer to the return of labourers now or formerly in this country. A departing Chinaman must secure a certificate, good only for one year, but extendable longer in exceptional cases. These restrictions, however, do not apply to officials, teachers, students, mer-

chants, or travellers who are provided with the proper certificate. Chinese residents of the United States are guaranteed all the rights and protection given the citizens of the most-favoured nation; except the right to become naturalized. The necessity for registration is also laid upon our nationals residing in China. This treaty is expected by Senator Davis (Minn.), of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to "prove most beneficial to our commercial interests."

Col. Denby, U.S. Minister to China, has not yet left this country, but is spending his vacation in Indiana. It is, however, quite probable that he will return to his post either by this mail or the next.

The Countess Wachtmeister, a prominent Swedish theosophist and an intimate friend of Mme. Blavatsky is lecturing in this city.

The latest news from Samoa is that, as the planting of crops has been neglected on account of the warlike condition of affairs, "a serious famine is impending."

From Hawaii comes a sensational item, that Japan wanted to get Pearl Harbour. A resolution of congratulation to the new Republic of Hawaii has been introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives, but has not yet passed.

It is reported from Nicaragua, that Guatemala, San Salvador, Honduras, and Nicaragua have signed a protocol uniting those States into one Central American Republic, and that Costa Rica has not yet accepted the protocol.

The Navy Department has issued the following amended regulations:—

The right of asylum for political or other refugees has no foundation in international law. In countries, however, where frequent insurrections occur, the constant instability of government exists, local usage sanctions the granting of asylum, but even in the waters of such countries, officers should refuse all applications for asylum, except when required by those interests of humanity in extreme or exceptional cases, such as the pursuit of the refugee by a mob. Officers must not directly or indirectly invite refugees to accept asylum.

The new regulations have an important bearing on the case of Ezeta, ex-President of Salvador, and friends, who are on board the *Bennington* off San Francisco. Warrants for the arrest of the refugees have reached San Francisco, and will be served, perhaps to-day.

The State Department has addressed a note to all maritime powers asking them to co-operate with the United States and Great Britain in the protection of the Seal fisheries.

The *Chicago Herald* Arctic Expedition, with Walter Wellman as leader, has returned to Norway with "every member in good health and spirits." The loss of their steamer compelled an earlier return than had been planned. Cape Gresham and four islands, named Whitney, Armour, Scott, and Walsh, are among the points added to the map by virtue of discovery. A full account of the trip will be published in due time. Wellman says that he is determined to try that route again in 1895.

Gen. Black of Illinois has introduced into the U.S. House of Representatives a resolution looking towards a bill for the coinage of the Seigniorage.

The river and harbour bill, passed by both Houses, became law without the President's signature.

A tariff reform measure has at last been put through Congress! And, though it has seemed to be taking an unnecessarily long time to get it through, the period consumed is actually six weeks less than that occupied in passing the McKinley Bill. It was on Aug. 13 that the grand finale came. A caucus of the Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held in the morning, and, by a vote of 112 to 21, decided to recede and agree to the Senate amendments. When the House met, the Wilson Bill as amended by the Senate, was passed by 182 to 12. The Republicans did not vote; the Populists voted with the Democratic majority; and the dozen who voted against the surrender are ultra free-trade Democrats. Immediately following this vote, the Democratic majority put through bills for free coal, iron-ore, sugar and hatched wire. These have been favourably reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee, but will probably fail to pass, as the Senate has voted by 27 to 16, that it is impracticable to attempt any more tariff legislation this Session. Public opinion also pretty generally condemns any further prolongation of the uncertainty. These measures have been dubbed the "pop-gun bills" of the House of Representatives.

The bill thus passed will probably not receive either signature or veto from the President, but will become law, at the end of the ten days' limit, on next Monday, August 27th. (It did not reach the White House till August 17th.) On the articles which have been the items of dispute between the two Houses, it fixes the following rates of duty:—

All raw sugars, 40 per cent. ad valorem; sugars above No. 36 (refined), one-eighth per cent. additional; sugars produced in

U.S. Marshal Arnold's special deputies sworn

The Captain's team went in on a damp wicket but their task did not seem very formidable.

"We cleared the Bashee Channel on the 31st August, and from thence to the Kii Channel had a steady N.E. wind, having to beat up the whole of the way. Arrived off Cape Murato on the 18th September after a passage of 147 days."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, September 15.

Chinese agents have been endeavouring to incite British soldiers in Hongkong to join the Chinese Service. General Barker has issued a warning order to the garrison.

London, September 17.

Captain Noel Wilmot Houssemayne Du Boulay, Royal Artillery, proceeds to join the Japanese Head-quarters in Korea, and Captain Alfred Edward John Cavendish, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, proceeds to join the Head-quarters of the Chinese, as Attachés.

Admiral Tiroff has been appointed to the command of H.I.R.M.'s Squadron in Korean waters.

London, September 19.

The English Press comment upon the great importance of the Japanese victory at Pyŏng-yang, which renders it apparent that Japan is a considerable power in the East.

London, September 21.

In the Russian Press it is urged that the Japanese victories have become a matter for Russia's resolve not to sanction the annexation by Japan of Korea, but to suggest that the time has arrived for European intervention.

["SPECIAL" TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

Nagasaki, Sept. 19, 6.50 p.m.

A report has reached this place that further engagements have occurred in Korea, both ashore and afloat, and victories are assigned to the Japanese arms. No definite particulars are obtainable in regard to the military affair, but it is stated that a naval battle has been fought in which three ships have been sunk on each side, and that the killed on the Chinese side includes von Hanneken and seven other foreigners.

Kobe, September 20.

James McCann, charged with discharging a pistol in Nankin-machi, to the public danger, was tried for the offence at the United States Consulate to-day [the result of the firing being the wounding of a Chinese child in the foot] and sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of one year.

(FROM "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, September 8.

The Japanese Government have threatened to withdraw their promise not to molest Shanghai if work at the Kiangnan Arsenal is continued, possibly with a view of provoking British interference.

Cholera is raging in forty districts in Galicia.

The work on the central section of the Siberian Railway is progressing rapidly.

(FROM TONKIN PAPERS.)

Paris, August 24.

The Russian Press advocates a concert of the European Powers to assure the safety of trade in Chinese and Japanese waters.

Paris, August 30.

Monsieur L'Abbe Bruneau, has been executed at Laval. An immense crowd surrounded the guillotine and applauded most heartily.

The Chinese Government has promised his Holiness the Pope to guarantee the security of all Christians in China.

September 2.

The entire press of France demands reparation for the assassination of M. Chailet.

(FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

London, September 12.

M. Le Myre de Vilers, supported by four warships, is proceeding to Madagascar to ascertain whether the Hovas will submit to France. Should they not do so an expedition will be necessary to force their submission. A pacific issue of the mission is not expected, and the French Press hail with enthusiasm the prospect of Madagascar becoming a French Australia.

H.R.H. the Duke of York attended the

funeral of the Comte de Paris at Weybridge. A thousand French loyalists were present who afterwards, assembled in London, were addressed by the Duc D'Orleans, who declared that he would fulfil the mission inherited from his father.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

[The following telegram dispatched by Lieutenant-General Noku on the 16th inst. at 8 a.m. has reached the War Department from the Head-Quarters at Hiroshima.]

A fight took place on the 16th inst. at daylight at Pyŏng-yang. Three hundred Japanese have been killed or wounded. The Chinese loss has not yet been ascertained, but it is said to be considerable. The Japanese are now in possession of the castle at Pyŏng-yang.

Nagasaki, September 15.

The French despatch vessel *Inconstant* has arrived here from Chefoo *via* Korea.

Miyazaki, September 15.

Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, the Hon. P. le Poer Trench, Dr. Lowson, and over fifty other foreign guests are staying at the Fujiya Hotel.

Hiroshima, September 16.

H.I.H. Prince Komatsu Yorihito, who is expected to leave San Francisco for home on the 20th inst., has telegraphed to Count Saigo, Minister of the Navy, intimating his intention of joining the Japanese fleet engaged in the China-Japan war.

Hiroshima, September 16.

On learning of the victory of the Japanese army at Pyŏng-yang the Emperor expressed great satisfaction at the behaviour of his officers and soldiers engaged in the field. His Majesty has evinced his earnest desire for the continual success of his troops when engaging the enemy. H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa at once telegraphed the Imperial message to the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in the Korean peninsula.

Later.

H.I.M. the Emperor attended a military conference held at Head-quarters this afternoon. Immediately upon the close of the sitting His Majesty announced his intention of visiting the military hospital in person, in order to inspect the disabled soldiers sent back from Korea. Surgeon-General Ishiguro, in answer to the Minister of the Imperial Household, urged that the Imperial visit be postponed for a while as the hospital is not yet completed, while the business of the establishment has not yet got into smooth working order. Moreover, the Surgeon-General stated, some cases of dysentery had occurred among the patients and the risk was great. The Emperor finally abandoned the idea of visiting the Hospital, but sent a Chamberlain with presents to the disabled soldiers instead.

Fusan, September 16.

General Count Yamagata, H.I.H. Prince Kanin, and party left Sŏul on the 15th inst. for Pyŏng-yang.

[The following telegram, dispatched by General Yamagata at Pyŏng-yang on the 16th inst. at 1.30 a.m., was received in the capital *via* Fusan and Hiroshima.]

The Commanding Officer of the Fifth Army Division sent yesterday a flying column in pursuit of the retreating Chinese troops. They have already captured six hundred Chinese refugees. Three officers under Sato, a divisional commander, were killed, four being wounded. One hundred and forty privates of the same division were either killed or wounded. No detailed reports have yet been received from the other wings. Among the things captured by the Japanese army were forty cases of gold dust and silver specie, each containing an amount of thirty-five *kwamme* (one *kwamme* = 8½ lbs. Av.); 67,000 *kwamme* of Korean money was also captured.

Hiroshima, September 18.

Count Ito, the Premier, reached here at 6 p.m. A large number of officials welcomed him at the station. He at once dispatched a message to report his arrival to H.I.M. the Emperor.

Later.

A telegraphic message under date the 17th inst., which was dispatched by Surgeon Kiuchi at Pyŏng-yang, and which arrived here this morning, states that the Japanese surgeons

have been giving medical assistance to seventy-seven disabled Chinese soldiers.

Cabinet business will, it is arranged, be transacted here from to-day; whatever portion is done in Tokyo will have to receive the Emperor's sanction here.

Sapporo, September 18.

Loud rumbling sounds were heard in the neighbourhood of the Rausu Spring in Menashi District, Nemuro Province, on the 12th inst. at 6 p.m., and a large landslip followed. Nobody was injured.

Fusan, September 19.

An official report received here to-day says that the Japanese fleet met eleven Chinese war-vessels on the 16th in the neighbourhood of a certain island (Hai-yang?), and at once sank three of the Chinese ships, while another took fire and was totally destroyed.

A report which reached here at 3.30 p.m. states that all the Japanese war-vessels engaged in the recent fight are safe.

Later.

According to news brought by the *Mogami-gawa Maru*, the Japanese fleet encountered twelve Chinese men-of-war and six torpedo boats in the open sea about thirty-five miles north-east of an unnamed island on the 16th inst. at 7 p.m. The Chinese fleet first opened fire, and the Japanese ships quickly replied. After a short engagement three Chinese vessels were sunk, another being burnt to the waters' edge. All the Japanese ships are safe.

(An official telegram from Head-quarters at Hiroshima, it is said, confirms this news.)

Shimonoseki, September 19.

A Ninsen correspondent, under date the 15th inst., states that the French Squadron will assemble at Chefoo in two or three days. The flag-ship left there on the 15th for Chefoo.

Hiroshima, September 18.

Forty boxes of silver coin, containing *yen* 2,000 each, were sent to Korea to-day by the *Yokohama Maru*. A number of transports have been arriving here since yesterday.

Hiroshima, September 19.

Count Ito, the Premier, had audience with the Emperor to-day. He has almost completely recovered from his illness.

Later.

Mr. Chisaka, Governor of Okayama, was nominated to-day a member of the House of Peers, his previous position being given to Mr. Kono Chuzo, Secretary of Aichi Prefecture.

Osaka, September 20.

The Chinese soldiers captured at Pyŏng-yang, are to be brought to Masukame and Matsuyama. One division of captives will be sent to the Fourth Army Division if their numbers are too great for the accommodation provided at other places. Three buildings have been prepared in Osaka and Himeji wherein the captives will be housed, and another has been arranged at Otsu. Each house is capable of accommodating one hundred persons.

Shanghai, September 20.

A report has reached here to the effect that a steamer of the China Steam Navigation Co., named the *Toonan*, was captured by the Japanese fleet during the recent naval engagement in the Yellow Sea.

Fusan, September 21.

The Fusan-Pyŏng-yang Military telegraph line was interrupted to the north of Kai-song yesterday.

Shimonoseki, September 21.

Mr. Otori, Japanese Minister, arrived in Sŏul from Ninsen to-day. The route between Ninsen and Ta-dong is now controlled by the Japanese navy, and steamship communication between the two places is open without fear of interruption. The *Mikawa Maru* and *Echigo Maru* have conveyed provisions to the Japanese troops at Pyŏng-yang by way of Ta-dong. The Japanese commissariat in the Pyŏng-an and the Hwang-hai Provinces are established at Pyŏng-san, So heung, Hai-ju, Kiang-ju, Chu-hwa, Su-an, and Sam-hwa. The work of leading a telegraph wire between Pyŏng-yang and Fusan (130 *ri*) was completed yesterday.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The local Chess Clubs are closed until the beginning of October.

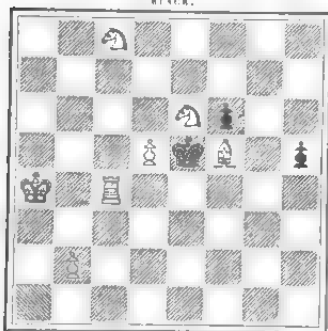
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 139.

- WHITE. BLACK.
- 1—Q to R 8 1—Kt x Q
- 2—B to Kt 7 2—K x R
- 3—B to Kt sq., mate if 2—B x R
- 3—B to K 6, mate if 2—Any other
- 3—R to K 5, mate if 1—B x Q
- 2—R x P ch. 2—K x B
- 3—Kt to Kt 6, mate if 1—K x R
- 2—B to Kt sq. ch. 2—K x B
- 3—Q to R sq., mate if 1—B x R
- 2—B to K 6 ch. 2—K x B (K 4)
- 3—Q to R sq., mate if 1—P moves
- 2—Q to K 8 2—K x R
- 3—B to Kt sq., mate if 2—B x R
- 3—Q to K 6, mate if 2—Kt, or P moves
- 3—Q to Kt 6, mate if 1—Kt to Q 2, or B 5
- 2—Q x B 2—Kt x B
- 3—Q x Kt, mate if 2—Any other
- 3—R x P, mate.

Correct solutions received from Omega, W.H.S., and J.D.

PROBLEM No. 141.

By Lieutenant Von DUBEN.



White to play and mate in three moves.

The Annual Meeting of the Yokohama Chess Club is called for the 1st October, at 5.30 p.m., at the Club Rooms in the Oriental Hotel, No. 87, Main Street.

GAME No. 164.

CHESS IN AMERICA.

The following is a pretty little game played recently between two well-known players:—

GIUOCO PIANO.

- WHITE. BLACK.
- Herr Albin. W. P. Shipley.
- 1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
- 2—Kt to K B 3 2—Kt to Q B 3
- 3—B to B 4 3—B to B 4
- 4—P to Q B 3 4—Kt to B 3
- 5—Castles 5—Castles (a)
- 6—P to Q 4 6—P takes P
- 7—P takes P 7—B to Kt 3
- 8—P to Q 5 8—Kt to K 2
- 9—P to R 5 9—Kt to K sq.
- 10—P to Q 6 10—P takes P
- 11—P takes P 11—Kt to Kt 3
- 12—B to K Kt 5 12—Kt to B 3
- 13—Kt to B 3 13—P to K R 3
- 14—Q to Q 3 14—P takes B
- 15—Q takes Kt 15—Kt to R 2
- 16—Kt to Q 5 (b) 16—P takes Q

White mates in two moves.

(a) P to Q 3 is better.
(b) A beautiful final stroke to a splendidly conducted game on the part of White.

The player (says Mason) should always have a plan—almost any plan will be better than none. He should endeavour to have a chief design in his play at every stage of the game, to which design his particular moves at the time should contribute or be subordinate. A plan may be one of attack, or one of defence, or to substantially preserve the position for future contingencies; but it should be thorough, controlling, and persistent until its

object is attained—unless clearly overruled by emergency. In chess many things fall out unforeseen—favouring design, or the reverse. The player should be incessantly awake to these, or he will be unable to make the most of them. Presence of mind often discovers the first appearance of surprise to be neither its best nor worst. Concentration and coolness go far. Preconception should be tested from move to move—should be, as it were, constantly under revision; for with every move the position changes, and what was true may presently be false.

GAME No. 165.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

- WHITE. BLACK.
- Mr. Crane. Mr.
- 1—P to K 4 1—P to K 4
- 2—Kt to K B 3 2—Kt to Q B 3
- 3—P to Q 4 3—P to Q 3 (f)
- 4—B to Q B 4 4—B to K Kt 5
- 5—Kt to B 3 5—Kt takes P
- 6—Kt takes K P 6—B takes Q (?)
- 7—B takes P ch. 7—K to K 2
- 8—Kt to Q 5 mate (a).

(a) This mate is one of the tricks of the trade, by which the unwary are frequently trapped.

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

In a recently-published souvenir of the chess department of the Brooklyn Standard Union, Dr. Broughton remarks that—"Problems are in chess what sonatas are in music—the combining of the most pure harmonies, the building of ideas in the framework of imagination. They are the clever conceptions of genius whose creations often show the possession of powers equal to the educated architect. The chess pieces and board are to the problemist what the canvas and pencils are to the artist, and, though the composer may not have so large an audience, his work is appreciated in proportion to its merits in its own field as any work of art would be." In his *Principles of Chess*, however, Mr. Mason expresses opinions of the very opposite character. He says that problems have their uses "as pretty and ingenious compositions; but they are no more chess than chess itself is war. In all of them the great point is assumed. There is no real contest proposed. The ardour which fills the human breast in presence of personal antagonism, an opposing intelligence, cannot be known. The enemy is already vanquished. The only question is how best to slay the slain. To talk of these things as the 'poetry of chess'—as some do—is to abuse language and poetry and chess together. They are perversions of the alphabet, and nothing more; 'poetry' of the 'A was an Archer, &c.' style, and nothing else. The soul and the spirit of the game is wanting in the mass of these simple intellectual puzzles; and who mistakes them for chess or its poetry is scarcely wise."

GAME No. 166.

Played recently in a handicap tournament at the Nuremberg Chess Club, Dr. Tarrasch giving the odds of a Kt.

(REMOVE WHITE'S Q Kt.)

CENTRE-COUNTER GAMBIT.

- WHITE. BLACK.
- Dr. Tarrasch. Amateur.
- 1—P to K 4 1—P to Q 4 (a)
- 2—P to K 5 2—P to Q B 4
- 3—P to K B 4 3—P to R 3
- 4—Kt to B 3 4—Kt to Q B 3
- 5—P to B 3 5—Q to Kt 3
- 6—B to Q 3 6—B to Q 2
- 7—B to B 2 7—P to B 5
- 8—P to Q Kt 3 8—P takes P
- 9—P takes P 9—P to Q 5
- 10—Q to K 2 10—P takes P (b)
- 11—P takes P 11—Kt to R 3 (c)
- 12—Kt to Q 2 12—B to K 2
- 13—Kt to K 4 13—Castles K R (d)
- 14—Q to Q 3 14—P to Kt 3
- 15—Q to R 3 15—P to Q B 4 (e)
- 16—P to Kt 4 16—Kt to Kt 2 (f)
- 17—Kt to B 6 ch. 17—B takes Kt
- 18—P takes B 18—Kt to K sq.
- 19—P to Kt 5 19—K to R sq. (g)
- 20—Q to R 6 20—R to K Kt sq.
- 21—P to R 4 21—Kt to Q 3
- 22—P to R 5 22—Kt to B 4
- 23—Q takes P ch. (h) 23—K takes Q
- 24—P takes P dis. ch. 24—K takes P
- 25—R to R 6 mate.

NOTES.

- (a) This is perhaps the best way of defending when the first player gives the odds of Q Kt.
(b) He need be in no hurry to exchange the pawn, as White dare not castle in any event. 10..... Kt to R 3, threatening Kt to Q 4 was to be preferred.
(c) K a is still the better square for the Kt.
(d) A grave error of judgment of which Dr. Tarrasch takes advantage in a very masterly manner.

- (e) If 15..... K x Kt 2, 16—Kt to B 6 comes in with fatal effect.
(f) Either 16..... B to R 5 ch., or 16..... Kt to R 5, seems to result in the loss of a piece.
(g) After this he appears to have no resource. 19..... Kt to Q 5, would have given Black a strong counter attack which might have proved a full return for the sacrifice of the Kt.
(h) A beautiful finish. He could win, however, by simply taking the Kt.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 23rd
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Sept. 23rd
From America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 2nd
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Sept. 28th
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 2nd
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Friday, Oct. 28th
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'day, Oct. 3rd
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Oct. 12th

* Belgic left San Francisco on September 8th. † Froma left Hongkong on September 14th. 1 Peru left San Francisco on September 15th. 1 Oceanian (with French mail) left Hongkong on September 16th. 4 Empress of China left Vancouver on September 16th. 6 City of Peking left Hongkong on September 16th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 29th
For America	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Sept. 29th
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 1st
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Oct. 5th
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 6th
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 6th
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Oct. 28th
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 28th

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, S. Katsuka, 15th September.—Yokosuka 15th September, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, 15th September.—Australia via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, 15th September.—Kobe 14th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 15th September.—Yokkaichi 14th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

China, British steamer, 2,600, Wm. Ward, 15th September.—San Francisco, via Honolulu, 28th August, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Pallas, British steamer, 1,612, Jackson, 16th September.—Liverpool via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Strathdon, British steamer, 1,720, Johnson, 16th September.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Kenderdine, 17th September.—Vladivostok via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, 17th September.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, Barton, 18th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Angers, British steamer, 2,076, Bannister, 18th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, C. Young, 18th September.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shibata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,714, R. Tipler, 18th September.—Put Back, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenash, British steamer, 2,275, Webster, 18th September.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 635, Nagao, 18th September.—Yokkaichi 17th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hazel Branch, British steamer, 1,690, Lee, 19th September.—London via ports, Coal and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Meiji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,010, N. Masakiyo, 19th September.—Kobe 18th September, General.—Lighthouse Department.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 19th September.—Yokkaichi 18th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, W. G. Pearne, 19th September.—Hongkong via ports, 12th September, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Saio Maru, Japanese steamer, 483, Renny, 19th September.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mattie T. Dyer, American schooner, 103, C. E. Mockler, 20th September.—North Pacific, Sealing Coast, Captain.

Gerda, German steamer, 1,243, Ehlers, 20th September.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Ikisei, 20th September.—Kobe 19th September, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,662, F. Brown, 21st September.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Nagan, 21st September.—Yokkaichi 20th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, Crichton, 21st September.—Yokkaichi 20th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Nagan, 15th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sekio Maru, Japanese steamer, 483, Renny, 15th September.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strathleven, British steamer, 1,588, R. Cormack, 15th September.—New York via ports, General.—Dudwell, Carill & Co.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Madie, 16th September.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, 16th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 16th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Aswanly, British steamer, 2,293, Murray, 17th September.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

China, British steamer, 2,600, Wm. Ward, 17th September.—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, S. Kataoka, 17th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Matsuyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,634, J. F. Allen, 17th September.—Nagasaki via Shimoda, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Minamide, 17th September.—Ujina via Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shibata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,714, R. Tiple, 18th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, 18th September.—Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Shibata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,714, R. Tiple, 18th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Kenderdine, 18th September.—Vladivostok via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strathdon, British steamer, 1,720, Johnson, 19th September.—Kobe, General.—Dudwell, Carill & Co.

Petrel (6), U.S. gunboat, Commander W. H. Emery, 19th September.—Korea.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, C. Young, 19th September.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, Crichton, 19th September.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Nagan, 19th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Anne Main, British bark, 471, A. Croal, 20th September.—Vladivostok, Lion Rails and Cement.—M. Ginsburg.

Tantalus, British steamer, 2,109, Hannah, 20th September.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, Barton, 20th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Angers, British steamer, 2,076, Bannister, 20th September.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Ikisei, 20th September.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 20th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, W. G. Pearne, 21st September.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

H. C. Wahlberg, American schooner, 26, Gus. Lehan, 21st September.—San Francisco, Stores.—H. Ahrens & Co.

Sekio Maru, Japanese steamer, 483, Renny, 21st September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Melbourne, French steamer, 3,400, Huan, 22nd September.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Pallas, British steamer, 1,612, Jackson, 22nd September.—Hongkong via Kobe, Ballast.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu:—Miss A. M. Pollock, Mr. Geo. Sale and family, Mr. A. W. Island, Mrs. F. D. Carroll, Dr. Schroder, Mrs. Jane Rinn, Rev. and Mrs. C. E. Ewing, Rev. Geo. D. Wilder, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Elliott, Miss Elliott, Mrs. L. E. Miller, Miss Needles, Mr. and Mrs. Everson, Mr. R. Siegmund, Mr. Hans Wahlm, Mr. Henry Safford, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Horsey, Lieut. Shipley, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. Leutenmout, Miss Wm. P. White, Mr. Geo. Tully, Mr. and Mrs. Nakayama and 3 children, Professor S. Adelstein, Mr. H. Seya, Mr. and Mrs. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Wade and 2 children, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Ganetson, and Dr. Russell in cabin. For Hongkong:—Hon. and Mrs. Geo. Hamilton, Mr. W. H. Michael, Mr. Gustave Robinson, Mr. Pak Ling, Mr. and Mrs. Hong Quong, Rev. and Mrs. C. R. Hager, Miss Nellie Cheney, and Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Smith in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. E. Saunders, Mr. A. H. Skelton, Mr. A. B. Bennett, Mr. J. A. Cocksedge, Lieut. Stockley, Mr. E. E. Bignmore, Lieut. Swettenham, Captain Forbes, Mr. M. Michoud, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Taylor, Mr. Paul Jarisch, Mr. M. Hamilton, Mr. T. Teramoto, and Mr. N. W. McIvor in cabin; and 5 Japanese in steerage. For San Francisco:—Mr. J. G. da Silva, Mrs. B. C. da Silva, Miss H. C. da Silva, Mr. A. M. de Oliveira, and Mr. T. S. Van Buren in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. L. Marshall, Mr. Maurice Marshall, Captain J. P. Roberts, and Mrs. B. F. Taylor, amah, and child in cabin; and 2 Chinese, 1 Japanese, 15 Lascars, and 1 Indian in steerage.

Per British steamer *China*, for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Lieut. J. H. Shipley, U.S.N., Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blake and child, Mrs. M. Tenny, Lieut. Molesworth, Mr. J. S. Lee, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Ah Fy and servant, Mrs. G. F. Elliott and child, Mrs. F. H. Holmes, 2 children, and amah, Mrs. Wright, Mrs. J. M. Flint, and Mrs. G. H. Stafford in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—Mr. J. S. Van Buren, Mr. J. G. da Silva, Mrs. B. C. da Silva, Miss H. C. da Silva, Mr. A. M. de Oliveira, Mr. O. Kai, Mr. C. S. Averill, Mr. Kendrick, Miss M. Taussaint, Mr. F. Siras, Mr. Enoch Emery, Miss Cosgrave, and Miss E. Kelton in cabin.

Per French steamer *Melbourne*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. Theo. Guigued, Mr. E. Reiss, Mr. Frank Duffard, Mr. Richard, Mr. D. Konnigo, Mr. C. E. Ewing, Miss A. Walter, Rev. H. C. Barrows, Mr. Broomhall, Captain Fellow, Mr. Van Tai, Miss Van Tai, Mr. A. Seki, Mr. Cheong Shing Fat, Mr. Bauching, Mr. de Ginoux, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Neave, Mr. Paul Asad Hekin, Mr. E. Nebling, Mr. Fischer, Mr. W. Church, Mr. K. E. Bamji, Mr. and Mrs. Trotzig, Mr. and Mrs. Schuler, Mr. John F. Duff, Mr. G. Flood, Mr. F. Veller, Mr. M. Schwaneck, Mr. and Mrs. Kough, Mr. and Mrs. Buchner, Mr. Findley, Miss Fulford, Mr. Yen Tsu San, Mr. H. E. Ramsay, Mr. C. M. Ede, Mr. C. Fichtner, Mr. A. Philippot, Mr. MacKay, Miss Pouchyter, Mr. J. L. Hendry, Mr. G. D. Wilder, Mrs. F. D. Wilder, and Mr. E. Ewing in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 450 bales; Waste Silk, 299 bales.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—

	SHANGHAI	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	ST. LOUIS	MOBILE	OTHER	TOTAL
Shanghai	451	503	2,423	—	1,126	4,595	
Hyogo	—	835	366	354	510	2,402	
Yokohama	4,145	2,307	1,842	505	615	9,306	
Hongkong	30	—	—	—	—	30	
Amoy	65	8,180	—	—	—	8,245	
Poochow	537	4,741	—	—	35	4,273	
Total	5,230	16,056	4,613	859	2,306	29,381	

	SHANGHAI	NEW YORK	CHICAGO	ST. LOUIS	MOBILE	OTHER	TOTAL
Shanghai	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Hongkong	—	571	—	—	—	—	571
Yokohama	—	668	—	—	—	—	668
Total	—	1,244	—	—	—	—	1,244

Per French steamer *Melbourne*, for Shanghai via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 331 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 218 bales. Treasure for Shanghai, \$120,000; Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, \$193,000.

REPORTS.

Per Japanese steamer *Sendai Maru*, reports:—Left Mackay (Queensland, Australia) the 31st August; experienced fine, clear weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 15th September.

The British steamer *Gaelic*, Captain Pearne, reports:—Left Hongkong the 12th September at 6.15 a.m., via ports; had fine weather throughout the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 19th September at 6.04 p.m.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Gerda, German steamer, 1,243, Ehlers, 20th September.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Glenesh, British steamer, 2,275, Webster, 18th September.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Hasel Branch, British steamer, 1,690, Lee, 19th September.—Liverpool via ports, Coal and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sarpedon, British steamer, 1,430, 4th September.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wadena, American steam-yacht, 246, Collamore, 16th August.—New York via Suez, Stores.—Captain.

SAILING VESSELS.

Arctic, British schooner, 40, J. H. Pyne, 3rd July.—North Pacific, 261 Seals.—Captain.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Petersen, 5th October.—North Pacific, 50 otters and 5 seals.—Captain.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 130, J. T. Harrison, 22nd July.—Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Golden Fleece, American schooner, 131, J. B. Lattie, 2nd August.—Ruk Island, Wood and Cocanuts.—Captain.

Henry Failing, American ship, 1,899, J. Merriman, 19th August.—New York 24th March, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

John McDonald, American ship, 2,172, J. A. Storer, 24th July.—New York 9th March, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Josephine, American schooner, 16, Geo. W. Gale, 11th September.—North Pacific, 29 Seals.—Captain.

Mary L. Cushing, American ship, 1,575, J. N. Pendleton, 6th August.—New York 2nd March, Petroleum.—Standard Oil Co.

Mattie T. Dyer, American schooner, 103, C. E. Mockler, 20th September.—North Pacific, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

Mount Washington, American bark, 1,217, Rose, 23rd May.—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Shm.

Senator, British ship, 1,695, Smith, 22nd August.—Cardiff, Coal.—Langfeldt & Co.

Worlock, British steam-schooner, 31, A. Riedrich, 17th November.—Petropaulovsky, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

A better feeling in some departments. Yarn—Fair daily sales have been made, especially in the fine counts and in doubles. Shirtings—These still "hang fire," although the country trade is reported better. Fancies in moderate demand only. Woollens—Flannel is taken up as it arrives. Worsteds and Pilots dull; but there are signs of business in the air.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD	PER FURD.
Grey Shirtings—24 1/2, 34 1/2 yds. 39 inches	\$2.40	10 2.95
Grey Shirtings—24 1/2, 34 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.60	10 3.25
1. Cloth—7 1/2, 21 yards, 32 inches	1.60	10 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—24 yards, 44 inches	1.70	10 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.75	10 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateen Black, 32	0.10	10 0.25

Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.85 to 9.05
Victoria Lanes, 32 yards, 22 inches	8.85 to 10.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.95 to 3.15

WOOLLENES.	
Manuel	80.25 to 8.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Medium	0.27 to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.27 to 0.30
Common	0.24 to 0.25
Monsieur de Laine—Cape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 51 to 56 inches	0.15 to 0.30
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 51 to 56 inches	0.10 to 0.70
Woolens—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 14 lb, per lb	0.45 to 0.52

COTTON YARNS.	
No. 16/24, Ordinary	—
No. 16/24, Medium	34.00 to 34.50
No. 16/24, Good to Best	35.00 to 35.50
No. 16/24, Reverse	—
No. 28/32, Ordinary	10.36.00
No. 28/32, Medium	36.50 to 37.00
No. 28/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 38.00
No. 38/42, Medium to Best	47.00 to 48.00
No. 38, Two-fold	47.00 to 48.00
No. 48, Two-fold	44.00 to 48.00

No. 208, Bombay	—
No. 168, Bombay	—

METALS.	
No great excitement in this market, except for Pig Lead, which has advanced to "famine" prices. It being "contraband of war," stock is exhausted, and no fresh supplies can be expected unless they should come across the Pacific.	
Flat Bars, 1 inch	33.30 to 33.35
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.40 to 3.45
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.30 to 3.45
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.50 to 4.65
Galvanized from sheets	9.20 to 9.40
Wire Nails, assorted	5.75 to 6.00
Flat Plates, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.85 to 1.70

KEROSENE.	
Fair demand with good deliveries and a decreasing stock. Prices well maintained with prospect of an active market in the near future.	
Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77
Contal	1.72 to 1.75
Devco	—
Russian Anchor	1.72 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72

SUGAR.	
Browns—There have been some small sales and deliveries; but the demand is by no means large. White—Small business at about previous rates.	
Brown Takao	\$4.50 to 4.60
Brown Manila	5.20 to 5.25
Brown Daitong	3.40 to 3.45
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.10 to 7.20
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.	
RAW SILK.	
A fair daily business through the week, and buying has become more general. Holders do their best to maintain prices and resist manfully any tendency to decline through the increasing stock. Export to date shows up well as compared with last year, Europe and America being about equally interested so far.	

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)	
Hanks—No. 18	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shimizu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshi)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shimizu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshi)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Flatures—Extra to 12 deniers	780 to 790
Flatures—Extra to 15 deniers	740 to 750
Flatures—No. 1, 10 to 15 deniers	750 to 760
Flatures—No. 1, 15 to 25, 12 to 10 deniers	720 to 730
Flatures—No. 1, 10 to 14 deniers	720 to 730
Flatures—No. 1, 15 to 16, 14 to 17 deniers	700 to 710
Flatures—No. 2, 10 to 15 deniers	670 to 680
Flatures—No. 2, 15 to 16 deniers	670 to 680
Flatures—No. 3, 14 to 20 deniers	670 to 680
Re-cells—Extra	—
Re-cells—(Osaka) Best No. 1	—
Re-cells—No. 1, 14 to 15, 14 to 16 deniers	700 to 710
Re-cells—No. 1, 15 to 16, 14 to 17 deniers	660 to 670
Re-cells—No. 2, 14 to 16 deniers	640 to 650
Re-cells—No. 2, 14 to 18 deniers	620 to 630
Re-cells—No. 3, 14 to 16 deniers	600 to 610
Kakedas—Extra	—
Kakedas—No. 1	700 to 710
Kakedas—No. 1	620 to 630
Kakedas—No. 2	600 to 610

Kakedas—No. 24	620 to 630
Kakedas—No. 3	610 to 615
Kakedas—No. 34	600 to 605
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oshi Sendai—No. 24	—
Hainatauki—No. 1, 2	—
Hainatauki—No. 3, 4	—
Shinai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.
Some business doing in Kibiso and Noshi, but the market for Pierced Cocoons is not opened yet. Quotations all round practically unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)	
Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	—
Noshi-to—Pilature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-to—Pilature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-to—Pilature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-to—Oshi, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-to—Shimizu, Best	—
Noshi-to—Shimizu, Good	—
Noshi-to—Shimizu, Medium	—
Noshi-to—Hushu, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi-to—Joshi, Best	—
Noshi-to—Joshi, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-to—Joshi, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Pilature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Pilature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oshi, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shimizu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shimizu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshi, Good to Fair	35 to 30
Kibiso—Joshi, Middling to Common	28 to 25
Kibiso—Hachoji, Good to Fair	30 to 25
Kibiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low	23 to 20
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best	—

TEA.
No new feature in this market. Buyers continue to pick up suitable lots at quotations; and there is no great stock from which to choose.

QUOTATIONS.	
Choicest	336 to 40
Choice	32 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	23 to 24
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.
No quotations for Silver from London, but rates were easier in sympathy with a lower quotation from Hongkong.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/2
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	2/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	2/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	2/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.73
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2.80
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	734
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	744
On India—Bank sight	193 1/2
On India—Private 30 days' sight	196 1/2
On America—Bank Bills on demand	52 1/2
On America—Private 30 days' sight	54
On America—Private 4 months' sight	55
On Germany—Bank sight	3.20
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	3.27
Bar Silver (London)	(19th) 29 1/2

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WILL REOPEN his Dental Office, 53, Concession, Kobe, Wednesday, September 26th.
Yokohama, September 22nd, 1894.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 13.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, SEPTEMBER 29TH, 1894.

月三年五十二治明
同憲會信通日十三

Vol. XXII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, SEPT. 29TH, 1894.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MANY foreign residents have contributed money towards the war expenses.

MOST of the Ministers of State are now at Hiroshima in attendance on the Emperor.

THERE has been a great influx of Japanese traders into Korea since the fall of Pyong-yang.

FOREIGN military attachés are following the Japanese troops by permission of the War Department.

THE Chinese Government now intend to refuse to give up the *Tenkyo Maru* until the close of the war.

THE Diet has been convened to meet at Hiroshima on the 15th prox. for a session of seven days.

THE members of the House of Peers have presented 551,500 cigarettes to the Japanese soldiers in Korea.

A JAPANESE clerk in the service of the Ordnance department at Tientsin, has been decapitated.

ONE hundred and ninety cattle were destroyed in a fire which broke out on Miyake Island, Okinawa, on the 15th inst.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, who has returned from Miyanoshiba, and is now in Nikko, is said to be improving in health.

ALL the big towns of the Empire are sending deputations to Hiroshima to convey congratulations.

utions to the Emperor on the recent naval and military victories.

THE application for the establishment of the Tokyo Commercial Bank was sanctioned by the Government on the 22nd inst.

SEVERAL changes among local officials have taken place in consequence of the promotion of Mr. Kono Chuzo, to be Governor of Okayama.

FROM the 1st of August up to the 21st inst. public subscriptions to the amount of yen 224,832 were received by the Naval Department.

MAJOR VON HANNEKEN, is reported in China to have rejoined the Chinese Fleet, having only been wounded in the battle of the Yellow Sea.

MR. OTANI KANGI, the great Japanese tea-merchant of Yokohama, has presented a thousand bags of tea to the War and Naval Departments.

THE value of gold dust, silver specie, and Korean money captured by the Japanese army after the occupation of Pyong-yang is estimated at yen 955,520.

THE *Togaku-to* are again causing some trouble in Korea. A Japanese lieutenant, who was in charge of a reconnoitering party, was killed by them the other day.

LI HUNG-CHANG has been deprived by an Imperial decree dated the 17th inst. of his peacock feather and yellow riding jacket, for dilatoriness in preparing for war.

PAINCK KOMATSU YORIHITO, who has been travelling through Europe and America *incognito* as Count Mishima, returned on Wednesday by the O. & O. steamer *Belgie*.

MR. SONE, Chief of the National Debt Bureau, was recently deprived of his gold watch while passing the Rokumeikan, Tokyo. The article was eventually discovered at Fujisawa.

SEVEN fishermen of Takehira, Tojiki District, Fukui Prefecture, were caught in the storm of the 11th inst. Their wrecked boat having discovered, they have been given up as lost.

THE election of President and Vice-President of the Guild of Japanese Commission Merchants, Yokohama, has resulted in the return of Messrs. Tanikawa Fukutaro and Tajiro Ichijiro respectively.

THE officers of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha in Tokyo, and the Branch at Yokohama held a banquet at the Koyo-kan, Shiba, Tokyo, on Saturday last to celebrate the victory of the Japanese Navy and Army.

A CHINESE troopship was wrecked near Wenchow recently. When her passengers, consisting of some 1,000 Hunan troops, made the land, they at once decapitated the steersman and mutilated other members of the crew, alleging treachery as an excuse for their diabolical behaviour.

SERVICES in commemoration of the spirits of those who fell during the Satsuma rebellion, took place on Noge-yama on Saturday and Sunday. Prayers were also offered for the success of the Imperial forces in the present war.

DR. LOWSON, of the Hongkong Civil Hospital has been the recipient of many dinners and receptions among the Japanese medical profession. On Saturday he was presented in Yokohama with a pair of vases of local manufacture. Drs. Kitazato and Aoyama received gold medals

early, and has not been preceded for the last ten years. It is fifteen days earlier than the previous year, which preceded the date of the first snowfall in ordinary years by eleven days.

COUNT ITAGAKI, leader of the *Jiyu-to*, leaves the capital on the 1st prox. for Hiroshima to convey congratulations to H.I.M. the Emperor on behalf of the Radical partisans.

WE read in the *Yokyo Asahi* that Commander Endo Masuzo has been appointed to the *Tsao-kiang*, the Chinese ship captured at Phung-do, and now a ship the Japanese Navy. The appointment of other officers and personnel took place yesterday.

REUTER telegraphs that it is stated that, at the instance of the British and Russian Ministers, Li Hung-chang had accepted their proposal for an armistice, but that Japan had refused, and is hurrying on preparations for a winter campaign. The statement is untrue. An article in *The Times* says that Great Britain's policy with regard to Japan is an entirely benevolent one, as Great Britain and Japan have no conflicting interests. The article, however, warns Japan that Russia is hankering after a suitable harbour in the Pacific, the acquisition of which would be equally threatening to Great Britain and Japan. In the event of foreign intervention, *The Times* expects that Great Britain and Japan would be found standing together. The Czar is suffering from Bright's disease. Native tribesmen are besieging Kilwa (or Quiloa) on the coast of Zanzibar, and are menacing Lindi. German gunboats have been despatched to the spot. An Italian Editor at Cairo has been ordered to leave Egypt owing to certain diatribes published in his paper against the British. A syndicate has bought from Portugal the port of Delagoa Bay in S. E. Africa. It is rumoured that the purchase has been effected on behalf of the Transvaal Government, but the agents of the syndicate declare that the transaction is purely a commercial venture. The Moors have attacked the British and Danish Vice-Consuls at Casa Blanca, and officials were stripped of their clothing by their assailants.

THE Import trade is much as last reported. Yarns continue in fair demand, and in Grey Shirtings a good current business has been done, both for "spot" and deliveries at an early date, and though previous bargains have been promptly taken over, a somewhat heavy stock remains, which precludes the possibility of an immediate rise in values. Turkey Reds have been taken in moderate quantities at current rates, but Woollens are generally dull, though Flannels and Blankets continue to move off the market. The Metal trade is not so brisk as it might be, dealers complaining of want of transport facilities. The Kerosene market is not much changed, deliveries keep moving and sales are moderate at quotations. A fair amount of business has been done in Sugar of Manila and Formosa kinds, but at a reduction in price, and the market closes weak. There is a moderate demand for White sorts at late rates, and these close firm, though the stock has been largely increased. The Silk trade has not been brisk, and the business done has been in buyers' favour slightly, though sellers are slow to give way. There is more activity in Waste, the parcels weighed being mostly for Europe. The Tea trade is quiet, and arrivals have exceeded sales, as most of the leaf offered is of the lower grades which are not in strong demand. Exchange has hardened in sympathy with quotations in China.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

During the past week the vernacular press touched upon many topics of considerable importance, discussing them in a spirited tone, and—what is almost miraculous with the newspaper fraternity, so rich in petty chiefs and “island heroes”—not a shadow of party difference was apparent. When the press is united, one can not doubt that the nation is at one. The saying that a common foe converts enemies into friends is literally realized on the occasion. The Parliament which is to meet at Hiroshima next month has a leader or two devoted to it by all the papers, without a single exception. The *Nichi Nichi* invokes the Houses and the Cabinet Ministers to forget everything but the fact that the Emperor is superintending the affairs of the war in person, not from his palace either, but from a cottage in a provincial town. Given that one thought, and the rest, our contemporary says, will follow in natural sequence. It tells the Diet not to oppose any manner of obstacle to such departures from prescribed routine as the Cabinet may seek to make in order to meet the pressing requirements of the moment. The *Yomiuri* advises the two Houses to remember that nothing is more important than to present an Address to the Emperor congratulating him upon the victories gained by his arms both afloat and ashore, and blessing him for his great moral influence, “which is enough to make each and all of his subjects smile even in death for his sake, and which augments an army’s strength a hundred times; and to pass a vote of thanks to the forces abroad, before they enter upon the fresh tasks ordered by their Sovereign.” As to the Diet’s actual work, the Progressionist organ says that two things only need be discussed:—(1) the nation’s willingness to defray the expenses necessary for the prosecution of the war; and (2) the people’s views as to the method of bringing the war to a termination. Our contemporary further advises the Houses to spare no pains to prove themselves a worthy legislature, “the eyes of all the world are now upon the nation and its institutions. The *Shin Choyd*, after saying many things of the above nature, adopts the tone of large-minded statesmen, and exhorts the Diet and the Cabinet to consider how the commerce and manufactures of the country may be kept in a thriving condition, side by side with the energetic prosecution of the war. It justly fears that, if the nation’s money-earning capacity be crippled during the war, the country when peace is restored, will find itself face to face with terrible disasters. Other papers write nearly in the same strain, not one of them omitting to tell the peers and the people’s representatives that the eyes of foreign Powers are fixed more sharply than ever upon their proceedings. They are bid to think well how to show themselves worthy legislators of a country, whose military prowess has made not a few foreign journals speak with admiration of Japan.

The *Kokumin* draws a parallel between the naval engagement at Trafalgar and that off the Yalu river. It says that the former gave to England command of the her enemies’ seas as the latter has given it to Japan, and that the duration of the fighting—four hours and forty-five minutes—exactly the same in both engagements, may be the ultimate limit of human and mechanical powers in a sea struggle. The same journal declares in a separate leader that not England alone can henceforth boast of progress at sea, and that no reasonable newspapers, excepting of course those of China, can now grudge the epithet of “great” to this country.

The *Kokumin*, it seems, has on its staff some writer poorly versed in foreign affairs. In speaking of the recent battles in Korea, it invites the attention of foreigners at large and of missionaries in particular, to Japan’s manner of fighting. It narrates how the Summer Palace was unjustifiably stripped of its treasures and finally destroyed by Lord Elgin’s troops, and

then asks that this be compared with its country men’s conduct in the peninsular kingdom. But Lord Elgin’s troops did not sack the Summer Palace. The *Kokumin*’s history is at fault.

The *Nippon*, the *Kokumin*, the *Mainichi* and some other journals state that now is the time when diplomatic talent is most needed by Japan. They assert that, while they do not doubt that much depends upon military success as regards Japan’s emergence from the present war, more depends upon the tact and talent of her diplomatic functionaries. Their arguments are obscure. We fail to follow them. One paper states that it would be unwise for Western Powers, from motives of jealousy or ambition, having already witnessed the barbarism and weakness of China beaten by the civilization and strength of Japan, to side with the former and thus give umbrage to the latter. These papers declare that China, in her present state, is a country that all rational men should despise as the enemy of human nature itself.

The *Kokumin* devotes a corner of its leading columns to the question of the social evil in Tokyo. It says that the number of women of doubtful character, besides licensed prostitutes, is estimated at 9,860, a total nearly equalling that of brothel occupants and other abandoned women in Paris. Our contemporary also notes that the number of packs of flower-cards sold at famous stores during the last half-year was 644,500, which, to use the *Kokumin*’s language, “must have carried a host of evils and disasters in their train.” This moral journal remarks that, even when the nation’s attention is called abroad as at present, the amelioration of social manners at home is not a subject to be lost sight of.

The *Nippon* has an article in which Viscounts Kabayama and Aoki are spoken of as men great enough, the one to represent the best qualities of Satsuma in the *Meiji* Revolution, and the other, those of old Choshu. Their candid conduct in the Lower House, when they were in office a few years ago, is applauded as sufficient to prove them widely different from other Ministers and ex-Ministers of Sat-Cho extraction.

Several metropolitan papers have discussed the question of the termination of the present war. The *Nippon*’s argument is the most elaborate and outspoken. It has devoted three leaders to the subject. It advises the Government to go to lengths such as no other country would surpass, were she called on to negotiate with China after a complete victory. The *Nippon* leaves it to the judgment of the Cabinet to determine what terms shall be dictated to the Middle Kingdom after the fall of Peking, which event it speaks of as though it were an accomplished fact. But one thing it emphatically advises the government not to overlook; namely that China is a country ready at any time to resort to perfidy and foul play and therefore whatever promise she makes must be guaranteed by ample security. As to that security, which the Tokyo journal thinks indispensable to the independence of Korea and the future maintenance of peace in Eastern Asia, several proposals are advanced. First, as essential to Korean independence, these things are mentioned:—

1. To make China consent not to station her troops within a certain number of miles from the Korean boundary.
2. To forbid any Chinese war-ship from entering a Korean harbour without giving notice to Japan.
3. Not to allow any Chinaman to enter the Korean Kingdom with arms in his hands.

Secondly, as necessary for future peace in Eastern Asia, the following are stated:—

1. To establish the right of placing a Japanese force at such places in China as the Japanese Government may think fit.
2. To set limits to the construction of works of defence at the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili, and to permit Japanese vessels to ply on the Yellow-Kiang.

Then, this bold-toned journal, proceeding to speak of the war indemnity, says that it should take one of the three following forms:—

1. To demand a sum amounting to ten times as much as the actual war expenses incurred by Japan.
2. To demand a sum sufficient for improving the military system of Japan to the full satisfaction of the Japanese Government.
3. To dictate terms such as will materially lessen the fighting capacity of China.

The *Nippon* goes on to enumerate the following as indispensably necessary in dealing with China:—

1. To make China pay at once the whole sum agreed upon, before withdrawing the Japanese forces from her Capital.
2. To make China agreed to the temporary occupation of a part of her territory, if the payment be in several installments.
3. If there be no prospect of getting an indemnity paid up at once or in a short space of time, to take from China such portion of her territory as may be useful to Japan from either an economical or a military point of view.

The *Mainichi* refers to misrepresentations in some Russian and English newspapers which allege the object of Japan in fighting China is to annex Korea. “Japan,” it writes, “may have ambitious men who think of annexing China, not now of course, but some time in the distant future. But she has not a madman who dreams of absorbing Korea as the result of the present war.”

The *Yiji* gives a series of tables to prove how seriously the Chinese fleet was crippled in the recent naval engagement and laughs at any strength the Canton and other two Chinese Squadrons may possess. It states with quiet confidence that the control of the Chinese seas is already held by the Japanese navy. This sober journal and the spirited *Shin-Choya* unite in declaring that England follows a mistaken policy if she inclines to favour China as a rampart against a Russian invasion of her Indian possessions. China, they say, is like an age-stricken beast too helpless and disfigured to be either loved, feared, or used. Some other Tokyo journals, writing in the same strain, go so far as to doom the colossal Kingdom to Poland’s fate.

The *Kokkai* regards the successes that have attended Japan’s arms as the dawn of civilization in Asia at large. It condemns China as the enemy of civilization and enlightenment in Asia, and states that, this foe laid low, other Asiatic countries will spring up to vigorous progress and will no longer groan helpless under the civilized oppression of Europe. The recent victories will, in course of time, alter the whole aspect of political Asia, to the advantage not of Asia alone, but of Europe too, for what the latter may lose politically or territorially, will be more than counterbalanced by the growth of its commercial interests.

The *Yomiuri* advises Li Hung-chang, in a sarcastic tone, to imitate Osman Pasha, as a desperate means of redeeming his lost fame. Osman Pasha, says our contemporary, though beaten by the tide-like force of the Russian army, left behind him an enviable name. The “old knave” (we quote from the Tokyo journal) cannot by any means come up to the Turkish general’s standard, but, if he imitates him, his memory may be pitied by the world and even adored by his countrymen.

The *Yiji*, in its issue of yesterday, says that no proposals of peace will come from the Chinese Government until the gates of Peking have been blown in by the Japanese. Then, and then for the first time, the ostrich-like Ministers of the Celestial Empire will learn of the defeats that the Chinese forces have suffered both on land and sea. Until then, these personages will be dreaming of the greatness of China and the invincible strength of her army and navy.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ARREST OF TWO JAPANESE STUDENTS IN SHANGHAI.

We find in the *Nippon* and other metropolitan journals particulars concerning the arrest of two students of the Japanese-Chinese Commercial Institute at Shanghai, the charge preferred against them by the local Taotai being that they were spies. The names of the unfortunate young men are Kusunouchi Tomojiro and Fukuhara Rintaro. It appears that some weeks ago the Taotai made an announcement to the effect that all Japanese conforming to Chinamen in outward appearance were spies, and that any Chinese subject who would inform the authorities of the whereabouts of such Japanese should receive a money-reward. The two young men happened thereafter to take lodgings at a certain hotel in the French Concession, whereupon the landlady, eager to obtain the promised reward, secretly laid information against them, they being, in accordance with the rules of the Institute to which they belonged, habited in Chinese style. Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence the Taotai despatched constables to the spot and had them arrested. In the meantime, the matter came to the knowledge of the French Consul who at once called upon his American colleague and gave it as his opinion that it was inconsistent with international courtesy to permit such an arrest on French territory to pass unnoticed; for the two students had put up at the hotel with the avowed intention of investigating commercial matters only. The American Consul should, he concluded, as guardian of the Japanese residents in Shanghai, demand the surrender of the two suspects. Acquiescing in this view, the American official immediately began negotiations with the Taotai for the extradition of the Japanese. To his representations the Taotai assented, and handed over the prisoners. A few days later he sent again to the American Consulate and demanded, in the name of the Emperor of China, that the liberated men should be returned to his custody. They had, he declared, been arrested as suspected spies, in which case it was contrary to all law to surrender them to a third party; he had therefore been commanded by his Sovereign to take the necessary steps against them when they had been returned to him. To this the American Consul replied that he, as the representative of a free and independent state, was not concerned with commands issued by the Chinese Emperor, and that he could not give up the men under the protection of his Government. This reply was met by the Taotai contending that as the Japanese Government had compelled Chinese subjects staying within the limits of its jurisdiction to conform to Japanese laws, the Chinese Government was surely on its part entitled to proceed in like manner against Japanese residents within its borders. Now it seems that when the United States agreed to extend its protection to Japanese subjects staying in China, all American Consuls in that Empire received explicit instruction not to interfere in any case where the Chinese Government acted as prosecutor in matters pertaining to Chinese military regulations; and for this reason the American official now thought it incumbent upon him to acquiesce in the Taotai's demands. The two young men were therefore once more given up to the mercies of the Chinese authorities; the formal surrender taking place, according to the metropolitan press, on the 2nd inst., in the presence of the American Consul, the Taotai, and a Mr. Ueda, a Japanese who acted as interpreter.

Six other Japanese attending a certain commercial institute in Shanghai narrowly escaped meeting a similar fate. On suspicion of espionage the Taotai requested the Settlement Police Force to arrest and surrender them to the Chinese authorities. The Council immediately convened a meeting and came to the resolution that the presence of persons suspected by the Chinese Government was injurious to the preservation of public tranquillity; that therefore the supposed spies should be delivered

ed up. The members of this body are all foreigners, and one of them, an American in the employ of the Shanghai Branch of the Yokohama Specie Bank, having been present at the deliberation and therefore acquainted with the tenor of the resolution, at once communicated the result of the meeting to the head of the Japanese Association in that port, requesting him to take prompt measures to secure the safety of the six men in question. The gentleman in question at once proceeded to the American Consulate and asked for advice, and was told that the only thing to be done was to get the men out of the country without loss of time. Fortunately a vessel was advertised to start for Japan on that same day, the 6th or 7th inst.; tickets were procured for the suspected Japanese and they quietly left Shanghai. It is further stated that when the Taotai, in the presence of the American Consul, opened and examined the personal effects they had left behind them not so much as a letter or anything else of the slightest suspicious nature was found. These two cases were sufficient warning. Knowing that they would have in future to submit to Chinese rule if they stayed in Shanghai, the Japanese residents still in that port started for home on the 8th inst., about fifty taking passage on the *Melbourne* belonging to the Messageries Maritimes, while one hundred and sixty others went on board a chartered steamer of the Yusen Kaisha. The only Japanese subjects now left in Shanghai are about one hundred women, all of whom are in the employ of foreigners or Chinese. Situated as they are, it is believed that they run no risk whatever.

As a corollary to the above, we note that a day or so ago, some excitement was aroused in Shinagawa by the report that a Chinese spy had been discovered. It appears that a somewhat foreign-looking personage, though habited in the national costume, entered a local restaurant and gave orders for a plentiful and sumptuous repast. He kept his hat on, however, during the course of his meal, and one of the waitresses soon noticed something peculiar about his hair, evidently a queue twisted into a neat coil. She at once told the landlord of her discovery, who informed the police, and soon a number of detectives were watching the supposed spy from the convenient obscurity of a large screen. Somehow or other the "Chinese emissary" seems to have suspected the presence of his would-be captors. Walking quietly up to the screen he begged that they would take no further trouble, as he was a native-born and pure-bred Japanese. He had papers about him which fully substantiated his claims, and it eventually appeared that he was one of the Japanese who had been studying at the above-mentioned Commercial Institute in Shanghai, where the Chinese coiffure is *de rigueur*, the adventure ended in a hearty laugh all around and the pseudo-Chinaman hastened to order a new course of refreshments for his countrymen.

CURIOUS AMMUNITION.

A somewhat remarkable story is told by a Tokyo *Ko Shimbunshi* which, if authentic, gives an insight into the workings of Chinese officialdom. A foreign gentleman residing in Tientsin recently had occasion to make some repairs in a fire-place, and ordered a Chinese mason to bring the necessary clay for the purpose. The gentleman was greatly surprised the next day to see the mason approach with a cart-load of what appeared to be full grown cannon-balls. Upon telling the man that he wanted clay and not ammunition, the artisan replied, with a quiet chuckle, that the suspicious objects were really nothing but sun-dried globes of clay, painted black. Some time before the actual declaration of war with Japan, Viceroy Li had taken the fancy to inspect a number of the vessels belonging to the Northern Squadron. Many of the ships, however, were insufficiently supplied with ammunition, the money paid out for that purpose having been otherwise "appropriated." As this little story would probably not meet with the approval of the Viceroy,

a number of bricklayers were at once set to work manufacturing cannon-balls out of clay, the spheres being modelled after the real objects, painted black, and being quite a work of art when completed. These innocuous missiles were then smuggled on board several of the vessels, and when the inspection was held proved a complete success. Viceroy Li never for a moment suspecting that his idol was made of clay. This is the story said to have been told by the veracious mason to the Tientsin foreigner; and though one must make allowance for a pardonable anti-Chinese bias in Japan just at present, the tale as it stands has an undeniable Chinese ring. Bret Harte is not our sole authority for the artfulness of the inhabitants of the Middle Kingdom.

LEFT FOR DEAD.

In the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* and several other metropolitan journals we find a description of the fearful maltreatment of a Japanese missionary priest in Korea. Konishi Senkichi went over to the Peninsula in the early part of the present year to teach the Koreans the "true path," though our contemporaries do not mention what sectarian definition of this broad term the young priest—he is not yet thirty—made the basis of his instruction. Not meeting with any great success, he wandered through the country as a devotee, and happened to be in the vicinity of A-San just after the Japanese troops had made things unpleasantly warm for their enemies. Some few of the flying Chinese got hold of the priest, whom they at once discovered to be a Japanese, and on whom they began to wreak their cowardly vengeance, beating him with clubs, bespattering him with filth, and finally leaving him naked and senseless on the roadside. Sympathetic Koreans came a few hours later to his rescue and found him still unconscious and in a truly pitiable plight. Besides being a mass of bruises and contused wounds, his teeth had been knocked out and his face cut open in several places, not to speak of other nameless injuries. This outrage occurred on the 5th inst. and the poor devotee was still alive, according to letters that reached Tokyo on the 14th.

THE TOKYO ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

It has been a matter of some speculation among those interested in the above institution as to what arrangement would be made for continuing the work recently relinquished by Professor Dittrich. We are now in a position to state that the Directors have secured the able services of Mrs. Patton and Miss Bloxham, who will carry on the musical education of the students. When Mrs. Patton came to Japan five years ago, it was for the express purpose of introducing the Tonic Sol-fa system of vocal music to the Japanese, as being by far the best method of teaching music to all nationalities. Mrs. Patton found, however, that she was too late in the field, the Japanese Government having already adopted a system compiled for its use by Luther Mason some years previously, and this system continued to be used by Professor Dittrich during his directorship. Now, however, a special request has been made to Mrs. Patton that she should introduce the Tonic Sol-fa system into the Academy, and those who have watched the result of her educational work in Yokohama cannot but feel that the Authorities have come to a wise decision, and with Miss Bloxham associated in the work, whose system of voice training has found such favour amongst the most musically cultivated of the foreign residents here, we feel that the future progress of the students is assured, and that these appointments are as much a matter of congratulation to them as they are flattering to the ladies selected.

"TRUTH'S" OPINION ON THE "KOWSHING" INCIDENT.

THE case of the sinking of the *Kowshing* by the *Naniwa*, says *Truth* of Aug. 9, is an interesting one in its international aspect. The Japanese had forbidden the Chinese to land troops in Korea. The Chinese hired the *Kowshing*

of British owners to carry troops there. On the ship, with about 1,000 Chinese troops on board, nearing Korea, it was met by the Japanese warship, *Naniwa*. The Japanese appear to have boarded the vessel, and, on the return of the boarding party, to have signalled that the officers in charge of it should quit the ship. This, the Captain replied, the troops would not allow them to do. On this the *Kowshing* was fired into and sunk. Whether the British flag was flying is not clear. But, in any event, if a neutral carries troops of a belligerent, and if the neutral officers declare their inability to obey the signals of a warship of the belligerents' enemy, owing to the mutiny of the troops on board, the neutral ship becomes a pirate. In firing into the ship the Japanese were in their right, unless it can be shown that Japan was not at war with China. But here again occurs the question, What is a state of war? If the Japanese had notified the Chinese that these troops could not be allowed to land in Korea, and the *Kowshing* carrying troops insisted on proceeding on its journey there, this fact itself created a state of war. I have rather a weakness for the Japanese, and with the information at present before us it is somewhat strong for us to assert that they committed "an outrage on the British flag, and that the attack on the *Kowshing* was a brutal massacre."

ADMIRAL TING.

THE statement recently wired by Reuter to London that Admiral Ting had been degraded for cowardice and incapacity, and the rumour subsequently circulated that he had been removed from the command of the Peiyang Squadron but, through the Viceroy Li's influence, appointed to the charge of the Taku forts, were evidently canards, for according to the Chinese accounts of the recent naval battle at Hai-yang, the old officer was directing the movements of the Squadron until disabled or killed. Chinese reports now say that he was wounded only, but the first account said "killed." We sincerely hope that the former version may prove incorrect. Admiral Ting is—we refrain from writing "was"—a debonnaire stout-hearted officer, thoroughly liked by all that knew him. He has been written of in most contemptuous terms because of his Fabian policy. Certain newspaper editors appear to think that sheer cowardice was his only inducement for hiding the Peiyang Squadron and avoiding an encounter with the Japanese. But there can be no question that in thus acting Admiral Ting simply obeyed instructions. No commanding officer would, of his own motion, deliberately keep his ships concealed from the ken of an enemy nominally inferior in fighting power. Admiral Ting had his orders, and we are persuaded that no one liked them less than he did himself. If the report of his death be true, China has lost a gallant and capable officer.

ODES, WISE AND OTHERWISE.

REFERENCE has already been made to the apparent absence of any popular demonstrations of joy when the news of the great Pyōng-yang victory reached Tokyo. The news of the successive defeats of the Chinese is of course received with pride and gratitude, yet they are generally taken as a matter of course, so great is the confidence in the superiority of the arms of Japan. In print, however, things look different. Each "extra"—and some enterprising journals have of late been sending out as many as three or four in one day—is as a rule starred with huge ideographs conveying the national cheer: *Nippon Teikoku Banzai*; or when it is the navy that has been victorious the legend reads *Waga Kaigun* (or *gunkan*) *Banzai*! "Hurrah for our Navy!" or "Hurrah for our Fleet!" In the columns of the daily papers one notices another instance of exuberance of national enthusiasm in scores of poems and short odes written on themes connected with the war, and generally speaking in forcibly sarcastic terms of the Chinese. Japanese newspapers being generally a forbidden book to foreigners, especially when they drop into poetry, we here reproduce a half-dozen topi-

cal poems taken from a recent edition of the *Miyako Shimbun*, always distinguished for its fondness for satirical verse. All are written in the *hokku* or *haikai* style: poemlets of seventeen syllables only, which do not give much range to the imagination and are often unintelligible when translated literally into English. Witness Sir Edwin Arnold's rendering of the famous *hokku* which runs thus:—

Asagao ni
Tsurube torarete,
Moyai-mizu,

or as Sir Edwin puts it

Convolvulus
Bucket-taking,
I-borrow-water,

which is a fairly correct but sadly inadequate translation. To return to the poets of the *Miyako Shimbun*, one of their best effusions gives a tolerably accurate snap-shot picture of Viceroy Li:—

Wakete ohashi
Ri-ya ga shibugaki
Kutta tsura.

"The most laughable thing is Grandpa Li's face after having eaten an unripe (astringent) persimmon." The fruit here is, of course, in allusion to the immature preparations of the Chinese host at Pyōng-yang. Another ode refers to the skill of the Chinese in retreating rapidly:—

Donguri no
Tsubute ni buta no
Hashiri Keri.

Which means that the "pigs ran away on being hit by the falling acorns." For "pigs" construe "pigtail-wearers," and for "acorns" read "bullets." The *Kowshing* affair is described in the following terms:—

Tsutu saki ni
Chūbōtsu shidari
Kabocha-bane.

"The melon-ship was sunk by the mouth of the guns," i.e. the guns ate up all the melons. This is somewhat obscure until we remember that *Kabocha*, a general term for melons of all kinds, is written with ideographs that can mean "China," for it is popularly supposed that melons were originally brought thence to Japan. A "melon-ship" is therefore one with Chinese on board. Li Hung-chang comes in for another hard knock in the next effusion:—

Kiku saite
Mekki hage-keri;
Ri sō toku.

"With the blossoming of the chrysanthemum the gilding rubs off, General Li!" The "blossoming of the chrysanthemum" is a pretty metaphor for Japan's victories; the gilding being rubbed off means, as might be supposed, the exhibition of the true character; the loss of the veneer of fame. The palm is, however, given to the following, which breathes the spirit of true loyalty:—

Hatsu-arashi
Yagate kiku no
Hiyori kana.

Or "with the first wind came at once the day-blossoming of the chrysanthemum." The interpretation is obvious. So soon as the Emperor moved southwards came the news of the victory at Pyōng-yang. The beauty of this little couplet is enhanced by the use of two significant ideographs in the phrase *hi-yori*: *hi*, the first, is of course the former half of the word *Nippon* (日), while *yori* is written with the ideograph (和), otherwise read *Yamato*. *Mul-tum in parvo* would be a good motto for Japanese *hokku*-writers.

EMIGRATION AFTER SUCCESSFUL CONCLUSION OF THE WAR.

MR. SAKUMA TEIICHI, one of the originators of the Kissa Emigration Company, has conceived a scheme which he desires to put into execution so soon as the war with China shall have been successfully concluded. While emigration is of such great importance to Japan, he regrets to note that so little success has hitherto been attained in this direction. So far there has been no suitable opportunity to achieve the desired result, but a rare chance will shortly be available. When the Franco-Prussian war ended with a decisive triumph for the Germans,

Prince Bismarck utilized the national prestige in encouraging colonization, in order to foster the spread and growth of the German race so as to provide against their social agitation which the victory might well be expected to create in the economic world. There could be no better precedent, nor any more worthy of adoption by Japan. Among the many reasons pointing to the necessity for colonization enterprise upon the successful termination of the war with China, are the lack of immediate business opportunities for the returned and disbanded troops, their former places in Japan having been taken over by their elders; then the factor of their high-wrought vigour; and finally the large number of people who will have derived great profit from the war in one way or another. Presuming that the conflict with China will terminate entirely in Japan's favour, colonization should be undertaken without loss of time. With regard to localities favourable to the establishment of colonies, Mr. Sakuma adheres to the opinion embodied in a recent disquisition of the *Fiji Shimpō* on a similar topic, which has already been transcribed in these columns. It amounts to this:—As matters stand at present Korea is preferable to all other places for colonization purposes. Japan is under the obligation not only of extending her protection to Korea in the latter's relations with foreign lands, but she has also to exert a similar influence over the domestic affairs of the Peninsular Kingdom; hence the colonization of that sparsely inhabited land would prove advantageous to Japan in more ways than one. Moreover, as frequently happens in the case of semi-civilised countries, the Koreans lack the spirit of industry, with the result that many of their natural resources are imperfectly developed, while not a few others are wholly neglected, should Japan therefore conclude a fair reciprocity treaty with Korea, enabling her subjects to enter and settle freely in the country and there engage in various vocations, the incomers would unquestionably aid the Koreans in developing the resources of their at present impoverished land. This intimate intermingling with the Japanese would naturally result in the formation of very close and friendly ties between the two nations, thereby perpetuating the objects for the achievement of which the present war has been undertaken, not to speak of acting as an efficient precaution against possible emergencies in time to come. Finally, the colonization of Korea may be more easily accomplished from Japan than by any other land, such exceptional facilities of communication existing. The inhabitants of Chugoku, Shikoku, and Kyushu can, for instance, sail across to the Korean littoral even in frail fishing-boats. Mr. Sakuma therefore earnestly hopes that the example set by the Iron Chancellor will not fail to be adopted by the Japanese so soon as a fitting opportunity arrives: "and we shall not have long to wait for this," concludes the public-spirited man.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A CLEARING HOUSE ASKED FOR IN NAGASAKI.

IN Nagasaki, says the *Nippon*, an appreciable difference has arisen between the purchasing power of hard money and notes, to the no small inconvenience of Japanese merchants engaged in foreign trade. Representatives of these merchants have therefore submitted to the Nippon Ginko a document asking that a clearing house be established in Nagasaki. The silver *yen* and paper *yen*, says the document, showed no difference whatever in their purchasing power for many years, and commercial transactions in Nagasaki went on quite smoothly. Lately, however, probably owing to the war, the foreign merchants in this port have begun to dislike the paper currency and decline to receive it in payment unless at a certain discount. At first this discount was at the rate of about 0.375 per cent., but it soon grew to 0.5 per cent., and it present it is double of the latter figure, with every prospect of a further increase. This state of affairs is ascribed by the signatories to the cupidity of foreign merchants who, taking advantage of the want of a clearing house in Nagasaki, seek to obtain an excessive profit. Foreign ships-of-war, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and

the Chartered Bank have declined to receive the paper *yen* at all. Since money now shows a disposition to become tight, such a discount on paper money is not only likely to aggravate the mischief and to affect the prosperity of commerce at Nagasaki, but must also reflect upon the dignity of the Empire. It is exceedingly desirable therefore that the Bank, appreciating the situation in Nagasaki, should afford facilities for converting notes into silver, and help the commerce of the port out of the present difficulty.

CHINESE POLICY.

To cut off the supply of an enemy's provisions is recommended in Chinese military treatises of the most remote eras, and conservative China still swears by these old authorities. The *Nippon's* Shanghai correspondent tells an interesting story about a new strategical device conceived by a certain military authority of China. When news reached China that the Chinese officers and seamen captured at the battle of Phung-do had been sent to Japan, the Chinese people supposed that their unfortunate countrymen would be put to death in cold blood. They were therefore much surprised to learn subsequently that the prisoners were treated with kindness and that their condition was even better than it had been at home. Their surprise grew into a suspicion that the discipline of the Japanese army was defective, and at last a certain would-be military authority employed the affair to elaborate a new strategical device. He submitted a representation to the Authorities in Tientsin to the effect that, though the *Wō-nu* seemed courageous, they were really cowards. Thus, even at a time like the present, when the two countries are at war, the Japanese are afraid of the majesty of the Middle Kingdom and being anxious not to provoke its lasting displeasure, hesitated to put to death their Chinese captives, numbering more than a hundred, but treated them with hospitality. Their ruling motive was to curry favour with the Chinese and thus avert dangers that were likely to overtake themselves in the future. Now *Wō* being a small country inhabited by poor people, should the Chinese in large numbers throw themselves into the hands of the enemy and become pretended prisoners, Japan's resources would soon become exhausted, for her store of rice could never hold out against the demands of tens of thousands of additional mouths. The *Nippon* does not know whether this ingenious plan will be adopted or not, but events seem to point in that direction.

WAR AND THE TRADE IN MARINE PRODUCTS.

It was thought, writes the *Fiji*, that if the export of marine products from Japan was affected by the war, the change would be felt at Shanghai, and not at Hongkong, which is a foreign port. The forecast has not been verified by the event. Precisely the contrary result has to be noted in the two markets. The reason commonly assigned for this unexpected state of affairs is connected with the action of the Governors of Kwang-tung and Fu kien, who issued edicts forbidding the import of Japanese marine products into those provinces, subsequent to the 17th instant. This news reached Yokohama some weeks ago, and created great alarm not only among Japanese merchants but also among the Chinese who had remained in Japan to carry on business as before; for, it must be remembered, the import of marine products into China has been virtually monopolized by Chinese resident merchants for years past. Later intelligence allayed this alarm to a great extent, for it became known, as suspected at first, that the issue of the interdict was an arbitrary act on the part of the two Governors, and that it had not the approval of the Central Government, for otherwise a similar notification must have been published in Shanghai. Moreover, this measure affects the Chinese only and does not extend to foreigners, who may therefore import Japanese marine products with impunity. Even to the Chinese it may not prove so disastrous as had been supposed at first, for if a few precautions be taken, they can, without encountering any particular inconvenience, smuggle in Japanese goods. Thus the

interdict is not likely to inflict any loss upon Japanese merchants. Indeed it is thought not improbable that the main motive of enacting such arbitrary laws is to subject the Chinese merchants to inconveniences with the object of extorting bribes from them. No words, concludes the *Fiji*, are too strong to condemn such indifference on the part of Chinese officials to the best interests of their nationals, at a time when the country is threatened with grave disasters. But we doubt whether the *Fiji's* judgment is not over-harsh. It seems much more probable that the two Governors were really influenced by patriotic considerations, according to their lights, and that, in forbidding the import of Japanese marine produce, they expected to inflict heavy loss upon Japan.

HEROISM.

THE war-correspondents of the metropolitan press neither can nor do attempt to give particularised descriptions of each battle. The general facts are noted and details roughly sketched in, but little or nothing is said of single instances of pluck or daring. The story of such feats belongs to the future, though it cannot be doubted that many brave acts will remain forever unrecorded. We find, however, two incidents related in simple and unvarnished terms, that deserve a wider fame. While a body of newly re-enlisted men was marching through the town of Fukui, in Echizen, one of the soldiers was taken violently ill, fatal symptoms developing within an hour after the first seizure. He was promptly removed to the nearest hospital and everything possible done to relieve the extreme pain; but when the attendant physicians urged him to unclasp his sword-belt and let the gun, which he still held convulsively, out of his hand, he refused to do either. That death was near he knew, and he deemed it a disgrace to die before fighting for his Emperor and his country; the gun was a precious charge and he would hold it to the last. And so, clasping the gun to his dying breast, in full uniform, he calmly met his death. Not less heroic was the act of a bugler in the battle of Sōng-hwan. He had been told to blow the quick, stirring notes of the "Charge" (*susume*), and had just given a blast when a bullet struck him full in the breast, inflicting a fatal wound. Several ran to raise him, but he and they at once saw that nothing could be done. They told him to lay the bugle aside, urging that any fresh exertion would only make the hemorrhage more quickly fatal. His sole reply to this was to raise the bugle once more and for the last time to his lips, and with a final, clear, ringing "Charge!" the bold spirit passed away.

MR. TAGUCHI ON KOREAN FINANCIAL REFORM.

THE following is an epitome of a lecture delivered by Mr. Taguchi before the Economic Society at a meeting of that body held at the Fujimi-ken on the 15th instant. The reform of the financial system of Korea must precede all others, for with the country's finances left as they now are national improvement and progress cannot be expected, to say nothing of the obligations under which Korea is to Japan—owing to which she may be considered the latter's debtor—for having placed the independence of the nation on a firm basis. With a view to financial reform a radical change should, first of all, be made in the system of taxation, which is the foundation of Korean finance. The taxes are, at present, still paid in kind and not in currency, and this is the fruitful source of most the evils attendant upon that country's financial condition. The imperfect system now in vogue should be replaced with that adopted by civilized lands, and this would be the first essential step in effecting any sensible reform. The evils consequent upon the payment of taxes in kind are numerous, the most serious being the possibility of speculation on the part of the receiving officials; and it is particularly because of this reason that, without any special profit to the Treasury, the people are groaning under the oppressive burden of the taxes. For the same reason the Koreans have ceased to ply their avocations with diligence, and the

farmers, to take an example, are content with a harvest only large enough to keep them from actual starvation, believing — they do that the assiduity spent in raising large crops would benefit only grasping tax-collectors and not themselves. It is, under these circumstances, impossible to expect any improvement in the financial position of the Korean Government; to continue as at present could only mean the gradual impoverishment of the country and its resources. Moreover, with the revenue in such a ruinous state, no improvement tending to ensure national progress can be effected. It is, of course, quite impossible to obtain precise information with respect to the amount of the revenue enjoyed by the Korean Government; yet the lectures held the opinion that if cast payments could be made to replace than in kind it would be comparatively easy to derive an annual income of from thirty to forty million *yen*. In introducing the proposed radical financial reform, it would be necessary to adopt a method of the simplest nature and as inexpensive as circumstances might permit. Mr. Taguchi does not think it feasible to follow the same lines laid down by Japan at the time of the Restoration for her own financial rehabilitation. On the contrary, the system practised under the Tokugawa Shogunate, in a modified form, should be adopted in Korea, the utmost precaution being taken at the same time to avoid the possibility of dishonesty. After working in this manner for some years a second change could be effected, upon which all taxes should be made payable in currency. Under a reform of this nature a deficiency of the circulating medium, a fall in the value of agricultural products, etc., might not be avoidable; still such contingencies would be of short duration. With the development of increased facilities of transport and communication all these evils would sooner or later disappear, to be followed by conditions tending to promote the real interests of the people. "My ideas," concluded the lecturer, "may be condemned as premature, seeing that Chinese troops are still in the Peninsula and not yet driven beyond its borders; yet I do not think thus, and would rather contend that it is necessary for those interested in the welfare of Korea to inquire, and that thoroughly, into the subject at the present moment."

THE PEARS AT KAWASAKI.

It is accounted a great wonder by a number of metropolitan journals that several large wistarias in Tokyo are now blossoming for the third time this year, the flowers being a pale pinkish blue and exceptionally odorous. Still more marvellous is the fact that the majority of the pear-trees in the great orchards near Kawasaki are blossoming for a second time, and this despite the fact that the season is by no means unusually warm or otherwise abnormal. It goes without saying that the peculiar rejuvenation of the pear-trees is considered to be indicative of a crushing defeat of the Chinese. The pear is popularly supposed to have been introduced from the Middle Kingdom, this second blossoming can come to naught; no fruit will ever ripen again this year. And so the efforts of the Chinese will be too late and have no effect; like the fruit, they will be *nashi*.

KOREAN MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

THE war correspondents of several minor metropolitan journals speak in very disparaging terms of the military discipline of the Korean troops. They are dressed in ill-fitting uniforms, or else in cast-off odds and ends picked up on the battle-fields. The infantry are general armed with cavalry sabres, which they experience great difficulty in managing properly, the scabbards red with rust, having an inherent tendency to get between the legs of the wearer. When on picket or sentinel duty, the average Korean leans his whole weight on his gun, as if life were a burden too great to be borne; on the march the same useful weapon is carried anyhow, frequently muzzle downwards. The men are always hungry, and all is fish that comes to their net, they being apparently quite as willing to eat raw

vegetables as mouldy grain and various kinds of the minor rodents. This description may be, and probably is, a good deal exaggerated; nevertheless it is evident that a radical reform is necessary not only in Korea's finances. With regard to the fighting qualities of these ill-fed, ill-clothed men, they are said to be much better combatants than the Chinese and to make a much more determined stand. A body of Chinese soldiers will crack off their guns, at a safe distance, so long as the ammunition holds out. If the men are thereupon charged, the first thing is to throw away their useless weapon and whatever of their impedimenta can be hastily cast off, and then make a run for it. The Koreans are also good runners, but prefer to keep their guns and swords in hand. The Chinese make poor prisoners and are treacherous foes after the battle is over; while the Koreans, once divested of their arms, submit quietly to the inevitable with despondent fatalism. Intense superstition and crass ignorance are distinguishing features of the Chinese captives, combined with knock-kneed fear of their captors; stories of cannibalistic tendencies among the Japanese having found ready credence with the Son of Han. On the other hand, the Koreans are far from being weaklings, lose none of their native dignity when captured, and are not given to fetishism or those childish superstitions so characteristic of the lower class of Chinese.

A COMBINATION SUICIDE.

It has, from time immemorial, been customary in Japan for despairing lovers to seek to quit this weary world at one and the same time: either to commit suicide simultaneously or for the man to kill his mistress and then himself. Such deaths are known as *shinju*, and as a *pis aller* they have until recently been considered rather honourable than otherwise to the principal actors, as significant of their deep love and personal courage. The graves of such unfortunates used, in celebrated instances, to be made the objects of distant pilgrimages, and it frequently occurred that despairing lovers would immolate themselves before the tombs of those whose regrettable example had inspired them to take so rash a step. Haply *shinju* are now-a-days by no means so customary as they once were; still no week passes without one or more instances being reported from various parts of the Empire; while the vernacular journals describe the particulars of such cases with a lingering fondness and sentimental bathos calculated to render the unfortunate custom attractive rather than repellant to weak-minded infatuates. From Saitama Prefecture comes a story of an unusual nature in this context, the suicide, or rather the attempted suicide, involving the death or serious wounding of no less than three persons. Isojiro (25), Taro (20) and Oyoshi (17) were all the inhabitants of Kuna-mura, an out-of-the-way hamlet in the western part of Saitama. Taro and Oyoshi were lovers of the old type: fond, inseparable, and penniless. Their parents would not hear of a marriage, and the final announcement of this resolution led Taro to propose *shinju* to his *inamorata*. The foolish girl, inspired by the grandeur of the idea, and possibly by the subsequent immortalization of their loves, consented to this proposal. Taro then let his bosom friend Isojiro into the secret of the compact, at which the latter was properly shocked. He begged the despondent lovers to reconsider the matter, and used all his eloquence to dissuade both him and Oyoshi from committing so rash and criminal an act. Finding, however, all his representations of no avail, he swore to join them in death, and it was finally arranged that all three should leave the world at the same time: Taro and Oyoshi for the sake of their mutual love, and Isojiro because of his loneliness should Taro predecease him. The night of the 17th instant was chosen, and the three young fools went out into a deserted field near Kagemori-mura, some distance from their homes. Isojiro acted as executioner. He first cut the girl's throat, then Taro's, and watched the result. The girl died at once, the knife having severed an artery; Taro also fell, and

deeming his work accomplished, Isojiro then turned the weapon against himself. He managed to give himself an ugly but by no means fatal wound, and on returning to consciousness of his surroundings found Taro trying to struggle to his feet and not dead by any means. Just then a party of villagers, whose suspicions had been aroused by the absence of the three young people, reached the spot. Isojiro and Taro were promptly removed and received medical aid. They will recover, it is said, and, in accordance with old-time views, both will be branded with indelible shame, not to speak of the just vengeance of the law awaiting them.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the Customs Returns for August showing the foreign trade of the empire for the month:—

	1893. SILVER YEN.	1894. SILVER YEN.
Exports	8,485,652.240	11,131,786.090
Imports	5,925,564.530	10,782,848.260
Total exports and imports	21,914,634.350	348,937.830
Excess of imports		348,937.830
CUSTOMS DUTIES.		
Exports	276,781.713	
Imports	329,043.067	
Miscellaneous	11,825.843	
Total	617,650.623	

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Exports, Silver Yen.	Imports, Silver Yen.	Total, Silver Yen.
Hongkong	1,250,321.730	1,325,923.083	2,576,244.813
China	1,113,181.430	667,099.050	1,780,280.480
British India	266,497.460	1,216,990.910	1,483,488.370
Annam & other French India	50,000	436,047.210	486,047.210
Korea	154,400.240	104,863.430	259,263.670
Philippine Islands	10,033.140	17,345.180	27,378.320
Russian Asia	80,000.000	63,061.730	143,061.730
Siam		23,105.200	23,105.200
Great Britain	433,065.570	3,036,513.660	3,469,579.230
France	2,677,338.000	370,000.040	3,047,338.040
Germany	75,771.400	808,184.380	883,955.780
Italy	306,774.810	4,460.360	311,235.170
Switzerland	187,421.300	51,450.080	238,871.380
Belgium	475,000	169,220.060	644,220.060
Austria	84,885.000	133.480	85,018.480
Spain	2,700.000	3,871.080	6,571.080
Holland	2,616.500	758.200	3,374.700
Turkey	2,248.100	1,486.200	3,734.300
Russia	395.000	1,096.380	1,491.380
Sweden & Norway		1,176.180	1,176.180
Denmark		351.000	351.000
Portugal		150.000	150.000
United States of America	4,023,186.030	1,078,669.800	5,101,855.830
Canada & other British America	200,257.800	1,700.030	201,957.830
Peru		399.800	399.800
Australia	59,940.050	13,770.040	73,710.090
Hawaii	31,941.780	1,667.720	33,609.500
Other Countries	3,139.080	19,700.780	22,839.860
Total	10,987,000.950	10,782,848.260	21,769,849.210

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FROM AND TO RICH PORT.

	Exports, Silver Yen.	Imports, Silver Yen.	Total, Silver Yen.
Yokohama	8,000,988.600	4,573,468.970	12,574,457.570
Kobe	2,559,997.400	5,609,410.410	8,169,407.810
Osaka	94,611.240	76,494.140	171,105.380
Nagasaki	339,988.020	355,019.360	695,007.380
Hankow	121,007.340	30,001.720	151,009.060
Ningbo	5,978.600	11.200	5,989.800
Shimonoseki	119,573.380	43,480.230	163,053.610
Motou	45,477.500		45,477.500
H-kata	12,740.000	413.400	13,153.400
Kuchinotsu	94,215.000		94,215.000
Idzumi-hara	393.300	170.040	563.340
Shishimi	323.750	980.000	1,303.750
Susino	401.530	25.000	426.530
Fushiki	3,018.840	12.160	3,031.000
Otara	10,188.500	3,307.080	13,495.580

Specie and Bullion { Exports..... 1,582,307.130
Imports..... 832,655.080

Total..... 2,414,962.210
Excess of exports..... 749,652.050

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY JAPANESE MERCHANT AND GOVERNMENT.

	Exports.....	Imports.....
By Japanese Merchants	1,529,454.100	2,960,086.320
Imported by Government		319,973.950

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL VALUE COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO JAPAN EACH MONTH DURING CURRENT YEAR.

	Exports, Silver Yen.	Imports, Silver Yen.	Total, Silver Yen.
January	7,556,764.390	8,851,157.860	16,407,922.250
February	6,513,746.720	4,805,470.020	11,319,216.740
March	10,304,410.300	9,405,047.500	19,709,457.800
April	7,790,328.000	9,005,844.930	16,796,172.930
May	8,004,530.440	10,313,780.830	18,318,311.270
June	8,798,575.950	10,076,100.000	18,874,675.950
July	8,571,051.080	9,081,222.000	17,652,273.080
August	11,318,786.030	10,782,848.260	22,101,634.290
Total	69,890,594.580	77,314,594.330	146,905,188.910

MR. CLEVELAND AND THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

In the end of August the Tariff Bill became law without the signature of the President. His dislike to the measure as amended by the Senate was so great that some thought it possible that he might veto it. It does not, however, appear that he ever contemplated taking a

step so extreme; he considered the mutilated bill better than no bill at all; and he was contented with showing his sentiment in the matter by withholding his signature. In a letter to the Hon. T. C. Catchings on August 27th, Mr. Cleveland explained his reasons for the course he took. When the subject of tariff legislation was undertaken by Congress, he had, he said, fully expected that the measure passed would be one he would be able promptly and enthusiastically to endorse. But there are provisions in the Bill, it appears to him, that are inconsistent with honest tariff reform, and therefore, though he will not so far separate himself from the Democratic party organization as would be implied by his vetoing the Bill, yet he is determined to withhold his signature. None the less the Bill presents a vast improvement to existing conditions. "It will certainly lighten many tariff burdens that now rest heavily on the people. It is not only a barrier against the return of mad protection, but it furnishes a vantage ground from which must be waged further aggressive operations against protected monopoly and governmental favouritism." With the rank and file of the Democratic party he refuses to accept the results embodied in this bill as the close of the war. The most important step in tariff reform is the provision of free raw materials, and the President is encouraged by the extent to which this is recognized in the legislation already secured.

In spite of the transformation of the "Wilson Bill" into a "Gorman Bill," it remains an enormous advance, from the freetrader's point of view, on the McKinley Tariff. It secures free wool, free timber, free salt, and also large reductions on almost all finished and unfinished products that form the chief necessities of life. But the large and growing party that advocates a "tariff for revenue only" hailed with delight Mr. Cleveland's declaration that the present bill is to be regarded merely as a stepping stone for further advance.

The most striking utterance of the opposition party is a speech by Mr. Marriot Brosius of Pennsylvania, published in the Congressional Record. It consists largely of ballads describing the turpitude of his opponents and the fate kept in store for them by an outraged people. We may perhaps find room for several of these ballads later: at present we publish one only, describing the "Big Storm" to come next November:—

Now the South is in the saddle and the Bourbons rule the roost,
With their outfit of free traders, cranks and Coxeyites to boot,
As they strive to topple over thrift's fair temple in a day,
And sit down on Northern progress in the true old Southern way,
But the voters will be heard from ere this devil's work is done,
With an avalanche of ballots that will startle Washington,
November's blasts will chill their souls, from Congressmen to bums,
And they'll hustle for their cellars

When The Big Storm Comes.

According to telegrams received in New York it appears that the new American tariff will provoke retaliatory measures on the part of Cuba. Cuban sugar will be excluded from the States by the duty charged under the new bill, and in return Cuba will levy the maximum rate of Cuban duties on all imports from the United States. As beef, flour, rice, and various manufactured articles are exported from the States to Cuba, this will be a definite, though by itself of course trifling, blow to the American export trade.

A NEW SECT.

Is the formation of new sects the sign of strength in a religion? If so, Christianity is in a condition of vigour that has not been surpassed since the days of the early Christian heresies. The latest of these mushroom growths has arisen in Brooklyn, and the name of its leader is D. Steller Moulton. The sect starts with high pretensions. "We have declared," says the above-named gentleman, "that we will

absolve from his allegiance to the Bishop of Rome any Catholic who wishes to join us." What a fine flavour of forgotten centuries do we not taste in this lofty way of speaking of the impostor who falsely calls himself God's Vicegerent on earth "and that we will absolve any Protestant from any obligations he may be under." It was not unnatural to ask the upholder of these lofty pretensions from whence he derived his authority. "I am the supreme High Priest of God," he replied, "and in that capacity I have the power."

We have a passable acquaintance with the literature of Christian heresies, and it is a well-known fact that most of the modern heresies were anticipated centuries ago, but we believe that the essential tenet of the sect under consideration—which is called, by the bye, "the Saints of the Most High"—is entirely novel. It is that John the Baptist was the true Messiah, and that his fame and title were usurped by Christ.

The moral aims of the new sect are identical with those of Christianity, namely, to establish the kingdom of righteousness, and to abolish sin and suffering. The sect has been in progress for about two years, and is said to have more than two thousand members.

AUSTRALIA AND CALIFORNIA AS RIVALS.

THE *San Francisco Chronicle* sounds a note of alarm on the destined rivalry of Californian products by Australian in the markets of the world. According to this journal the danger to California arises from the encouragement given by the Australian governments to pastoral and agricultural enterprises, in order to assist an escape from the severe and widespread financial embarrassment that beset the Australian colonies last year. The proprietors of the Melbourne *Argus* and *Australasian*, says the American journal, sent to California a special commissioner to report on dairy-farming, wheat and fruit growing, canning, and improved harvesting machinery. The reports of this commissioner showed the way. Californian machinery and methods were adopted, and if a Californian farmer were instantaneously transferred to a typical Victorian farm he would not realise that he was out of his own state.

In the case of the United States the tariff, in the case of European countries distance, will act as barriers against effective competition on the part of Australia in markets open to Californian products, but in the Orient Australia will compete with considerable advantage. The Government of Victoria realized this, and with a view to establishing a great trade with India, the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan, sent an imposing commission to those countries last January. The Australians have already obtained a considerable proportion of the trade with India and the Straits in such characteristic Californian products as flour, hay, maize, canned meats and fruits, wines and brandies, preserved butter, honey, and cheese. A proposed reduction in the freight from Australia to China and Japan will, says the American journal, give the Australians the advantage over California in these latter countries also.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.—ITS INCOME-TAX PROVISION.

It is generally believed, by free-traders and protectionists alike in the United States, that the passing of the new Tariff Bill will be followed by a general revival of trade. Whatever views the respective parties may hold about the Bill itself (and both condemn it, one partly because it goes too far, the other because it does not go far enough), they agree that the uncertainty which has prevailed for a year as to what would be the form finally taken by the measure, has had a paralysing effect on trade, and that the removal of this uncertainty will immediately be followed by a rebound.

The income-tax section of the Bill provides that for five years from January 1st, 1895, every citizen of the United States, whether residing

at home or abroad, and every person not a citizen residing in the United States, who has an income in excess of 4,000 a year, shall pay a tax of two per cent. on all his income in excess of \$4,000. This proposal met with violent opposition, even from the democrats, on various ostensible grounds, one of the most important being that the Bill divided the nation into two classes, a taxed and an untaxed, and was therefore fundamentally unjust.

POLYGAMY AND MORMONISM.

THERE is no practical doubt that Utah will soon be admitted as a State of the American Union, and the question arises whether the Mormons will avail themselves of the legislative powers Utah will then possess in such matters as marriage laws to revive the practice of polygamy, abandoned under Federal pressure some years ago. The opposition offered by many prominent religious bodies to the admission of Utah to statehood was based on a fear that such would be the case. When it was pointed out that the Mormons in Utah were in a minority, the reply was made that as soon as statehood became an accomplished fact, the Mormons would summon the inhabitants of Mormon colonies in other states, so that they would speedily outnumber the Gentile population.

It seems probable, however, that there is no danger of any attempt to revive polygamy, for Mormon sentiment is believed to be no longer in its favour. A representative of a New York paper was recently in Salt Lake City and had interviews with various prominent persons there, to whom he put questions on this subject. Among the Mormons whose opinions were obtained were the President of the Mormon Church, one of the twelve Apostles, and a son of Brigham Young. A former Chief Justice of the Territory, a former Governor, the present United States Attorney for Utah, one of the Territory's representatives in Congress, the Mayor, and the Chief of Police of Salt Lake City, also gave their views. These persons were unanimously of opinion that there was no danger whatever of a return to polygamy, and most of them stated that Mormon sentiment was now opposed to the idea of any such return.

A NEW ACTOR.

It was Grimaldi, if we remember correctly, who made one of his best hits by appearing on the stage with a live goose under one arm and a sucking pig under the other. Since that era domestic animals have quite frequently been made use of in comic or tragic situations. In Japan, however, such a thing is unknown, or rather was, until a few days ago. An admirer of Kawakami, the well-known *soshi*-actor, recently sent him a live pig, in allusion to the play now having such a run at the Asakusa Theatre; and this led to a most amusing scene the following day. The melodrama always closes with a triumphal dance, representing the Japanese troops in possession of Peking. Just as the dance was about to end, the pig was sent squealing from out the wings on the stage; the soldiers immediately drove their spears into it, despatched it and then carried it gleefully on their spear points around the scenes. This touch of realism set the audience into a perfect *furor* of enthusiasm; the shouts and hand-clapping made a great uproar, the people seeming to have lost their senses in the delight afforded them. It was admirably calculated to appeal to a Japanese audience, especially one in the throes of fervid patriotism.

NEW YACHT AT KOBE.

THE *Kobe Chronicle* gives the following account of a new yacht launched at Kobe on Thursday:—The *Haidee* has been built for the popular Commodore of the Kobe Yacht Club, Mr. H. L. Baggallay, by the Kawasaki Ship-building Yard, under the superintendence of Captain Bards. Both builders and superintendent are to be congratulated on the work, which is of a very high class, and Mr. Baggallay has reason to be proud of owning such a well-built and beautiful vessel. She was

designed by Mr. Croal, of Shanghai, and is a splendid specimen of a modern racing yacht. Her dimensions are as follow:—Length over all, 53 ft. 9 in.; length at water line, 36 ft.; beam, 11 ft. 4 in.; draught aft, 6 ft.; displacement, 17½ tons. The yacht has eight tons odd of lead bolted to her keel, and requires no inside ballast. As will be seen by the difference between length over all and length at water line, the overhang both fore and aft is considerable. Her keel, stem, stern-post, and frames are of kiaki, planking hinoki, and deck teak. The cabin is very tastefully fitted up with different coloured woods. There are two wide comfortable bunks for sleeping accommodation, a lavatory and other conveniences, galley, good-sized sendoes' quarters, and plenty of light from sky-light. The cockpit is long, and will afford accommodation for a host of friends, and the yacht being of great length there is plenty of deck room. She has a nice little winch for hoisting the anchors, and will have a steering wheel as well as a tiller. The sails arrived some time ago, and are made by the famous firm of Laphorn and Ratsay of England. The mast is of red sugi wood. As to her speed as a sailer, although she has not the amount of canvas she would have sported had she been intended to sail against some of the home cracks, the *Haidee* has enough to enable her to show her stern to anything likely to race against her in this part of the world for some time to come.

TOO REALISTIC.

FOR the third time this season, Kawakami's *soshi* actors at the Asakusa Theatre have had to suffer from the attack of enthusiastic spectators, who, lost to all sense of time and place, have seen in the fictitious enemies of Japan none but veritable Chinese—and acted accordingly. In one of the scenes the Chinese General An Kokuritsu (Japanese pronunciation) is attacked by a number of Japanese troopers. The acting is excellent just at this point, and in order to make the valour of the Japanese all the more apparent, the Chinaman fights with skill and address, so that the combat seems quite undecided for a time. This bit of realism never fails to call forth yells of rage from the audience, who cover the pseudo-Chinaman with abuse and grow indignant if his assailants are not promptly victorious. It was just then that one countryman, absorbed in the play, forgot that what he saw was a mere picture, not a reality. Enraged at the seeming prowess of the Chinese General, he sprang on the stage, seized the actor, beat him unmercifully before any one had time to interfere, and finally sent him flying over into the pit, where he fell unconscious. Upon recovering his senses the actor was disposed to take the matter in good part and dismissed the incident with a laugh—which was kind, to say the least—but a number of *Ko Shimbunshi*, in relating the above, add the following observation, the same words appearing in each journal:—"If our brave countrymen can act so courageously in mimic warfare, and so successfully hold their own against the enemy, how great must be their valour on the actual field! The Chinese must melt away before them, like dew beneath the sun's rays."

A TEXT-BOOK WAR.

SOME months ago an Imperial Ordinance enjoined the using of some work on practical ethics or morality in every school from the lowest to the highest. The necessity for such a step is just what we had been urging a little before the appearance of the Ordinance in question; and it seems that the educational authorities had long been discussing the matter and making inquiries into the possible nature of a work warranted not to offend any of the many creeds professed by Japanese students. The problem now appears to be satisfactorily solved: a number of most excellent text-books have been compiled by famous writers, and all or nearly all of these have received the approval of the Educational Department, *i.e.* the publishers are permitted to sell them to Primary schools. But now the question of choice comes in. There being several works of almost equal excellence,

the selection is left wholly in the hands of the Principals of the thousands of Primary schools throughout the Empire. No compulsion is used. Each school may choose its own book, for all follow the same lines and embody very similar ideas. Between eight hundred thousand and one million copies, will, at a moderate calculation, be demanded yearly; so it follows that both the author and the publisher of the most popular text-book have just cause to expect a golden harvest. It is perhaps partly for these reasons that we find such well-known names among the competing authors: Count Higashikuze (publisher, Yao Shinsuke); Amano Tameyuki of the Semmon-gakko (publisher, Fusam-bō); Suyematsu Kencho (publisher, Meiho-do); Prof. Dr. Shigeno of the Imperial University; and several others of almost equal celebrity. For elegance of illustration and general clearness of typography, the palm is given to Count Higashikuze's book, entitled *Shogakko Shushin-sho*, or "A Book of Practical Ethics for Primary Schools." On the other hand Mr. Suyematsu's work is conceded to be the finest and most finished in style. And with regard to Prof. Amano's text-book, he is accused, and quite publicly at that, of rank plagiarism. The *Nippon*, always hasty and inconsiderate of other people, declares in so many words that the illustrations are stolen from Count Higashikuze, while the text is only a distorted version of Mr. Suyematsu's work, with copious literal thefts. This is a very grave charge, the refutation of which might be found in the fact that Prof. Amano's work is immensely popular and slowly ousting its rivals from the field. In the mean time several publishing firms are approaching bankruptcy, while two or three well-known houses are *in articulo mortis*. The initial expenses are so heavy that failure in this one direction often implies ruin to the firm or person engaged in the venture. And even after the Educational Department has conceded its *imprimatur*, success or non-success is greatly dependent on the popular verdict of the moment. Clerks and "persons interested" travel from prefecture to prefecture, to every town and larger village, appealing directly for patronage and setting forth the real or supposititious superiority of the books they represent. Every chance is here given for corruption, and ugly stories have not infrequently been heard of late years. It seems unfortunate that, so far as public schools are concerned, the Authorities cannot make a definite selection of some one work. It is theoretically generous to let each author have a chance and each work stand or fall on its own merits. Yet the system is apt to degenerate and dishonest advantage is often taken of it, not to speak of such unpleasant tales as that to which the *Nippon* gives time and space—the public besmirching of distinguished scholars and eminent thinkers.

ON A BETTER FOOTING.

It is reported that the War Department has given the *Gomu Seiso Kaisha*, or Rubber Manufacturing Co., of Kamezawa-cho, Honjo, Tokyo, an order for a great number of boots, inside leather and thickly coated with rubber so as to be impervious to moisture. The boots are to come above the knee and fit well to the legs, so that they will be both warm and comfortable. Provided with foot gear of this description it is confidently believed that the troops will experience no difficulty in marching over the cold, marshy land beyond the Chinese border. So, at least, says the vernacular press, but we know of no particularly cold, marshy land to be marched over. Large orders have also been given for flannel underwear, which account for the great demand in Yokohama at present. Canned goods of a superior quality are required for the officers in the field, and an inquiry is being made for Australian beef. The price of meat in the metropolis has never been so high as at present, owing to the large quantities bought up by manufacturers of preserved beef and the like.

COALS FOR CHINA.

INTENSE feeling exists with regard to the export of coal to China which, although not officially interdicted, comes under the heading of

contraband of war. In Kobe, Nagasaki, and other ports, careful watch is being kept to see that resident Chinese are not served with or allowed to purchase more coal than they actually need for their personal use; and even this moderate supply is viewed with suspicion. Every ship carrying coal from Japan, no matter under what flag she may be sailing, is subject to the scrutiny of Japanese cruisers, who keep her movements under the strictest surveillance. Despite all this, there are certain Japanese merchants in Tokyo, whose names are not given by the local journals, known to be making efforts to smuggle coal out of the country; while two anonymous Chinese residents in Yokohama are spoken of as acting as principals in the matter. It is expected that all this underhand business will shortly be made public and the money-loving Japanese traders become the objects of popular execration. With coal insufficient for the actual needs of the nation in forty or fifty years to come, it is certainly nothing short of treachery to seek to supply Japan's enemies with this most necessary commodity at present.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS IN TOKYO.

SOME years ago the *Jiji*, always given to philosophising, gravely delivered opinion that a greater amount of amusement was obtainable for the same amount of money from a visit to the circus than to any theatre in the metropolis. The consensus of public opinion has hitherto upheld this view. Under the circumstances, therefore, and with the long line of new attractions, not to speak of Mr. Stripes of Bengal—for the Japanese are as fond of seeing the tiger as any Europeans—Harmston's Circus ought to do exceptionally well in Tokyo. The people, are not overburdened with money just now, but they have not much to distract their attention, and even Kawakami's versatile troupe palls after a couple of visits. The papers are full of the Circus.

THE LABOUR QUESTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

Two important investigations connected with the labour question have recently been authorised by Congress. One is for an investigation into the effects of machinery on labour, with reference to its influence on productive power, on wages, on hours of work, and on the employment of women and children; the second for an investigation of the extent of employment of women and children, and the conditions under which they work. Both inquiries will be conducted by the Commissioners of Labour. These inquiries, being more limited in scope than those of the English Royal Commission on Labour, are likely to elicit some information of practical value.

DERATIONALISED CHINESE.

SEVERAL Chinese residents in the coast-ports are reported to have applied for naturalization as Japanese citizens. One man in Nagasaki has already changed his nationality, cut off his queue, and now goes about in foreign clothing and wearing that inevitable accompaniment of Anglo-Japanese civilisation, a full-blown stove-pipe hat. Another Chinese merchant in Yokohama who is a naturalized British subject, has also cut his queue and donned European garments of old-fashioned cut and sombre hue. His head-gear is the much abused hard felt bowler, round which he has swathed some heavy bands of black crepe. But he disclaims any suggestion of mourning for his lost silken robes of easy and capacious fit.

THE "MATSUSHIMA KAN."

It will be remembered that among the stories circulated by newsmongers who delight in discovering Japanese disasters, one related to the *Matsushima Kan*. She had not been seen for several weeks, it was said, entering any Japanese port, and therefore the conclusion was jumped at that she had been lost. Then came a circumstantial tale that she was lying somewhere on the north-west coast, having been taken there to be quietly abandoned lest the public should learn of the severe treatment extended to her by the Chinese. Well, the *Matsushima* has apparently come off the north-west coast. She

was in the thick of the Hai-yang fight on the 17th, and according to all reports the Chinese Squadron would have been much more comfortable had she remained away.

CABLING TO AUSTRALIA.

A TELEGRAPHIC message from New York to Australia, says an exchange, has to go nearly twenty thousand miles. Of this nearly fifteen thousand miles is by submarine cable. It takes some little time to send a message, as on the way it has to be handled by fifteen operators at various stations, at each one of which it is relayed. The longest continuous submarine cables are the Transatlantic, which are some 2,000 miles long. The longest continuous land line is not, as many suppose, in America. Although there is direct communication from New York to California, it is not over a continuous wire. The longest land wire in the world is across the continent of Australia. It extends from Port Darwin to Adelaide, a distance of 2,150 miles.

DR. KITAZATO IN YOKOHAMA.

A WARM reception was given by the residents of Yokohama on the 22nd inst. in the rooms of the Yokohama Gakko to Drs. Kitazato, Aoyama, Kinoshita, Miyamoto, Takagi, and Lawson. During the course of the proceedings an address was delivered by Mr. Nakano, Governor of Kanagawa, to which Dr. Kitazato replied on behalf of the other guests. Dr. Lawson also spoke. The citizens of Yokohama presented gold chains and medals to Drs. Kitazato and Aoyama, a medal each to Drs. Kinoshita, Miyamoto and Takagi, and a pair of vases of local manufacture to Dr. Lawson. Refreshments were afterwards served.—*Nippon*.

THE ADULATORY LION.

A TOKYO contemporary published on the 25th inst. a caricature pregnant with meaning. It represented a lion licking the feet of a pig—which otherwise bore a strange general resemblance to a Japanese pug—while the latter was evidently telling the noble brute something or other. A newspaper lay beneath the lion's paws, and the lion's tail being for the nonce converted into a pencil, it was writing on the sheet, in large capitals, the words "The Real Situation." The pig stands of course for China, and the obvious suggestion is that the English local press is seeking to curry favour with that Empire by believing only the Chinese reports of each engagement or battle.

THE BIG BANK ROBBERY.

THE hearing of the case brought against Kuga Yasutaro, who is said to have obtained by fraud yen 28,000 from the Yokohama Branch of the First National Bank, which crime is alleged to have been instigated by Mr. Suwa Mankichi, formerly Vice-Manager of the Branch, took place in the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on Tuesday, before Judge Maruyama. Kuga was brought forward for examination. Messrs. Asakusa Tomotetsu and Hamachi Hachiro, advocates, appeared for the accused.

VISCOUNT MUTSU AND MR. WATANABE.

THE Minister of Finance, Mr. Watanabe, left Shimbashi by the 11.40 a.m. train yesterday for Hiroshima, on business, it is said, connected with the War Loan. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Viscount Mutsu, accompanied by his private secretary, Mr. Nakada, proceeded to Hiroshima yesterday by the first train. It is said that Count Inouye, Minister of Home Affairs, who is said to have received frequent requests from the Minister President to go down to Hiroshima, will leave the capital in a few days.

SILK IMPORTS INTO THE UNITED STATES.

FOLLOWING are the imports of Raw Silk at the Ports of New York and the Pacific Coast:—

New York	472...	80,975...	269,339
Pacific Coast Ports..	2,482...	314,208...	897,445

2,854... 395,179... \$1,166,784

Imports of Waste, Noils, and Cocoons in the same period were:—

New York	206...	87,200...	\$22,381
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WAR ITEMS.

A telegram received in Tokyo on Saturday confirms the news of Major von Hanneken's death in the naval engagement on the 17th instant, but says that Admiral Ting was not killed, only severely wounded. Mr. von Hanneken's fate will be mourned by many friends in China. He was a man of high military capacity and splendid physique, in the prime of life, with every prospect of many years of active usefulness before him. The fact that, despite his country's proclamation of neutrality, he consented to play an active part in China's belligerent operations against Japan, has been strongly animadverted on in some quarters, and referred to as impairing his claim to respect during life or sympathy at the end. Such a verdict seems harsh. Mr. von Hanneken had served the Chinese for many years in times of peace; had planned their forts; superintended their military works, and assisted in the organization of the Viceroy Li's famous army. All his military interest must have been enlisted on the Chinese side, and he doubtless possessed many personal friends among the Chinese. There are not a few men who think that to the country of their adoption in time of peace they owe their devotion in time of war, provided that the dictates of patriotism be not violated. Major von Hanneken may have been such an one.

It seems from later intelligence that the Chinese ships which caught fire in the engagement on the 17th instant were not destroyed, but reached Wei-hai-wei where, doubtless, they will be repaired. Thus the total loss on the Chinese side was four cruisers—the *Lai-yuen*, *Yang-wei*, *Chao-yung*, and *Chih-yuen* or *Ching-yuen*—aggregating 7,800 tons.

A Chinese officer who escaped from A-San at the time of its capture by the Japanese, has been taken prisoner at Kokusan in Korea. Being wounded in the foot, he was unable to continue his flight northward. This intelligence is telegraphed by Surgeon-Major Ishiguro from Hiroshima. The capture took place on the 6th instant. In consequence of the officer's name being telegraphed phonetically as Fu To-shaw, it is impossible to decipher his Chinese name, but the Japanese newspapers conjecture that, since he is evidently an officer of high rank, he may be the Second in Command at A-San, General Seb.

Surgeon Mori, who is in charge of one of the military hospitals at the seat of war, wires that, so soon as the wounded Japanese under his care heard of the victory at Pyöng-yang, they earnestly begged to be allowed to rejoin their corps.

Probably the Japanese medical staff at Pyöng-yang has, by this time, a large number of wounded Chinese in charge. Surgeon Kikuchi, of the Fifth Division, telegraphs under date of the 17th instant, that 77 had just been carried into his hospital.

Premising that they discuss the subject purely for the sake of its abstract interest and not at all because of its mercenary aspect, Japanese journals estimate the value of the ingots and coins captured at Pyöng-yang. On the supposition that there is gold among the treasure, its total value is about 230,000 yen. Assuming that there is 10 per cent. of gold, the aggregate value becomes 700,000 yen. In either case the capture will be a welcome booty to the troops.

It is understood that the First Division, now under immediate orders for foreign service, contributes 15,000 men to the war. This Division, if the First Reserve be included, aggregates 25,000 in round numbers. Six thousand are stationed in and about Yokosuka for purposes of protection, and it consequently follows that four thousand remain in Tokyo. Of course the Imperial Guard, 15,000 strong, inclusive of the First Reserve, is also stationed in the capital. Recently, when estimating the forces hitherto despatched to Korea, we assumed that not more than 3,000 out of a total of 44,000, comprising the Hiroshima and Nagoya Divisions, had been kept in Japan when the Divisions were shipped for the seat of war. But in all probability a

much greater number remained for home service and the generally accepted estimate of 30,000 men now in the peninsula is sufficiently near the truth.

The Second, or Sendai Division is to contribute 5,000 to the contingent now proceeding abroad. Thus from the First and Second Divisions we have a total of 20,000. Of course these figures may be only approximations, but they represent the generally received opinion. We should imagine that if any operations on a large scale be contemplated, the Sixth Division, which has its headquarters at Kumamoto, will be called on to contribute. This Division, including its First Reserve, aggregates 24,000 of all ranks. But whether it stands next on the roster for foreign service, and if so, how many men it will be required to furnish, are matters of conjecture.

It appears that the troops which the Peiyang Fleet had just conveyed to the mouth of the Yalu river when the collision occurred with the Japanese squadron on the 17th instant, were not destined to form the nucleus of a reserve army for the defence of the Manchurian frontier as was at first supposed, but were intended to reinforce the Pyöng-yang garrison. This fact illustrates the extraordinarily perfunctory character of China's proceedings. On the very day when the Japanese assaulted Pyöng-yang and carried it by storm, the Chinese were landing troops for the garrison's assistance at a point 120 miles distant. It is said that the Viceroy Li did not at first believe in the possibility of reverses inflicted on his country's troops by the Japanese. Perhaps that scepticism may explain, in some degree, the dilatoriness that has marked all his military proceedings, especially this last fiasco.

What was the strength of this contingent sent from Taku, or Port Arthur, to Wiju we have not been able to learn exactly. The various estimates vary considerably, the balance of opinion pointing to 5,000 of all ranks. But we find it difficult to imagine that the whole of the Peiyang Squadron would have been employed to convoy such a handful of men. We find it also difficult to conceive that the Viceroy's capacity to despatch reinforcements at this comparatively early period of the struggle, was limited to a paltry brigade of five thousand. The Wiju contingent looks very like China's answer to the change in Japan's programme by which a column advancing from Gensan was added to the forces directed against Pyöng-yang. To be sure, the movement of the Chinese re-inforcement was a fortnight late. But a fortnight does not count for much in China. Can it be that the Viceroy himself was deceived by the assiduously circulated tales of repulses suffered by the Söul column in its first advance against Pyöng-yang, and that he really expected the assailants to be held at bay until his tardy reinforcements arrived? If so, he suffers from the most crippling misfortune that can befall the director of a campaign—deceitful subordinates.

The despatch of troops by China over-sea to the Yalu river for employment in the defence of Pyöng-yang forces us to draw one of two conclusions—either that the march overland from Manchuria is too arduous and involves too great difficulties of commissariat to be lightly undertaken, or that the Manchurian troops are not considered trustworthy as against Japanese. According to the most recent accounts, the Manchurian Army numbers 180,000 men, in three Divisions, viz., these of Fengtien, Kirin, and Heilung-kiang. Of these it is supposed that some 80,000 have received training in modern methods and carry arms of precision. A writer in *The Times* says that several English travellers recently witnessed a review held by the Governor of Kirin at which there were present 15,000 men armed with modern rifles. The Fengtien (or Moukden) district is supposed to possess the best army in Manchuria; 30,000 men armed with Remington repeating rifles and Enfields and having Krupp field-guns. These troops were supposed to be most easily available for service in Korea. Where are they? Why did the Viceroy find it necessary to send a paltry force of 5,000 men

by sea, instead of moving one of the three Manchurian armies to roll back the Japanese?

Experts say that if the Japanese forces continue their advance northward from Pyöng-yang, the Chinese cannot make any opposing stand at the Yalu river, but must await their assailants' onset in the interior of Manchuria. If that be so, the last contingent of troops landed at Wiju must march as best it can into Manchuria to find support and a position. It must begin operations by retreating. How it is to supply itself with provisions we can not conceive. The Yalu was doubtless its intended base of supplies, but after the recent naval engagement, no Chinese ships are likely to be seen in the neighbourhood of the Yalu for some time.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a story manufactured, we suspect, out of whole cloth. It rests upon one little pivot of truth, namely, the fact that Admiral Viscount Kabayama, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, was in the *Saikyo Maru*, a merchant steamer, throughout the fierce engagement on the 17th instant. It is a fact that Viscount Kabayama was in the *Saikyo*, and it may be taken for granted that he would never have been in such a vessel had he anticipated a rencontre with Chinese ironclads and cruisers. But the *Hochi's* romance is that the *Saikyo* was alone when she sighted one of the enemy's men-of-war, separated like herself from its consorts; that in obedience to the Admiral's command, she went for that man-of-war, albeit she herself was only a mail-steamer with a few quick-firing guns on board; that presently, being surrounded by four cruisers, she rammed one of them, stuck her bows into it, and in that position was nearly blown out of the water, when, by the mercy of heaven, the two ships fell apart, and the Japanese squadron came to the rescue. Does not the *Hochi* think it a little premature to write romances about the war at this stage?

There is some talk about the exploit of a Japanese steamer, the *Ariake Maru* belonging to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, which is said to have made her way out of Hongkong harbour under the guns of two Chinese men-of-war. It is alleged that the Chinese were watching the vessel and that her capture seemed inevitable if she attempted to escape. The master, however, after consultation with the agents of his owners determined to make the attempt. He commenced by dismissing the whole of the crew of his ship so as to deceive the Chinese as to his intentions, and then having enlisted the services of any Japanese he could find, he hove up his anchor under pretence of changing his berth and shipped out of port. The *Fomiori*, from which doubtful source we take the story, says that the *Ariake* was not able to exceed a speed of 3 knots an hour at first, but that she gradually worked up to 7 and finally reached Nagasaki after an exciting trip.

Count Oyama, Minister of State for War, has issued the following notification to the army:—

Belligerent operations being properly confined to the military and naval forces actually engaged, and there being no reason whatever for enmity between individuals because their countries are at war, the common principles of humanity dictate that succour and rescue should be extended even to those of the enemy's forces who are disabled either by wounds or disease. In obedience to these principles, civilized nations in time of peace enter into conventions to mutually assist disabled persons in time of war without distinction of friend or foe. This humane union is called the Geneva Convention, or more commonly the Red Cross Association. Japan became a party to it in June, 1886, and her soldiers have already been instructed that they are bound to treat with kindness and helpfulness such of their enemies as may be disabled by wounds or disease. China not having joined any such Convention, it is possible that her soldiers, ignorant of these enlightened principles may subject diseased or wounded Japanese to merciless treatment. Against such contingencies the Japanese troops must be on their guard. But at the same time they must never forget that however cruel and vindictive the foe may show himself, he must nevertheless be treated in accordance with the acknowledged rules of civilization; his disabled must be succoured and his captured kindly and considerately protected.

It is not alone to those disabled by wounds or

sickness that merciful and gentle treatment should be extended. Similar treatment is also due to those who offer no resistance to our arms. Even the body of a dead enemy should be treated with respect. We cannot too much admire the course pursued by a certain Western country which in handing over an enemy's general complied with all the rites and ceremonies suitable to the rank of the captive. Japanese soldiers should always bear in mind the gracious benevolence of their august Sovereign and should not be more anxious to display courage than charity. They have now an opportunity to afford practical proof of the value they attach to these principles.

(Signed) OYAMA IWAQ, Count,
Minister of State for War.

(Dated) September 22nd, 27th year of Meiji.

Vice-Admiral Ito, who commanded in the naval engagement on the 17th instant, has sent in the following report, which appears in the *Official Gazette*:—

Acting in concert with the land force, I reached Chemulpo Bay on the 12th instant, and on the 14th, leaving the Second Flying Squadron and the *Yayeyama Kan* in that Bay, I set out with the rest of the ships and made the mouth of the Ta-dong river on the 15th. The Third Flying Squadron, accompanied by the sloops *Banjo Kan* and *Amaki Kan* and torpedo-boats, pushed up the river as far as Chyor Island and aided the military operations. On the 16th instant, the Principal Squadron, together with the First Flying Squadron, namely, the *Akagi Kan* and the *Saikyo Maru*, making in all 12 vessels, set out from the Ta-dong river, under my command, and passing Haiyang Island at dawn on the 17th instant reached the bay of Taku-shan harbour in Manchuria. There we found fourteen of the enemy's war-ships and six torpedo-boats. A fierce engagement ensued, lasting from 12.45 p.m. until past 5 in the evening. We sank or destroyed four of the enemy's ships, the *Lai-yuen*, the *Yang-wei*, the *Chao-yung*, and either the *Ching-yuen* or the *Chih-yuen*, and many of the others were seriously damaged by our fire. The *Ting-yuen* and *King-yuen* took fire, and great confusion was observed on board. Towards dusk, observing that the enemy's fleet was retiring in the direction of the Gulf of Pechili, we took a direction calculated to intercept them, but being obliged to keep at a considerable distance during the night owing to the enemy's being provided with torpedo-boats, we lost sight of them. Expecting, however, that we should be able to pick them up at daylight, we held on to Hope Sound, but failed to see anything of the enemy. It being therefore uncertain whether he might not have returned to his original position, we steamed back to the scene of the preceding day's fight, and observed the smoke of two or three vessels a long way off but could not discover whither they were making. Having therefore taken steps to break up the *Yang-wei*, which, being on fire, had been run ashore by the enemy, we returned here (mouth of the Ta-dong river). The *Saikyo Maru*, with the Commander-in-Chief (Admiral Viscount Kabayama) on board was frequently in imminent peril, but happily made her escape and returned hither before the rest of the Squadron. We lost none of our ships, but of course received some injury. The *Matsushima Kan* was the most severely handled, but is in no way incapacitated for duty. Our losses are 10 officers and 69 men killed, and 160 officers and men wounded. The heaviest casualties were in the *Matsushima Kan*, the *Akagi Kan*, and the *Hiyei Kan*. In this fight the *Hiyei Kan* and the *Akagi Kan* were most hotly engaged. The *Hiyei*, after a gallant fight, left the Squadron temporarily, returned here, and having placed her wounded on board a transport, set out, I understand, in company with the *Kaimon Kan* to rejoin my command.

The above report confirms the telegrams originally sent from Shanghai as to the scene of the action. It proves also that the Japanese Squadron had no expectation of meeting the Chinese. Admiral Viscount Kabayama would never have been cruising in the *Saikyo Maru* had there been any suspicion that the Peiyang Fleet would have been encountered. We may note *en passant* that whereas some reports speak of 11 Japanese ships, others mention 12. The explanation of this discrepancy is that the *Saikyo Maru* is included in the latter total, whereas, for fighting purposes, she counts for virtually nothing.

The *Matsushima Kan* must have had an exceedingly hot time in the action of the 17th instant. She had no less than 110 of her crew put *hors de combat*. Yet she fought on to the

bitter end. The total casualties in the Squadron were 239. Hence the *Matsushima* suffered nearly as much as all the rest put together. It would be very interesting to know exactly how that occurred. According to what we have learned, a shell from one of the enemy's big guns struck the second gun on the starboard side of the vessel. The *Matsushima* has six guns mounted forwards, three on each side. Thus, when in action, a great number of her crew are collected in one part of the ship, and it appears that the blow which temporarily disabled No. 2 starboard gun caused great carnage among the men. The ship herself, however, can not have suffered much. She proceeded to Sasebo on the 18th and was able to put to sea again on the following day.

The *Hiyei Kan* also, though her loss of men was very heavy, did not suffer to any serious extent. She too is at sea now with the Squadron. What she chiefly wanted after the battle was a new crew.

The remaining ships do not seem to have been struck at all. We speak of the ships themselves, for, of course, some shots must have found their way among the men. Certainly not one of the vessels suffered sufficiently to be obliged to temporarily leave her place in the Squadron. Out of 11 men-of-war only two were hurt so much as to need repairs that could not be executed on board, and those two seem to have been able to put to sea again within three days. (We do not, of course, reckon the *Saikyo Maru*, which is not a man-of-war and ought not to have been in the fight at all.) Yet the battle lasted 5 hours; the enemy's war-ships numbered 14 with torpedo-boats, and four of his ships were sunk. Evidently the torpedo-boats were a total failure. They did not succeed in hitting even the *Saikyo Maru* as she lay rudderless and temporarily helpless.

The names of the Japanese ships engaged have now been published. They are as follow:—

	Tons.
<i>Matsushima Kan.</i> Steel Coast-defence vessel.	4,278
<i>Itsukushima Kan.</i> Steel Coast-defence vessel.	4,278
<i>Hushidate Kan.</i> Steel Coast-defence vessel.	4,278
<i>Yoshino Kan.</i> Steel Cruiser.	4,216
<i>Takachiho Kan.</i> Steel Cruiser.	3,709
<i>Aktsushima Kan.</i> Steel Cruiser.	3,150
<i>Nautwa Kan.</i> Steel Cruiser.	3,709
<i>Chiyoda Kan.</i> Steel Cruiser.	2,439
<i>Fuso Kan.</i> Iron Armour-clad Corvette.	3,777
<i>Hiyei Kan.</i> Composite Armour-belted Corvette.	2,284
<i>Akagi Kan.</i> Steel Gun-boat.	622

These 11 vessels have an aggregate displacement of 36,740 tons. It has been alleged that Admiral Ito had the whole of the Japanese fleet under his flag in this fight. The statement is very misleading. He himself says that he had the Principal Division and the first Flying Squadron only. To show how much stronger he might have been, and certainly would have been had he anticipated meeting the redoubtable Peiyang Squadron, we may set down some of the ships which, though in Korean waters and under his command, were not with him in the battle:—

	Tons.
<i>Takao Kan.</i> Steel and Iron Cruiser.	1,778
<i>Tsukushi Kan.</i> Steel cruiser.	1,372
<i>Musashi Kan.</i> Composite Sloop.	1,502
<i>Yayeyama Kan.</i> Steel Despatch Vessel.	1,609
<i>Atago Kan.</i> Steel and Iron Gun-boat.	622
<i>Yamato Kan.</i> Composite Sloop.	1,502
<i>Maya Kan.</i> Iron Gun-boat.	622
<i>Katsuragi Kan.</i> Composite Sloop.	1,502
<i>Chokai Kan.</i> Iron Gun-boat.	622
<i>Oshima Kan.</i> Steel Gun-boat.	640

But though these vessels were absent, the Admiral was certainly in command of a powerful and well consorted Squadron. With regard to the 14 Chinese men-of-war, some of the names are not yet accurately identified. Of nine, however, we can be certain. They are:—

	Tons.
<i>Ting-yuen</i> Ironclad.	7,400
<i>Chen-yuen</i> Ironclad.	7,400
<i>Chih-yuen</i> Protected Cruiser	2,300
<i>Ching-yuen</i> Protected Cruiser	2,300
<i>King-yuen</i> Belted Cruiser	2,800
<i>Lai-yuen</i> Belted Cruiser	2,800
<i>Chao-yung</i> Protected Cruiser	1,350
<i>Yang-wei</i> Protected cruiser	1,350
<i>Feng-yuen</i> Cruiser	2,800

These 9 ships represent an aggregate tonnage of 30,500 tons. Hence we may fairly conclude that the 14 vessels engaged were superior to the 11 Japanese, without including the 6 torpedo-boats. The armament, too, of the Chinese vessels, was very powerful. The iron-clads carried 30.5-centimetre Krupp guns firing projectiles that weigh 725 lbs., and 15 cent. Krupp. The *Chih-yuen*, *Ching-yuen*, *King-yuen*, and *Lai-yuen* carried 21 cent. and 15 cent. Krupp, and the *Chao-yuen* and *Yang-wei* had 25-ton Armstrongs. The loss of four powerful cruisers, aggregating 7,800 tons, is a terrible blow to the Peiyang Squadron.

The losses on board the Japanese ships are now published in detail. They are:—

KILLED.

One Commander.
Four Lieutenants.
One Midshipman.
One Surgeon-Major.
One Surgeon.
One Chief Paymaster.
Sixty-nine Warrant Officers and Seamen.

WOUNDED.

One hundred and sixty of all ranks.

Thus the total casualties amounted to 238 of all ranks.

His Majesty the Emperor has despatched to the Army and Navy, respectively, at the seat of war, Lieut.-Colonel Nakamura Kaku and Commander Saito Minoru, in the capacity of *Imon-shi*, an expression for which we know no English equivalent, but which means "delegates to convey compliments and make inquiries."

Her Majesty the Empress has caused to be conveyed to the Emperor a message of hearty congratulation on the victory achieved by the Fleet on the 17th instant.

The *Official Gazette* publishes the following return of deaths among the troops in Korea from the 16th of July to the 5th of September:—

Major of Infantry died of sickness ... 1
Privates of Infantry died of sickness ... 2

KILLED IN FIGHTING AT SŪL.

Private of Infantry ... 1

KILLED IN THE BATTLE AT SŪNG-HWAN.

Captain of Infantry ... 1
Lieutenant of Infantry ... 1
Surgeons of Infantry ... 2
Privates of Infantry ... 28

DIED SUBSEQUENTLY OF WOUNDS.

Privates of Infantry ... 7

DIED OF SICKNESS.

Privates of Infantry ... 28

This record shows that the total number of deaths in action, or subsequently from wounds received in action, up to September 5th was 40. Every name is given, and as we do not imagine that the *Official Gazette* will be accused of lying, it becomes interesting to know what becomes of all the encounters said to have occurred between the Chinese and the column that marched from Sŭl against Pyŏng-yang, during the first half of August—encounters in every one of which the Japanese were reported to have been worsted with an aggregate loss of, at least 5,000 killed. The local English newspaper that pretends still to place faith in those exploded canards had better reflect a little, and the *North China Daily News* had better procure for itself another correspondent in Korea, since its present representative stands proved as either the most inventive or the least discriminating writer that ever had access to the columns of a newspaper.

The two most prominent figures, writes the editor of the *Kokumin* from Hiroshima, where he is staying as one of the many correspondents despatched by that paper—in the recent great battles of Pyŏng-yang and in the Yellow Sea, are Lieut.-General Viscount Nozu, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army that took Pyŏng-yang, and Vice-Admiral Viscount Kabayama, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Navy. The Vice-Admiral's name appeared in the list of officers that formed the suite of the Emperor on his Majesty's recent journey from Tokyo to Hiroshima, and whenever the Emperor put up for the night, the Vice-Admiral was assigned for the

quarters of the Admiral. It was therefore a great surprise to learn that the Admiral really left Japan on the 3rd inst. for the head-quarters of the Japanese squadron, and that he took part in the recent battle in the Yellow Sea on board the *Saikyo Maru*. It is said that Vice-Admiral Ito, Commander of the Japanese Fleet in Korean waters, pressed him to remove to the flagship, but that he declined this, saying that the flagship should carry the officer directing the Fleet, and that the *Saikyo* was quite enough for him, being, as he was, a mere spectator. Further the *Saikyo* was one of the ships charged with the task of enticing out the enemy. Some may accuse the Admiral of rashness, but matters relating to the operations of war can not be judged by ordinary standards. The *Kokumin* says in another column that the object of the *Saikyo* in undertaking such a desperate project, was to capture either the *Ting Yuen* or the *Chen Yuen*, and that a body of picked men were carried on board.

We must confess that all this seems very apocryphal. It is not credible that the *Saikyo Maru's* people had any idea of encountering the enemy's squadron when she sailed northward from the Ta-dong river. No ordinary calculation could have suggested that on the very day of the fall of Pyöng-yang, the Chinese fleet would have been engaged conveying troops for the reinforcement of that place's garrison to a position 120 miles distant. On the other hand, it was a perfectly natural and proper manoeuvre that, immediately on the fall of Pyöng-yang and on the eve of the Japanese army's advance northward, steps should be taken to ascertain the state of affairs in the Yalu river. We do not doubt that the purpose of Admiral Ito's squadron in sailing to Takushan Bay was to reconnoitre in connection with the operations on shore, and that the encounter with the enemy's fleet was quite unexpected. The honour of the day rests with Admiral Ito, who evidently kept his ship, the *Matsumura Kan*, in the very thick of the engagement from first to last. The *Saikyo Maru* ought not to have been there at all. She could not be of any service in the fight, and had she been sunk or captured, the responsibility of imperilling her so uselessly would not have been light.

The same correspondent of the *Kokumin* gives an account of General Nozu's strategy in the attack on Pyöng-yang, an account that implies the existence of great difficulties. The General had, in the first place, no time to wait for the coöperation of the Navy in the attack. He boldly pushed on his army and carried out the preconceived plan, which was to assault the place on the day of the opening of the head-quarters at Hiroshima. Hence he adopted an exceptional method, and attacked the Chinese from all sides. Moreover, without waiting for the commissariat arrangements, he caused his troops to carry their own provisions and thus led them to the assault. Hence the manoeuvres of the Japanese army at Pyöng-yang are more or less open to the charge of irregularity, if judged by the canons of ordinary warfare, and had the enterprise failed, the situation of the Japanese army would have been exceedingly perilous. The Lieut.-General himself was fully conscious of the danger he ran. It is said that before proceeding to the assault at Pyöng-yang, he telegraphed to the proper quarter to prepare a burying place for some fifteen hundred soldiers. "Terrible suspense prevailed," said a certain military authority to the correspondent, "for had the thing gone wrong no one could foresee what disasters the Japanese army might not have been involved in."

The Japanese squadron was to enter the Ta-dong for the purpose of conveying provisions to the land forces as well to cover the opposite bank, and then to proceed upward and assist the army in the attack on the enemy. The navy, however, had to convoy the fleet of more than thirty steamers that carried General Yamagata and his troops to Korea, but as they could not fail to assist the army in the attack on Pyöng-yang, they resolved to detach one portion for convoy duty and to send another to coöperate with General Nozu. It

is said that, owing to this sudden departure from the original programme, much correspondence passed between General Yamagata and the Head-quarters, and that the anxiety felt at Head-quarters was of the keenest description.

The escape of the *Saikyo* was remarkable. The *Yiji* says that when the enemy fired two torpedoes at her, she was attempting to withdraw from the scene of the fight, but her speed being greatly reduced owing to the loss of her steering gear, of which fact due notice was not taken by the foe, the torpedoes, which were discharged on the supposition that she was steaming at her full rate, passed ahead of her and did no damage. This differs from Sub-Lieutenant Matsumura's account given elsewhere.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a telegram from Lieut.-General Nozu, Commander-in-Chief of the advanced columns in Korea, giving the following estimate of the Chinese troops that took part in the defence of Pyöng-yang:—

Shang-tsz' Force	8,000 of all ranks.
Feng Force	3,500
Feng-tien Regulars	1,500
I-tzu' Force	2,000
A-san Force	1,000
Total	16,000 of all ranks.

By the Feng and Feng-tien Forces we understand contingents from the Feng-tien Division of the Manchu armies. These are, in fact, the Moukden garrison. They are supposed to be the most efficient and best armed of all the troops in Manchuria, and their numbers have been usually put at 30,000 men, all carrying Remington repeating rifles. As to the Shang-tsz and I-tzu troops, we fail to identify them: possibly these are the names of special corps. But where, in the above detail, does the Army of Kirin figure, which was said to have been sent to the defence of Pyöng-yang? Our readers doubtless remember the statement originally circulated in China, namely, that the Emperor, indignant at the delay shown by the Viceroy Li in despatching troops to Korea, had issued independent orders to the Kirin army to march across the frontier, and further that the Kirin army was 30,000 strong, well disciplined and well armed. In addition to this powerful force, a strong contingent was said to have been sent from Taku. What had become of all these "braves"? Perhaps China is keeping her forces carefully at home to guard her Lanes and Penates. At any rate her measures for the protection of Korea have been wholly unworthy of a great Power.

Field-Marshal Count Yamagata telegraphed to Hiroshima under date 1 p.m. on the 23rd instant:—

Our loss in the attack on Pyöng-yang was:—

KILLED.	
Officers	8
Rank and File	154
Total	162
WOUNDED.	
Officers	26
Rank and File	373
Missing	4
Total	403
Grand Total	565

The enemy's dead numbered about 2,000. The number of their wounded is not quite clear, but it must have been fully double that of their killed. The prisoners are 511 Chinese and 14 Koreans. Of the Chinese prisoners 12 were wounded, and of the Korean, 2. A great number of horses were killed.

The column sent in pursuit of the enemy arrived at Yöng-yu on the 17th instant. There they found 453 wounded soldiers of the enemy who had escaped from Pyöng-yang. According to information received from a squadron leader of cavalry the main body of the fugitives from Pyöng-yang passed through Anchü on the 17th instant, and a smaller body on the 18th. They numbered about 4,000. The head-quarters will be moved to-morrow to Seh-fun.

The town of Yöng-yu, mentioned in the above telegram, lies about ten miles westward of the main road leading northward from Pyöng-yang. With regard to the statement that the head-quarters would be moved to Seh-fun, we fail to

understand it, as the only place of that name marked on the map lies to the south-east of Pyöng-yang, quite off the main road.

The Field-Marshal's statement as to the number of wounded among the prisoners does not tally with a later message sent from Pyöng-yang at 11 a.m. on the 19th instant and received in Hiroshima at 2.40 a.m. on the 24th inst. The sender was Colonel Uyeda, Chief of Staff, and the message runs:—

General Tso Po-Kwei, who was taken prisoner at the capture of Pyöng-yang, is dead. Among the 555 Chinese prisoners there are 7 officers, including a chief of brigade. A hundred and sixteen of them are wounded. Among the 15 Korean prisoners, 4 are wounded. In addition to these 56 men who, after being taken prisoners, attacked their guards, were shot in the mêlée.

The *Nippon* publishes the following telegram:—

Intelligence has been secretly conveyed from a Korean source that about 3,000 Koreans in the neighbourhood of An-dong had assembled with the object of attacking the Japanese troops. The truth of the report is not assured, but a company of soldiers will be sent there in two or three days.

An-dong is a town in the South-western province (Kyong-sang-do) of Korea. It is more than a hundred miles from Söul.

If Lieut.-General Viscount Nozu's latest estimate of the number of Chinese engaged in the defence of Pyöng-yang be correct, the attacking force and the defenders were almost equal in numbers. For the four columns that converged upon the place are said to have aggregated 16,400 of all ranks, and General Nozu now puts the Chinese at 16,000. This last figure, however, does not include the Korean auxiliaries, of whom there is said to have been a considerable force.

According to a telegram said to have been despatched from Hiroshima at 3.37 p.m. on the 23rd instant, the Japanese found in Pyöng-yang 2,710 *koku* of rice, 80 *koku* of miller, and 600 *koku* of other kinds of grain. It may therefore be inferred that no scarcity of food existed among the defenders of the place, though rumour represented them as reduced to very short allowance.

Sub-Lieutenant Matsumura having been sent by Vice-Admiral Ito to Hiroshima to report the facts of the naval engagement on the 17th instant to the Emperor, was summoned to his Majesty's presence, and gave an account which appears as follows in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*:—"Our squadron, when out reconnoitering, perceived 14 war-vessels of the enemy and 6 torpedo boats moored in the harbour at Takushan (off the mouth of the Yalu river). The Chinese vessels at once moved out in battle formation, and when at a distance of 4,000 metres from our ships, opened fire. We, on our side, fearing that we could not make good practice at such a distance, moved up to a distance of 3,000 metres (3,281 yards) and then opened fire. Our ships preserved their line of battle, but the enemy after a time broke his formation. The *Lai-yuen* was the first to sink. She went down stern foremost, and her bows rising, she stood for a moment half out of the water. The *Chih-yuen* and the *Chao-yung* went down next in that order. Numbers of the crew clung to the rigging and cried for help. It was a pitiful sight. As our vessels used shot only and did not employ torpedoes, it was remarkable that we sunk the *Lai-yuen* with her double bottom. It was one of the most successful things since Nelson's time. The inferior speed of the *Hiya Kan* was a great drawback. Moreover, being the last ship in the line, she received the brunt of the enemy's shells, and finally caught fire and had to fall out of the formation. The *Saikyo Maru* had her steering gear shot away, and being obliged to leave the line, had to push her way between the powerful *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen*. Her distance from the ironclads at the time of passing did not exceed 70 or 80 metres, but apparently the Chinese vessels thought that her intention was to ram them as they sheered off to avoid her, and thus made a road for her escape. At the same time they discharged two fish-torpedoes

at her, but her distance was then too great for the successful use of torpedoes, and the projectiles passing beneath her, she escaped uninjured. The *Hiyei Kan*, which had been obliged to leave the line of battle, proceeded to the place from which we had sailed, and having transferred her dead and wounded to a transport, procured a surgeon, then extinguished the fire on board and returned to the scene of the battle at full speed, but was too late to take any further part in it, to the infinite regret of all on board. The *Matsushima Kan*, being the flag-ship, was in the van of the fight and consequently most exposed to the enemy's fire. Having suffered some injury, she had to leave the line of battle. Accordingly, the Commander-in-chief, Admiral Ito, and his staff changed to the *Hashidate Kan*, which thenceforth became the flag-ship. The Chinese vessels being now in full retreat, our squadron pursued, keeping on a parallel line. We were obliged to put some distance between them owing to their being provided with torpedo-boats and the night being very dark. Thus we lost sight of them, and at dawn, having reached Miao Island, we made various efforts to discover their whereabouts, but were not successful. Returning to the scene of the preceding day's fight, we found the *Yang-wei* ashore and deserted by her crew. We therefore destroyed her with a fish-torpedo. The Chinese ships *Ting-yuen*, *Klug-yuen*, and *Ping-yuen* caught fire, and great confusion was observed on board. None of them succeeded in extinguishing the fire while she remained in the line of battle. We think that an American man-of-war was a witness of the battle."

It is to be hoped that a much fuller account of the action than the above will be published by some of those present. There are a thousand details that would be of the greatest general interest. But all these official reports in Japan are provokingly laconic.

A telegram sent from Fusan at 2.15 p.m. on the 23rd instant, says that Major-General Oshima has had to go into hospital. He received a wound in the arm during the attack on Pyöng-yang, and though he made light of it at the time and refused to leave his place, he was subsequently obliged to take the surgeons' advice and submit to regular treatment. The injury is of a comparatively trifling character.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* publishes a telegram saying that the Japanese troops have reached Ka-San, a place within 68 miles of Wiju. Ka-San is 77 miles from Pyöng-yang. It, therefore, this intelligence be correct, the Japanese column must be moving with considerable rapidity, and their arrival at Wiju on the banks of the Yalu river, that is to say, on the frontier of Manchuria, should be reported in a few days. The same telegram adds that 80 wounded Chinese have been captured en route.

Commander Sakamoto Hachirota, who was killed in the naval fight of the 17th instant while in command of the *Akagi Kan*, a gun-boat of 600 tons, was a native of Kagoshima. After passing through his course at the Naval College, he went to England to complete his studies. He served as second in command in the *Yoshino Kan* until a recent date, when he was appointed to command the *Akagi*. He was 37 years of age.

Telegraphic intelligence from Hiroshima, dated 9.20 a.m. on the 25th instant, says that the Emperor has appointed General Count Oyama, Minister of State for War, to be Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army, and has nominated Lieut.-General Count Saigo, Minister of State for the Navy, to be temporary Minister of War in conjunction with his present office. It would seem, therefore, that General Count Oyama is to proceed to the seat of war.

In appointing officers to direct the military operations in Korea, the Japanese Government does not appear to have made any special selections. The Division first sent to the peninsula was the Fifth. Its Commander-in-Chief was Lieut.-General Viscount Nozu, and its second in command, Major-General Oshimura. These officers, then, in the ordinary course, are

the direction of the troops in Korea. The same method was pursued when the first half of the Third Brigade proceeded to Gensan. With the second half, however, Field-Marshal Count Yamagata was despatched, and he thenceforth became Commander-in-Chief in Korea. The officers in command of the First, Second, and Sixth Divisions, parts of which constitute Japan's Second Army, are Lieut.-General Yamaji, Lieut.-General Sakuma, and Lieut.-General Prince Yoshihisa, and the whole will be under the Command-in-Chief of General Count Oyama.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and the *Fiji Shimpö* publish the following telegram, sent from Shanghai at 10 p.m. on the 23rd inst.:

The eight Chinese ships injured in the late engagement are undergoing repairs at Port Arthur. They lost a moiety of their crews. The Chinese Government, fearing that the Japanese Fleet will attempt to force its way into the Gulf of Pechili, has issued orders to all the ships to assemble at Wei-hai-wai. Eight thousand soldiers are waiting at Taku for transports to carry them to the mouth of the Yalu river. The *Tai-an* is to leave Shanghai to-morrow.

One part of this telegram seems doubtful. It may be, and probably is, correct so far as concerns the injured ships and the step taken by the Chinese Government to protect the Gulf of Pechili, but we can not easily credit the assertion that eight thousand soldiers are to be transported from Taku to the mouth of the Yalu river. How are they to get there? The Japanese Navy has full command of the Yellow Sea eastward of the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili. To send a flotilla of transports directly across the scene of the recent engagement to a point of which the Japanese army will probably be in possession before the transports arrive, and in the immediate neighbourhood of which Japanese men-of-war are certainly cruising, would be an operation more than hazardous. It is, of course, conceivable that the Chinese are anxious to push the scene of operations as far as possible from home, and that their programme consequently is to keep the Japanese forces engaged on the frontier of Manchuria. But surely the best way to deter any Japanese attempt against China proper is to mass powerful armies at the most vital points, instead of detaching a portion of the troops required to defend the route to the capital itself. Besides, where are the forces of Manchuria; the 180,000 men of whom a large number are supposed to be drilled in modern tactics and equipped with modern arms of precision? Are these men not available for defending the frontier of their own province, and when Manchuria itself is threatened with invasion, is it necessary to send troops for its protection over-sea from Pechili? We doubt that item of the telegram. Yet so inept and ineffective have Chinese proceedings hitherto been, that nothing ought, perhaps, to be thought impossible.

The *Fiji* publishes a telegram sent from Fusan on the 24th instant. It merely gives a brief resumé of the operations of the attacking force at Pyöng-yang. It includes, however, one detail not hitherto mentioned, namely, that a violent storm of wind and rain occurred on the afternoon of the 15th instant when the enviroining columns were closing in on the town.

The names of the officers killed and wounded in the naval engagement on the 17th instant and in the assault on Pyöng-yang are published in the *Official Gazette*, but we do not think it essential to reproduce them in these columns.

In the first encounter between Chinese and Japanese ships-of-war, the Chinese vessel *Kwang-yi* was so badly injured by the fire of the Japanese that she was run aground and deserted by her crew. The survivors of the latter did not, it appears, make their way to Pyöng-yang in company with the fugitives from A-San, but lay concealed in one of the islands adjacent to the scene of the fight. We now read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, that these men have been taken off by one of Her Britannic Majesty's ships, and sent back to China, a written engagement having first been obtained from them that they would not again take up arms against Japan during the course of the pre-

sent war. A report in the above sense, enclosing a copy of the engagement given by the Chinese, was forwarded—we still quote from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—by Sir E. R. Fremantle, Commander-in-Chief on the China Station, to the Korean Government, through Mr. Gardner, H.B.M.'s Consul in Söul. This will be another surprise to the Chinese. They are said to be very much astonished at the kind treatment extended to their soldiers who have fallen into Japanese hands. They will be still more astonished at the notion of releasing prisoners on parole. Sir E. R. Fremantle, if he really took the step ascribed to him, must have considerable faith in the possibility of suddenly educating the Chinese up to a high standard of Occidental military methods. We confess, too, that his ideas seem a little too refined. The release of an officer on parole is a not an infrequent practice, but to return fugitive Chinese to their own country under promise that they will not resume service against the country that has destroyed their ship, is to push the high morals of warfare to a lofty point. Can there be any guarantee whatever that these men will keep their promise after they get back to China? We wonder what Sir E. R. Fremantle would do if he happened to find himself within reach of a few thousands of Chinese Bannermen who had fled from Pyöng-yang and were lying concealed somewhere under circumstances of hardship. Would he send them also back to China under written engagement not to serve again against Japan? If so, the engagement would not be worth a row of pins in the event of an invasion of China by the Japanese, nor could it possibly be expected that they would observe any such pledge under such circumstances. We venture to doubt the correctness of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* information.

Much capital is made by our local critics out of the fact that the tonnage of the 11 Japanese men-of-war engaged in the battle on the 17th instant was stated by us to be 26,740 tons instead of 36,740. They claim that this error was an intentional attempt to deceive the public, and they call it "a mean trick," together with other epithets suitable to the graceful vocabulary of such writers. Considering that the error was explicitly corrected in our next issue, and that we there explained it to be purely typographical; considering also that the tonnage of each ship was tabulated so that the exact total could be seen at a glance, it is really too silly to simulate belief in any deliberate deception on our part. That a charge of the kind should be persistently preferred in the face of the above facts, is thoroughly characteristic of Yokohama journalism.

The question of the Pyöng-yang prisoners also has been treated by these critics *more suo*. It was confidently believed at first in Tokyo that the number of prisoners taken at the assault had been 14,500, and even when Field-Marshal Count Yamagata's telegram arrived speaking of 600, the language of his message suggested that he referred to a capture made by the pursuing column subsequent to the fall of the town. The news published in this journal merely reflected the convictions existing from time to time in the capital. Every official telegram was given in full, and when it became evident that the first intelligence was incorrect, the fact received instant acknowledgment. Throughout this campaign not a single exaggeration or falsehood has been detected in a telegram sent by responsible military or naval Japanese officers and published in the *Official Gazette*. For the rest, it is evidently unreasonable to expect that the earliest intelligence of a battle fought at a distant place will be entirely free from inaccuracies. The inevitable disposition of persons transmitting such intelligence is to distort it more or less. By and by the truth comes to be known, and so long as no deliberate attempt is made to conceal or pervert the ascertained facts, it is mere childishness to talk of trickery or deception.

We regret to learn that the news of the rescue of Chinese fugitives from a man-of-war and their return to China by order of the officer commanding on the China and Japan

station, is true. Truly the Admiral's action in this matter is difficult to understand. Had the men been on Chinese territory and had they been found in a destitute condition, their rescue and transport to a place within reach of Chinese official succour, would have been an act of mere philanthropy. But they were on Korean territory. Chinese officers and men originally forming part of the crew of a Chinese man-of-war destroyed in battle with the Japanese and being at the moment fugitives on Korean territory—what on earth had a British Admiral to do with such persons beyond carrying to them aid dictated by the ordinary canons of humanity? If it were necessary to rescue these men at all—and we should be the last to suggest any neglect of the principles of international benevolence—surely the Korean Government would have been the proper recipient of the fugitives. Where is the principle upon which Admiral Fremantle acted to lose its efficacy? At what point would the rules of neutrality be violated by the exercise of such charity? It seems to us that if to return to China fugitive Chinese sailors hiding in an island on the Korean coast would be correct, then it would be equally correct to extend the same rescue to Chinese soldiers who, flying from a town captured by the Japanese army, found themselves in straits for the necessities of life. The plain and simple course for men thus circumstanced, the course invariably pursued in Western warfare, is that they either surrender to or are taken in charge by the Government of the neutral territory to which they have fled. In this instance the curiosity of the performance is accentuated by the fact that Korea is not a neutral state, but has allied herself with Japan against China. An exactly parallel case is easily stated. Suppose that Germany and France went to war about some question connected with Denmark; suppose that they made Denmark the field of battle; suppose that a German ship, having been sunk by a French, the survivors of her crew escaped to a Danish island in the Baltic; and suppose that a British Admiral, finding them there, took them on board ship and carried them back to Germany, would not that be exceedingly benevolent neutrality? We trust that fuller details may shed some extenuating light upon this curious affair.

The Tokyo News Agency reports, on the strength of a telegram despatched from Hiroshima at 1.55 p.m. on the 26th instant, that the artillery captured by the Japanese troops at Pyöng-yang was 4 Krupp field-guns, 26 Krupp mountain-guns, and 6 Galling's. Further, the Chinese troops flying from Pyöng-yang were so hotly pressed by their pursuers that they left behind them 4 more Krupp field-guns at Andoh, a place some 60 miles north of Pyöng-yang. If this statement be correct, it is evident that the Chinese troops were well equipped with artillery and that they made a miserable defence in proportion to their resources.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* withdraws its statement that General Count Oyama has been appointed to the command in chief of the Second Japanese Army. It would seem from the form of our contemporary's withdrawal that the appointment has actually been made and that its publication is the only irregularity for which an apology is now offered. Count Saigo's temporary assumption of the portfolio of War during Count Oyama's absence is also withdrawn as a public announcement but allowed to stand as a private one. That is *pro-forma* journalism with a vengeance.

Concerning the losses suffered by the Chinese we find the following paragraph in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*:—"The value of the four Chinese ships destroyed in the engagement on the 17th instant may be estimated as follows:—

	Yen.
Chih-yuen	3,000,000
Lai-yuen	2,500,000
Yang wei	1,500,000
Chao-yung	1,500,000
Total	8,500,000

destroyed and the one captured off the island of Phung-do on the 25th of July. These were:—

	Yen.
Kwang-yi (run ashore and abandoned)	1,500,000
Tsao-kiang (captured)	600,000
Total	2,100,000

We have further to consider the ships set on fire in the battle, namely, the *Ting-yuen*, *King-yuen*, and *Ping-yuen*. These must have been greatly injured. According to the report of Admiral Ito, the Commander-in-Chief, great confusion was observed on board of them and we understand that naval officers on the spot think that they must have been abandoned. If we supplement this list by the *Chi-yuen*, injured at Phung-do, it results that of the 10 ships supposed to constitute the back-bone of the Pei-yang Squadron, two only, the *Chen-yuen* and the *Ching-yuen* remain, and these too have suffered more or less injury."

In our opinion, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* over-estimates the injury thus far inflicted on the Pei-yang Squadron. There is no evidence that any of the Chinese ships which eluded the Japanese fleet on the 17th instant were abandoned subsequently. On the contrary, the only intelligence since received indicates that even the burning ships made Wei-hai-wei or Port Arthur in safety. As for the *Kwang-yi* and the *Tsao-kiang*, their loss can scarcely be said to have affected the efficiency of the Pei-yang Squadron. The 4 ships destroyed on the 17th undoubtedly weakened the Squadron greatly, but it would be a great mistake, we venture to think, were the Chinese Navy supposed to be crippled. It will still take a great deal of beating and if the Japanese regard it as a negligible quantity, they may find the error very costly.

The *Nichi Nichi* then proceeds to count the Chinese losses in men thus:—At Söng-hwain, 500 killed and wounded; drowned at the sinking of the *Kowshing*, 1,100; killed and taken prisoners at, and subsequent to, the capture of Pyöng-yang, 2,685; lost in the *Lai-yuen*, 203; lost in the *Chih-yuen*, 202; lost in the *Chao-yung*, 153; lost in the *Kwang-gi*, 130; taken with the *Tsao-kiang*, 155; otherwise killed and wounded 600; wounded at Pyöng-yang, 2,000. On the whole, her loss by land has been from 8,000 to 9,000 men, and her loss at sea fully 1,400.

It is conjectured, writes the *Fiji Shimpö*, that the fire on board the Chinese ironclad *Ting-yuen*, occurred in her bunkers. As a rule, an ironclad has so little to burn that a fire happening on board can be quickly extinguished. Even if flames break out among the coals, it is easy to get the better of them by excluding the air. But if the ship's hull is penetrated by shells from an enemy, the putting out of a fire becomes a very difficult matter. Possibly something of that kind befel the *Ting-yuen*.

We read in the vernacular press that Surgeon-Major Miyake and Chief Paymaster Ishizuka, who were killed in the naval fight on the 17th instant, had their lives insured in the Imperial Life Assurance Company for 1,000 yen each. This is the first instance in Japan of life insurance paid to the families of officers killed in battle.

It is expected, says the *Fömiuri Shimbun*, that as the subjects to be debated by the Imperial Diet in its special session next month at Hiroshima will all have reference to matters that ought to be kept concealed from the enemy—such as grants in aid of the war, augmentation of the army and navy, and so forth, the proceedings will be secret.

Admiral Ito, Commander-in-chief of the Japanese Naval forces in Korea, has replied in brief but appreciative terms to the Emperor's message congratulating the Squadron by which the victory on the 17th instant was won.

With regard to the prisoners taken at Pyöng-yang and subsequently, it is expected, says the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, that they will be sent to Hiroshima, and subsequently distributed among the head-quarters of the various divisions. The duty of guarding them will thus become easy.

The names of the naval officers killed in the battle on the 17th instant and the ships to which

they belonged have already been published in the vernacular press. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* now adds that the losses of warrant-officers and seamen on the various ships were:—*Matsushima*, 9; *Hashidate*, 1; *Itsukushima*, 13; *Hiyei*, 17; *Fuso*, 4; *Yoshino*, 10; *Akitsu*, 4; *Takachihö*, 1; and *Akagi*, 10; making 69 killed in war. The wounded aggregated 160, of whom nearly 100 were in the *Matsushima* alone.

The *Fiji Shimpö* publishes a telegram from Hiroshima, under date 12.40 p.m. on the 25th instant, showing that the *Togaku-to* are again active and that the Japanese are now the object of their attack. News having been received that same 2,000 or 3,000 of them had assembled at Andon in the province of Kyong-sang, a reconnoitering party was at once sent thither, with the result that assurance was obtained of a somewhat serious plot against the Japanese forces. Troops have been despatched to quell the insurrection. It will be remembered that among the various accusations preferred against the Japanese Government at the beginning of the war, one was that they had fomented the *Togaku-to* rebellion and that the rebels would coöperate with the Japanese forces. The falseness of that rumour is now proved.

The statement telegraphed from London that at the instance of Russia and England the Viceroy Li had agreed to an armistice pending negotiations for peace, but that Japan had refused to consent to anything of the kind, is without foundation. Reuter says nothing as to the original source of the assertion, but whether it came from St. Petersburg or from London informants, it is equally untrue. No moment could be worse chosen than the present for foreign intervention. China has suffered too much to yield willingly and not enough to bow to *force majeure*. Japan has tasted victory sufficiently to have her appetite whetted and not sufficiently to be satisfied. Great Britain will not make the mistake of risking another failure, and there are many reasons—reasons that it would be mischievous to discuss here in detail—militating against the probability of renewed coöperation between Russia and England. We do not know whether China, desiring to acquire a peace-loving reputation, is responsible for the circulation of the above rumour, but our readers may confidently regard it as quite untrustworthy.

Again the allegation is put forward that, up to the moment of the sinking of the *Kowshing*, China was perfectly willing to come to an amicable understanding with Japan. If she was, it must be admitted that her manner of giving expression to her mood was singularly unfortunate. In her earliest official communication to Japan, namely, that giving notice of the despatch of troops to Korea, she called the latter a "dependency" of the Middle Kingdom, thus at once thrusting into the forefront of discussion a contention that she perfectly well knew—or should have known—to be fatal to a good understanding. Japan could not consent to openly recognise as a Chinese dependency a country where her own right of military intervention was conventionally declared equal to that of China, and with which she had concluded a treaty on an explicitly stated basis of equality. China's next step was to refuse to coöperate at all with Japan in the reform of the Korean administration. Her next was to insist that the withdrawal of Japan's troops must precede any negotiations, which of course meant that after the troops were withdrawn negotiations intended to be interminable might be opened. Her next was to express her willingness to convey friendly suggestions to Korean officialdom, and leave that body to follow them at the cost of financial suicide or reject them at no cost at all. Her next was to send reinforcements to Korea in the teeth of Japan's warning that such a step must be regarded as a beligerent act. Then ensued the *Kowshing* affair. We do not for an instant pretend to deny that a great deal may be said on China's side. She was in truth placed in a most difficult position, and fate was never more cruelly ironical than when it condemned men like the Viceroy Li to offer armed opposition to a programme of reform which they themselves had always

striven to carry out in their own country. But after every allowance is made, all acquainted with the facts must deny the justice of attempting to claim for China a monopoly of pacific inclinations.

Detailed accounts of the fighting at Pyöng-yang will doubtless be received in time. It seems a long time, but we must possess our souls in patience. Meanwhile, the fact that the Chinese defending force was provided with forty field and mountain guns and Gatlings, shows that they were well equipped. Numerically they represented only one Division—much less, indeed, than a Japanese Division, or *corps d'armee*, on a war footing—yet they had six batteries of field and mountain guns and one battery of Gatlings. Such a force of artillery, served with reasonable efficiency, ought to have inflicted terrible loss on the assaulting columns. But the Chinese gunners were evidently an ill-trained body, or else the Chinese officers—perhaps a more reasonable hypothesis—did not know how to utilize the resources at their command. Thirty-six of the guns were abandoned at Pyöng-yang; the remaining four at An-chu. We imagine that these forty represent the whole of the defenders' artillery. The guns are all of Chinese manufacture, but they are said to be excellent weapons. It is a delightful idea to find that the myth of a "masterly retreat" is still kept up by newspapers reluctant to admit Japan's victory. A retreat that involves the loss of artillery, stores, treasure, two thousand killed and four thousand wounded or captured, must be looked at from a novel point of view in order to appear "masterly."

The strategical and tactical methods of the Chinese troops in Korea do not improve upon acquaintance. From accounts sent by military men, we learn that at Söng-hwan the Chinese pitched their tents and environed them with a parapet. In the West when a parapet is erected, the earth to build it is taken from a trench in front, this trench constituting an additional barrier to the assaulting force. But the Chinese dug no ditches at Söng-hwan. They obtained earth by levelling inequalities in the ground where the tents were to be pitched or by carrying soil from elsewhere. The height of these breastworks show that they were intended for big men. They could not have been used conveniently by Japanese soldiers. Indeed, the fine physique of the Chinese braves may be inferred from the uniforms found at A-San and now on view at the Shokön-sha, in Tokyo. Having erected the breastworks, the Chinese sat down quietly behind them. They did not apparently think of throwing out skirmishers to harass the enemy. They simply waited to be attacked. And the funniest thing is that before they opened fire they always raised a number of banners. The assaulting force could easily tell the critical moment when a shower of lead impended, for the preliminary of a host of erected banners could invariably be observed. They were armed with repeating rifles, and they seem to have made a habit of discharging all the cartridges in the magazine as fast as possible, for while their fire lasted it was a hail of bullets, and when it ceased the calm continued for a very perceptible interval. Their aim seems to have been even worse than that of the gunners in the Chinese fleet, a fact that will surprise many people, for a general impression has hitherto prevailed outside China that the Chinese troops are excellent marksmen. One thing can be clearly seen from the state of the captured rifles, namely, that the soldiers took exceedingly bad care of them. They all show rust of long standing, and bear other marks of careless treatment.

The Chinese prisoners are now en route for Osaka, Himeji, Otsu, Nagoya, and Hiroshima, where, as already stated, they will be distributed among the various Divisions whose head-quarters are at those places. Apparently some of them will have the honour of lodging in buildings attached to temples. Doubtless they will pass a very pleasant, if somewhat monotonous, winter in Japan.

It is stated by the News Agency and certain vernacular journals that the Ministry of State

for Finance has given permission to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to charter foreign ships for the coastwise carrying trade, as the majority of the company's steamers are employed by the Government for transport purposes. The permit holds good for six months, and in addition to the Open Ports, these steamers will be at liberty to load and unload cargo at some twenty places in Hokkaido, Hokurikudo, Chugoku, and Kyushu. Prompt measures have been taken by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to utilize this permission, so as to relieve the embarrassment experienced by would-be shippers of coastwise cargo since the outbreak of the war. Several steamers, it is alleged, have already been chartered: the *Anfer* (?) 3,185 tons; the *Afghan*, 2,202 tons; the *Arwa* (?) 2,957 tons; the *Argyle* 2,907 tons; the *Aswanley* 2,535 tons; the *Pathan*, 2,709 tons; the *Strathmore*, 3,578 tons; and the *Strathdon*, 2,643 tons. It is further expected that three or four others will soon be obtained.

According to a telegram sent from Fusan at 1 p.m. on the 25th instant, Sub-lieutenant Take-nouchi and the soldiers under his command—the number is not stated—who were despatched to make inquiry into the circumstances of the threatened revival of the *Togaku-to* insurrection, fell into the hands of the rebels. The Sub-lieutenant had his throat cut, and the fore-arms of the soldier (or soldiers) were lopped off, but happily he or they escaped ultimately to Taiho. Another telegram published by the News Agency says that although these rebels have shown such hostility to Japanese soldiers, the true objects of their enmity are not the Japanese but the corrupt and oppressive Korean officials against whom they originally rose. If that be true, it is curious that they should attack and murder Japanese whose purpose in coming to Korea is to effect the very reforms avowedly desired by the *Togaku-to*. We suspect that the News Agency's information will not hold. The *Togaku-to*, as originally reported of them, are opposed to everything foreign, and hate the Japanese as representatives-in-chief of foreign intercourse and foreign civilization.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes the following telegram from the Medical Staff, presumably at Chemulpo:—"Of the 133 wounded men taken into hospital after the naval fight on the 17th instant, 25 are severely wounded. Surgeon Kawamura is a little better. Sub-lieutenant Sasaoka of the *Matsushima*, Sub-lieutenant Uchizaki of the *Fuso*, and Engineer Matsuzawa of the *Itsukushima* are only slightly wounded. Of the 99 wounded warrant-officers and seamen 29 out of the 40 belonging to the *Matsushima* were suffering from burns, and of these 2 died after admission; out of 16 belonging to the *Hiyei*, one was suffering from burns; as for the 39 men from the *Akagi* and other vessels, the majority of them were struck by splinters of the enemy's shells, and one was wounded in several places. Everything has gone on so well since the wounded were taken into hospital that we do not expect to lose more than 10 in all. A few men remain on board the ships who, though injured, are not incapacitated for duty."

We presume that a list published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* and based on a telegram sent from Hiroshima on the 25th instant, may be taken as a finally accurate account of the killed and wounded on the Japanese side at the assault on the Pyöng-yang. The totals are:—

KILLED.	
Officers.....	8
Rank and File	154
WOUNDED.	
Officers.....	54
Rank and File	410
Cadet Officer	1
MISSING.	
Rank and File	33
Total.....	660

Divided among the various corps that took part in the attack, the figures stand thus:—

Major-General Oshima's Brigade (that attacked along the main road).	
Officers killed	6
Officers wounded	18
Rank and File killed	110

Rank and File wounded	257
Missing.....	13

Total..... 404

Major-General Tachimi's Brigade (that attacked the northern force from Sak-myon).

Officers wounded	30
Rank and File killed	9
Rank and File wounded	45
Missing.....	1

Total..... 85

Colonel Sato's Corps (that attacked from Wou-sau).

Officers killed	2
Officers wounded	5
Rank and File killed	31
Rank and File wounded	87
Missing.....	19

Total..... 144

Lieut. General Nozu's Brigade (that attacked from the West).

Officer wounded	1
Cadet Officer wounded	1
Rank and File killed	4
Rank and File wounded	21

Total..... 27

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE DIET.

The Emperor has summoned a special session of the Diet to meet in Hiroshima on the 15th of October. The Imperial Rescript conveying this order runs as follows:—

We, persuaded that military affairs now constitute the most urgent business of the nation, have advanced Our standard and are now directly superintending the operations. It is Our desire, under the circumstances, that the important functions of the Legislature should be speedily discharged and that We should have its concurrence. We, therefore, deeming necessity exists for summoning the Imperial Diet before the ordinary date, do hereby convene a special session to be held from the 15th day of the 10th month, in Hiroshima, and do order that the session shall last for seven days.

Let all Our subjects respect this Edict.

(Imperial Sign Manual).

Dated at Hiroshima, 22nd day of the 9th month. Signatures of the Ministers of State.

This Edict will doubtless give universal satisfaction. There has not been much talk in the vernacular press about an extra session, but there certainly has been a feeling that the representatives of the nation might be consulted with advantage at this crisis of the national history. Presumably the question of supplies will alone occupy the attention of the Houses: the Budget can not be submitted in a session of only seven days. Hiroshima must be astounded by its good fortune. For the moment the little town of ninety thousand inhabitants is the metropolis of the empire. How it finds accommodation for all its visitors, and how it is to provide a place for the session of the two houses, we do not comprehend.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE EXPORT OF COAL.

Coal merchants and proprietors of collieries in Kyushu, says the vernacular press, have met in Fukuoka and decided, with regard to the export of coal to China, that it would not be improper for them to implement such contracts as had been concluded before the outbreak of the war. They have elected a Committee and instructed it to wait upon the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce to ascertain whether they may be allowed to take that step. The Tokyo coal merchants have also held a consultation on the subject and adopted a resolution to cooperate with the movement of the Kyushu men, who are expected to arrive in Tokyo in a few days. It is important at this juncture to know what opinion the Authorities entertain on the matter. The metropolitan papers inform us that the Government are decided to forbid positively the export of coal to China, regarding that article as a contraband of war.

Thus even the sale of coal covered by contract before the war was declared will be forbidden. Coal-agents seem to think that should they fail to implement such contracts they will be liable to be sued for damages. That, however, is an erroneous idea. A state of war completely exonerates merchants from the obligation of fulfilling any agreement that would impair the rights of either belligerent. At any rate, if the Government sees public reason to forbid the export of coal to China, very grave results might ensue from any attempt to relax the prohibition in the interest of private individuals. The absence of explicit rules may have led coal-agents into error as to the attitude of the Government on the matter. Hence it is thought that the Government may issue regulations distinctly forbidding the export of coal to China. Of course the Authorities will hear what the coal-merchants have to say, and will consult their interests as far as possible, but it is confidently believed that the aim, to attain which representatives are sent to the capital by the coal-agents and mine-owners in Kyushu, will not be attained.

It seems to us (*Japan Mail*) that if Japanese coal merchants are anxious to implement contracts concluded before the outbreak of the war, they must be singularly quixotic. The price of the staple has trebled since June, and any one attempting to deliver it at the figures ruling three months ago, must encounter heavy loss. It is stated, for example, that the Mitsui Bishi Company had agreed to deliver coal at Tls. 2 a ton, and that they now find themselves confronted by a price of 6 yen a ton in the home markets, in addition to greatly increased cost of carriage. Under such circumstances we should imagine that the Mitsui Bishi Company and all merchants similarly situated must be very glad of a legitimate excuse to set aside their contracts, whereas the vernacular press would have us believe that their deputies are instructed to petition the Authorities for permission to carry out these ruinous agreements. At all events, it may be taken for granted that the Government will reply in the negative. Coal is contraband of war, and to say that contracts for the delivery of coal, made prior to a declaration of war, must be implemented despite the commencement of belligerent operations, is equivalent to say that an ironclad ordered in times of peace must be delivered when finished although the country ordering it has meanwhile gone to war. We are at a loss to understand the story ventilated by our vernacular contemporaries.

LI HUNG-CHANG'S DEGRADATION.

The following Imperial decree, dated the 17th instant, arrived by telegraph at Shanghai on the afternoon of the 18th inst.:—

"The *Wo-jen* having broken faith with Korea and forcibly occupied that country, the Throne sympathised with its tributary kingdom in her distress and so raised an army to attack the common enemy. Upon Li Hung-chang, Imperial High Commissioner of the Pei-yang, having chief control of the forces there, rested the entire *onus* of being prepared for emergencies. But, instead, he has been unable to act with speed and promptness in his military preparations, so that much time has elapsed without any important results. He has indeed failed in the trust reposed in him by us. We therefore command that his decoration of the three-eyed peacock feather be plucked off from (his hat), and that he be stripped of his Yellow Riding Jacket as a slight punishment. It is necessary then, that the said Imperial High Commissioner exert himself to the utmost and decide upon what should be done; that he direct and hasten the various armies from the various provinces to the front, in order that all may put forth their best strength to chase and root out the enemy. In this way Li Hung-chang may hope to redeem his former errors."—*N.-C. Daily News*.

During the first three months of 1894, the cremations in France averaged ten a day, an increase of 20 per cent. over the same period of last year.

THE ROKUMEIKAN.

An incorrect statement has found its way into print to the effect that, owing to injuries suffered by the Rokumeikan building in the recent earthquake, the Peers Association have decided to sell it and construct a new building, and that, in consequence, notice to quit has been given to the members of the Tokyo Club. The truth is that the Peers Association have purchased the Rokumeikan. The arrangement previously existing was that the members of the Tokyo Club enjoyed the use of a portion of the building, rent free, and that the Peers Association rented the remaining portion, employing it as a club. The Department to which the building belonged not finding it convenient to continue that arrangement, and the Peers being anxious to acquire the whole building, their application in that sense has been accepted. We understand that the Peers desire to have a building in Japanese style as well as one in foreign. Many of their entertainments, theatrical, musical, and so forth, lose much of their charm in an alien environment. Hence their project is to transport from Ueno a handsome building that formerly served as their club, and to re-erect it as an annex to the Rokumeikan. Naturally it would be mutually embarrassing did the Tokyo Club continue to occupy a part of the premises under such circumstances, and it has therefore been considered desirable that new quarters should be sought for the Club. We believe that the Imperial Hotel will be chosen. The management are willing to set aside whatever rooms may be necessary and to erect new ones if desired. The Hotel has the advantage of possessing a good tennis lawn, where, with a little care, an excellent pitch for at least two nets can be found. On the whole, we imagine that the members of the Tokyo Club will congratulate themselves on the change. It was very pleasant, in a fashion, to have rent-free quarters, but accommodation of that kind does not remain permanently agreeable where independence is desired, and in the organization of the present Club there are features that admit of much improvement from a practical point of view. We need scarcely add that no foundation whatever exists for the silly notion propounded recently by a local English journal that the notice to quit served on the members of the Tokyo Club is the first evidence of what may be expected by foreigners under Japanese jurisdiction. That is almost as ridiculous as the plaintive forecast of the same journal that because a polite Japanese was observed to take off his hat when making some inquiries of a police constable, foreigners would presently be obliged to be equally obsequious. The fact is that the purchase of the Rokumeikan building by the nobles and the consequent removal of the Tokyo Club to other premises, have been on the *sapient* for the past two years. It is our belief that the Club will benefit materially by the change, since it will thus come under the complete control of the members practically interested in its maintenance.

PSYCHE AND HEBE.

Psyche, the soul-tending goddess of the gods,
May win heartless Cupid with coquettish odds;
But Hebe's the girl that I like best,
Serving the gods with jolly good zest,
Lading their tables with ambrosial meat,
And handing round nectar delightfully sweet.
She's a blithe little maid with a pretty fair face,
Soft white hands and a figure of grace,
Big brown eyes so bewitching in behold,
That the gods all envy her glance, I'm told.
She's chaste and modest and faithfully true,
Just such an one for a mortal to woo;
But oh! she laughs when you talk about love,
And says that cooing is meant for a dove;
Then away she bounds light-hearted and free,
Culling sweet flowers, but ah! not for me!
For with her arms full from Arcadia's grove,
She hastens to Olympus to serve old Jove.

MORTALIS.

DECAPITATION OF JAPANESE IN TIENSIN.

The following paragraph is from the *Peking and Tientsin Times* of the 15th:—The Japanese clerk employed in the Ordnance Department who remained after his countrymen left and is accused of being a spy, has now been decapitated. His existence was a source of considerable embarrassment to officials who ought to have been alive to the danger of having such a person in the department at a time when the utmost vigilance should have been used to prevent information leaking out in any way.

THE WRECK OF THE "CHEAN."

The *N.-C. Daily News*, writing on the 17th inst. says:—We have previously mentioned the loss of the *Chean*, late *Wheen*, but further particulars are now to hand. It appears that the vessel came to grief at about 8.30 p.m. while an ex-quartermaster, who was made chief officer, was on watch. At the time of the accident many of her passengers were asleep down below and before they could get on deck they were drowned, while others jumped overboard and were also drowned. All the crew, except the sailors' and firemen's cooks, were saved, but over two hundred soldiers lost their lives. Six sailors arrived here on Saturday from the wreck, having tramped across country for six days till they reached Ningpo and were then brought on by the *Pekin*. They do not give a very clear account of what became of the rest of the crew, but they say the captain and others started for Wenchow. The captain and officers of the *Chean* were ex-quartermasters, and the chief engineer had never been to sea before.

The *Chean* was wrecked in the Shetung Pass near Wenchow. She was, says the *China Gazette*, a rattletrap, worm-eaten craft, utterly unfit to go to sea, and was despatched by the Chinese authorities from Chinkiang on the 3rd inst., with 1,000 Hunan soldiers, and all their arms and paraphernalia on board, for Tamsui. When she struck the rocks her bottom fell out and she began to fill at once. Over 700 soldiers and the entire crew, except four men, succeeded in reaching the shore in boats. The scene when they landed was described as something terrible. The soldiers swore that they had been betrayed by the captain and ship's officers, who made away and hid themselves in the houses of the villagers, in the neighbourhood. The "braves" succeeded in catching the quartermaster, who was steering at the time of the accident, and a military officer ordered his head to be struck off on the spot. This ruthless decree was immediately put into execution, and the man was decapitated on the beach. A boy, who had been in the service of "Captain" Haueh, the master, had reached the shore with some dollars which he had saved in the confusion, but was caught by a military officer and his arm lopped off by a sword-cut. He was left bleeding on the beach and died in a short time. It is believed in Shanghai that the master of the vessel was also murdered by the "braves."

It was his first season at the seaside, and to the critical observer there were noticed in his manner traces of nervousness. Yet he boldly wandered along the beach with the girl in the red blazer. The conversations had reached a juncture which left him no alternative. "Be mine," he urged with trembling voice. "Yes," she rejoined. He pressed his hand to his brow. "This is so sudden."

The North v. South match at the Oval ended on 4th inst. in a draw in favour of the Southern team, who, with seven wickets to fall in their second innings, only wanted 56 runs to win. At Taunton, Somerset gained a brilliant victory over Sussex by 110 runs. The matches between Lancashire and Leicestershire at Manchester, and Gloucestershire at Birmingham were left drawn. At Leyton there was a very exciting finish in the match between Essex and Hampshire, which eventually resulted in a victory for the latter by nine runs.

CONDITIONS THAT MAY ACCOMPANY STRATIFICATION.—III.

When any considerable area of the earth's crust commences to yield under the influence of those forces causing elevation or depression, it is easy to imagine that the movement once started should continue in its initial direction, but it is difficult to picture the conditions which result in a reversal of such bradyseismic changes. Notwithstanding this difficulty, geological facts are before us which admit of no other explanation than the assumption that there have been sinkings and risings of the same ground through many thousands of feet. Unconformability between two stratified series of rocks tells us that a sea bottom has been raised upwards to be contorted and weathered, depressed to receive more sediments and then reelevated. The coal fields of South Wales show us that what were once land surfaces have been depressed from 14,000 to 17,000 feet beneath sea level, under overlying rocks, and then lifted to where we see them. Although it is unsatisfactory that we are unable to give a clear explanation of the causes leading to such stupendous oscillations, the geologist is compelled to accept them as facts, and notwithstanding his belief in the antiquity of an ocean bed, may even use them as evidence to show that a Lemuria, an Antarctica, or an Atlantis once existed.

With such an unlimited bradyseismic bank on which to draw, the stratigraphical history of the earth presents but few obstacles. The only question which arises is whether it is so often necessary to avail ourselves of this unlimited credit. As a partial answer to this, we will consider the conditions under which a conformable series may have been deposited, and then the conditions which may have accompanied the formation of coal.

As illustrative of the uniformly steady motion which has taken place in the crust of the earth, conclusions may be drawn from the manner in which a series of strata have been deposited one above another in conformable positions. As an example of such conformability, we cannot do better than take the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous formations which lie as a series of over-lapping fringes round an Archæan nucleus to build up a large portion of the North American continent. Le Conte expounding the views of Dana and other geologists who have worked out the evolution of this section of our globe, says that the Archæan era was closed by the *upheaval* and crumpling of the Laurentian strata, these were eroded, and *subsidence* took place down to the Silurian coast line, and the Silurian deposits were formed on the old land surface. At the end of Silurian times these Silurian sea bottoms were *raised* into land surfaces, and at the end of Devonian times, presumably by *subsidence* and *relevation*, Devonian land was added to that existing at the end of the Silurian period.

The coal measures were deposited while a continental upheaval was in progress, but at the same time there was an upward building by sedimentation, both of which actions would tend to reclaim land. Local subsidences which would tend to submerge districts were also in progress. When sedimentation outraced subsidence, materials that form coal were accumulated, but when the latter prevailed the land surfaces were submerged. It was a period of oscillation which terminated with the uplifting of the Appalachian region. From this description, the conclusion is that although there were many *extremely extensive* subsidences, on the whole the uplifting of the primitive land was in progress and the continent increased in area.

Sir Archibald Geikie, describing the same evolution, speaks of the deposition of the massive formations represented by the stratified accumulations between the earliest Palæozoic and the Jurassic having taken place during a gentle and protracted *sinking* of the axis of the continent.

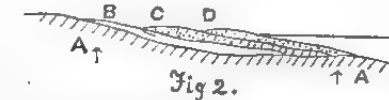
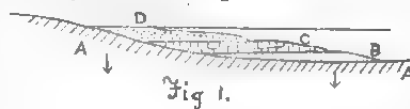
The subsidence of the axis of a depression or the rising of its boundaries may perhaps convey the same meaning, but if we regard the two movements as having taken place simultaneously,

and if the land areas are of any extent, then during elevation of such land, the rate at which a coast line is exposed is accelerated by the withdrawal of waters, while during depression the actual rate of subsidence is relatively to sea-level increased.

For the present, neglecting oscillatory movements of small extent, either in the waters or in the crust, we will first consider a case of uniform motion when a primitive area, which may be denoted as A, is subsiding, and secondly when it is gradually rising.

As A is slowly depressed, a series of strata, B, accumulating round its shores, will encroach inland to cover an ancient land surface. If the movement continues, the series B and A may be covered by a series C, while similarly D may cover C, B, and A.

Although it may often occur that when we sink through D we immediately come upon A, such a series after upheaval overlaps in a direction contrary to that which is usually found and which is indicated in Fig 2.



In this case we can commence inland and walk seawards from the older series A, across the outcrop of successively newer strata until we reach D.

Although the existence of outliers, the occurrence of Grey Weathers, the Buttes of Colorado and other phenomena lead us to the conclusion that Tertiary and other strata had at one time a far greater extension than they exhibit at present, our imagination respecting the potency of subaerial denudation is somewhat taxed if we are asked to believe that a series of strata like the one chosen, ever overlapped, as shown in Fig. 1, and that such enormous overlapping has gradually disappeared before the complexity of causes which give rise to weathering.

Although there is no reason why sediments should not accumulate round a subsiding area, exceedingly thick deposits with broad outcrops do not favour such a supposition. The next case is that in which A may be supposed to be gradually rising. With the continuance of such a condition it seems quite possible that B, C and D might be deposited, and without making enormous calls upon effects due to atmospheric denudation the results shown in Fig. 2 might be reached. The only difference between this explanation and those which are similar to the one advanced by Le Conte, is that in the latter we have to imagine that from time to time during the process of general elevation this was interrupted by enormous subsidences.

It is not difficult to imagine that a continental area bulging upwards is accompanied by a corresponding subsidence of an ocean basin or of another continental area, or even that two continental areas might grow or decrease simultaneously. It would seem that the movements of considerable extent once started, although varying in their rate, should continue in the same direction, and alterations in this could only be local, as for example on the flanks of regions where there had been a sudden yielding, resulting in the elevation of mountain ranges.

It is, however, difficult to imagine a subsidence taking place until 20,000 feet of Silurian strata were formed, and still more difficult to imagine such a series, after having been raised to form a land surface, being bodily depressed to be covered by a Devonian series. Have we, for example, any evidence to show that a great series like the Silurian was ever entirely covered by a series that succeeded it, or even that the lower members of the Silurian

itself were ever entirely overlapped by the upper members of the same age?

If they were deposited on a subsiding area such coverings existed, but if they were accumulated on a sea bottom that was rising the necessity for the supposition is avoided.

We will now consider the conditions under which an alternation of land, estuarine and marine deposits, such as are exhibited in the coal measures, may have been deposited. First it may be observed that the formation of coal has taken place simultaneously in widely separated districts. Although we have coal of Jurassic, Cretaceous, and other ages, the bulk of the coal forming materials were accumulated at the close of the Palæozoic age. Another marked epoch was in early Tertiary times, and these two periods in a marked manner approximately coincide with the formation of many mountain chains. In America, for example, although the Green Mountains were uplifted at the close of Lower Silurian times, the crushing of strata to form an Himalayan-like range in the Appalachian region was not terminated until the close of the Carboniferous period. Inasmuch as these mountains, like those in many other portions of the world, are made up of a complexity of folds, much of which consists of contorted and faulted strata, it is not unlikely that the movements were spasmodic, and succeeded each other at short geological intervals. Sea beaches and terraces on mountain flanks apparently confirm this view. As these mountains rose upwards to the right and left, corresponding volumetric depressions must have been formed, and what were land surfaces would be intermittently submerged. If the view is a correct one, we may possibly discover some relationship between the number of ridges in a mountain region and the number of seams in a flanking coal field.

About this same time, in Europe, as is indicated by the Permian strata resting unconformably on the older Carboniferous, the Urals were uplifted, and here again, at least on the European side, we find the flanking coal fields.

In these cases, land surfaces were submerged by the actual sinking of the land, but if at the same time large areas like a tract to the East of the Appalachians was submerged, there would be a general rise in the oceanic envelope, and low lying coast lines might be slightly submerged by the rising of the waters. That coal of carboniferous age is practically confined between the parallels of 20° and 60° N.L. and 20° and 40° S.L. may be due either to climatic conditions or to the fact that in Carboniferous times it was only in these regions that there were land surfaces on which a Carboniferous vegetation could flourish.

Although at the close of the Jurassic, the Sierras Nevada and the Wasatch Mountains were raised, the Mesozoic period was one of general quietness. Continents were growing gradually, but at the same time it must also be noted that but little coal was formed. At the commencement of the Tertiary epoch, especially during Lower Eocene and Miocene times, enormous deposits of material to form Lignite were accumulated, and contemporaneously with this many of the larger mountain ranges were formed. It is difficult to say how far these mountains had been outlined at an earlier date, but the Alps, as we now see them, were raised in Eocene and Miocene times, and about the same period the Pyrenees, the Caucasus, the Apennines, the Carpathians, and the Himalaya were formed, while a great disturbance lifted a considerable portion of the Rockies.

Giving the two last mentioned ranges breadths of 180 and 240 miles respectively, and the remainder breadths of 60 miles, their lengths being what we see on an atlas, these elevations cover an area of about 500,000 square miles. If ranges parallel to the Pyrenees, the Dinaric Alps, the Balkans and their continuation into Turkey, ranges parallel to the Himalaya, the Andes and other mountains were uplifted about the same period, the elevation area may easily have extended over 1,000,000 square miles. The mean height of upheaval in these mountains is about 4,000 feet, which

is the present mean height of Switzerland, and if we know the ratio of land to water about this time, we are enabled to form a rough idea of the amount of general depression in oceanic waters which accompanied the uplifting of the Tertiary mountains. From what has already been said, it would seem that the required ratio was between 1.6 and 1.3. With a ratio of 1.4 the total amount of vertical fall in ocean level which took place step by step, would be about 26 feet.

This quantity, which it may be observed does not include what in all probability was a still larger quantity due to the uplifting of the area on which the mountains stand, is by no means sufficient to account for the enormous thicknesses of coal which are met with in the Tertiary series, which, like other coal, was in all probability produced upon areas which were being depressed, but yet it is a quantity which in geological speculations is hardly negligible. As ranges of mountains appeared as wrinkles on a rising area, there was a universal withdrawal of waters from all shores, and large areas of shallows, such as we may find at river mouths, would appear as land capable of supporting vegetation which might accumulate to an indefinite thickness. This in all probability received its covering of estuarine and marine strata because it was an area of actual subsidence. It might, however, have been covered by a rising of the water due to the submergence of a land area, but this is not so probable.

To explain the origin of the curious succession of strata in the coal bearing series, we have to assume that during two particular geological epochs there was a nicely adjusted balance between the rate at which an area was depressed by secular movement and the rate at which the same area was rising by sedimentation—when sedimentation prevailed then an area appeared on which the materials forming coal accumulated, while when depression prevailed these marine deposits accumulated. The chief difficulties accompanying this theory are two-fold. *How does it happen that such a balance was only marked at two particular epochs in geological history, and why did it exhibit itself simultaneously at so many points upon our globe?* In the ordinary course of events it would be expected that such conditions might be as marked at any one period as at any other.

What possibly may be a solution to the difficult question is the one which has been given. Whenever a sea bottom has been raised to become land, there has been an equal volumetric subsidence in the ocean bed, and water has been withdrawn from shore lines to occupy such depressions. During mountain formation, this action would be intermittent and general, and in the history of our globe it is certainly remarkable that when marked alteration of marine and land conditions were frequent, these particular times have roughly coincided with the uplifting of our greatest mountains, which are perhaps only the wrinkles on an extensive region of elevation.

THE FALL OF PYŨNG-YANG.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Sŭl, September 17th.
 "Pyŭng-yang is taken!" was the news received this morning. The ancient capital in the north was attacked on the 15th inst., and fell into the hands of the Japanese the day following. For more than a fortnight Sŭl has been anxious for some kind of news from the north. The Chinese were expected to march towards Sŭl, to be met by the Japanese either at the Im-chin river or further north on the plains of Se-heung or Whoang-chon. Rumours began to reach us last week that the Japanese army had gone not only to Pyŭng-yang, but were surrounding the city, thus cutting off aid from the north or retreat in that direction. The Korean, when he gives a "report," announces that "a man has just arrived from that place" (where the event happened). Thus according to rumour we felt that something decisive was going on, and that the Chinese troops, to use the figure employed

by a native, "would be like a rat in a big empty water jar"—hemmed in and unable to get out.

Lieut.-General Nozu is in command of the forces. His army is about 25,000 strong, which is in four divisions. General Oseko came from Won-san on the east, crossed the Ta-dong river, and got to the north of the city. Major-General Oshima, the hero of A-San, was at Chung-hwa on the main road from Sŭl and about twelve miles south of Pyŭng-yang. A force under General Tatsumi was landed at Chang-yang in Whang-hai province, crossed the main road, and the position at Sam-ŭng some fifteen miles to the right of General Oshima. General Nozu himself crossed the Ta-dong near its mouth at Chul-do and went by a circuitous route up to the rear of Pyŭng-yang. On the 12th inst. the forces under General Oshima and Tatsumi crossed the river nearer the city, the former on the south, the latter on the north, marched along the river's bank, and in conjunction with the other two divisions attacked the city on the morning of the 15th.

The details of the attack and capture are not known as yet. The Chinese General had fortified the city on the river front, and an assault from that side was evidently expected and would have proved fatal to the attacking army. Had the Chinese army tried to escape by crossing the river, the battle would have been transferred to the river and the plain east of the river. What resistance was made could not have been very great. This is the more surprising, as the Chinese took possession of the city on the 4th of August and had ample time to thoroughly entrench themselves. The Governor, Mayor, and the people rendered them all the assistance possible. The entire force was captured and is said to be 20,000, while the loss on the Japanese side is said to be 300, which is probably an underestimate. Dash, discipline, and determination again won the day against lack of discipline and conservatism.

The news of this great victory was received with much joy by the Japanese in the capital, with indifference in the upper Korean circles, not to say the Palace, and as most of the foreigners here are in sympathy with the reforms Japan proposes for Korea, the news was welcome to them, though sorely disappointing to those of Chinese sympathies. It is reported that three English officers were found with the Chinese and captured. This, however, needs confirmation. Whether there are more Chinese on their way to Korea is not definitely known to me, but one thing seems quite sure, and that is, the Chinese troops will not take up their winter quarters in the Korean capital.

The Chinese undoubtedly have the confidence of the people here, but it is a very noticeable fact that the once eager longing for the arrival of the Chinese army has given place to indifference and even hostility. The stragglers on their way from A-San to Pyŭng-yang lived off the Koreans. The people fed them, but when the tramps turned round and smashed the tables from which they ate the rice and broke to pieces the boilers in which it was boiled, the patience of the patient people gave way. On the other hand, I have yet to hear any complaint against the Japanese troops worth mentioning. A Korean came up from the country, and contrasting the difference between the two armies, said, "the Japanese pay for everything, down to the water-carrier for bringing water."

The reforms in the capital move apace with the troops in the field. The High Commission of seventeen holds sessions daily, and is doing something. The new coin is in use, made on the model of the Japanese, and because of its lightness and cleanliness, is sure to supplant the heavy and dirty copper cash used so long.

There is some talk about the Tong-haks again. If these men have any power it must be in the righteousness of their cause. Their protest against the corruption of the official classes was their strength, and, as long as they maintain this attitude, they will have the support of the people. If, however, they degenerate into a mere Opposition party to all progress they will be without strength in a very short

Korean policemen, some taken from the *yang-ban* class, are now patrolling the streets of Sŭl. True they are as yet mistaken for Japanese soldiers. They wear the top-knot, and the common people have not yet got over their surprise that the *yang-ban* is really good for something, and as these new men strut through the streets the small boy follows but does not venture to give insult; but we may expect some good work done this winter in protecting life and property.

The King naturally shows a little restlessness in being circumscribed as he is, but there seems to be no help for it. The reforms which Japan has decided upon have been inaugurated and will be carried forward whether the King likes them or not. Any change that will give protection to life and security to property will very promptly receive the endorsement of the people at large.

ENGLISH ITEMS.

The Times of August 6th says:—"The war is causing in both China and Japan the internal disturbance which might be expected from it. We have news of outrages on Japanese residents in China, and on Chinese residents in Japan; though in neither country have they proceeded to grave extremities as yet." We, in Japan, have heard nothing of outrages committed on Chinese residents in Japan. One must go to London to learn such news.

The 338 silver bars, whose shipment for Montevideo in H.M.S. *Espergle* led to so much discussion and brought so much censure on the head of Mr. J. G. Kennedy, former British *Chargé d'Affaires* in Japan and then British Representative in Chili, have formed the subject of an appeal brought in the British Supreme Court of Judicature by the Republic of Chili against the London and River Plate Bank. The Chilean Republic claimed that the silver was not applicable for purchasing a steamer—the use to which Balmaceda's agent, Vidal, applied it, being, in fact, part of a sum deposited in the mint at Santiago as guarantee for the Government's note issue; and further, that at the time when the silver was handed over to Vidal and shipped in the *Espergle*, Balmaceda had ceased to possess administrative authority. The Lord Justices of Appeal decided in favour of the Bank. We quote the interesting judgment of the Master of the Rolls:—

The Master of the Rolls said this was an action brought by the Government of the Republic of Chili against an English bank, in the nature of an action of trover, to recover possession of certain bars of silver in the hands of the defendants. At the time when the transactions to which the action related commenced the Government of Chili was the Government which was called the Balmaceda Government, Balmaceda was the President of the Republic, having been duly elected by the nation in accordance with their laws, and he was recognized as the Government of Chili by this country. Under these circumstances an insurrection broke out in Chili. Certain people desired to change the Government, not merely to displace Balmaceda personally, but to displace his Government and to replace it with another Government. Civil war thereupon began between Balmaceda on the one hand and the insurrectionary party on the other hand. Balmaceda, desiring to buy some ships for the purpose of using them as ships of war, gave certain instructions to Vidal, who was the representative of his Government at Buenos Ayres, in accordance with which Vidal entered into negotiations with an Italian shipowner for the purchase of a steamer, and also entered into negotiations with the defendants for an advance of money. Although Vidal was the Ambassador of Chili, it was clear that in this matter he was also made the agent of Balmaceda for a specific purpose. The contract made by Vidal with the defendants was to this effect—that if Balmaceda would place in the hands of the defendants a specified number of bars of silver the defendants would then on his request from time to time advance money to him to the extent of £130,000; if any advance was made, then the defendants were to have power to sell the bars of silver. The property in the silver, when it was delivered, did not pass to the defendants, but remained in Balmaceda; but if the defendants should make any advance in pursuance of the con-

tract, then they were to be entitled to sell the whole of the silver. Vidal was only an agent to make this contract and carry it out; when the contract was made, it was a contract with Balmaceda's Government. Vidal proceeded to act in accordance with his mandate, and obtained certain advances from the defendants. If Balmaceda had continued the Governor of Chili he could not then have objected to the sale of the whole of the silver by the defendants. Any action of trover which might have been brought by him must have failed. Before the silver was delivered the instruction had begun, and several battles were fought; but the delivery took place before the last battle. After that battle certain things were done by Vidal, and by the defendants at Vidal's request. The insurrectionary party were in the result victorious, and they took possession of the Government. On Balmaceda's resignation, at any rate, if not perhaps before that event, they became the *de facto* Government. The position they then occupied was that which was described by Lord Justice James in "United States of America v. M' Rae" (L.R. 8, Eq. 69). On conquering Balmaceda, they became the *de facto* Government of Chili, but only as his successors. The defeat of Balmaceda did not put an end to Vidal's agency; but his resignation, which was not a personal resignation, but the resignation of his Government, did put an end to it. Then what were the rights of the defendants? Balmaceda's Government, even after his resignation, was for a time recognized by the English Government. Any English subject, therefore, who had had dealings with Balmaceda had a right to consider him still the Governor of Chili. If Balmaceda himself had expressly told the defendants that he had resigned they would not have been bound by such information, and could not after that have proceeded to take any further steps under the contract. If Vidal, authorized by Balmaceda, had given them that information, it would have been the same thing. If the English Government had given them such information that would have been enough to justify them in refusing to go any further under the contract. But hardly anything less than that would be sufficient to take away the right of the defendants to act on the recognition of Balmaceda by the English Government. Therefore, even though it were stated in the newspapers of August 29 that Balmaceda had been beaten or had resigned, and though the defendants saw that statement that would not have bound the defendants, that if the statement had turned out to be erroneous, the damages which the defendants would have been liable to pay for failing to perform the contract would have been enormous. The defendants would not be bound to believe statements in newspapers or reports made by irresponsible persons. The decision in the case of "Drew v. Nunn" (4 Q.B.D. (661), showed that persons in the position of the defendants even though agency of the person with whom they dealt had come to an end, had a right to act as though the agency were still in existence. The question of the amount of knowledge which would be necessary to bind the defendants did not arise; for the learned Judge at the trial had found that no information of any kind as to the resignation of Balmaceda had reached the defendants on August 29. His Lordship thought that finding perfectly correct. Both as regards the claim in trover and the claim for a declaration he thought the defendants were right and that the appeal must be dismissed.

Mr. H. S. Maxim has written to *The Times* explaining that his experiments with the flying machine do not at present point to the construction of a machine capable of carrying passengers and freight. He considers that a very long time must elapse before aerial navigation can be profitably applied in that way. His immediate object is thus explained by himself:—

What I propose to do is to enable one to assail an enemy from a distance greater than the enemy will be able to strike back with the most powerful gun in existence. So I think it would be quite as safe for combatants to employ my means of assault as to employ the present means, which necessitate their approaching nearer to the enemy and having to receive its fire.

I do not know that any one has ever invented a system of warfare which is perfectly safe. It is known now to be possible to make a machine that will actually fly at a very high velocity; so nothing remains to be done except to learn how to manoeuvre it. In view of the decided advantage which a flying machine would give its possessor over an enemy, I do not think that in case of war European nations would hesitate to employ them even if one-half of the men navigating them were killed. At the present time no difficulty is ever found in getting volunteers to make a torpedo boat attack

upon a man-of-war, something which is infinitely more dangerous than navigating a flying machine would be, as the latter might be painted black and make its attack at night or in a fog, when it would be quite impossible for the enemy to strike back.

War, at best, is a dangerous game, and those entering upon it are playing with dangerous instruments, whether they are guns, dynamite, or flying machines. I do not hesitate to say that the European nation which first takes advantage of this new engine of destruction will be able to modify the map of Europe according to its own ideas. Who shall it be?

Professor T. E. Holland's second letter to *The Times* on the subject of the *Kowshing* incident, was published on August 7th and runs as follows:—

Sir,—The words of soberness and truth were spoken with reference to the sinking of the *Kowshing* in the letter from Professor Westlake which you printed on Friday last. Ignorance dies hard, or, after the appearance of that letter and of your remarks upon it, one might have expected that leading articles would be less lavishly garnished with such phrases as "act of piracy," "war without declaration," "insult to the British flag," "condign punishment of the Japanese commander." But these flowers of speech continue to blossom; and, now that the facts of the case seem to be established beyond reasonable doubt by the telegrams of this morning, I should be glad to be allowed to state shortly what I believe will be the verdict of international law upon what has occurred.

If the visiting, and eventual sinking, of the *Kowshing* occurred in time of peace, or in time of war before she had notice that war had broken out, a gross outrage has taken place. But the facts are otherwise.

In the first place, a state of war existed. It is true knowledge, and has been over and over affirmed by Courts, both English and American, that a war may legally commence with a hostile act on one side, not preceded by declaration. How frequently this occurred in practice may be seen from a glance at an historical statement prepared for the War Office by Colonel Maurice *à propos* of the objections to a Channel tunnel. Whether or no hostilities had previously occurred upon the mainland, I hold that the acts of the Japanese commander in boarding the *Kowshing* and threatening her with violence in case of disobedience to his orders were acts of war.

In the second place, the *Kowshing* had notice of the existence of a war, at any rate from the moment when she received the orders of the Japanese commander.

The *Kowshing*, therefore, before the first torpedo was fired, was, and knew that she was, a neutral ship engaged in the transport service of a belligerent. (Her flying the British flag, whether as a *rase de guerre* or otherwise, is wholly immaterial.) Her liabilities, as such ship, were twofold:—

1. Regarded as an isolated vessel, she was liable to be stopped, visited, and taken in for adjudication by a Japanese Prize Court. If, as was the fact, it was practically impossible for a Japanese prize crew to be placed on board of her, the Japanese commander was within his rights in using any amount of force necessary to compel her to obey his orders.

2. As one of a fleet of transports and men-of-war engaged in carrying reinforcements of the Chinese troops on the mainland, the *Kowshing* was clearly part of a hostile expedition, or one which might be treated as hostile, which the Japanese were entitled, by the use of all needful force, to prevent from reaching its destination.

The force employed seems not to have been in excess of what might lawfully be used, either for the arrest of an enemy's neutral transport or for halting the progress of a hostile expedition. The rescued officers also having been set at liberty in due course, I am unable to see that any violation of the rights of neutrals has occurred. No apology is due to our Government, nor have the owners of the *Kowshing*, or the relatives of any of her European officers who may have been lost, any claim for compensation. I have said nothing about the violation by the Japanese of the usage of civilized warfare (not of the Geneva Convention which has no bearing upon the question), which would be involved by their having fired upon the Chinese troops in the water; not only because the evidence upon this point is as yet insufficient, but also because the grievance, if established, would affect only the rights of the belligerents, *inter se*; not the rights of neutrals, with which alone this letter is concerned. I have also confined my observations to the legal aspects of the question, leaving to others to test the conduct of

the Japanese commander by the rules of chivalrous dealing or of humanity.

The opponents of Professors Holland and Westlake are placed in this palpable dilemma, namely, that, if their contention be admitted, then a state of war can never be inaugurated by belligerent acts, but must always commence with a declaration. In effect, the intimation conveyed to the *Kowshing* by the *Naniwa* was a declaration, and from the moment that the *Kowshing* disobeyed it she exposed herself to all the consequent risks. But apart from that, we have the plain and universally acknowledged principle that a state of war may be commenced by belligerent acts prior to the issue of any declaration. The *Kowshing* was in truth engaged in a belligerent act, since she was carrying troops whose transport Japan had declared her intention of regarding as an act of war, and whose purpose could only be hostile to Japan. If the *Naniwa* was not entitled to oppose such a proceeding, by force if necessary, until war had been declared, then it follows that war can never commence with acts of war, but must always be proclaimed before hand.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. E. Morton, was a most spirited affair. The following passage is well worth quoting:—

Any one who listened to the hon. gentleman, who talks about removing a blot from his fair fame—(laughter)—by doing justice at this late hour to Ireland, would imagine that we had done nothing during the last 15 years to redress the grievances of Ireland. I am not here to deny that Ireland had grievances, as indeed had Scotland and England, and all parts of her Majesty's dominions.—(Cheers.) This House exists, we know, to remove grievances; but for the last 15 years the greater part of our time has been spent solely in redressing the grievances of Ireland, and chiefly by the party to which the hon. member and I myself belong—the Liberal party.—(A laugh.) Now, Sir, what is the position the hon. member takes up? Does he mean to say that all this legislation—that all these successive Land Acts and other Acts passed for the benefit of Ireland have been of no effect, and that the grievances of Ireland remain exactly as they were? If that is his position, I would ask the House whether they think it worth while to go on any longer wasting time in passing Acts which produce no result, either in securing the gratitude of the Irish people or their representatives, or the satisfaction and contentment of the hon. member, or in removing that blot from his fair fame which causes him so much anxiety and trouble.—(Laughter.) I say it was all very well before the great series of legislation which began in 1870 with the Land Act of the right hon. member for Mid Lothian, and the Church Act, and which has been followed continuously by further legislation—it was all very well before that commenced to talk of the grievances of the Irish tenant, which undoubtedly at that time were greater than the grievances of the English tenant; but to say that, after all our efforts, exactly the same language is to be used, word for word and year after year, which we heard about these complaints 25 years ago, is to say that we have been engaged in an absolutely useless task, or that the hon. member has been asleep for the past 25 years while other people have been at work.—(Cheers and laughter.)

In the course of the speech, Mr. D. O'Brien interpolated a remark about the pressure that had been brought to bear upon English public opinion by the Primrose dames. Mr. Chamberlain's retort was instantaneous:—

When did the Primrose dames mutilate cattle?—(Loud cheers.) When did they drag the tenants out of their houses and place them against the walls and shoot them to death under the cowardly instigation of their advisers?—(Pointing to the Home Rule benches, amid loud cheers.) And yet these are the men who get up and say that the tenants are under the influence and terrorism of the landlords, who they denounce as being scarcely fit to live.—(Hear, hear.) Fortunately, the landlords are above these threats. It is not they who have suffered, it is the poor tenants, men of their own class, who have been shot down and brutally murdered. You dare not touch landlords, and therefore it is that we desire to give them the real veto in order to enable them to protect their new tenants.

GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN.

NOTHING succeeds like success. When the news first reached England that war had broken out between China and Japan, the voice of the British press was almost unanimously raised against this country. It is easy to analyse the causes of the hostile sentiment. In the first place, the public judged Japan to be the aggressor. Japan had virtually entered the arena of negotiations with arms in her hand. We, who understand something of the situation, are well aware that any other course than that adopted by Japan would have condemned her to a fiasco. Had she followed ordinary diplomatic grooves in submitting to the Middle Kingdom her proposals for drastic reforms in the Korean peninsula, the statesmen in Peking would have courteously dooned her to death by procrastination, and after three or four years of negotiation she would have found herself landed in an exit-less pigeon-hole. That prospect did not suit her. She, better, probably, than any Western Power, comprehends the strength of Chinese dilatoriness and the infinite devices for delay that the Tsung-li Yamèn has at command. On the other hand, she comprehended also that the state of affairs in Korea was a perpetual menace to the peace of the East and to the security of the Japanese Empire. Therefore she resolved to go into the lists prepared for every eventuality: prepared to cooperate amicably with China did China prove amenable; prepared to defy China did China refuse to be reasonable. It was a thoroughly practical and business-like resolve. Any less determined step would have ended in total failure. But it entailed one unpleasant consequence, namely, that in the estimation of the roughly judging public, Japan figured as the aggressor. Hence she lost caste in the opinion of the world.

Then, again, so far as concerned Englishmen, there was the special consideration that for some years past they have looked upon China as a kind of natural ally, she being equally with Great Britain interested in checking the advance of Russia in Central Asia. Of all Oriental Powers, China seemed to Englishmen the only one by whose side community of aim might sooner or later range them, and the only one strong enough to be counted a potential ally. Japan interested them in another way: on account of her art, her gentle manners, her new civilization, and her fine ambition. But Japan was a kind of fine-day acquaintance, agreeable for purposes of courteous dilettanteism; inconceivable under any stern contingencies. Therefore, when Japan seemed to force reluctant China into war and to trouble the prosperous calm of Eastern commerce, Englishmen became exasperated and said some hard things. But unless we are much mistaken, their sentiments will soon undergo a radical change. They are hard-

headed, hard-working folk, hating to be disturbed in their money-making pursuits, and abhorring wars that show a taint of aggression or ambition. But they are also ardent lovers of chivalry and thorough-paced admirers of pluck. The spectacle of a little country like Japan braving and beating the huge empire of China will recall vivid pages of their own annals, and awaken in them a sympathy that the Middle Kingdom's inert massiveness could never have roused. Yesterday the following telegram came from London:—

The Japanese victory has been received by the English press with admiration and satisfaction. *The Times* says that the efforts of Japan have received triumphant reward. Henceforth Japan must be reckoned with as a living force in the East, and Englishmen at least should be able to view without jealousy the uprising of an island people whose interests are largely their own and with whom they may before long come into close contact. *The Pall Mall Gazette* says:—England has taught Japan; now it is Japan's turn to teach England. *The Daily Telegraph* recommends the conclusion of peace; Japan to hold Formosa until the terms of peace are completely executed by China.

This kind of writing will be very welcome to the Japanese. They have long chafed under the consciousness that the mood of Europe towards them was one of good-natured superciliousness, and that very many people in the west did not even take the trouble to differentiate them from the Chinese. But they have sprung suddenly into respect and consideration. There will no longer be any mistake about their individuality, and Englishmen will comprehend that this active, courageous, and well prepared nation must henceforth be accorded the first place in all calculations of Oriental eventualities. War is an expensive and painful method of compelling the world's attention, but we doubt whether anything less drastic would have served in Japan's case.

PYŒNG-YANG AND THE CHINESE FORCES.

PYŒNG-YANG, which came into Japanese possession in 1592, when the forces of HIDEYOSHI invaded the peninsula, was also the scene of a Japanese defeat, for after a brief occupation the invaders were compelled to retire before the armies of China and Korea, the auxiliaries of the Middle Kingdom being under the command of LI JUSUNG, who has ever since been regarded as the saviour of Korea. The city is also memorable as the scene of a tragedy that contributed largely to accentuate the evil reputation in which the people of Korea were held by the outer world. It was there that the American schooner, the *General Sherman*, which had come to open trade with a place renowned for its commercial activity, was attacked and destroyed with all on board. For several years the vessel's fate remained unknown, but it was finally discovered that, after having been refused permission to trade, she waited some ten days, and then, owing to a difficulty not yet explained, her people

got into a quarrel with some Koreans; and the ship, being attacked, was obliged to drop down the river. A dense fog obscured the landmarks; she took the wrong channel; grounded near an island, and during the night was set on fire by junks and all her people perished. Mr. CARLES, describing the city, says:—

As a rule Korean towns lie nestled in a bay of hills, the business quarter on the lower ground and the officials' residences higher up. PyŒng-yang, however, extends from the banks of the Ta-dong to the crest of a low neck of hills overlooking the valley of a tributary that falls into the Ta-dong a few miles lower down. On the north side the hill falls away somewhat precipitously, and along its crest runs the city wall. To the west is a wide view down the river, and to the south and south-east lies the magnificent plain on the far bank of the river, stretching away to distant mountains. On the east are some low hills that command the town, at the foot of which flows the Ta-dong river.

Another description of the place was given two years ago by the Rev. J. S. GALE, writing in the "Korean Repository":—

The historic city of Ping-yang stands on the right bank of the Yatong river, which here flows south. The approach through an avenue of trees skirting the river banks, and the white walls of the city showing up on the hills just ahead, inclined us doubly in favour of Ping-yang. The crossing once made, we entered the east gate into perhaps the lusiest city in Korea. No amount of business, however, is of interest compared with its antiquity, its history, and the part it must have played in the centuries long ago of which no record remains. To Koreans it is all sacred ground, for this was Kitja's home, somewhere about the time when King David reigned in Jerusalem. People here speak of Ping-yang as the boat-shaped capital. The walls were outlined on this plan by its first founder, and it is still the floating city. No one is supposed to dig for water anywhere inside of the walls, as that would be cutting through the bottom and sinking the ship. For this reason all water is carried from the river, even to the most distant quarters, and the peculiar gait of the water carrier is one of the oddities of the street. The streets we found to be as usual narrow and filthy, and crowded with shops of native wares. The people, whom we had often heard to be more walklike and independent than other hermits, seemed to us in their appearance and disposition a very ordinary lot, perhaps a little less noisy and somewhat more polite than the natives of the south. Among the hills to the north we find the Buddhists. They have a perfect citadel here of temples and towers, commanding an excellent view of the river. Its beauty and strength of situation gives one an idea of the power Buddha once had in Chosen. To the south, offsetting this, is the Waysung (outside city), where the ancient palace was, and where the descendants of Kitja's generals still exist. These sons of the past look upon all rank of to-day as but the merest ghosts of nobility. Like the Jews, they feel that they are still the chosen people. So they and the Buddhists live shut off from the city by massive walls, and off from the world by centuries of time. One might think that they would enjoy each other's company, for we could scarcely choose companions more likely to be congenial than an aged priest and an old soldier. For the few days that we remained here we were followed by an innumerable company of spectators, whose outbursts of laughter as we walked along seemed to betoken something extraordinary in our personal appearance. Nevertheless we walked the streets until we made our final exit in safety through the north gateway, where a grove of trees shadows one of Kitja's graves (he is said to be buried in China and elsewhere)."

Mr. CARLES gives the number of houses in PyŒng-yang as 6,500, from which it appears that the population is about 35,000. It is, in fact, about the same size as Kai-song, the second largest town in Korea. Considering the events that occurred there on the 15th and 16th instant, we note that the Chinese troops did not attempt to hold the city for its own sake, but merely occupied it as a place of vau-

tage and importance. Consequently there was no question of a regular investment of the town on the part of the Japanese army, nor was there any question of its formal capitulation. What seems to have happened was simply that the Japanese attacked the place as soon as they came within sight of it; that the Chinese fought in whatever positions appeared best suited for purposes of resistance, and that, when victory declared for the Japanese, the Chinese soldiers saved themselves as best they could. We know that after the capture of the entrenched posts at Sōnghwan and A-San, on the 29th and 30th of July, a remnant of the defeated Chinese effected their escape disguised as Koreans. Nothing is easier for a Chinaman than to assume that disguise successfully. Under every-day circumstances his garments alone distinguish him from a Korean. Hence it may very well be that when victory declared for the Japanese, such of the Chinese soldiers as could not at once escape from the town, dispersed and hid themselves in the houses of the citizens, where doubtless they would be harboured and helped to elude pursuit. There is also another and very probable hypothesis, namely, that the Japanese have avoided taking prisoners except in the case of men attempting to fly with arms in their hands. A Chinese soldier deprived of his arms and uniform is not a valuable acquisition, and a few thousands of such persons would be exceedingly embarrassing to an army anxious to move forward rapidly and unwilling to detach any part of its force for guard duties. Rumour said at first that the Japanese generals were greatly perplexed how to deal with their prisoners, and then suddenly the thousands originally spoken of dwindled to a few hundreds. Possibly the men were put into unguarded jails with open doors. Some day, doubtless, we shall know the facts.

THE WAR LOAN.

THE subscriptions to the War Loan aggregate 77,000,000 *yen*, approximately, of which offers to the extent of 10,000,000 *yen* in round numbers are above par, the rest at the face value of the bonds. In consequence of the subscription being more than double of the required sum, some of the authorities were disposed to question whether it might not be better to raise the total amount (50,000,000 *yen*) of the loan at once. According to statements in the vernacular press, opinions were divided on this point between the Treasury and the Bank of Japan, the former holding that the amount raised now should be limited to the sum notified, namely thirty millions, and the latter maintaining that a more liberal policy should be followed, and that the total amount of the Loan should be raised at once, certain steps being, of course, taken to make things right

with the public. It appears that the Bank was obliged to yield to the arguments of the Treasury, with the result that the subscription in the present case will be limited to the originally prescribed sum. Of the total subscription of 77 million *yen*, 10 millions being above par that amount will be accepted as tendered, and the remaining 20 millions of the loan will be allotted from among the 67 million worth of proposals.

The Treasury, it seems to us, has acted wisely in this matter. Indeed, we are surprised that such advice should have been tendered by the Bank of Japan. There is, in the first place, the broad principle that the strictest faith should be kept with the public in these affairs. It might be very easy to arrange with those who sent in their names as subscribers to the thirty-million loan, but who can say whether many other persons also would not have tendered had the amount of the loan been fifty millions? It is quite conceivable that many waited for the issue of the second installment who would have been greatly disappointed, and perhaps subjected to considerable loss, had the first installment been suddenly and without due warning converted into the whole loan, thus depriving them of all opportunity of subscribing. There is also another consideration, namely, that to grasp at the money so soon as ever it became obtainable would have been a proceeding calculated to inspire doubts of the Government's credit with the people. It was not, we presume, because any apprehension existed as to the possibility of raising the whole loan at once that the system of installments was adopted. It was because the Treasury desired to avoid borrowing a larger sum than might be necessary, and because the convenience of the money market had to be consulted. To announce an issue of 30 millions only, and then to convert it into 50 after the receipt of tenders which showed the nation's readiness to lend twice as much, would have suggested the inference that had the Treasury believed in the possibility of getting the whole sum at once, it would have sought to obtain it. We believe that not 50 millions but 150 or 200 could be obtained from the nation for the prosecution of this war. That the Japanese are patriotic even to romance has always been recognised by those that know them. But it was imagined by foreign observers that the feudal system, prevailing through centuries, had weakened the national sentiment, and in part substituted for it that of fealty. The error of such a supposition is abundantly proved by the present crisis. It would be impossible to conceive a people more thoroughly united or more resolutely bent upon making every sacrifice on the altar of their country's honour. From SOVEREIGN to scavenger all are equally eager, equally determined. What is wanted is a peace party, for however fine and inspiring may be the spectacle of enthusiastic patriotism, it may easily be carried to unwise extremes.

A SCANDAL.

TRULY in the interests of sober-minded Englishmen, to whom it must be a matter of some trifling importance that they should retain a portion of the goodwill of the Japanese, a protest must be entered against the wanton insolence of the *Japan Gazette* toward the people of this country. In its issue of the 22nd instant, that journal writes editorially:—

Gradually light is breaking upon the recent naval battle. At first we were informed that four Chinese vessels had been sunk and three burnt out of a total of eleven, while none of the Japanese were injured. This was palpably inaccurate, for the Chinese guns must have done some damage if only by accident. This view of the situation convinced some of the more logical officials, and the next information received was that the *Saikyo* had her steering gear shot away. Then came several other versions equally jubilant and each contradicting the other, while as the crowning proof of the Japanese triumph the lamp at the lighthouse at Nagasaki was extinguished without warning. This morning we are in possession of Admiral Ito's official report, and we are also informed by the Government organ that the Chinese claim the victory, alleging that four Japanese ships were sunk and that the Japanese retreated. Reading between the lines of Admiral Ito's report we fear there is too much reason to believe that the Chinese account is the more truthful.

This paragraph bristles with falsehoods. The statement "at first we were informed that four Chinese vessels had been sunk and three burnt out of a total of eleven" is a double falsehood. The original news of the affair came from Shanghai, and was avowedly based on a statement published in extra issues of the local press of that Settlement, the information having, it was said, emanated from the Chinese Government. Here is the news as translated by us at the time from the columns of the *Fiji Shimpō*:—

A number of transports, carrying reinforcements for the army in Korea, had just succeeded in landing the troops without mishap, when the men-of-war convoying them were fiercely attacked by a Japanese squadron. In the engagement that ensued, four of the Chinese vessels were sunk. The names of three are given as the *Chi-yuen* (2,300 tons), the *Chi-yung* (1,300 tons), and the *Yang-wei* (1,300 tons). It is added that Admiral Ting and Major (recently appointed Vice-Admiral) von Hanneken were among the killed.

There is not a word here about ships burned. There is not a word about the number of Chinese vessels engaged. The *Japan Gazette's* allegations on these points are falsehoods.

We are next told that, according to this first news, "none of the Japanese vessels were injured." That is also a falsehood. The first news did not contain one word about the Japanese vessels or their fate.

The *Japan Gazette* then proceeds to say that in view of the "palpable inaccuracy" of alleging that the Japanese vessels had suffered no injury, since "the Chinese guns must have done some damage, if only by accident," "the more logical officials became convinced," and "the next information received was that the *Saikyo Maru* had her steering gear shot away." This amounts to an assertion, almost in so many words, first, that the Japanese officials deliberately circulated a false statement to the effect that

the ships of Japan had suffered no injury; and secondly, that, becoming convinced of the untenability of such a story, they admitted a trifling injury to the *Saikyo Maru*. These are falsehoods. The first news, as quoted above, came from a Chinese source. It was published in Tokyo on the 19th instant. The next news came on the 20th. It was published in our issue of the following morning. Here are our words:—

The engagement commenced at 12.45 p.m. and seems to have continued until dark. The *Hiyei Kan* took fire and had to draw out of the fight, nor could she again take part in the operations that day. She seems to have steamed for the Ta-dong River, and her casualties were 20 killed and 34 wounded. The *Saikyo Maru* also was severely handled. Her rudder was shot away, and while she was substituting other gear the enemy tried to torpedo her, but failed. She finally extricated herself, and steamed away, reaching port (?) at 1.45 a.m. on the 19th instant.

Thus it will be seen that the very earliest intelligence from Japanese sources admitted injury to the *Hiyei Kan*. It is further to be observed that up to this time no official Japanese telegrams had been published. During the 20th the Consul at Fusan telegraphed "our squadron is safe" (*buji*). This telegram the *Japan Gazette* translates, "our squadron was undamaged." Perhaps its own mistranslation will be alleged by it in excuse for insolently charging Japanese officials with deliberate deception. But the Consul's telegram was perfectly correct. It simply meant, "no ship of our squadron has been lost." Then came a telegram from Admiral KABAYAMA. The Admiral did not even know the result of the fight when he telegraphed. He merely said that, when his ship, the *Saikyo*, left the squadron, "two of the enemy's vessels appeared to have been disabled," and he added that "the *Hiyei Kan* had been compelled to leave the line of battle in the midst of the engagement on account of a fire." Admiral KABAYAMA was not in command during the fight. He himself had received no official report up to the time of telegraphing. It had not been possible for him to receive an official report. His message is correct in every respect. The first official report from the squadron was Admiral ITO'S. It appears in the very same issue of the *Japan Gazette* that contains the gross accusation against Japanese officials of deliberately publishing false stories. Admiral ITO describes the injuries to the *Hiyei* and to the *Matsushima*. He says also that in addition to the four Chinese vessels destroyed, two were observed to be on fire. Thus, simultaneously with accusing Japanese officials of clumsy deception, the *Japan Gazette* publishes the first report received from the only responsible officer in a position to make a report, and that report emphatically disproves every one of the *Japan Gazette*'s falsehoods.

The *Japan Gazette* next writes:—"Reading between the lines of Admiral ITO'S report, we fear that there is too much reason to believe that the Chinese

account is the more truthful." What is the Chinese account in question? This—to use the words of the *Japan Gazette* itself—"The Chinese claim the victory, alleging that four Japanese ships were sunk and that the Japanese retreated." Now, apart from the fact that the first intelligence from a Chinese source said nothing whatever of a Japanese defeat, but spoke only of four Chinese ships being sunk, we have the fact that Admiral ITO, the officer in command of the Japanese squadron, sends to his Government a report which is published by the Government in the *Official Gazette*; we have the fact that in his report he declares that, after five hours' fighting and the loss of four ships, the enemy retired and were pursued by the Japanese squadron; we have the fact that he adds:—"In this battle no ship of our squadron was sunk, though, of course, more or less damage was suffered;" and we have finally the fact that the EMPEROR of Japan issued a Rescript to the Navy, saying:—"We are sincerely gratified to learn that our fleet has gained a signal victory in the Yellow Sea." In the face of all this, the *Japan Gazette* declares its faith in a Chinese rumour that the Japanese were defeated and that four Japanese ships were sunk; the *Japan Gazette*, on the strength of its own falsehoods, charges Japanese officials with deliberate chicanery; the *Japan Gazette* accuses the Admiral in command of the Japanese fleet of officially reporting untruths to his Government, and the *Japan Gazette* gives the lie to the EMPEROR of Japan himself. The thing is a public scandal. It is enough to rouse the just ire of every patriotic Japanese and to convey a miserable impression of English fairness and truthfulness.

BICYCLING AND BAITING.

IT seems that an English cyclist, passing through Fujisawa last Sunday, was spat at by a Japanese, called *chikusho* and *akai ketoin*, had a drunken man's fist thrust in his face, and was stoned, though not hit, as he ascended a hill. There is, of course, no excuse to be offered for such outrages. They disgrace their perpetrators. As a general and almost invariable rule foreigners, provided they conduct themselves soberly, experience only courteous and kind treatment at the hands of the Japanese people. But a good record of that kind is very fragile. One or two instances of rudeness, one or two exhibitions of hostility, suffice to efface a multitude of previous urbanities. We earnestly recommend the Japanese not to lose sight of that fact. They ought to have learned by this time that there live in the settlements certain foreigners—comparatively few in number, we believe, and entirely lacking the sympathy or support of the better classes—whose pleasure it is to draw from petty indications large infer-

ences unfavourable to Japanese character, and who are impelled by some inexplicable animosity to put the worst construction upon everything done by the Japanese people. Unfortunately such glimpses of Japan as the outside world gets are too often transmitted through this disfiguring medium, and that, too, is a point that has to be remembered by the Japanese when they estimate the construction likely to be put upon their acts by the people of Europe. Nothing is easier to forfeit, nothing more difficult to recover, than a good reputation. Vernacular newspapers that have any genuine solicitude for their country's interests, should employ all the means at their command to teach their nationals that while nothing can be gained by rudeness to foreigners, everything can be lost, and that Japan has no worse enemies than the men whose uncivilized demonstrations toward aliens put effective weapons into the hands of her detractors. We do not touch here upon the higher moral aspects of the question, because men capable of appreciating such canons are incapable of violating them.

In connection with this affair, we observe that an interesting question is propounded by the victim of the Fujisawa rudeness. "Why this spirit should be shown," he writes, "towards foreigners just now when Treaty Revision is accomplished and the Japanese are getting all they ask, is one of those enigmas that admit of no satisfactory solutions?" We do not share his perplexity. On the contrary, we have no hesitation in saying that his own conduct furnishes a salient solution. It may be observed, *en passant*, that formerly, when we predicted a growth of animosity toward foreigners as the inevitable result of continued refusal to recognise Japan's national rights, our view was ridiculed, and the public was assured that the Japanese people at large cared nothing for Treaty Revision. Now, however, the very writers that then traversed our opinion, do not hesitate to confess that they look for an immediate development of pro-foreign sentiment as the result of Treaty Revision's being accomplished. A short time ago, in fact, they utterly denied that failure to obtain Treaty Revision could affect popular sentiment; now they declare that success in achieving it ought to have materially influenced the feelings of the nation. We leave them to reconcile that contradiction, and pass on to our main proposition that in their own conduct is to be found a key to the enigma of Japanese umbrage. Like begets like. How can it be reasonably supposed that when local foreign journals in Japan make no attempt to conceal their contempt and antipathy toward the people of the country, the latter will persistently cherish good will and liking for foreigners? The thing is contrary to all reason. This bicyclist who met with rudeness in Fujisawa belongs to a class of writers who

make it their daily business to paint the Japanese in dark colours, to belittle their successes in war, to disparage their resources, to throw doubts on the practical reality of their reforms, and to deny their possession of such fundamental qualities as justice, virtue, and truth. Unless the Japanese were supernaturally magnanimous or stupidly indifferent they could not fail to resent such treatment. They do resent it. Being, after all, merely human, they conclude that men whose writings are uniformly unfriendly must necessarily be ill disposed toward the object of their criticisms, and sometimes they suffer that conclusion to be translated into resentful demonstrations. It will be retorted, perhaps, that the Fujisawa roughs know nothing of the writings in the foreign local press. Possibly not. Possibly they do not even know of the existence of such censorious sheets. But they reflect a feeling existing among those that do know; a feeling educated by long years of unfriendly captiousness. People habitually abused and sneered at can not retain perennial affection for their revilers. No experience of that kind is on record, and Japan will not be the first to furnish it.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

PRAYER WHEELS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Some doubt was expressed a short time ago in your columns as to the existence of prayer wheels in this country, until a correspondent pointed out that one might be seen near the temple of Kwannon at Asakusa. Those interested might like to know of others within comparatively easy reach. In front of the *Kyozo*, or storehouse of the great temple of Zenkoji at Nagano, are two excellent specimens, the gift of modern piety. They are made of stone, fixed in pedestals 7 feet high, and bear the invocation *Namu Amida Butsu* carved on the periphery.

Yours truly,

M.

Tokyo, September 20th, 1894.

THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your weekly issue of September 8th is a letter from Miss H. Frances Parmelee ostensibly defending Miss Cox, but in reality saying some very bitter things of the Japanese people.

I would like to ask Miss Parmelee if the men of the present generation in Japan are responsible for the ideograph from which the words relating to women are derived? While all she says of the sayings of Buddhism may be true, does she not know that there are hundreds of Japanese men who are not Buddhists? Was it not the men of Japan who enacted laws by which women can now be protected from some of the very evils she enumerates, if they will only assert their rights? Are not men courteous, even brotherly, in their manner to women who are working their way into the schools and professions? It may be that a bullock and a woman are harnessed together to work, but I have travelled from one end of the Empire to the other and have not seen it. I have seen women who worked harder than they ought, or so it seemed to me, but I have seen the same in Europe and America. Truth compels me to say, however, that in my professional work I have not seen the same brutality to the wives of the lower classes in Japan that I have witnessed in other countries; a bruised body and blackened eyes are rare things in Japan, but one has only to visit the clinics of Glasgow and Edinburgh and other large centres of either Great Britain or the Continent to

know that these disfigurements are quite common, and even in America, that land of which Englishmen say the "women are spoiled by petting," they are not altogether unknown.

As for foreigners having a low opinion of Japanese women, pray what sort of men are they? Would not these same men have a low opinion of women in any place? When I remember that it is not yet fifty years since Japan emerged from mediæval times and that we in America have had the Gospel since the settlement of the country, and knowing this, see how some of my countrymen conduct themselves toward the Japanese, it is not the Japanese that make me feel degraded by any means. While I long and expect to work for the better condition and elevation of the women of Japan, and while I realize that there are many evils to be eradicated, and while I cannot but feel sorry for a condition of things that will permit a man's selling his daughter for immoral purposes, and trust it will soon be made impossible, I feel sure it will never be accomplished by setting up an antagonism by abusing the customs of the people we are working for, or by looking down on them with a supercilious air. Neither are we following the footsteps of Him we profess to serve by so doing, and we certainly will never gain the love of the women of Japan by deciding their fathers, brothers, and sons. The ties of family are just as great in Japan, as with us, and though the man who walks ahead according to the ancient custom, and lets his wife clean his shoes to keep with the new ones, will still probably remain, his wife will not thank us for abusing him if human nature still remains the same, but will stand by her husband like all women. Hoping I have not taken too much of your valuable space,

I am, sincerely yours,

MARY A. SUGENUMA.

Nagasaki, September 14th, 1894.

"JUSTICE TO JAPAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me to occupy your valuable space with a few lines on the subject of the position taken up by the foreign newspapers in Yokohama, notably the *Japan Gazette*. I can scarcely believe that anyone can entertain the feelings for Japan which the Editor of that paper would have us imagine he feels. It appears to be his special object to revile this country and to heap insult upon the people and country, that can have done no harm to him except in furnishing a means of earning his bread. Is it not time for some form of endeavour to let the Japanese understand that the majority of thoughtful Englishmen have not the same warped ideas as the Editor of the *Gazette* represents, and that they are not in any way antagonistic to this country? but, rather, are anxious to see "Advancement" and "Progress" overthrow "Stagnation" and "Corruption," the emblems of China. Japan represents "Bravery" in its pluckiest form, and surely true Englishmen can only admire the Standard which has been unfurled on so many occasions by this country with success that makes Englishmen proud of their birthright.

Yours faithfully,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

September 27th, 1894.

CRICKET.

SETTLEMENT V. BLUFF.

The Settlement batsmen had everything their own way on Saturday afternoon, knocking up on a good wicket and under a deep blue cloudless sky, the respectable total of 203, against which the Bluff had only a half-century to set. Play began punctually, the Settlement going in to bat with White and Dickinson, against the bowling of Libeaud and Kenyon. The batsmen attacked the bowling with considerable confidence, White in particular sending the leather to the boundary with great freedom. At 87 Dickinson was well caught by Dr. Stokes in the long-field, off a ball from Libeaud; his 41 including 4 fours and 2 threes. Campbell joined White, and had knocked up a couple when he was caught by Libeaud. Then Edwards went out and opened his score with a 6, lifting Philip's first ball right over the fence. After this he settled down to singles for a bit, then made a couple, another single, a boundary, one more single and a three, then lifted a ball from Philip which Dr. Wheeler held splendidly. During this time he had lost White, who was clean bowled by Philip after scoring 63, which included 11 fours. Tying took his place, and upon Edwards retiring Dodds went out. The last corner added him, and was caught by Barton. Pattman, who followed, was

was held by Libeaud after contributing 5, and then Healing joined Tying. The pair made a good stand, the telegraph registering 165 ere Tying was bowled by Morris. Soon after Healing had been bowled by Philip, the innings were declared closed, Mr. Tuska 13 and Mr. Lamb 2, being not out. Philip's seven wickets cost only 56 runs.

At half-past four o'clock the Bluff went into bat. Very heavy thunder clouds were then working across the sky, greatly spoiling the light. Fortunately no rain fell, and after a time the clouds cleared a bit, settling down in a heavy bank to the south-east. The task set before the Bluff team was soon seen to be far beyond their power, none of the batsmen caring to stand up before the bowling of W. D. S. Edwards. The crack bowler was in excellent form, some of his balls being entirely unplayable. The first few batsmen played warily and made some stand, but after Crawford was dismissed the end came quickly. The last named was the only man on his side to get into double figures. Edwards took eight wicket for 16 runs. The following are the scores:—

SETTLEMENT.

Mr. F. E. White, b. Philip	...	63
Mr. H. V. Dickinson, ct. Stokes, b. Libeaud	...	41
Mr. H. E. Campbell, ct. Libeaud, b. Philip	...	2
Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, ct. Wheeler, b. Philip	...	24
Rev. T. S. Tying, b. Morris	...	10
Mr. Jas. Dodds, ct. Barton, b. Philip	...	4
Mr. H. A. Pattman, ct. Libeaud, b. Morris	...	5
Mr. J. J. Healing, b. Philip	...	26
Mr. W. J. Kenyon, b. Philip	...	13
Mr. H. S. Tuska, not out	...	4
Mr. H. Tennant, ct. Morris, b. Philip	...	0
Mr. A. R. Lamb, not out	...	2
b. 6, lb. 2, w. 2, n.b. 1	...	31

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	W.
Mr. E. J. Libeaud	90	36	1
Mr. E. O. Kenyon	35	49	1
Mr. G. Philip	115	50	4
Mr. E. F. Crawford	30	23	0
Mr. E. R. Morris	40	23	2

BLUFF.

Dr. Wheeler, ct. Edwards, b. White	...	1
Mr. G. W. Barton, ct. Lamb, b. White	...	3
Mr. E. R. Morris, b. Edwards	...	0
Mr. K. F. Crawford, b. Edwards	...	19
Mr. T. H. Cockedge, b. Edwards	...	0
Mr. H. R. Mair, ct. Dickinson, b. White	...	5
Dr. Todd, b. Edwards	...	3
Mr. A. S. Garth, b. Edwards	...	0
Mr. E. O. Kenyon, b. Edwards	...	3
Mr. W. Alcock, b. Edwards	...	1
Mr. G. Philip, b. White	...	1
Dr. Stokes, not out	...	0
Mr. Libeaud, b. Edwards	...	0
b. 7	...	7

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	M.	W.
Mr. W. D. S. Edwards	75	36	6
Mr. F. E. White	70	19	5

PEDESTRIANISM IN YOKOHAMA.

Arthur Hancock, late English 50 mile champion, gave an exhibition on the under-path of the Y.C. and A.C., on Thursday afternoon. There was a large attendance of the public, including many ladies, who displayed considerable interest in the contest, and the Yokohama Band was in attendance. The afternoon was all that could be desired for such an occasion, grey and cool with little or no breeze. Unfortunately the size of the Cricket ground did not allow of the timing of the distances by quarter miles; each of the eight competitors walking twice round the ground, a distance of 158 yards beyond the half mile. The whole distance was thus 4 miles and 1,268 yards. Mr. Dodds acted as starter, Mr. B. H. Pearson, time-keeper, Mr. H. C. Litchfield, umpire, and various members of the Club Committee as judges. Schellenberg was the first to go out to try conclusions with the professional. He had an awkward bend and swing, contrasting most forcibly with Hancock's upright and well-knit figure. The amateur made the pace round the first lap, passing the post a second to the good in 2m. 32½s. Unfortunately he broke into a run once, and again in the second lap the same thing happened, thus taking some of the interest out of his performance. He covered two laps in 5m. 15s., the last taking 2m. 40½s. H. S. Goddard succeeded and went away in very nice style. He fell behind a bit on the first of his laps, but got on almost even terms at the close of the second, having pulled up getting towards the goal. His times were 2m. 45s., and 2m. 50s. Alcock, the third man, went away with a terrific burst, and soon was several yards ahead. His knee appeared a trifle bent as he lead along the top of the ground, but this was rectified coming into the bend for home where he was caught easily. His times were 2m. 25s. and 2m. 46s. Fadel made a plucky attempt to keep up to the professional in his essay, but the task was too much for him, and he was 7 seconds to the bad at the end of the second lap. Original McNeill, who followed, was good, and at the top was on level terms. Hancock

cock, however, gained coming down the ground, and finished the lap a quarter of a second ahead. This he made into a whole second in the ensuing round. McNeill's times were very good and his form equal if not superior to that of the best of the amateurs: 1st lap, 2m. 35s., 2nd lap, 2m. 44s. Then Pollard took up the tale. In the first lap he kept on level terms, but in the second he gained 3 seconds, the time of the two laps being 5m. 12s., one second only behind Alcock's aggregate. Lay, the seventh man, then started, and within the first 200 yards had established a lead. The professional evidently had not taken this competitor's measure, for after being left five seconds to the bad at the end of the first lap, he fell yet farther behind in the second. Lay came along the top in splendid style and passed the post 11 seconds to the good. This meant a splendid start for Archer, the eighth man, and he did not abuse it. He got round the first time in 2m. 35s., and was 19 seconds to the good. The task before Hancock now looked more than he could fairly accomplish, but he stuck to his work pluckily, and succeeded in pulling down the lead by 13 seconds in the last lap, only losing the race by 6 seconds. He was loudly cheered as he entered the Pavilion, and was not at all exhausted by his hard work. Below will be found a table showing the comparison between each amateur walker and the professional:—

Mr. Schellenberg.....	2:40	5:45	Hancock	2:39	5:19
Mr. Goddard.....	2:45	5:35	Hancock	2:44	5:21
Mr. Alcock.....	2:50	5:35	Hancock	2:49	5:23
Mr. Fardel.....	2:55	5:57	Hancock	2:54	5:25
Mr. McNeill.....	3:00	5:57	Hancock	2:59	5:27
Mr. Pollard.....	3:05	5:19	Hancock	3:04	5:29
Mr. Lay.....	3:10	5:12	Hancock	3:09	5:31
Mr. Archer.....	3:15	5:17	Hancock	3:14	5:33
	3:20	5:24	Hancock	3:19	5:35
	43:30			43:16	

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

August 27th.

To-night, at twelve o'clock, the new tariff bill becomes law without the signature of Grover Cleveland, the apostle of tariff reform in this country. Though he owes his last election to this issue alone, yet he cannot endorse this measure because he considers it "perfidy and dishonour" to the Democratic platform and pledges of 1892. He will not veto it, because he bows to the wishes and judgment of his associates. He allows it to become law under that clause of the United States Constitution that declares that all bills passed by Congress shall become law on the expiration of ten days after they have reached the hands of the President, unless Congress should in the meantime adjourn. This is the first time Cleveland has taken advantage of this provision on a matter of importance, and his enemies sneeringly say he is softening in his backbone, and is no longer the bold Cleveland of the first term when he condemned the conduct of the legislative branch right and left, and sent back more vetoes than all of his predecessors put together. When we recollect the howls and threats that filled the air over his pension vetoes, when his party leaders thought him reckless, and when thousands of political doctors pronounced him hopelessly dead, it is hard to think that that fearless champion of principle is the same man who is now loudly charged with cowardice in turning away from a fight with the same politicians whom he fought single-handed and swept from his path several years ago. But the whole trouble may be only an honest difference of interpretation of party promises. The President, the Democratic members of the Lower House, and most of the Democratic members of the Upper House construed the promises to mean important additions to the free list, and a revenue *ad valorem* rate on other schedules, while a small number of the Democratic Senators, including some who have for years been high in the party councils, construed the promises to mean a gradual reduction of duties in such a manner as not to cripple and destroy industry. This little minority have had their way, and the bill passed probably satisfies no one in this broad land except themselves, though we may all come to see it was a blessing. It is not the first time in our history that compromises have been loudly denounced at first, and then as loudly praised afterwards. The most notable example was the adoption of our Constitution, which was assailed as a hotch-potch throughout the thirteen colonies, but before many years had rolled by we had degenerated into fetich worshipers of it, and shrewd European observers tell us

that we still bow down before it as the great ideal of the universe.

However this tariff act may be regarded in the future, it is certain that the gumbings of disappointment and dissatisfaction are heard from nearly every local nominative convention of the Democratic party. Resolutions of condemnation have poured forth from mass meetings and club gatherings. Scarcely one of the party press organs defends it, while the mass of them attack it as a shameful surrender of party principles. With all this dissension and mutiny in the ranks, the outlook is gloomy for the Democrats for the elections in November, when the members of the Lower House are chosen over all the land. The Democrats now have a majority of eighty in that body, and if they come back with a lead of half a dozen over all opponents, many wise prophets will be ashamed of their calling. The result of these cross purposes is a curious muddle of politics. The bulk of the Democratic voters are angry and sullen because they consider the bill recognises the Republican policy of protection, a policy they have been combatting for years. Consequently they are forced to trample on the product of their own party. The Republicans, on the other hand, frankly admit that the bill is a good one from their own standpoint of protection. Consequently their speakers have to commend it and advocate its aims, though it is the work of their lifelong enemies.

The Republicans profess to be jubilant at the prospect for victory next November. Their two most eminent leaders, outside of Ex-President Harrison, are McKinley, of world wide fame from the Act bearing his name, and Reed, ex-speaker of the Lower House of Congress. Both these gentlemen will open the campaign in Maine, in the early days of September, in the effort to re-elect Reed. Ex-President Harrison will also deliver some speeches in his State, Indiana. These are the most prominent candidates for the Republican nomination for the presidency in 1896. So this battle is not a mere dress parade by any means. It may settle the political fate of one or more of them, and the strength they develop will have great weight in determining their chances two years from now.

The Democrats are wandering sheep without a shepherd, only a very few of the wildest visionaries have even ventured to suggest a candidate. The choice must be made in less than twenty months. Some very respectable and sensible journals in such widely distant places as Boston and New Orleans have named Cleveland, but it must have been desperation at not finding another man with the elements of leadership that prompted them to hint at a step sure to call forth all the popular prejudice against third terms in this country. Unless some man soon arise, it will be a chaotic scrub race for the Democratic nomination in 1896.

But while these two old war-horses are manoeuvring for position, a dashing young steed has suddenly come into the race. The Populists have effected a regular organization, and already have five senators, and nearly a dozen representatives, and some three or four state governorships. They were laughed at as the growth of the "Hayseeds" in the "wild and woolly" west, but they have urged their doctrines, and made converts and spread their influence until they now have an appreciable following even in New York City, the metropolis of the nation. Their general aim is socialistic, as they wish to extend the government into the field of industry, and bring the railroads under government ownership. On the tariff they are *ultra* Democrats.

Silver will not draw any lines of differentiation in politics, because the American people are almost unanimous for free coinage of this metal as soon as they think the world's finance will be able to stand it. If we could get England and Germany to join in with us, a free coinage act would go through with a rush. But there are undoubted signs of weakening among the silverites. More and more people are coming to look on the question as one of finance, and not of economics or politics. They had rather leave it as a problem for industrial experts and diplomatists to solve, than to put it as a weapon in the hands of wild theorists, and excited social reformers. A very few advocates of this free silver plan have seized on the unanswerable argument, that some financial bridge must be built between the East and the West, between the *white* lands and the *yellow* lands.

There is then but one great living issue to-day in American politics, the tariff, the one issue that has been with us since since our birth. The Populists, it is true point to the grievance against railway discriminations and extortions, but they dare not push the question prominently to the front, as they know that the larger part of the people

shrink with fear from such a revolutionary increase of government functions. Their chance is in catching the sure-headed deserters from the old parties, in attracting the simple and the ignorant by the glittering bait of more money, either silver or paper. Aside from free silver, they do not care to present any practical measure to be put into operation, but will prefer to eloquently voice the discontent over the hard times, and the wide spread uneasiness at the growth of trusts and monopolies, and at the amassing of great fortunes in private hands. But for success in American politics a party must have a definite programme, capable of being formulated as a direct question, so that every voter can answer "Yes" or "No" as to whether he favours the scheme. Wrong, oppression, suffering, no matter how great, no matter how brilliantly and pathetically painted, cannot be the basis for a party unless a line of action is laid down for redress. So there appears no solid ground for believing that the Populists will win out any considerable figure in the coming election. The two old giants will monopolize public attention on their clear-cut issue of the tariff; the Democrats wanting to lower the rates, and the Republicans to raise them. If it were not for the present fit of pouts among Democrats over this new tariff act, it would be a walk over for them. Victory for the Republicans would be only temporary at any rate, for one thing is dead sure, public opinion is drifting with increasing momentum towards free trade. The Democratic party for twelve years has taken a more and more advanced stand every presidential election.

The Prohibitionists need not be regarded seriously, because they will have their usual influence on the result, that is practically none. They will of course in many districts gravely and earnestly go through their stock act of putting out a ticket that stands no ghost of a chance. They have been going through this performance for a long time, and seem to get a certain amount of innocent satisfaction from it.

The contest this year is important chiefly as clearing up the ground for the shock of the marshalled hosts two years from now. Even the most sanguine Democrats have no hopes of holding their present majority in the House of Representatives.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, September 1.

At the recent annual session of the American Bar Association at Saratoga, N.Y., a paper on "Orthodox Legal Training" was read by Prof. John H. Wigmore, of the North-western University, Evanston, Ill.

Rear-Admiral Skerrett, on his way home from Japan, is detained in Denver, Colorado, by a serious illness.

Rev. W. E. Griffis, D.D., has recently had articles in *Harper's Weekly* with reference to the Chinese and Japanese military equipments. The fact is, that the daily and weekly papers and the magazines contain numerous articles relating to the affairs of Japan, Korea and China. The September *St. Nicholas* has "Two School-Houses and a Shipwreck" by Isabel Marbury, who tells how the wreck of the barge *Cashmere* off Tanegashima in September, 1885, led to the erection of two school-houses. The *North American Review* for the same month contains a symposium on "China and Japan in Korea," by How. Augustine Heard, late U.S. Minister to Korea; Durham White Stevens, Councillor of the Japanese Legation at Washington; and Howard Martin, ex-Secretary Legation at Peking. The Sept. *Review of Reviews* contains an illustrated article on "Japan and Its Leaders," by C. Meriwether, formerly of Sendai.

Mr. Kurino, the new Japanese Minister to this country, has been formally presented to the President, with the following exchange of compliments:—

Mr. President—I have the honour to inform you that his Majesty the Emperor of Japan has appointed me as his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the government of the United States. In graciously honouring me with this mission, his Imperial Majesty especially commanded me to express to you his wish for your continued health and happiness and for the prosperity and well-being of the great people whose interests are confided to your wise keeping.

The promotion of the friendly relations which so happily exist between Japan and the United States has always been a matter of deep concern to his Imperial Majesty, and he has viewed with pleasure the steady growth of the importance and intimacy of the intercourse between the two nations. These sentiments of cordial friendship to the United States on the part of his Imperial Majesty have also pervaded the minds of his people, so that in assuring you, Mr. President, of my desire to do what I can to draw even closer the bonds which unite our countries, while I obey the first and most important behest of my august sovereign, I likewise express a purpose in the execution of which I shall have the earnest sympathy of my countrymen. The kind cooperation which you and the officers of your

The British ship *Caroline* left here for Amoy this morning.

CHESSE.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 140.

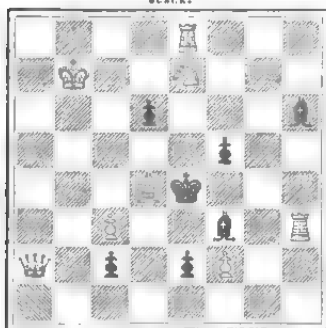
WHITE.

BLACK.

- 1—R to Kt 3 1—Any
2—Q, or B, mates accordingly.

Correct solutions received from Omega, W.H.S., Digamma, and J.D. This problem was erroneously numbered.

PROBLEM No. 142.
By G. B. VALLS.



White to play and mate in two moves.

The Yokohama Chess Club reopens at the Oriental Hotel on Monday, 1st October, and the Tokyo Chess Club at the Tokyo Hotel on Friday, 5th October. Both Clubs have our best wishes for a successful year.

The Annual Meeting of the Tokyo Chess Club will be held on Friday, 5th October, at 5 p.m., at the Tokyo Hotel. The attention of members is specially directed to the change in the location of the Club Rooms.

We take the following from an exchange. Could not the great player be induced to "pass this way" on his journey round the world, and give us an example of simultaneous play against the members of our local Clubs?

"On his way from Canada to Germany, Lasker stayed for some little time in New York, and while there he wrote to the hon. secretary of the Melbourne Chess Club stating that he desired 'to make a journey round the world in order to break a lance with the most distinguished chess players in all countries where chess flourishes,' and that he would have pleasure in including Victoria in his trip. His programme would consist of matches with the strongest Victorian players; consultation games, simultaneous games, single and in consultation; lectures about various subjects (general principles, brilliant games, and special openings), analytical remarks about his match games with Steinitz, and blindfold stances with limited teams of the strongest Victorian players. The communication will be submitted at the next meeting of the committee of the club, and the question will then be fully and carefully discussed of the practicability in the present time of financial depression, of furthering the champion's project."

Our games this week are from the excellent column of the London Standard.

GAME No. 167.

The following game was played in the match, South Norwood v. Nightingale-lane. We are indebted for it to Mr. Dufresne, of South Norwood:—

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

- | WHITE.
Mr. Dufresne. | BLACK.
Mr. Bill. |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to K B 3 | 2—Kt to Q B 3 |
| 3—P to Q 4 | 3—P takes P |
| 4—B to Q B 4 | 4—Kt to B 3 |
| 5—P to K 5 (a) | 5—P to Q 4 |
| 6—B to Q Kt 5 | 6—Kt to Q 2 (b) |
| 7—B takes Kt | 7—P takes B |
| 8—Q takes P | 8—B to B 4 |
| 9—Q to Q 3 (c) | 9—P to Q R 4 |
| 10—P to Q Kt 3 (d) | 10—B to R 3 |
| 11—P to B 4 | 11—B to Kt 5 ch. |
| 12—B to Q 2 (e) | 12—Kt to H 4 |
| 13—Q to R 2 | 13—Kt to K 3 (f) |
| 14—P to Q R 3 | 14—Kt to B 5 |
| 15—Q to B sq. | 15—B takes B ch. |
| 16—Q Kt takes ■ | 16—Castles (g) |
| 17—P to Kt 3 | 17—Kt to K 3 |
| 18—Q to K 2 | 18—P to B 3 (h) |
| 19—Castles | 19—Q to K 2 |
| 20—K R to K sq. | 20—Kt to K 4 |

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 21—Kt to Q 4 (i) | 21—B P takes P |
| 22—Q takes P | 22—Q to B 4 |
| 23—Q to K 3 (j) | 23—Kt to R 6 ch. |
| 24—R to Kt 2 | 24—R takes P ch. (k) |
| 25—K takes Kt | 25—Q takes Q |
| 26—R takes Q | 26—K takes Kt |
| 27—Kt to K 7 ch. | 27—K to B 2 |
| 28—R takes P | 28—B to B sq. ch. (l) |
| 29—Kt takes B | 29—R takes Kt |
| 30—R to B sq. ch. | 30—K to Kt sq. |
| 31—R to K 7 | 31—P takes P |
| 32—P takes P (m) | 32—R to Q 3 |
| 33—Q R to B 7 | 33—R to R 3 ch. |
| 34—K to Kt 2 | 34—R to Q sq. |
| 35—P to K R 4 (n) | 35—R to Q 7 ch. |
| 36—K to R 3 | 36—P to Kt 4 |
| 37—R to Kt 7 ch. | 37—K to B sq. |
| 38—R takes B P | 38—P takes P |
| 39—P takes P | 39—R to Q 5 |
| 40—R to Kt 4 | 40—R to Q 6 ch. |
| 41—K to Kt 2 | 41—R takes Q R P |
| 42—R to R 7 | 42—R to Q 3 |
| 43—R to B 4 ch. | 43—K to Kt sq. |
| 44—P to R 5 | 44—R (Q 3) to Q 6 (o) |
| 45—P to R 6 | 45—R to Kt 6 ch. (p) |
| 46—K to B 2 | 46—Resigns. |

ANALYSIS.

- (a) The opening is now identical with the Two Knights' Defence, the moves being only transposed, viz. 1. P to K 4; 2. Kt to K B 3; 3. B to B 4; 4. Kt to B 3; 5. P to Q 4, ■ takes P, and we have the same position as in the text. White could also play here 5. Castles, Kt takes P; 6. R to K sq. P to Q 4; 7. B takes P; 8. Kt to B 3; 9. Q to Q sq. with an even game. The move in the text leads to interesting and spirited variations.
- (b) The usual move is 6. Kt to ■ 5; and the continuation: 7. Kt takes P; 8. P to Q 2; 9. ■ takes Kt; 10. P takes B, &c.
- (c) 9. Q to Q R 4, attacking the Q B P, or 9. Q to Q sq. would have been better. Black could then not have continued with P to Q R 4 and B to R 5, with such an embarrassing counter-attack as he actually obtained.
- (d) Weakening. 10. B to K 3; B to R 3; 11. Q to Q 5 would have been better. He could afterwards have played Kt to B 3 and Kt to K 2, so as to enable him to Castle.
- (e) He has nothing better now.
- (f) Black should have continued the attack with 13. P takes P, and whether 14. P takes P, or 14. B takes B, he could have replied 14. Kt to Q 6, ch. with a winning advantage.
- (g) Here again he should have played 16. P takes P followed by 17. Kt to Q 6, ch.
- (h) 18. P to Q 5; P to Q B 4; and B to Kt 2 would be advisable now. The Bishop would then act usefully on the diagonal, whilst the passed Q P would be a tangible advantage.
- (i) 21. Kt takes Kt, P takes Kt; 22. Q to B 3; 23. Q to B 3; 24. Q to B 3; 25. Q to B 3; 26. Q to B 3; 27. Q to B 3; 28. Q to B 3; 29. Q to B 3; 30. Q to B 3; 31. Q to B 3; 32. Q to B 3; 33. Q to B 3; 34. Q to B 3; 35. Q to B 3; 36. Q to B 3; 37. Q to B 3; 38. Q to B 3; 39. Q to B 3; 40. Q to B 3; 41. Q to B 3; 42. Q to B 3; 43. Q to B 3; 44. Q to B 3; 45. Q to B 3; 46. Q to B 3; 47. Q to B 3; 48. Q to B 3; 49. Q to B 3; 50. Q to B 3; 51. Q to B 3; 52. Q to B 3; 53. Q to B 3; 54. Q to B 3; 55. Q to B 3; 56. Q to B 3; 57. Q to B 3; 58. Q to B 3; 59. Q to B 3; 60. Q to B 3; 61. Q to B 3; 62. Q to B 3; 63. Q to B 3; 64. Q to B 3; 65. Q to B 3; 66. Q to B 3; 67. Q to B 3; 68. Q to B 3; 69. Q to B 3; 70. Q to B 3; 71. Q to B 3; 72. Q to B 3; 73. Q to B 3; 74. Q to B 3; 75. Q to B 3; 76. Q to B 3; 77. Q to B 3; 78. Q to B 3; 79. Q to B 3; 80. Q to B 3; 81. Q to B 3; 82. Q to B 3; 83. Q to B 3; 84. Q to B 3; 85. Q to B 3; 86. Q to B 3; 87. Q to B 3; 88. Q to B 3; 89. Q to B 3; 90. 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Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, S. Kataoka, 23rd September.—Yechigo, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hinode Maru, Japanese steamer, 789, G. Sofuie, 23rd September.—Otaru, Coal.—S. Asano & Co.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Matsumoto, 23rd September.—Kobe 22nd September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 23rd September.—Yokkaichi 22nd September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Arroyo, British steamer, 1,970, R. Samuel, 24th September.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 24th September.—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Alkona (12), German cruiser, Captain Hoffmeyer, 25th September.—Honolulu.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,050, J. E. Poole, 25th September.—Kobe 24th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 635, Nagao, 25th September.—Yokkaichi 24th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Belgie, British steamer, 2,695, W. H. Walker, 26th September.—San Francisco 8th September, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Marie (14), German cruiser, 26th September.—Honolulu.

Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, Barton, 26th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Antenor, British steamer, 1,560, McDonald, 26th September.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Owari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, K. Motegi, 27th September.—Kobe 26th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 27th September.—Yokkaichi 26th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Iktsel, 28th September.—Kobe 27th September, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Angers, British steamer, 2,076, Bannister, 28th September.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 591, Y. Furukawa, 28th September.—Kobe 27th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ariake Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,885, Hallstrom, 28th September.—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Combermere, British ship, 1,686, Jenkins, 28th September.—New York 23rd April, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Nagao, 28th September.—Yokkaichi 27th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, R. R. Searle, 29th September.—Hongkong via ports, 20th September, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

Fukuoka Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,662, F. Brown, 22nd September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, Crichton, 22nd September.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Nagao, 22nd September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mary L. Cushing, American ship, 1,575, J. N. Pendleton, 24th September.—New York via Kobe, General.—Otto Reimers & Co.

Harima Maru, Japanese steamer, 436, S. Kataoka, 24th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 24th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gerda, German steamer, 1,243, Ehlers, 25th September.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Sieman, Evers & Co.

Glenesk, British steamer, 2,275, Webster, 25th September.—New York via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 25th September.—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Arroyo, British steamer, 1,970, R. Samuels, 26th September.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,050, J. E. Poole, 26th September.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Nagao, 26th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Belgie, British steamer, 2,695, Wm. H. Walker, 27th September.—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Hazel Branch, British steamer, 1,690, Lee, 27th September.—Hongkong via Muji, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Nishimura, 27th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Iktsel, 27th September.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Owari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, K. Motegi, 28th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, Barton, 28th September.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 28th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 29th September.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Verona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. Moss, Mr. Abdoolally, Mr. A. Callarito, Lieut. W. H. Bunbury, Mr. Buxton Forman, Mr. J. M. Chambers, and Mr. Wai Sam in cabin; 2 Indians and 2 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, from San Francisco:—Mr. L. H. Lannette, Mr. G. Shiba, Mr. S. Schwartz, Count Mishima and servant, and Mr. M. Nagasaki and servant in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. A. H. Sargood, Mr. H. Butler, Hon. Charles Denby, and Mr. Henry C. Miller in cabin. For Singapore:—Mrs. J. Carroll in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. Faber, Mr. M. Rawlinson, Mr. W. K. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Ziegfeld, child, and servant, Mr. R. J. Kirby, Mr. R. Masujima, Mr. M. Mariani, Mr. and Mrs. Gen. Mumpers, Mr. James McCann, Mr. Hunter Sharp, Miss Daisy Fitzgerald, Dr. Miss Y. M. King, and Mrs. Geo. Dell-Claire and 3 daughters in cabin. For Honolulu:—Mr. Y. S. Sun in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Major McLaughlin, Surgeon-Major Reade, Mr. S. Westcott, Mr. H. W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Vanderlip, Mr. Geo. H. Gibson, and Mr. John Saunders in cabin.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Belgie*, Captain Walker, reports:—Left San Francisco the 8th September, and arrived at Yokohama the 26th September at 8.38 a.m. Passage, 16 days, 23 hours, 2 minutes.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Antenor, British steamer, 1,560, McDonald, 26th September.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Wadena, American steam-yacht, 246, Collamore, 16th August.—New York via Suez, Stores.—Captain.

SAILING VESSELS.

Anaconda, American schooner, 41, A. Lawson, 22nd September.—North Pacific, 71 Seals.—Captain.

Arctic, British schooner, 40, J. H. Pyne, 3rd July.—North Pacific, 261 Seals.—Captain.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Petersen, 5th October.—North Pacific, 50 otters and 5 seals.—Captain.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 130, J. T. Harrison, 22nd July.—Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Golden Fleece, American schooner, 131, J. B. Laurie, 2nd August.—Ruk Island, Wood and Cocoanuts.—Captain.

Henry Failing, American ship, 1,899, J. Merriam, 19th August.—New York 24th March, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

John McDonald, American ship, 2,172, J. A. Storer, 24th July.—New York 9th March, Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Josephine, American schooner, 16, Geo. W. Gale, 11th September.—North Pacific, 29 Seals.—Captain.

Mattie T. Dyer, American schooner, 103, C. E. Mockler, 20th September.—North Pacific, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

Mount Washington, American bark, 1,217, Rose, 23rd May.—Kuchimatsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Senator, British ship, 1,695, Smith, 22nd August.—Cardiff, Coal.—Langfield & Co.

Worlock, British steam-schooner, 31, A. Rieddib-jeth, 17th November.—Petropaulovsky, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

MAN-OF-WAR.

Alexandrine (18), German cruiser, Captain von Prantzen, 22nd September.—Honolulu.

Alkona (12), German cruiser, Captain Hoffmeyer, 25th September.—Honolulu.

Marie (14), German cruiser, 26th September.—Honolulu.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The general outlook is a trifle less gloomy. Yarn.—The sales continue as last reported, prices unchanged. Grey Shirtings.—The demand (though longed delayed) has come at last and a good current business is doing both in "spot" and near futures at quotations. Deliveries of previous contracts are also going well, yet the total stock remains heavy and there seems to be small chance of any rise in values. T-Reds have sold to a fair extent at quotations. Woollens generally dull. Mousselines, Flannels, and Blankets move to some extent, but Italian Cloth is moribund again.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—44 in, 34 yds, 30 inches	\$2.40 to 2.90
Grey Shirtings—44 in, 34 yds, 30 inches	2.60 to 3.25
T. Cloth—7 yds, 24 yds, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—42 yds, 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 44 inches	1.75 to 1.75
Cotton—Italian and Sateens black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.22
PER YARD.	
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 24 inches	6.85 to 9.15
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 12-13 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.5 to 3 yds, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.5 to 4 yds, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.5 to 5 yds, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.95 to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.275 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches best	0.30 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	
Medium	0.27 to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	
Common	0.22 to 0.25
Mousseline de laine—Crape, 24 yards	0.45 to 0.75
Cloths—Pilot, 51 in 56 inches	0.15 to 0.50
Cloths—President, 51 in 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 54 in 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 4 1/2 yds, per lb	0.45 to 0.54

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PIECE.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$34.00 to 34.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium	35.00 to 35.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	— to 36.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	36.50 to 37.00
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 38.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	41.00 to 43.00
No. 32, Two-fold	41.00 to 41.00
No. 42, Two-fold	44.00 to 48.00
PER BALL.	
No. 308, Bombay	—
No. 168, Bombay	—

METALS.

Market is generally quiet, dealers complain that difficulty of transport interferes with business. Quotations are a bit lower without attracting any large trade.

	PER PIECE.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$1.25 to 1.30
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.35 to 3.40
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.25 to 3.40
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.45 to 4.60
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.10 to 9.30
Wire Nails, assorted	5.60 to 5.90
Pig Iron, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KEROSENE.

Market firm, with a fair amount of sales at quotations. Deliveries keep up, and with no fresh arrivals holders are encouraged to maintain prices.

Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77
Comet	1.74 to 1.75
Devoe	—
Russian Anchor	1.74 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72

SUGAR.

Browns.—A fair business has been done in both Manila and Formosa kinds at a reduction in price, and market closes weak. Stocks.—Formosa 71,000 piculs; Manila 17,000 piculs. White.—A moderate demand at late rates, quotations unchanged, market firm. Considerable arrivals have increased the stock to 78,000 piculs.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takan	\$4.40 to 4.50
Brown Manila	5.10 to 5.15
Brown Daitong	3.40 to 3.45
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.10 to 7.20
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

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EXPORTS.
RAW SILK.

Moderate demand with prices tending slowly in buyer's favour: although sellers are very unwilling to make concessions. Export to date 14,634 piculs, against 7,207 last year and 14,849 at same date in 1892. Stock has increased to 13,000 piculs, and daily arrivals exceed the daily sales.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshi)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshi)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	\$780 to 790
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den.	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	680 to 690
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	680 to 690
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	660 to 670
Re-seals—Extra	—
Re-seals—(Joshi) Best No. 1	—
Re-seals—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	700 to 710
Re-seals—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	660 to 670
Re-seals—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	610 to 620
Re-seals—No. 24, 14/18 deniers	620 to 630
Re-seals—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	600 to 610
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	690 to 700
Kakadas—No. 14	670 to 680
Kakadas—No. 2	640 to 650
Kakadas—No. 24	620 to 630
Kakadas—No. 3	610 to 615
Kakadas—No. 34	600 to 605
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oshi Sendai—No. 24	—
Hamatsumi—No. 1, 4	—
Hamatsumi—No. 3, 4	—
Salai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

More activity with good enquiry for Europe. The better classes of *Noshi* and *Kibiso* being in strong demand at quotations. Sellers would like a better price, but have been able to establish no rise so far.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Coccons—Good to Best	—
Noshi—No. 1, Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi—No. 1, Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi—No. 1, Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi—No. 1, Oshu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi—No. 1, Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi—No. 1, Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi—No. 1, Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi—No. 1, Bushu, Good to Best	170 to 125
Noshi—No. 1, Joshi, Best	80 to 85
Noshi—No. 1, Joshi, Good	70 to 75
Noshi—No. 1, Joshi, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshi, Good to Fair	35 to 30
Kibiso—Joshi, Middling to Common	25 to 20
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair	30 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	25 to 20
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best	—

TEA.

Market has become quieter, but without any reduction in values. Arrivals have slightly exceeded sales and the lower grades are more or less neglected. Settlements to date 208,000 piculs against 206,500 last year. Shipments are now 25½ millions against 24 millions at same date in 1893.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice	36 to 40
Choice	32 to 34
Choice	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	22 to 24
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.

A rise in the price of Silver, coupled with higher quotations from China, caused rates to advance $\frac{1}{2}$ since yesterday.

Sterling—Bank F. L.	23
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	22½
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	22½
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	22½
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	22½
On Paris—Bank sight	23
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	23
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1½ prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1½ dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	74
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	75
On India—Bank sight	105
On India—Private 30 days' sight	108
On America—Bank Bills on demand	52½
On America—Private 30 days' sight	54½
On America—Private 4 months' sight	55
On Germany—Bank sight	220
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	228
Bar Silver (London)	206

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The Japan Weekly Mail:

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 14.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 6TH, 1894.

月三年五十二明治
西曆十月十三日

Vol. XXII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCT. 6TH, 1894.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd inst., at the British Consulate, by Mr. James Troup, and on the 4th inst., at Union Church, by the Rev. Dr. Meacham, ALICE, younger daughter of Captain C. Young, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, to Mr. L. POLLARD, son of Mr. F. L. Pollard, of Forest Hill, London, S.E., and Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Yokohama Choral Society start their winter practices on Monday next.

MARQUIS SAIONJI has been appointed Minister of Education in place of Mr. Inouye Ki.

AN Ordinance authorising the bestowal of distinguished service pensions has been promulgated.

MR. W. MANN, an old resident of Yokohama, died on the 2nd inst., at his residence on the Bluff.

THE Yokohama Chess Club commences its present season with 54 members and a balance in hand of \$118.69.

A MILITARY railway to connect Umita, Hiroshima, and Kure, a distance of eight miles, is under contemplation.

A SMALL schooner of 16 tons—40 feet long by 15 broad, and 4½ deep—having been safely navigated from Seattle to Japan and then up and down the coast on a trading voyage, has

be sold shortly by the U.S. Marshal, to satisfy the claims of the crew.

THE Tanko Railway Co. have chartered the *Davenport* and *Strathesk* to convey coals from Hokkaido for six months.

LI IS-SHOKU, the Korean who was charged with complicity in the murder of Kim-Ok-kyun, has been deported from Japan.

THE death is announced of Mr. Aikawa Masamichi, one of the leading Tokyo barristers, which took place on the 1st inst.

TWO thousand eight hundred coolies belonging to the Arimura-gumi, Tokyo, proceeded to Hiroshima on the 27th and 28th ult.

MR. GRIFFIN has been elected President of the Yokohama Chess Club, his previous position as Secretary being taken by Mr. Davison.

OWING to the inclement weather of Saturday last the sailing race and the cricket match arranged for the afternoon were both abandoned.

THE Yokohama Literary Society began its tenth season on Friday evening. It now numbers 135 members, and has a considerable balance in hand.

CONTRIBUTIONS towards the funds of the Red Cross Society of Japan have been received from many foreigners resident in Tokyo and Yokohama during the past week.

PRINCE FREDERICK WILHELM, who is serving on board one of the German ships on the Asiatic station, dined with H.I.H. the Crown Prince on the 3rd inst. at the Akasaka Palace.

THE Mayor of Yokohama has gone to Hiroshima to convey to H.I.M. the Emperor the congratulations of the town upon the recent naval and military achievements.

DR. AOYAMA's report on the plague at Hong-kong took three hours to read before the Minister of the Home Department and the members of the Central Board of Health.

THE temporary hospital at Hiroshima will be completed in a few days. It is said that a big hospital capable of sheltering not less than one thousand persons will be built at Ujima.

IN consequence of the war between Japan and China the number of *soshi* in the capital has greatly diminished, many of them having been engaged as coolies, and then sent to Korea.

JUDGE YOKOO HUI, of the Yokohama Local Court, has been transferred to the Miyazaki Local Court, his previous position being given to Judge Watanabe Kitano, of the former Court.

THE Autumnal Exhibition of Pictures is now open in Ueno Park, Tokyo, under the auspices of the Japan Fine Art Society. The Imperial Household has lent some rare paintings for exhibition.

THE American schooner *Golden Fleece*, which left San Francisco two years ago on a voyage to the South Seas, has been condemned to be sold by the U.S. Consulate-General Court to satisfy the claims of the crew.

IT is stated that only Count Ito, Minister-President, Count Saigo, Minister of the Navy, and Mr. Watanabe, Minister of Finance, will attend the special session of the Diet, the other Ministers remaining in Tokyo to transact business.

JUDGE CHITANI, whose refusal to obey the order of the Minister of Justice to remove from the Supreme Court to the local Court at Naha, has

been a burning question in legal circles and occupied the Disciplinary Courts, died recently in Tokyo.

THE *Yodogawa Maru* (400 tons), of the Osaka Mercantile Shipping Co., which left Nagasaki on the 27th ult., at 10 p.m., struck the rocks on the way to Hakata. The Bishop of Southern Japan and Mrs. Evington were on board at the time. All the passengers got on shore in safety.

THE Paris papers publish the Manifesto of the Spanish General Don Francisco de Bourbony de Castellar, in which he declares himself the successor of the Comte de Paris as head of the Legitimists. The Sultan of Morocco has declined to assent to the request of the leading European Powers for the appointment of Consuls in the principal inland cities of the Empire. The manner in which the new Sultan is settling grave problems in the foreign relations of Morocco shows that Abd-el-Aziz is an able diplomatist. There has been a great fire at Manila, the Roxas Oil Factory and adjacent buildings having been burnt. The damage is estimated at half a million, much of it being covered by insurance.

REUTER telegraphs:—The Governor of Casa Blanca (Dar-el-Baida, a fortified maritime town in Morocco) has apologised for the recent outrage. It is stated that the Imperial treasure in Moukden amounts to twelve hundred millions of dollars—the accumulation of two centuries. *The Times*, in a special article, exhaustively reviews the question of the military contribution of the Straits Settlements to Imperial defence. It says that the proposal from Singapore to increase the original contribution to £70,000 per annum seems a fair compromise, based on a calculation of the respective interests involved. The Japanese have made a coaling station of the island of Hai-yang, in the Bay of Korea. The Czar's illness has depressed the bourses. The negotiations with the Balinese are officially denied. The Dutch have captured Mataram. An immense sensation has been caused in Berlin, 180 non-commissioned officers of the army having been arrested for socialist intrigues. A litch has occurred in the betrothal of the Czarewitch.

THE improvement noted in the Import trade last week continues, and Yarns are still moving, especially fine counts and doubles. Shirts being in good demand in the interior, a healthy condition of the market is now reported here. Fancy Cottons do not show much alteration, and there is not a great demand for certain Woollens, though Pilots and Worsted Coatings are looking up and Army Cloth is at a premium. The Metal market has not changed generally, though special lines are in more request, and railway material and warlike stores are enquired for. Kerosene in stock has been increased by the arrival of a cargo of American, but holders remain firm and prices are unchanged. Not much has been done in Sugar of any kind, and stocks continue heavy. There has been a fair demand for Silk at late rates, with a tendency in favour of buyers, but concessions are hard to obtain. The trade in Waste has also been moderate, at unchanged prices. The Tea business in Yokohama during the second half of last month was dull, and quotations for the better descriptions slightly declined. Leaf arriving from the interior totalled 527,000 *kin*, while sales amounted to 363,700 *kin*. Some 446,000 *kin* remained in stock at the end of the month. The Exchange has fallen slightly in sympathy with silver, and rates are weak.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

Now that less than a fortnight remains before the opening of the Diet, the vernacular press, had it not been for the war, would assuredly have been full of attacks upon the Government, controversies between political parties, abuse of statesmen in office and praise of statesmen out of office, cynical remarks about foreigners, and what not. But all that has disappeared. The Bible itself could not be more peaceful or liberal in its language. Independent as well as party journals write of the special session as though it were to be a concert presided over by the genius of harmony. The Houses are advised unanimously by papers of all colours to bury their old animosities in deference to the paramount necessity that now offers for union; to the end that the war may be prosecuted in whatever manner the Authorities think conducive to the great purpose in view. The *Yomiuri* exhorts Japanese statesmen, not excepting those in power, whom it used to denounce as incapable of dealing with public affairs of any importance, to employ all the force of their intellect to bring the war to a happy termination. "People," the Tokyo journal writes, "speak of an immense indemnity to be taken from the Celestial Kingdom. But is China in a condition to pay any large indemnity? They cry for annexation of land. But is that a wise step to take, in view of the fact that Southern China has considerable contact with Western Powers, and that, in Northern China, the inhabitants, barbarous and intractable, could scarcely be brought under foreign rule? In truth, Japanese statesmen have a difficult task before them to bring their country out of such a war, richer and greater. It is not extravagant to say that the course of events may lead to Japan's playing an important part upon the stage of the world. Her rulers ought to muster courage sufficient for that."

The *Niroku Shimpō* urges the Houses of Parliament, especially the House of Representatives, not to let their sense of duty be dazzled by the glory that the Japanese forces have won in Korea and in the Yellow Sea. A country's status does not depend more upon military strength than upon intellectual merit.

The *Hochi Shimbun* has an interesting article in which it tries to prove historically what a great disturber of the peace China has been and is, and how much she deserves to be impeached at the bar of the world and of humanity. Little reflection, it argues, is needed to see that this satanic country must be laid low. The safety and tranquillity of the human race demand its humiliation. Our contemporary gives a list of the wars China has waged in modern times both at home and abroad. The list covers 18 years since the beginning of the *Meiji* era (1868):—

- 1868.—In the north, a rebellion breaks out in Kansuh. In the south, another trouble, the insurgents taking possession of Ningpo. Then followed a trouble with England in consequence of the murder of missionaries.
- 1869.—The Mohammedans break into rebellion on the north-west border.
- 1870.—Complications with France. A riot in Tientsin, in which a number of sisters of mercy and other catholics are assassinated in a revoltingly cruel manner.
- 1871.—A struggle with Russia.
- 1872.—Internal strife raging.
- 1873.—The Mohammedans signally beaten.
- 1874.—Peace with Japan broken with reference to the Formosa affair.
- 1875.—Canton pirates plunder English merchantmen.
- 1876.—Chinese soldiers in Szechuen attack and kill a party of English officials.
- 1877.—Kashgar outlaws create disturbances on the border.
- 1878.—The Kashgar outlaws beaten with heavy loss. A rebellion breaks out in Kwangsi.
- 1879.—Rioters attack foreign missionaries and destroy their chapels.

The Chinese Authorities refuse to ratify a treaty

concluded between their Envoy and the Russian Government. The Envoy is imprisoned.

1880.—Hostilities with Russia threaten to break out. Li Hung-chang strengthened the defences of Peking.

General Gordon comes to aid the Viceroy.

1881.—Terms of peace concluded with Russia.

1882.—Interference in the domestic affairs of Korea, and carrying of the Tai Won kuu into exile.

1883.—The rebels in Formosa subdued.

1884.—A war with France about the Annam affair. Armed interference in Korean affairs. The Kim Ok-kyun emente, during which the Chinese soldiers attack the Japanese.

1885.—Peace concluded with France.

The *Hochi* does not take the trouble to tabulate the warlike undertakings of China prior and subsequent to the years given above, but says that historians can recall them at any instant.

The Duke of Wellington, the *Yomiuri* writes, visited Eton one day after his return from Waterloo, and, seeing the boys ardently engaging in various athletic sports, is said to have cried out:—"There is the origin of the victory at Waterloo." Taking that incident as a theme, the *Yomiuri* proceeds to say that the foundations of a country's strength are laid in the education given at common schools. It speaks with high admiration of the instructions to teachers issued by Mr. Inouye, the recent Minister for Education, just before his resignation, and it concludes thus:—"Is not this moment, when people's hearts beat high with joy at the news of victories won by their country's arms, a fitting time to determine, once for all, the path to be henceforth followed in Common School education?"

The *Hochi* asks what shall be done if China does not come to terms even after the fall of Peking. The reply is indicated in the title of a leading article:—"China is Easy to Govern." "It is not difficult to foresee," we are told, "that China will not consent to Japan's terms, for they must be on such a scale as to guarantee permanent peace to the East. Should she prove obdurate, as she probably will, the Japanese army had better occupy the districts evacuated by their rulers. The Chinese are the worst governed people in the world, and consequently the easiest to bring under a foreign yoke. Besides, they have no strong national pride, like that entertained by the French, the German, the English, or the Japanese. Tallyrand's saying that "Italy is a mere geographical name" may be applied to China with much greater force. The Chinese, under the mild and civilized rule of Japan, would soon learn that they fare better thus than under their old masters. That would assuredly be the case in respect of material prosperity, and an improvement in such an important matter would in itself satisfy them." As to the contingency that interference on the part of Western Powers would very probably follow any occupation of Chinese territory by Japan, the *Hochi* declares that anything of the kind should be resisted even at the point of the bayonet.

The *Yiji*, whether seriously or in jest we fail to perceive, boasts that the Japanese Army and Navy have equalled, or even surpassed, their parent institutions in the Occident, and claims that the fact has been placed beyond doubt by the recent victories on land and at sea. After this ebullition, the *Yiji* resumes its ordinarily sober tone, and congratulates the nation upon the strength it has displayed to itself and to the world. "Our foreign parents will not, perhaps, be altogether agreeably surprised by the rapid progress their offspring in the Orient have made."

The *Mainichi* joyfully claims that the lofty national spirit now shown by Japan has no parallel in the whole world, and ascribes its development to two causes; the establishment of Constitutional Government and the conscription system. The *Kaishin-to* organ gives a list of happenings which it regards as manifestations

of the spirit in question. For example, the eagerness displayed by low as well as high to send presents to the army and navy abroad; the disappearance of party spirit and clan sentiment among politicians and statesmen; the zeal shown by the men of the First and Second Reserves to join the Colours, and the remarkable success of the national loan.

The *Nippon* has an article full of sense. The gist of it is that the reforms in Korea should not be lost sight of by the Japanese Authorities, since they are the main reason for entering upon the present war. Their neglect might engender serious difficulties with western countries. To accomplish reforms in Korea at present, the *Nippon* admits, is no easy task, the Korean statesmen being effeminate and, what is worse, thoroughly jealous of each other, while, at the same time not a small portion of the Korean nation is inclined to regard China as a better protector than Japan. Under such circumstances, our contemporary thinks that no reform in Korea is of more importance than the reform of the Koreans themselves, and recommends that, for that purpose, Korean soldiers be used in the land engagements with China's troops. It does not think that they could in any way help the Japanese. It even fears that they might be worse than useless. Yet it advocates taking them with the Japanese army for two simple reasons that they might thus be converted into something like men, and that the alliance between Korea and this country against China might not remain an idle declaration on paper.

The *Shin Choya* thanks the military forces abroad for their glorious work and advises the Diet to take measures to have the tithe that is now levied upon the salaries of military and naval officers removed as soon as possible. That may seem a small matter, but it might do something to relieve the distress of not a few families left at home by lieutenants and commanders. The poverty of some of these families is graphically described.

The *Yiyu Shimbun* publishes the manifesto of the political party it represents. The gist of the document is that the Liberal Party does not unreasonably oppose the Cabinet, but aims at the real good of Japan and her people, and is therefore ready to protect such branches of industry as need protection, and to encourage navigation, emigration, and other commercial undertakings, so that the country may not fall far behind European States in wealth and strength. The manifesto does not fail to discharge an arrow or two at the Progressionists, but these shafts are not nearly as venomous as usual.

The *Kokumin* warns the nation not to forget that military strength alone does not elevate a country in the eyes of the world, and advises Japanese educationalists and teachers to instruct youths in the sense that warlike pursuits do not necessarily make them useful to their country but that there are many other professions by following which they may promote the national interests. The *Kyokuu Jiron* and other educational journals earnestly seek to instil this truth into the minds of teachers and students.

The *Nichi Nichi* applauds the part taken by Vice-Admiral Viscount Kabayama in the naval engagement off the Yalu river, and cites his frank assertion of the Sat-Cho government's merits in the Lower House, when he was Minister of State for the Navy, as ample evidence that he is him no ordinary man. But at the same time the *Nichi Nichi* protests against many Metropolitan journals forgetting to give a due meed of praise to Vice-Admiral Ito, who was in direct command of the Squadron. Viscount Kabayama's merit, great as it is, must be treated so as to shine with, not so as to eclipse, that of Admiral Ito.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE "JOGAKU ZASSHI" ON FOREIGN MISSIONARIES.

We are tired, says the *Jogaku Zasshi* ("Woman's Magazine"), of hearing complaints continually preferred by a certain section of the public against foreign missionaries. These critics contend that the methods of propaganda employed by such missionaries are not in harmony with the manners and observances of Japan, so that the money spent by missions is frequently only so much thrown away. Let us for a moment borrow this critical standard and ask whether the means of propaganda adopted by Japanese missionaries is adapted to the requirements of the country, and whether the funds spent by them in such work is proportionate to the success it purchases. Careful investigation of these points will show that no material difference exists between them and the so adversely criticised work of foreign missionaries. Granting that the mode of procedure adopted by the foreigners is more or less liable to the charge of being defective, with the loss that results those carping critics have nothing to do, nor is their reputation in any way affected by it; for all such loss falls solely on the foreign missionaries and the home missions supporting them. In short, the result simply amounts to this, viz., the benevolent foreigners who have come here as the representatives of their philanthropic brethren at home have unfortunately failed to meet the practical requirements of the country. But that in no way affects the original interests of the nation. On the other hand, to judge from the remarks made by censorious critics and the length to which they go, we are inclined to suspect that they hold foreign missionaries entirely responsible for the success of evangelical work in Japan. Nothing could be more narrow-minded or absurd than such an opinion. The Minister of State for Finance said last year in the Imperial Diet, when arguing against the strict enforcement of the treaties, that the profit annually derived from foreign travel in the interior amounted to more than four hundred thousand yen. The sums which foreign missionaries spend for the same purposes are even more important. There are now in Japan, as representatives of various Protestant creeds, no less than six hundred and fifty foreign missionaries, and the monthly stipend received by each of these, exclusive of rent, travelling disbursements, and sundry other items, amount to about 100 yen. More than that; the amounts paid by the schools they have organised for Japanese instructors and assistants are by no means insignificant; so that if all these items are added up it will be found no exaggeration to say that the new creeds annually expend in Japan a sum of money exceeding two million yen. Therefore, even though foreign missionaries may have failed to attain the object for the attainment of which they have come or been sent, their presence is a fruitful source of profit to the nation at large, enough to merit the gratitude of even a Minister of State. How much more thankful should the nation be when it is remembered that the propaganda of foreign missionaries has by no means proved inefficient, but only failed to come up to the ideal mission-work expected of them by the people! The *Jogaku Zasshi* then proceeds to take the fault-finders roundly to task for daring to speak in such discourteous terms of Japan's guests, who are in the country for a most benevolent purpose; it further hints that these critics are at heart perverse seekers of ease, who finding that foreign missionaries are not disposed to take their share of work are thus unconsciously led to protest against the actions of those who are really their benefactors. There are at present in Japan no less than forty thousand adherents of the new creeds; nearly twelve hundred Japanese pastors; while the total amount of collections for evangelical purposes exceeds sixty thousand yen a year. Japan therefore has quite enough to accomplish her own evangelization unaided; but here is the corps of foreign missionaries who are helping the good work. The nation should be diligent

ed with its good fortune. Our contemporary concludes by condemning adverse critics as inverting the order of principals and subordinates in this connection, and by advising the public to be at least so liberal-minded as to readily accept any aid which a foreigner may be good enough to give toward the general benefit of the country.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND THEIR RESOLUTIONS.

THE members of the Constitutional Reform Party held a general meeting on the 24th ult., when the following resolutions as to the policy to be pursued in the next session of the Imperial Diet, were made. Resolved: that the Constitutional Party shall, in order to assert the rights and dignity of the Empire and to preserve the future tranquillity of the Orient, give its support to the disbursement of War expenses to the utmost capacity of the nation; that the Party shall furthermore, irrespective of the degree of confidence enjoyed by the Cabinet for the time being, strive, in earnest co-operation with the people, to attain a wholly satisfactory conclusion of the affair; that in the Budget for the 25th fiscal year the current expenses of Government offices shall be brought down to a minimum and all new items struck off, the retrenchments thus made to go towards paying interest on the War Loan Bonds and the founding of a new War Fund.

The National Unionists also held a gathering on the 23rd instant. It was resolved that, with the great object of increasing the glory of the nation and of preserving the future tranquillity of Eastern Asia, Japan should boldly push on the war, regardless of all obstacles; that the expense necessarily resulting from such a course should be met by raising whatever sum was necessary. The Radicals are to meet in solemn deliberative conclave on the 8th prox., while the Progressionists intend holding their general meeting at Kobe just two days later.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AND THE WAR.

As a matter of precaution, says the *China Mail*, the Hongkong military authorities issued a special garrison order last Friday (September 14th), warning soldiers against any overtures that might be made to them by the Chinese Government or its officers or agents. From the wording of the proclamation it would appear that some such attempts have been made already, but no actual evidence is obtainable, and it seems likely that the words are used in a formal rather than literal sense. The notice is as follows:—"Attempts having been made to induce members of this garrison to accept engagements in the military or naval service of a foreign State at peace with Her Majesty, it is notified that any one, whether a British subject or not, so enticing any person within this Colony is liable to prosecution, and soldiers are warned that in the event of any such inducement being offered to them they should at once give the offender in charge of the civil police."

STRAY WAR ITEMS.

In his latest correspondence from Hiroshima, Mr. Tokutomi, editor of the *Kokumin Shimbun*, gives an account of Sub-Lieutenant Matsumura's personal narration, in the presence of the Emperor, of the recent naval engagement. Mr. Tokutomi's information was not at first hand but taken from the lips of a third person, and is thus far from being wholly satisfactory, as most of the important parts are left out. So soon as the Japanese Squadron caught sight of the fleet they had so long been seeking in vain, they instantly started in pursuit. The Chinese Fleet consisted of fourteen men-of-war and six torpedo-boats. The Chinese appear to have expected a brush with their foes, for everything was in readiness and the great war-ships immediately veered around and formed a line of battle. The two squadrons slowly approached each other, exchanging broadsides. In the first encounter the Chinese vessels were in orderly array, but the second attack caused much confusion among them, which increased with each succeeding on-

slaught. Five attacks succeeded each other, the Chinese being finally put to flight. The most remarkable feat was that performed by the 32-centimetre guns on the *Matsushima*, *Isukushima*, and *Hashidate*. These powerful weapons were originally shipped with the intention of penetrating the 14-inch armour of the *Ting-yuen* and *Ching-yuen*. Their practical use resulted in indubitable proof of their efficacy for the given purpose. At least three balls fired by the *Matsushima* penetrated the battery of one of the two big iron-clads. The largest guns on the enemy's side were of 31-centimetre calibre; besides this they represented an old fashioned type and were not so easily and readily handled as those on the Japanese men-of-war, whose superiority of armament must have largely contributed to their success. Most pitiable was the sight presented by the Chinese vessels after having caught fire. In each case the sailors appeared to have entirely lost their presence of mind, for, without making any attempt to extinguish the flames, they simply crowded on the decks calling loudly for help. The Emperor is said to have been very much pleased with the narrative of the Sub-Lieutenant, which was delivered in the most artless and straightforward manner as if telling the story to a friend rather than addressing his Sovereign. The Emperor frequently broke out into broad smiles during the course of the story.

The *Kokumin* further gives the substance of a letter sent by Sub-Lieutenant Shima from Sasebo to his father. The letter is dated Sept. 21st, and describes the death of the writer's eldest brother, Lieutenant Shima, who was in charge of certain sections of the gunnery, during the action on board the *Matsushima*. When after a short respite the engagement was renewed, at about half-past three, the enemy's fire more and more concentrated on the *Matsushima*, she being most conspicuous as the flagship. At last a shell struck the barbettes and exploded, instantly killing Lieutenant Shima and several others, their bodies being literally torn to pieces by fragments of the exploded shell.

Another letter from a naval officer, published in the *Niroku*, states that in the latter part of the engagement the Japanese men-of-war surrounded the *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen*, firing at them from close quarters for nearly thirty minutes. The two big ironclads held their ground for quite a while, but the *Ting-yuen* finally caught fire and was obliged to be withdrawn, the *Chen-yuen* speedily following her example owing to extensive and serious injuries. Whether the fire on board the *Ting-yuen* was extinguished or not, the writer is not sure; but he states that he is certain the two ships were so severely damaged as to be incapacitated for immediate service.

A TOO-PATRIOTIC CAROUSE.

THE First Reserve men show no hesitation when called upon to re-enter the ranks. That is one of the most significant features of the re-enlisted soldiers. For whereas there usually is great repugnance to conscription and, as in Germany and elsewhere, all sorts of expedients are tried in order to be excused from service, there is nothing of the kind at present; the men submit without a murmur to sacrifices of business and the dearest family ties, their sole apparent desire being to get to Korea or wherever the army may be, so that they may have an opportunity of meeting with the foe in actual combat. Those who are set to guard the coast ports or important towns and cities, are objects of commiseration to their more fortunate fellows who start for the seat of war. And so it comes that being called upon to serve again is a signal for friendly congratulations and merry making. In a recent instance, however, which we find narrated in nearly all the metropolitan journals, one re-enlisted warrior carried the matter just a little too far. On the evening before he was to rejoin his regiment, he went to a tea-house in Shinbashi and ordered the materials for a joyous blow-out, not forgetting to request the presence of three of the best-known and prettiest

geisha in that quarter of the city. It began with *saki*. Here the patriotic reveller at once raised an objection to the fragile nature of the cups: he likened them to the Chinese navy, they were so apt to sink when placed in the bowl of fresh water. This meant sturdy goblets and deep potations. He then began to regale his *geisha*-friends with a description of the various fights by land and sea in which the Japanese had come off victorious, and all four drank repeatedly to the triumph of Japan. The conversation grew incoherent and loud-voiced. Suddenly the Dionysian proposed that the *geisha* should pretend to be Chinese; he would act the part of the Japanese Army or Navy, and so they might have a still better idea of what had actually occurred. To this the songstresses, themselves heated with wine, consented but without any idea of the treatment to which they were about to be subjected. War scenes were enacted with all-too-great vigour, the chief performer wholly forgetting the sex and frailty of his opponents. The result was that one *geisha* had her front teeth knocked out, another her head badly beaten, while the third was bruised in many places. Cups, dishes, trays, tobacco-bon, and everything else were reduced to fragments, when finally the wine proved too potent even for such ardent patriotism, and the toil-worn reveller dropped into a doze. The bill presented on the following morning was of appalling magnitude, but paid without a murmur, the maltreated singers themselves bearing no malice and being easily pacified.

THE POLITICAL AWAKENING OF LABOUR.

FROM Mr. Howell's "Traveller from Altruria" we learn that in his country the death-knell of the Accumulation (Capital) was sounded and the way was opened for the foundation of a co-operative commonwealth as soon as the working-classes began to realise their power at the polls. It would appear that in our own communities we stand at the threshold of changes similar to those that took place in Altruria several centuries ago. In England one of the principal aims of the Fabian Society is to induce the labour leaders to replace the policy of strikes (more than half of which are unsuccessful, while most of the rest are Pyrrhic victories) by a policy of agitation for socialistic legislation; and we already note the formation of a strong labour-socialist wing in the House of Commons. Now in the United States we find that the labour organizations, disheartened by the failure of the great railway strike, are awakening to the consciousness of political power, and are about to form an alliance with the Populist Party. This new alliance will not, of course, for a long time be sufficiently powerful to elect many candidates of its own choosing, but it hopes to be able to hold a balance between the Republicans and the Democrats in such a way as to wring concessions from whichever side is in power. Its more immediate political aims will probably be an increase of the income tax, the free coinage of silver (this being a measure demanded by the Populists), the socialization of railways, and the statutory limitation of the hours of labour. In New York, where the Populists and the labour party are strong, they hope to elect a labour leader to the Mayoralty in 1896.

SILK AND THE WAR.

The *American Silk Journal* again expresses fears that the war between China and Japan may lead to a scarcity of the raw material so largely produced by both countries, and in reference to the silk manufactured goods of Japan says:—"As to the manufactured import, which includes 400,000 to 500,000 pieces of goods, and upward of 1,000,000 dozen handkerchiefs per annum from Japan alone, we need not trouble ourselves; we can get along very well without that. In fact, these Orientals, as we have frequently pointed out in preceding issues of the *Journal*, have been steadily cutting the ground from beneath the feet of our own manufacturers. If they will continue to supply the raw material we will gladly do the rest without their assistance. We ought in fact, to be profoundly grateful for almost anything that

will 'give them pause.'" The *Silk Journal* need be under no apprehension about the piece-goods and handkerchiefs from Japan, as the supply will be fully equal to the demand, if the new and improved machinery that is being acquired and erected be any guide to the probable out-put for the United States. The quantity of raw silk suitable for manufacturers' purposes that has been taken off the Yokohama market and returned to the interior would seem to indicate that the Japanese manufacturers' business is on the boom, and probably at no distant date fabrics of a different kind to those exported from Japan at present may find a good market in the States.

THE "JIJI SHIMPO" ON REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

THE telegrams that Reuter's sends us here from London are always unfounded, grumbles the *Jiji*, and as the baseless reports are invariably favourable to China we have no doubt that some special relation exists between that great agency and the Chinese Government. As the latest instance tending to strengthen this suspicion we may cite the London telegram relating to the alleged mediation of several Powers in favour of an armistice, Japan therein being represented as wholly opposed to peaceful measures. It is nothing new to have Reuter telegraph us false information, but in the present instance that agency has taken a most remarkable imaginative flight in its accustomed direction. Since the declaration of war on August 1st, Japan has never been approached on the subject of mediation with a view to an armistice by any Power or Powers whatever, and so it is false to say that she has rejected any offers of the kind. The war telegrams of Reuter can only be explained on the hypothesis that they are concocted for the sole benefit of China. So says the *Jiji*, but we do not quite agree with it.

THE FIRST SNOWFALL ON MOUNT FUJI.

FROM the vernacular press we learn that the first snow fell on Mount Fuji during the night of the 21st-22nd ult., when the thermometer fell so low as 15°. This is unusually early, and presages, according to the accepted meteorological canons, a hard winter. Compared with the average of the last ten years, the date is eleven days early, while it is fully fifteen days sooner than the first snow of last year. The following table gives the date of the first snow fall on the Peerless Mountain since the year 1884:—

Year.	Month.	Day.
1884.....	October.....	6th
1885.....	September	27th
1886.....	October.....	7th
1887.....	October.....	2nd
1888.....	October.....	1st
1889.....	September	29th
1890.....	October.....	4th
1891.....	October.....	12th
1892.....	September	25th
1893.....	October.....	7th
1894.....	September	22nd
Average up to 1893: October 3rd.		

THE AINU AND THE WAR.

THE influence of the war is far-reaching, even the Ainu of the northern island having interested themselves in the welfare of the troops sent to the front to the extent of raising subscriptions. These people are mostly very poor, and, being so, the spirit that moves them to the action they are taking is all the more commendable. The members of the Ainu Christian Church at Sapporo have already handed a sum of money to a Sapporo newspaper as their contribution to the funds of the Red Cross Society of Japan, and the congregations at Piratori and other places are making efforts to follow the good example set by their friends in the Hokkaido capital.

MR. SUYEMATSU ON AFFAIRS IN KOREA.

FROM a letter of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent in Hiroshima we extract the following items, said to have come from Mr. Suyematsu Kencho, Chief of the Legislative Bureau, who went to Seoul a few weeks ago on Government business. A special office has been established to deal with all administrative, civil,

and military reforms. Drafts of all kinds and all sizes are literally piled up in huge heaps, but most of them were drawn up without any particular deliberation and are mere translations of Japanese statutes. Such utter confusion prevails in this office that copies of these drafts are not infrequently sent to foreign Legations by mistake. Secrecy is, of course, out of the question. Progressive and conservative elements are already at war in the central reform office, the two parties being headed by the Tai Wön-kun and Yu Kichi-yei respectively. The Regent is inclined to preserve the old social orders within certain limits, while the younger politicians are so intent upon the introduction of radical reforms that they even advocate the principle of universal equality, under the pretext of doing away with class distinctions. The news that Marquis Saionji had started for Seoul on an important mission from the Emperor of Japan, at first caused considerable apprehension in the Korean Court, a suspicion prevailing that the mission would have as its object in the claiming, on the part of Japan, of suzerainty over Korea, in the obsolete Chinese fashion. But when the Court became convinced that it was labouring under a foolish misapprehension and that His Majesty of Japan had despatched the Marquis as a messenger only to convey the Imperial well wishes, the satisfaction of the upper circles knew no bounds. The Marquis and his suite were entertained in the best style of Korean hospitality at the residence of the Regent and in other mansions, for it is contrary to Korean Court etiquette to hold high festival within the precincts of the Court itself. The Tai Wön-kun is assuredly a great man; his manners are free from ceremonial affectation and he is so clever that one can hardly credit his belonging to the Korean Blood Royal. When meeting with the Marquis at Court, he told him that if he, the Regent, had only come a little earlier out of his retirement, the unfortunate collision between the Japanese and Korean soldiers would never have occurred. The Koreans as a nation are at present full of envy and malice. Even to a stranger one Korean will speak of another in the most slanderous terms, even though they should happen to be sitting on the same Government bench. The prospects of the present Government are therefore anything rather than reassuring. The only hope is that the Regent will be able to command the respect of all those who take part in new administrative arrangements, and thus hold private dissensions in check.

STABBING CASE AT KOBE.

AN unfortunate quarrel, says the *Chronicle*, occurred on the American ship *Dirigo* yesterday evening, which may possibly result in the death of one man. It appears that a man named Petersen, an able seaman on board the *Dirigo*, obtained some liquor yesterday from one of the bumboats alongside, and this coming to the ears of Whelan, the bo'sun, he asked Petersen to give him a drink. Petersen said there was no more left and showed the empty bottle, whereupon it is alleged that Whelan used a foul epithet and striking Petersen once was about to repeat the blow when the latter suddenly drew out a knife and stabbed his assailant in the side, the wound reaching to the lung. Petersen was immediately seized and placed in irons, and then handed over to the Water Police, who delivered him up to the Municipal Police. Dr. Graham was called to the injured man, and pronounced the wound a dangerous one, but this morning we learn that there are some signs of improvement in Whelan's condition, and with care it is thought he may pull through.

TREASURE TROVE.

SHORTLY after the battle of Pyöng-yang and the taking of that town, a detachment of Japanese soldiers patrolling the neighbourhood came into the village of Ken-sui, about three miles away from the town proper. A domiciliary visit to one of the largest houses being the cause of much flurry and confusion on the part of the inhabitants, a strict search was made, which resulted in the discovery of a quantity of *hiro-*

mono, or "treasure trove," as the Japanese papers jokingly put it. Then were fifty *koku* of rice; fifteen thousand eggs; five thousand pairs of straw-sandals (*waraji*); and two hundred bags, each containing five *so*, filled with various kinds of grain and fresh vegetables. It appeared that all this had been kept in storage for the Chinese, but it is hardly necessary to add that the plan failed to connect. Besides the eatables, several bags or rolls of cloth were found stowed away beneath the flooring of the principal room. Altogether it was a welcome discovery.

MR. OZAKI'S ADDRESS AT THE KINKI-KAN.

The speeches delivered by a number of Progressionists at the Kinki-kan, Tokyo, on the 23rd ult., were not fully reported in the vernacular press; outsiders were therefore ignorant of particulars. According to the latest account of the lecture-meeting, as published in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, one of the speakers, Mr. Ozaki Yukio, preferred some grave charges against the Japanese Army and Navy. The whole tone of his speech, to judge from the *verbatim* quotations made by our contemporary, was one of discontent on account of the alleged dilatoriness of the military and naval operations. He expressed himself as out of patience with the slow movements of the troops and men-of-war. The object of the present war, he declared, was to ensure and perpetuate the tranquillity of the Orient; in order to do this it was absolutely necessary to push on to the Chinese capital, take the Chinese Sovereign captive, and then dictate terms of peace. All this should and could be done with promptitude; it should be completed before the date of the Emperor's birthday (Nov. 3rd), for otherwise the Gulf of Pechili will be closed against the entry of Japanese warships until April of next year. To fail to accomplish this and to change the seat of war to the south, to attack and occupy Formosa, for example, is a measure of which no thinking man can approve; for it would be practically tantamount to inviting the mediation of Western Powers, as the trade with those countries would be greatly interrupted in such a case. Peking should therefore be invested before the cold season sets in and all avenues of approach are frozen up. This is not only a perfectly practicable, but also a certainly possible undertaking. Of course, in fighting with an antagonist thirty times the size of Japan such a plan would be incapable of accomplishment were only the most prudent policy to be pursued. Japan's only course is to resort to desperate and perhaps risky tactics. With the Navy triumphant at Phung-do and now again at the mouth of the Yalu River, an entry into the Gulf of Pechili could readily be forced; moreover, the annihilation of the remnant of China's naval forces could as easily be encompassed, if the Japanese war-ships are fought with the desperate resolution to sink rather than fail to gain the day. Had the authorities pursued this policy from the outset, complete and overwhelming victory would have declared itself for the arms of Japan fully forty days ago, and the flag of the Rising Sun would have been floating o'er the walls of Peking by this time. The naval victory at Hai-yang is deserving of the highest praise, and yet one cannot help wondering how it happened that, as the Japanese had strength to achieve such a triumph, the same steps were not undertaken forty days ago. The fact that the Navy has lost so much valuable time is wholly due to the want of suitable exertion on the part of the Authorities, to the dilatoriness and shillyshally that are the reasons of the loss of forty days' most valuable time. It is even yet not too late to retrieve the past. The idea of a bombardment of Port Arthur or Wei-hai-wei should be definitely abandoned and the Japanese war-ships pushed on boldly into the Gulf. These two forts are separated by fifty *ri* of water, so that they are powerless to obstruct the interpassage of an enemy. Finally, the lecturer inveighed against the manner in which the route of the Japanese army had been fixed, terming the whole arrangement a "slovenly" one. Had, he declared, the march to Peking been firmly adhered to from

the outset, the battle of Pyong-yang would never have taken place; with Tientsin once in the hands of the Japanese troops the Chinese regiments in Korea would have voluntarily submitted. A movement of any other sort is open to condemnation.

As might be expected, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* condemns in the strongest terms this harangue of Mr. Ozaki, whom, it declares to be a nonentity considered personally, yet of more or less importance on account of his party influence, he being a prominent figure in the little army of Progressionists generalised by Count Okuma. The *Nichi Nichi* speaks of Mr. Ozaki's opinions in forcible terms, calling them scandalous and as setting at naught the august will of the Sovereign. "He is blind," declares our contemporary, "to the enormous difficulties and hardships under which our sailors and soldiers are labouring in a foreign land, for the sake of the very existence of Japan. Is not this the time in which the objects for which the war was undertaken should be pursued with the utmost earnestness, unity, and coöperation? The Progressionists, intent solely upon the extension of their political influence, do not even hesitate to sacrifice the State to their ambition."

THIBET.

MR. HEINRICH HENSHOLDT, Ph.D., has recently visited Thibet and contributes to *The Arena* for July an article from which we quote the following passage:—

It would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that the Thibetans occupy a very low position in the scale of human advancement, especially, if judged from our Western standard of civilization. Their culture is inferior to that of most semi-barbarian races, comparing unfavourably even with that of certain Indian tribes of the American continent, such as the Pueblos, Zunis, etc. In physiognomy and general appearance they strongly resemble the inhabitants of Swedish Lapland, as well as the Eskimos of Northern Siberia, being short-sized, broad-shouldered, and possessed of the same singular Mongolian features. Indeed, the Thibetans are, perhaps, the most ill-favoured of the Turanian races. A close interbreeding during many centuries of isolation has produced a striking facial similarity, and has developed a peculiarly repulsive normal type of countenance. A broad, but very low, forehead, excessively prominent cheek-bones, small, oblique eyes, and coarse, bristly black hair are characteristics which do not materially enhance the beauty of the "human form divine," but the most singular peculiarity of the Thibetan face is the almost total absence of the bridge of the nose. Among a dozen Thibetans, chosen at random, hardly one will be found whose nasal organ is not so completely flattened or sunk in the middle as to be practically in level with the eyes. Seen in profile, such a face presents a ludicrous appearance: there is one continuous line of cheek-bone, with the tip of the nose sticking out like a solitary beacon. But a compensatory providence has added to the ears what is lacking in proboscian circumference, and it is but fair to state that the auricular appendages of the average Thibetan are of generous size.

Looked at from a strictly ethical standpoint, the Thibetans do not gain overmuch on closer acquaintance. Their personal habits are exceedingly filthy, and there is much in their general conduct that cannot be otherwise than revolting to our more refined and sensitive natures. Their morals—if we limit this term to its sexual significance—are very lax, more so, perhaps, than those of any other Asiatic race. The lasciviousness of the women is almost incredible, and all modes of debauchery are openly practised. Moreover, the comparative scarcity of females has led to the disgusting institution of polyandry, which has flourished in Thibet for centuries—five and more men frequently sharing one woman among them—and nothing impresses the traveller more painfully than the scandalous indifference, or rather contempt, in which female chastity is held among that singular people. Hospitality, for instance, requires that the host place his wife, daughter, or other female relative at the disposal of the guest, a custom which appears to be rigorously adhered to, and which, in the case of civilized travellers, is bound to lead to embarrassing situations, inasmuch as a refusal to accept the proffered cheer is interpreted as a slight.

The Thibetans furnish a striking example of the fact that a nation may be sexually depraved, and yet otherwise possessed of sterling virtues, such as frankness, hospitality, and a scrupulous honesty.

WEDDING IN YOKOHAMA.

THE marriage rites of Miss Alice Louise Young, youngest daughter of Captain C. J. H. Young, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and Mr. Lessey Pollard were solemnised in Union Church, Yokohama, on Thursday afternoon. The sacred edifice was crowded by the many friends of the young couple, both of whom have taken up a considerable share of Church work within recent years, and most of the Elders and some of the Chinese communicants were also present. Banks of evergreens and flowers were arranged near and around the railings of the pastor's dais, and some *shotetsu* palms were

placed at the ends of the aisle, brightening the interior very considerably. The Rev. G. M. Meacham officiated, and Mr. J. T. Griffin presided at the organ. The bride, who entered on the arm of her father, was attired in a costume of pure white silk, with a wreath of orange blossoms and tulle veil. She was attended by two bridesmaids, her sister, Miss Young, and Miss Bourne. These young ladies wore dresses of crêpe, of a pretty mauve tint, with black hats, and each carried bouquets of choice flowers. The bridegroom's best man was Mr. Lay, of H.B.M.'s Consular Service. The ceremony was brief but impressive, and at its close the bridal party retired to the vestry to sign the register. As they reentered the church the organist played Mendelssohn's Wedding March, and amid its jubilant strains the bride and bridegroom drove away. The honeymoon will be spent at Nikko.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-first ordinary meeting to be held at the Society's Offices on Saturday, the 6th October:—The directors have now to submit to the shareholders a report of the business of the Society for the year 1893, and for the six months ending the 30th June, 1894. 1893.—The net premium collected for the year, after deducting return and reinsurance, amounts to \$1,354,156.23. After providing for a bonus of 20 per cent. on contributions paid in May last, there remains at credit of working account a balance of \$378,511.53 as per annexed statement. From this sum the directors recommend the payment of a second bonus of 5 per cent. on contributions, making in all 25 per cent. for the year, a dividend of \$9 per share, equivalent to 36 per cent. on the paid up capital of \$25 per share, and an addition to the reserve fund of \$66,000, raising the reserve to \$970,000. The balance remaining of \$160,073.65 they propose to carry forward to meet liabilities and claims still outstanding, and thus close the account for the year 1893. 1894.—The position of the Society for the present year, as far as it can be ascertained, is as follows:—Balance of working account to the 30th June as per annexed statement, \$623,901.24; add estimate of premium to 30th September, \$420,000.00—\$1,043,901.20. Estimate of losses to pay, \$145,000.00—\$898,901.24. In accordance with clause 86 of the Articles of Association, Messrs. H. L. Dalrymple and H. Hoppins retire, but offer themselves for re-election. Messrs. J. H. Cox and R. Lyall retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

DISTURBANCES ANTICIPATED IN SOUTH AMERICA.

PERU is on unfriendly terms with its neighbours, Ecuador on the North and Chile on the South, and it seems not improbable that before long she may be involved in war with one or both of them. The revolutionists in Peru have recently been again defeated, but the Peruvians believe that the revolutionary movement is secretly supported by Ecuador, and even that the rebel force was actually being organized in Ecuador. The Government of Ecuador declares that it has no official knowledge of any armed force entering Peru from Ecuador. The Congress of the last named country has, however, just issued authorization for the purchase of arms by the Government, and from this it is inferred that war with Peru is regarded as probable. It is also significant that negotiations are pending for a treaty between Ecuador and Chile.

VICEROY LI IN THE FIELD.

"We have heard," says the *Miyako Shimbun*, "that Li Hung-chang is about to take the field in person. No news could, if true, be more gratifying to the Japanese. The Chinese our soldiers have hitherto had to deal with have proved rather insipid as to taste; it was hardly worth while chewing up such backboneless men. But all accounts agree in declaring Gran'ther Li to be something of a fighter. This then is the man we want to meet with. Victories too cheaply bought lose their delicacy of flavour; we wish to meet with troops that will not beat

"masterly retreats," but stand up and fight like men. Our only fear is that Li will keep loitering about the precincts of Peking under the pretext of guarding that vulnerable spot and thus save his life and honour—for just a little while—by not meeting his enemies manfully face to face. A battle under the personal supervision of the Viceroy would be splendid. He would be such a nice person to capture and bring over to Japan."

THE HIGHER CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

THE Civil Service examination for higher executive officials, now in course of progress in the Home Department, is attracting considerable attention from the public owing to the fact that this is the first occasion of the kind since the amending of the Examination Regulations, by which all other qualifications of candidates were made null and void and the examination became open to all. It must be remembered that the graduates of the Imperial University formerly enjoyed unusual privileges in this connection, often being appointed at once as higher executive officials without being subjected to any preliminary examination whatever. Even according to the amended Regulations the University alumni are exempted from preliminary examination, but in all other points of the real examination no difference at all is made between them and ordinary candidates for preferment. The test is therefore purely competitive and the public is, or rather was, awaiting the result with deep interest. Considerable disappointment was evinced on learning that of the forty-seven candidates not one was a University graduate, despite the fact that seventy-four have this year been graduated from the College of Law and only eleven have received appointment as probationary judges or public procurators. There are, moreover, many others who received the some diploma last year and who are now holding only clerical positions in the various Departments of State. There were thus about one hundred who, it was presumed, would compete in the Examination. This singular phenomenon is explained by the *Nippon*, our authority in this matter, in the following way:—When the Examination Regulations were about to be amended, a Professor of the Imperial University was shown the draft and his opinion on the subject asked by the authorities. He expressed himself entirely satisfied with the proposed amendment. When however he afterwards spoke of the matter to his colleagues, he was surprised to find them stubbornly opposed to the spirit of the amendment by reason of its making no difference whatever between the instruction of the University and the categories of the new Civil Service Examination. They were therefore greatly dissatisfied with the authorities whom they accused of having introduced an unnecessary change and of holding the University in contempt. But as the amendment had already become law there was no hope of getting it repealed; they resolved in consequence to make the final examination of the University course of so high and severe a nature as to render those who stood the test absolutely sure of success when subjected to the Civil Service Examination, so as to impress the authorities with the utter needlessness of subjecting them to re-examination. Aware of this decision of the Faculty, the students applied themselves to their studies with exceptional earnestness, in the hope of graduating with flying colours. In the meanwhile another objection was raised against the hated amendment. It was contended that to appoint University judges to positions as probationary judges or procurators without examination on the one hand, and then to subject them to such a test in case they aspired to executive offices on the other, was absurd; it was therefore resolved to begin agitating for a rescission of the amendment. Some dispute arose in the University faction with regard to this measure, but it was overruled, and, assisted by sympathisers outside who pledge themselves to bring their influence to bear against the amendment upon the result of the examination being made known, it was finally decided that no University graduate should go up for examination in the

Civil Service this year. The partisans who are so eager for the repeal of the amendment think it is impossible to obtain a sufficient number of properly qualified candidates for higher executive posts under the present conditions, especially as of the forty-seven outsiders who entered for the examination no less than nineteen failed in preliminaries, while it is probable that the majority of the remainder will have to retire before the final stage is reached. The malcontents contend that with the increasing demand for executive officials it will be impossible to get sufficient men from among the outsiders: an inconvenience which would at once disappear if University graduates could be appointed at once and without examination to executive offices. The *Nippon* ends with observing that the authorities will not and must not adopt a proposition so absurd.

A HISTORIC DAINTY.

THE troops on passing through Shizuoka are always presented with boxes of *natto*, one of the epicurean dainties of the place, yet strangely repugnant to the European palate, being perhaps a shade more unpleasant than the malodorous *takuan*. *Natto* is made of beans, rotten to judge by the taste, and covered with a shiny condiment too suggestive to find favour with Western gourmards. Nevertheless, it is a dish liked by many, and supposed to have remarkably strengthening qualities; as indeed it ought to make up for its other defects. History relates that when Hideyoshi's vanguard passed by the then strongly fortified castle-town of Shizuoka, a certain farmer made a present of a large quantity of this *natto* to the men, stating that the name, read backwards, was an augury for the success of the Korean-Chinese expedition. The ideographs forming the word *natto* read backward *Kara (wo) osameru*, which may mean "Put an end to China." Pleased with this auspicious gift Hideyoshi commanded that the farmer and his descendants should hold land bearing seventy-five *koku* of rice, free of taxes, in perpetuity (*shu-inchi*). Ever since this date *natto* has been a great dish with the people of Shizuoka; and it is with the same idea that they now offer it to the troops setting out to humble the pride of the Middle Kingdom.

THE REMOTEST PERIODICAL FROM CIVILIZATION.

AT Arctic City on the Koukuk river, a place well within the Arctic circle, appeared on the 1st January, 1894, a local journal which proudly boasts of being "the remotest periodical from civilization." It is called the *Yukon Press*. In its first issue it modestly stated that the "object of its publication is to promote man's religious, moral, and mental faculties, and to develop the great resources of the Yukon valley. First of all the religious and moral items and cullings will have a humble place between its covers, in hopes that they may be fed to nurture the higher aspirations of those who with ruddy health or haggard form toil 'in the fierce race for wealth.'" At present two issues a year only are contemplated. During last winter the thermometer frequently registered 72 degrees below zero in this secluded valley, while the snow lay piled up in huge banks that only melted during the warm days of July. In the stream which runs through the valley gold is to be found; gold mining and fur-collecting form the sole occupations of the scanty population.

TWO STREET-BALLADS.

FROM time to time certain kinds of ballads make their appearance in Tokyo, and everybody is singing them while they are the fashion. The tune is generally lively and catching, and the ballad is followed by a sort of dance that makes it all the more attractive. Most of these street-songs wind up with a refrain or chorus that is either untranslatable or really meaningless, not unlike the *lillibulero* of the days of the Stuarts. One ballad that was immensely popular a couple of years ago had the refrain *oppke-pe*; another, *teheretsu no pa*; a third, *dongararin*; a fourth, still fresh in the memory of the people, had the rollicking chorus of *sa sa saiko dondon*, *saiko dondon*, the word *saiko* being a corruption

of *sa'yuko*, "Come let's go," while *dondon* is an onomatopoeic term in imitation of the sound of stepping or walking hastily. Tiny volumes containing a dozen verses composed by minor and nameless poets are hawked about the streets, particularly by itinerant vendors of sweetmeats and candy: the *karintoya* and *ameya* fraternity, who always seek to collect a crowd by singing some catchy, not always strictly moral, humorous song, especially one that follows the general lines of the most popular ballad of the moment. Of course a vast number of street-songs of this kind have of late made their appearance in connection with the war. Many of these are now sold under the title of *mecha-mecha bushi*, the words *mecha-mecha* belonging to the refrain. The Chinese, from Viceroy Li down to the masterly runaways of Sōng-hwan and Pyōng yang, are therein spoken of in no very flattering terms, as might be expected. At the same time the humour of the ballads is good-natured and by no means coarse. We here reproduce two very popular stanzas:—

*Oi boreto
Kara haji kakite
Inu yori mo,
Isso shinda ga
Riko-naruran.*

The literal meaning is, "It is far better to die at once than to suffer indelible shame in one's old age," but it is impossible to render into English the punning allusions the verse contains. *Kara-haji* may mean "bottomless shame," or "indelible disgrace;" but another ideograph shows that *Kara* means also "China," and so the phrase may also be taken in the sense of "the shame of China." Again, *shinda*, "died" or "have died," is written with the first ideograph of "China" (*Shin-koku*). *Riko*, meaning "clever," is written with characters that give the first two syllables of Li Hung-chang's name. The metrical style is in this, as well as in the following, that known as *waka*, or a stanza of 5, 7, 5, 7, 7 syllables, thirty-one in all. The next song is rather more insulting in its tone:

*Chanchan wa
Atama ni shippo
Dete areba
Yagata Nihon no
Inu to naruran.*

There is no play on words in this: the meaning is direct and forcible: "As tails have already grown on the heads of the *chanchan* (Chinese), they will soon become the dogs (*i.e.* humble servants) of Japan."

CARGO FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.

THE following is a copy of a document signed by the principal exporters from Manchester to China and Japan, and handed to Mr. Alfred Holt with the request that he will bring the matter before the China Steamship Owners' Conference:—

TO THE CHINA SHIPOWNERS' CONFERENCE.

GENTLEMEN,—We think that the time has now arrived when arrangements should be made for us to ship our consignments for China and Japan direct from the Manchester Docks instead of from Birkenhead or London, and we shall therefore be glad to know whether the present Conference is prepared to supply us with steamers regularly and frequently at Manchester.

We could not in this event press for any reduction of the equivalent of the through rate of freight during the present year, but would leave the advantage of the saving (which amounts to about 4s. per ton) as compensation to the shipowners for making this new departure. In addition the shipowners would reap the benefit of the freedom from ship-dues conceded by the Ship Canal Company to ships loaded in Manchester during the next eighteen months.

This document was signed by thirty-three firms.

FORTHCOMING CONCERT.

THE concert arranged by Mr. Samuel Adelstein for Saturday, October 13th, should be heartily welcome after the long dearth of public amusements. Mr. Adelstein, who has won fame as a player upon the mandolin and lute, occupies a prominent position in the programme. He has received promises of valuable assistance from the amateurs of the community. Miss Bloxham will sing two songs; Mr. S. L. Goldman will contribute a like number. Mr. and Miss Griffin are among the instrumentalists,

who also include Dr. Munro, violin; Mr. Danneberg, viola; M. de Micheaux, flute; and Mr. Crane, 'cello. Among the instrumental numbers will be the "Intermezzo Sinfonico," one of the gems of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and a sextette for flute, violin, 'cello, piano, viola, and mandolin. Altogether a strong and attractive programme has been drawn up, and a good house should foregather at the Public Hall.

ANOTHER SEIZURE BY BANDITS TONKIN.

QUICKLY following the murder of M. Chaillet and the kidnapping of his wife and daughter at Moncay comes news of another outrage by bandits in Tonkin. Mr. Th. Chesnay, who is one of the proprietors of the *Avenir du Tonkin*, was also interested in a contract on the Langson Railway, and had been superintending the work. He was about to return to Hanoi, and on the 17th ult. was out with an assistant named Logion giving him directions as to the carrying on of the work during his absence, when they were surrounded by bandits, captured, and carried off. The unfortunate gentlemen are said to have been betrayed into the hands of the bandits by one of their own coolies. About the same time, and not far from the same place, a construction train was stopped, trunks of trees being placed across the line, and an attack with firearms was made, the object, it is presumed, being to detract attention from the pursuit of the portion of the band that had M. Chesnay and his assistant in charge. In this it was successful, a military party who had got on the trail of the captives and captors turning back to see what the firing was about. The train that was attacked was conveying a number of coolies. The Chinese engine driver and four Annamite coolies were killed and a number of others wounded.—*Daily Press*.

THE SEIZURE OF THE "PATHAN."

INFORMATION has been received in Shanghai, says the *Gazette* of the 27th ult., of the seizure by the Chinese of the British steamer *Pathan*, Captain Wright, in the Formosa Channel, and her detention in Kelung. The vessel left Hong-kong on the morning of the 18th ult., with a general cargo for Shanghai, after which nothing is known of her subsequent movements except that she was seized by a Chinese man-of-war, the *Nansheng* probably, on the afternoon of the following day, and taken into Kelung a prisoner. According to one account, which we give with all reserve, the man-of-war on sighting the *Pathan*, which was flying the British merchant ensign at the time, signalled her to stop or take the consequence. The signal not being obeyed, the war vessel fired a shot across the *Pathan's* bows, and no notice still being taken of this hint, the *Nansheng* fired a shot right into the merchant vessel, which then hove to. The man-of-war then steamed up alongside, took the *Pathan* prisoner, and took her into Kelung, where she has since remained. Active steps are being taken by the agents here, Messrs. Dodwell, Carlill & Co., to obtain her release. It is believed that she has only one case of machinery for Japan on board.

METALS.

MESSRS. S. W. ROYSE & Co., in their report dated August 25th, say:—There has been a marked improvement in the course of the metal markets during the whole of the current month. Prices of pig iron have advanced steadily at both Glasgow and Middlesbrough, the total advance during the month being some 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per ton. A large amount of business has been transacted this week, and considerable quantities of iron have been drawn from the public stores at Middlesbrough. The tone of the market is quite strong, and it is quite expected that the improvement will be continued. There is also an improvement in the manufactured iron trade in the Midlands, and prices there have an upward tendency. Copper has improved steadily, and closes easier at an advance of about £2 per ton. Tin also has advanced strongly, and is about £5 per ton dearer, but is now easing somewhat. Spelter has only fluctuated slightly.

Lead has advanced steadily, and closes about 12s. 6d. per ton dearer during the month, with a further upward tendency.

THE NEW SECRETARY OF H.B.M.'S LEGATION.

WE learn that Mr. Gerard Augustus Lowther has been appointed Secretary of H.B.M.'s Legation in Tokyo, in succession to Mr. M. W. E. de Bunsen, who is transferred as *Chargé d'Affaires* to Bangkok. Mr. Lowther became an Attaché on January 30th, 1879, and was appointed to Madrid in November of the same year. He became a Third Secretary on June 3rd, 1881, and was transferred to Paris on June 22nd, 1881. Promoted to be Second Secretary at Constantinople on July 13th, 1884, he was appointed Superintendent of Student Interpreters at Ortakeui in March, 1886. He receives an allowance for knowledge of Turkish.

CHINA'S DEFENDERS MUTINY.

THE *China Gazette* of the 28th ult. says:—We learn upon good authority that the Chinese army along the Yaloo have mutinied and are in open conflict with their officers. Thousands have thrown down their arms and left the camps, the main reason given by them being that it is no use attempting to fight with the wretched weapons they are armed with, and even for which they have not the proper ammunition. The news has created a panic in Tientsin and Peking, where a *coup d'état* is now quite on the cards.

THE KOREAN MURDER CASE.

THE appeal raised by Public Procurator Nanokoji against the decision of the Tokyo Local Court, by which Li Itsu-shoku, a Korean, and Kawakubo Tsunekichi, a Japanese, who were arrested some time ago in connection with the murder of Kim Ok-kyun and the attempted murder of Boku Eiko, were acquitted, was thrown out by the Tokyo Court of Appeal on the 1st inst. and the judgment of the lower Court confirmed. The Procurator at once appealed to the Supreme Court.

FUNERAL OF MR. W. MANN.

THE remains of the late Mr. Wm. Mann were interred in the Cemetery on Wednesday afternoon amid many expressions of regret. The Rev. E. C. Irvine officiated, and in concluding the service paid a tribute of respect and esteem to the memory of an old resident of this community. The officers and members of the local lodge of Odd-fellows were in attendance, Mr. Mann having been upon its membership rolls.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A SHANGHAI correspondent, whose letter reached the capital on the 4th inst., announces that the French Minister has demanded from the Chinese Government the setting apart of a certain part of Formosa as a coal depot for the French Fleet; also that French troops shall be stationed there to provide against any disorderly actions of the aborigines. The demand has been made as a compensation for the injuries lately sustained by Frenchmen at the hands of Chinese.—*Asahi Shimbun*.

THE GERMAN LEGATION.

WE are asked to state that His Excellency the German Minister has now removed to No. 15, Kami-ni-ban-cho, Koji-machi-ku, the house formerly occupied by the Austro-Hungarian Representative. Baron Gutschmid will live there pending the rebuilding of the German Legation in Nagata-cho, but the Chancery of the Legation remains in Nagata-cho as before.

DECORATIONS.

MR. NAKANO, Governor of Kanagawa, is gazetted as having received a decoration of the Second Class of the Order of the Dragon, conferred on him by the King of Annam. Colonel Inouye Hikaru, of the Infantry, has been decorated by the French Government.

DEATH OF JUDGE CHITANI.

THE *Kokkai* says that Judge Chitani, whose name will no doubt be still fresh in the recollection of our readers in connection with his

strong objection to being removed from the Supreme Court to the Naha Local Court at the instance of the Minister of Justice, died suddenly in Tokyo on the 29th ult. The funeral took place on the 1st inst.

ELECTION IN TOKYO.

THE *Kokkai* states that the election of a parliamentary representative for the Fifth District of Tokyo, which took place on the 1st instant, resulted in the return of Mr. Ban Naonosuke, who obtained 127 votes against Mr. Ota Minoru's 16.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

H.E. COUNT SAIGO has been promoted from the rank of Vice-Admiral to that of Admiral, and Marquis Saionji is gazetted Minister of State for Education in the place of Mr. Inouye Ki.

AN EDUCATIONAL NOTIFICATION.

The Department of Education has issued, over the signature of its Minister a notification relating to the entrance examination for ordinary Middle Schools. The notification indicates considerable changes in the status and so forth of these schools. It provides that a boy qualified to enter the 1st year class of the ordinary middle school must be above 12 years of age, robust in health, and must have finished the 2nd year's course of the higher common schools, or have attained that degree of scholarship elsewhere; that candidates who have finished the 2nd year's course of the higher common school shall be exempted from undergoing the entrance examination, and so forth.

Hitherto every boy that wished to enter a high school was required to graduate from an upper common school (4 years) or to possess an equivalent degree of scholarship. Indeed in many localities, owing to the competition of candidates for entrance, even graduates of the higher common schools were obliged to study a year or two at a sort of preparatory school before entering the *Chugakko* (Middle Schools). Now, according to the new regulations, the graduates of the 2nd year course of an upper common school are to be admitted without any entrance examination, except in cases when the number of applicants exceeds the number of vacancies. In other words, students entering the ordinary high schools will be admitted henceforth at least two years earlier than hitherto, and will therefore graduate from the high schools just so much earlier. The status of the high schools will then be necessarily lowered to a certain extent, as will also that of the other higher educational institutions. These points, however, can not be definitely ascertained until the new rule has been in force for some time. It is complained frequently that in Japan young men have to spend too long a time in schools. That objection will be greatly obviated by the new amendment.

THE KAISHIN-TO POLICY.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, which, being the organ of the *Kaishin-to* must be accepted as truly representing their views, says that the resolutions framed by the leaders of the Party for submission to the general meeting now about to be held, are as follow:—

1.—Our Party will vote for whatever appropriations of money may be necessary to carry the present war to such a termination as shall serve to chastise China and to secure permanent peace for the Orient.

2.—Since it would only invite future calamities to patch up a temporary peace, our Party will resolutely resist the acceptance of any proposals for peace made before the vital objects of the war have been attained.

3.—Since it is of essential importance that the whole nation should be united, in order to achieve the vital objects of the war, our Party will for the moment desist from any criticism of the Cabinet's errors, and will apply our whole strength in the field of foreign politics. In addition to the above resolutions the meeting will be asked to pass an Address of Congratulation to the Sovereign and a special address to the Army and Navy for the victories hitherto achieved.

WAR ITEMS.

The Chinese accounts of the naval engagement on the 17th instant, while admitting that four ships were sunk or destroyed by the Japanese, give the name of one as the *King-yuen*, not the *Lai-yuen*. These are sister-ships, so exactly alike that the Japanese officers may very easily have mistaken one for the other. We note, also, that a telegram sent from Shanghai to a commercial firm in Tokyo and communicated to the *Fiji Shimpō*, substitutes the *King-yuen* for the *Lai-yuen* as one of the three ships sunk. Whichever be the fact, the loss to the Chinese navy is the same.

The story circulated in Shanghai still includes the item that "the Japanese lost four large ships," and we observe that a Yokohama English journal declares itself uncertain as to whether the Chinese statement may not be correct. Admiral Ito, in his official report, explicitly declares that no Japanese ship was lost. Surely that assertion ought to be held worthier of credence than a vague Chinese non-official statement in which no attempt is made to name so much as a single one of the ships said to have been lost by the Japanese squadron. Besides, we do not imagine that there can be even half-a-dozen foreigners in Yokohama—including, of course, the editor of the *Japan Gazette*—so utterly ignorant of the character of the Japanese nation as to suppose that the official publication of falsehoods by Admirals and Generals would be tolerated for a moment. Conceive what would be Admiral Ito's position did it turn out, despite his emphatic denial and despite his detailed account of the injuries suffered by his ships, that more than one-third of the eleven men-of-war under his command on the 17th instant had been sunk. That kind of deception is not possible in this country. It would be exposed promptly and punished signally.

The Chinese claim the victory. They allege that the Japanese ships retreated. Then where did the Chinese ships go? Why did they not retain possession of the field of battle, and carry succour to the stranded *Fang-wei*, instead of leaving her to be destroyed by the Japanese ships.

Admiral Ito's triumph would have been far more signal had he clung to the Chinese ships and poured his shells into them the following morning. It seems that the possibility of attack by the torpedo-boats during the darkness induced him to give the retreating squadron a wide berth. The explanation is intelligible. Certainly the Chinese had fought with such pluck and tenacity that, had they found their retreat likely to be cut off, they might fairly have been credited with sufficient resolution to use their torpedo-boats at all hazards as their sole hope of safety. Experts must decide how far that consideration justified Admiral Ito's caution. To us it appears a miserably ungracious task to sit comfortably at home and criticise brave men because they seem to have fallen short of our ideal standard.

The *Fiji* published a telegram from Shanghai saying that some uncertainty exists as to the condition of Admiral Ting and Major Hanneken, but that neither officer is severely wounded.

We learn, also from a *Fiji Shimpō* telegram, that the German Consul in Shanghai as well as the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, have raised objections to placing the ships of the China Merchants Steamship Company under the German flag. Probably that means that no sufficient guarantees could be obtained as to the nature of the service on which the vessels were to be employed. If they were liable to be employed in transporting troops, Germany would, of course, refuse to let her flag be flown.

We have received a telegram from Hiroshima saving that Admiral Kabayama returned to Ujina in the *Saikyo Maru* at 3 p.m. on the 27th instant. It is apparent, therefore, that the injuries received by the *Saikyo* in the fight on the 17th instant did not disable her for active service.

The Chinese Government is said to have ordered the Southern Squadron to assemble at Wei-hai-wei. China will thus have a numerically large fleet to oppose Japan in these waters. But if the renowned Peiyang Squadron proved so incompetent to injure the Japanese

ships, what can be expected of the far inferior southern war-vessels? Besides, it is not likely that the next Japanese force encountered by the Chinese at sea will consist of only 11 vessels.

Field-Marshal Count Yamagata, according to a telegram from Hiroshima, arrived at Pyōng-yang on the 26th instant. The same message states that Major-General Tachimi, at the head of a brigade, left Pyōng-yang on the 23rd inst. for Anchu. This brigade evidently belongs to the second half of the Nagoya Division, which arrived at Gensan too late to take any part in the operations against Pyōng-yang. The enemy made a slight halt at Chyon-ju, an important town about 33 miles north of Pyōng-yang. They had been ordered to hold the place until Generals Ma, Wei, and Yuan arrived with a large body of troops, but when they found that the Japanese advanced column had already crossed the Shyon-chyon river, they resumed their retreat.

Mr. Yuan Shih-Kai, the well known Chinese Representative in Sōul, whose death by poison under orders of the Viceroy Li was recently reported so assiduously, seems to be alive and well. He was a passenger in one of the transports conveyed to Korea by the Chinese fleet that fought on the 17th instant, and he is now engaged organizing opposition to the advance of the Japanese army. Yuan is a most capable civil official, but what his military abilities may be, remains to be proved.

In addition to the spoils already reported as having been captured by the Japanese troops at Pyōng-yang, the *Kokkai* says that there were 2,000 tents, 2,000 stand of small arms, and 1,700 war horses. It values the whole at 600,000 yen.

Details of the naval engagement on the 17th ultimo are beginning to appear in the vernacular press. The account said to have been given by Lieutenant Matsuzaki to the Emperor would doubtless be very interesting, could we obtain it in connected form. But as it was verbally delivered, a great part of it probably took the shape of question and answer, so that re-casting would be necessary before publication. A brief epitome of the report is, however, given by some of the Tokyo papers. We should translate it in full for our readers' perusal were it not abbreviated to such an extent as to be difficult to comprehend. What we gather from it, as well as from some notes furnished by an officer on board the *Saikyo Maru* and published by the *Asahi Shimbun*, is that the encounter between the two fleets took place at a point (39°33' E. lat. and 123°40' E. long.) some 55 miles westward of the mouth of the Yalu river. About half-past eleven in the forenoon, the smoke of the enemy's ships was seen, and their presence was signalled a few minutes later by the leading vessel of the Japanese Squadron. The Chinese were then heading westward, from which we conclude that, having finished their convoying duties, the Peiyang Squadron and its companions were returning to Pechili Bay. The Japanese Admiral at once decided upon attacking. Among the eleven men-of-war constituting the Japanese force, eight were fast ships, their speed ranging from 23 knots (the *Yoshino Kan*) to 17.5 knots (the *Matsushima*, *Hashidate*, and *Itsukushima*). The remaining three were much slower, namely, the *Fuso* (13.2 knots), the *Hiyei* (13 knots) and the *Akagi* (12 knots). Such a squadron could evidently work best if divided into two, and the Admiral accordingly signalled to the *Hiyei* and *Akagi* to take up a position in the rear of the line and operate in conjunction. The *Fuso*, so far as her speed was concerned, should have been relegated to the same place, but being the only ship in the fleet with armour of any strength (7" on her belt and 9" on her battery), she was kept with the main division. The *Saikyo Maru*, a merchant cruiser unfitted to take part in a regular engagement, was also ordered to manoeuvre with, but after, the *Hiyei* and the *Akagi*. It may be added that the *Hiyei* and *Akagi* were the smallest of the war-vessels in the squadron, the former's displacement being 2,200 tons, and the latter's, 615. It being Admiral Ito's object to head off the Chinese ships and get between them and the entrance to Pechili Gulf, he steered a course to pass westward of them. The Chin-

ese, whose course was then about south-west, bore up to the westward, so that the two squadrons were approaching each other at an angle of about 40°. In this position the Chinese opened fire at a range of some 4,000 metres. It was then 45 minutes past noon. The Admiral's ship (*Matsushima*), which was leading the Japanese line, ran up a signal that his command should open fire when they judged the enemy to be within proper range, but it was not until a few minutes past one o'clock that the first gun was discharged on the Japanese side. It should be noted here that although the *Matsushima*, *Hashidate*, and *Akatsushima* each carry a 45-ton gun, they could not use it in the position then occupied by the squadron. The heaviest pieces immediately available on the Japanese side were the 28-ton guns of the *Naniwa* and *Takachiho*. The Chinese, however, were able to use the 37-ton guns of the ironclads. Gradually the direction of the two squadrons changed, for as the Japanese constantly sought to push the Chinese back towards the mouth of the Yalu, Admiral Ting had either to break through the enemy's line or head his ships further north. The fire on both sides now became very hot, and the Chinese, having lost two ships, fell somewhat into disorder, several of their vessels dropping astern and thus becoming engaged with the *Hiyei*, the *Akagi* and the *Saikyo*, which formed the rear of the Japanese Squadron and had now become separated by an appreciable interval from the main body of the fleet. It appears, from the story told by the *Saikyo Maru's* officer, that one of the two Chinese ironclads was among the vessels thus dropping to the rear of the line, and that the *Hiyei*, having been set on fire by the enemy's shells, steered southward out of the fight, followed by the *Akagi* and pursued by a large force of the enemy. It was then that the *Saikyo* received a shell which destroyed her steam-steering gear and compelled her to break through the enemy's line, which manoeuvre she effected at great risk. It is impossible from the published accounts, although they are accompanied by rude diagrams, to make out why this step was necessary to save the *Saikyo*. From the courses steered by the two fleets it ought always to have been possible for the *Saikyo* to head southwards out of the fight. The most probable explanation seems to be that since the loss of her steam steering gear made it difficult to effect a considerable change of course with rapidity, she deemed it her best chance to head northward, and thus get out of the zone of fire altogether. We may note, *en passant*, that the diagrams here referred to do not appear in any Japanese newspaper of importance, so far as war intelligence is concerned, and consequently by relying on them explicitly confusion only may result. The two squadrons, according to the accounts that we are collating, were by this time steering almost direct for Takushan Bay. It thus appears that the Japanese by seeking to head the Chinese back from the route to Pechili Gulf, had forced them to alter their course nearly ninety degrees, and could they have kept them on that line, the fight would have ended off the mouth of the Yalu, with the Japanese squadron intercepting the retreat of the Chinese. But owing to some unexplained reason the Chinese were able to alter their course westward. It is possible that Admiral Ito, seeing the peril of the *Hiyei*, *Akagi*, and *Saikyo*, and seeing also that a cluster of the enemy's ships had fallen to the rear, slowed down so as to bring the latter into engagement with his own ships and interrupted the pursuit of the former. However, that may be, we next find the Chinese steering nearly on their original course, though further in shore, and the Japanese steaming parallel to them at a distance of something over a mile. While the ships were in this order evening fell, and the Japanese, sheering off a little so as to avoid the danger of the enemy's torpedo-boats, steered westward, expecting to get between the retreating vessels and the Gulf of Pechili. In this, however, they failed, and at dawn, being unable to discover the Chinese vessels, Admiral Ito signalled to return to Takushan Bay.

Another account, differing considerably from the above, has been published. According to this second and later version, the Chinese formation, from the beginning of the fight until they fell into disorder, was in two ranks, whereas the Japanese preserved a single line throughout. The Japanese, however, fought in two squadrons, a Flying Squadron and a Principal Division. When the enemy was sighted steering west and south towards the Pechili Gulf, the Japanese fleet at once shaped a course to intercept him. The Chinese thereupon cleverly altered their course to the southward, thus placing themselves nearly at right angles to the Japanese line, and having greatly the advantage of position, being themselves bow on, and having the whole length of the Japanese ships exposed to their fire. The Japanese ships, steamed at full speed across the front of the Chinese. The Principal Division (*Matsushima*, *Chiyoda*, *Itsukushima*, *Hashidate*, *Fuso*, and *Hiei*) led, and the Flying Squadron (*Yoshino*, *Takachiho*, *Akitsushima*, *Naniwa*, and *Akagi*) followed. The Chinese, who seem to have manoeuvred with the object of never exposing their broadside to the enemy, now changed their course through an angle of 90° so as to get on the rear of the Japanese fleet, and at the same time changed their formation, for whereas they had hitherto been advancing in two ranks, seven ships abreast, they now, in wheeling to the right, assumed formation two deep, and followed in the wake of the enemy. Up to this point the advantage had been with the Chinese, for the Japanese, in their eagerness to intercept the enemy's route to the mouth of Pechili Gulf, had allowed themselves to be outmanoeuvred. Now, however, they adopted a clever line of tactics. The Principal Division wheeling to the right and the Flying Squadron to the left, turned back upon their tracks and caught the Chinese fleet between them. In that position the Chinese suffered terribly, three of their vessels being sunk, one so riddled that she had to fly for the beach, and three set on fire. If the reader has followed this account, he will perceive that the Chinese fleet was now steering the course taken by the Japanese at the commencement of the battle, and that the Japanese were heading in exactly the opposite direction. It was drawing up to dusk and the Chinese sheered off to the Westward, the Japanese pursuing along a parallel line. The rest of the story does not differ from previous accounts.

It will be seen that the above two reports are very different. Neither is official, and we can not pretend to judge which is the more credible. But the second story has the advantage of making it comparatively easy to understand how the Chinese, keeping the in-shore tack, managed to shape a course for their harbour of refuge.

Field-Marshal Count Yamagata, telegraphing from Pyöng-yang at 10 p.m. on the 27th ultimo, says:—

No enemy found in Kasan on the 26th. In flying from the place he left behind him 200,000 rounds of small arms ammunition, and a quantity of military weapons. The Chinese troops killed a number of persons and burned many houses in Kasan. In Chhön-jü also several houses seem to have been burned.

Chhön-jü is 60 miles by road from Wiju, on the banks of the Yalu. If the Japanese army had reached Chhön-jü by the 27th ultimo, it ought to be in Wiju very early in October. Events seem to be confirming the forecast that no serious opposition will be encountered by the Japanese on this side of the Manchurian frontier.

The spoils taken at Pyöng-yang have been increased, says a telegram published in the *Fiji Shimpö*, by 4,787,392 *kwán* of Korean cash, 32,200 *kwán* of sycee, and 5,995 *yen* worth of the Bank of Japan's convertible notes. The total money value of this new find is 12,252 *yen*. The Bank of Japan notes were found by some Japanese commissariat coolies, on the road from Pyöng-yang to Shyong-an.

The *Fiji Shimpö*, on the authority of a telegram sent from Chemulpo on the forenoon of the 28th ultimo, says that, on the 23rd ult., when the *Naniwa Kan* and the *Akitsushima Kan*

were cruising near Talien Bay, they observed a Chinese man-of-war ashore. She looked like the *Kwang-shan* (otherwise reported as the *Kwang-chi*), belonging to the Canton Squadron. On the approach of the Japanese vessels being observed, she was blown up, apparently with a charge of dynamite. It is supposed that her crew had already escaped. This intelligence purports to have been sent by Admiral Ito to Headquarters and may therefore be taken as true.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we find a telegram sent from Hiroshima at 5.40 p.m. on the 29th ult. to the effect that in deference to the advice of Ma Chien-chung it has been decided to despatch at once from Tongku to Manchuria 8,000 of the Peking troops, 5,000 of another body not identified in the telegram, and 6,000 of the Viceroy Li's force, making 19,000 in all. The same telegram says that the Fengtien Army of Manchuria is to be pushed to the Yalu River to guard the frontier. There is said to be great alarm both in Peking and Tientsin and the Viceroy Li is in disgrace. We find this a perplexing message. The Fengtien army is supposed to number 30,000 men all armed with rifles, the picked regiments having Remingtons and the others Enfields, and the artillery, of which there are four batteries, having Krupp field-pieces. According to Lieutenant-General Nozu's report the Fengtien army has already contributed a considerable contingent to the defence of northern Korea, and if the Chinese have not already moved the main body of the army—which is said to be the cream of the Manchurian forces—to the frontier their state of unpreparedness is very much worse even than we suppose. If, however, as the telegram implies, they have not thus moved it why should not the forces from Tongku be sent to the Yalu River and the Fengtien Army left at home to guard Manchuria. But perhaps the plan is to carry the Tongku contingent by rail as far as possible and then march them across country to the Moukden. That would involve a march of at least 200 miles which is a greater distance than the Japanese have to travel to reach Moukden. It seems to be the fate of the Chinese to be too late in this war. They have underrated their adversaries.

A telegram from Shanghai despatched on the 30th ult. and published by the *Fiji Shimpö* says that the Viceroy Li is about to take the field in person and that his duties as Viceroy of Chili will be discharged during his absence by Hu Rau-sun and Wu Ta-cheng. It is difficult to reconcile this statement with another contained in the same telegram to the effect that the Viceroy and his adopted son, Lord Li, formerly Chinese Representative at the Court of Japan, have been deprived of their offices.

The same telegram contains several other items. It says that the British steamer *Pathan*, laden with railway material has been stopped by the Chinese and carried into Keelung in Formosa where she is detained. It says also that the foreign residents of Peking apprehend Chinese outrages and are anxious to have a body of Marines sent to the capital for their protection.

Captain Feng of the *Chih-yuen* is said to have been beleaguered for cowardice. We don't believe it, but if it were true it would be curious as well as horrible. The *Chih-yuen*, was the only vessel that escaped of the three that encountered a Japanese flying squadron on the 25th of July, and she escaped in a condition described by foreigners who saw her afterwards at Port Arthur as very shocking. Having undergone the necessary repairs she is said to have been present with the Chinese fleet on the 17th inst. But her Captain, thinking that he had already had his fill of fighting, made a gallery of his ship and looked on at the battle. He was naïve enough afterwards to describe what he had seen and his simplicity and garrulity would seem to have cost him his head.

The vernacular press of the 30th ultimo published yet another account of the naval battle on the 17th ult. The main facts that we learn from it are the following:—The object of the Japanese Squadron's proceeding northward, was

to intercept any troops that might be sent from China to re-inforce the army in Korea. The Third Flying Squadron, together with the *Anaki* and the *Iwaki* had been sent up the Ta-dong river to coöperate with the land forces. The First Flying Squadron (*Yoshino*, *Takachiho*, *Akitsushima*, and *Naniwa*) were in the van of the line with the *Yoshino* at their head. Then came the Principal Squadron (*Matsushima*, *Chiyoda*, *Itsukushima*, *Hashidate*, *Hiei*, and *Fuso*), and the rear was brought up by the *Akagi* and *Saikyo*. The Chinese ships, when sighted, were on their way back from the Yalu, whither they had conveyed some 10,000 troops. The Squadron consisted of the *Ting-yuen*, *Chen-yuen*, *King-yuen*, *Lai-yuen*, *Chih-yuen*, *Ching-yuen*, *Chi-yuen* (?) *Ping-yuen*, *Chao-yung*, *Yang-wei*, *Wei-yuen*, *Kwang-chia*, *Kwang-ping*, and one other, with six torpedo boats. The ships were hugging the shore as though to escape observation, and were evidently heading for Port Arthur. When first seen they were in one line, but they presently changed to two ranks in echelon. The *Yoshino* signalled their presence, and Admiral Ito ordered the fleet to prepare for action. As the squadrons drew near, the Chinese slightly altered their course and opened fire at about eight thousand metres. The Flying Squadron made no immediate response, but moving on rapidly through smoke and shells, commenced practice at 3,000 metres. The effect of the Japanese fire soon made itself apparent. The *Chao-yung* burst into flame, and the *Yang-wei* had to be run ashore. At 1 p.m. the *Saikyo* ran up a signal that the *Hiei* and *Akagi* were in danger, and the rest of the Squadron went to their assistance, but the enemy now left the *Hiei* and *Akagi* and directed their attack against the Principal Squadron. The Admiral now signalled to the *Hiei* and *Akagi* to draw out the fight, which they did, the latter assisting the former to put out a fire that had broken out on board. The *Saikyo Maru*, at this stage, had her steering gear destroyed, and the ironclads *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen* pressed her so hard that her only means of escape was to steam between them. The two big ships sheered off, as she approached: they probably feared ramming. Three torpedoes were fired at her, but all were badly aimed. The enemy's fire now began to slacken, and the Japanese redoubling theirs, the *Chih-yuen* was sunk. A part of the enemy's fleet, consisting of 4 ships, steamed off towards the coast at this stage, pursued by the Flying Squadron, while the Principal Squadron held the ironclads and their consorts, which were evidently disposed to retire. Shortly afterwards the *Ting-yuen* caught fire, and the Flying Squadron, coming up with the fugitive ships, forced the *Lai-yuen* out to sea again and sank her. She lost her steering gear and was moreover in flames; and settling down by the stern, she went under amid the shrieks of her crew. It was not 5.30 p.m. The Flying Squadron had been obliged to desist from the pursuit of the other three fugitives owing to shallow water. The *Yoshino*, however, went after one of the enemy's torpedo-boats, but was almost immediately signalled to return. The first engagement lasted about one hour. During it, either the *Chao-yung* or *Yang-wei* was sunk. In the second engagement the Flying Squadron and the Principal Squadron separating, ranged themselves on both sides of the enemy, and sank either the *Chih-yuen*, or *Ching-yuen*, the *Chen-yuen* and *King-yuen* being set on fire. The third engagement began at about 3.50 p.m. and lasted until 5.37 p.m. It was conducted in two parts, the Flying Squadron pursuing a section of the Chinese navy that had fled, and the Principal Squadron fighting with the ironclads and their consorts. At every hit made a shout was raised by the firing side. Once the enemy getting within easy torpedo range of the *Hiei*, discharged a torpedo at her, and were so confident of sinking that they cheered as the torpedo left the tube. But the *Hiei*, by a turn of her helm, avoided the danger, and destroyed the torpedo with one of her quick-firing guns as it passed. The Japanese cheering the incident lustily.

Detailed accounts of the dispositions for defence and attack at Pyōng-yang are now given by the vernacular press from correspondents at the seat of war. Instead of translating literally we proceed to collate these various versions, in order to lay before our readers a succinct and intelligible narrative. It should be premised, however, that what we are about to write, being taken entirely from Japanese journals, does not rest upon our responsibility:—

The assault on Pyōng-yang was the fiercest and most vital fight in the present war. It might almost be said that the fates of China and Japan depended on the issue. The place offers by nature great facilities for defence, and moreover the enemy, after his defeat at Sōng-hwan, had exhausted all his resources to make a successful stand at the northern stronghold. His troops were of the best quality at his command. There was a contingent from the army of Feng-tien; another from the Viceroy Li's trained force; another from the Manchurian cavalry, and, finally, there was the body of fugitives from A-san, who had already given proof of pluck and endurance. These various forces were estimated by the Koreans at 40,000. Other authorities put them at 30,000, but Lieut.-General Nozu's investigations, subsequently to the fall of the place, led him to conclude that its defenders did not number more than 16,000. Certainly the Lieut.-General's figures are not above the mark. The Chinese were excellently equipped. They had Krupp field and mountain guns, and Mauser and Spenser repeating rifles. In that respect they did not suffer at all by comparison with the Japanese. Besides, the Koreans in the Pyōng-yang province were all allies of the Chinese and hostile to the Japanese. They supplied the former with everything needed and withheld everything from the latter. In short, the Japanese had to conduct a campaign in a foreign country, at a long distance from their basis of operations and surrounded by foes. The climate, too, was against them. Often a temperature of 90° in the day fell at night to 45°. Their provisions were frequently of the coarsest kind, millet and barley alone, and to crown all they had to push forward without a moment's delay. To illustrate the latter point it may be mentioned that, within two days after the arrival of the officer commanding the Fifth Brigade, the mixed column began its march to the front, and that on the very day of its return from the successful fight at Sōng-hwan, it set out on the campaign against Pyōng-yang.

Considering the movements of the troops in detail, we find the Gensan column reaching Shon-kyo on the 13th of September and setting out on the 14th for Pyōng-yang *via* Shon-an. (It would be useless to give in detail the names of the places through which the various columns passed. Several of them are not marked upon any map hitherto published. It will be sufficient to say that there were four attacking columns, namely, one from the east; one from the south-east; one from the south; and one from the north, this last being instructed to make its way round by the west of the place, and deliver its assault along the main road entering Pyōng-yang, from the north, that is to say, the rear. Of these the column advancing from the south-east was to feign assault so as to draw the enemy's forces from the points really threatened.

On the north of Pyōng-yang near the banks of the Ta-dong river, there stands a precipitous hill known as the "Peony Mount." It was here that Konishi Yukinaga, the celebrated Japanese General, sustained a disastrous defeat in the war at the close of the sixteenth century. The enemy had thrown up sheltering breastworks for their infantry on this hill and had mounted three field and as many mountain guns (Krupp) and several Gatlings behind regular parapets. These works showed a degree of military and engineering skill that was not expected from the Chinese. On the sides attacked by the columns from Sakk-nyon and Gensan (*i.e.* the south-eastern and eastern faces) there were six forts, in all of which guns were mounted. Behind these was the encampment of the general in command. The south face was not so strongly fortified, but the garrison mustered there

in great force, and Major Okayama's battalion had a hot time on the day of the assault. The Mixed Brigade under Major-General Oshima found two forts and two breastworks near the Ta-dong river, and about a mile farther on two forts on the top of an eminence had to be stormed. Altogether the dispositions for defence were wholly different from the unskilful arrangements at Sōng-hwan and A-san. It seemed as though General Yeh, who commanded at the latter places, was determined to omit nothing at Pyōng-yang that might serve to remove the shame of his previous defeats. The Chili contingent, under command of General Tso, guarded the north side of the stronghold. The forts on the left bank of the Ta-dong river were held by the Fengtien troops under Yeh and Ma, with whom were Generals Feng and Suh. The south face was garrisoned by the mounted Manchurian men, under General Wei, and the other commanding officers, Sū, Yang, and so forth, were inside the town. The names of the various chieftains were blazoned in red on white banners, which the troops carried aloft.

The Mixed Brigade under Major-General Oshima, having reached Fuan-chu, a town situated at the bend of the Ta-dong river, pushed on till they struck the high-road to Wiju on the 12th instant. The central column, marching out of Fuan-chu, diverged to the left (the west), and crossing the river, rested in a town some miles beyond its bank on the 14th instant. The Gensan column, having reached Pyōng-an on the 13th, took up a position some three miles from Pyōng-yang on the following day. Major-General Oshima's aim being to divert the enemy's attention, so that the other three columns might encounter less opposition in their real attack, commenced the fight first. In these various arrangements the left, or westerly, face of the town, seems to have been left open for the enemy's retreat.

The Sakk-nyon (south-eastern) column drew near to the enemy's fortifications at daybreak, just as the Mixed Brigade had gone into action, and the Gensan column (from the east) was opening fire from its artillery. The enemy, thus assailed on two faces and unaware that the column by which the real attack should be delivered was marching against his position from the rear—of which fact, indeed, he did not become apprised until his assailants were within 500 metres of the place—directed all his attention to the work immediately before him. Major-General Tachimi, having deployed his troops, made them lie down behind the brow of a hill and from that position open fire upon the Chinese fort No. 5. The defenders of the fort could not have inflicted any loss on their assailants under the circumstances, but the men in Forts No. 1 and No. 2 opened a fierce flank fire with their repeating rifles, though they did little damage. General Tachimi thereupon divided his force into two, and sent the Second Battalion of the 21st Regiment under Major Yamaguchi to attack the right of the enemy's position, while the First Battalion of the Twelfth Regiment under Major Tomita advanced against the main position. Major-General Tachimi now concluded that in all probability the enemy was not defending the position in great force, but was probably reserving his strength for the defence of the "Peony Mount," the key of his position. He consequently decided to storm the place at once, and in accordance with that decision ordered Captain Kokura and Lieutenant Homma to take two companies and rush No. 1 Fort. This tactic was eminently successful. The enemy offered no resistance until the assailing troops were almost at the muzzles of their rifles. Then there was a hand-to-hand struggle, but in a moment more than fifty of the Chinese fell, shot or bayoneted, and the rest fled. Thus the Japanese found themselves in possession of No. 1 Fort at 7.30 a.m. In this assault Aide-de-camp Kaisura received a bullet in his thigh and Captain Kokura and Lieutenant Homma were both severely wounded. The First Battery of Artillery of the Sakk-nyon column now placed its guns in position on a hill about 800 metres from No. 3 Fort, and poured a shower of grape into it, to assist Major Tomita's advance. The

enemy fought stoutly, but were thrown into disorder by the grape-shot, and Major Tomita's force, taking advantage of the moment, stormed the Fort and took it at 8 a.m.

The Gensan column (*i.e.* that advancing from the east) having reached Shōng-an on the 13th of September, sent out a few troops to scout. These men found themselves suddenly surrounded by from twenty to thirty Chinese soldiers, who having fired a volley that emptied one of the Japanese saddles, advanced to attack with their short swords, and would doubtless have destroyed the little group of men had not a company of infantry arrived at the critical moment and driven off the enemy. Shōng-an was one of the Chinese commissariat stations. Two officers and two soldiers were taken prisoners there. Marching thence the troops placed a battery on a hill within about 1,500 metres of Pyōng-yang, and opened fire on a fort lying on the left of the enemy's front at 5 a.m. on the 15th of September. Under cover of this fire the First Battalion of the 18th Regiment, getting into the Wi-ju road at a point about 1,000 metres from the Chinese position, advanced rapidly against the fort and stormed it. About the same time three others of the forts on this face were rushed, and the enemy evacuated two without fighting. By 9 a.m. all the forts outside the town were in the hands of the Japanese troops except those on "Peony Mount." Against that redoubtable position three bodies of men were sent, one from the front under Major Yamaguchi, and two others from the right and left rear under Major Takata and Colonel Sato. The defence, however, proved most obstinate, and the Japanese troops found themselves checked. Previously to this, two batteries of artillery had been sent to bombard the northern face of the works covering the town. These, observing the fierce fight in progress at the Peony Mount, changed the direction of their guns and poured grape into the forts on Peony Mount until their defenders retired in confusion. Colonel Sato now advanced to breach the Kemnu gate of the city at the foot of Peony Mount. Against this gate the enemy had piled quantities of earth, and it was not until three attempts had been made that an entrance was effected. The troops now essayed to push into the town, but were met by a shower of lead and many of them fell wounded or killed. They failed to effect a lodgement. By this time both sides, having been fighting fiercely since before dawn, were utterly weary, and at 2 p.m. the leaders of the Sakk-nyon and Gensan columns decided to suspend the attack and rest in the positions already won.

The Central Column, setting out from its position at midnight on the 14th September, found itself at sunrise separated by some cultivated fields from one of the enemy's forts, the garrison of which were evidently on the look out. The Japanese artillery, having taken up a position on a hill, opened fire upon this fort and the enemy replied with vigour. The 10th company of the 3rd Battalion of the 22nd Regiment, descended the hill and took a position hidden by the growing crops nearer the fort. Immediately afterwards, a body of the enemy's cavalry numbering over a hundred, emerged from one of the gates of the city and rode across the space between the fort and the position of the Japanese artillery. The latter, supposing that the object of this sortie was to cut off the company which had advanced near the fort and which, from its position, could not detect the approach of the horsemen, directed their fire against the latter, the infantry following suit. Thereupon the company that had advanced, observing the cavalry, opened fire on them at short range and killed the greater part of them, taking also 7 or 8 prisoners. The latter, on being questioned, said that owing to the death of General Tso, who commanded on the north face of the town, the troops had lost heart and the cavalry had fled. Immediately after the receipt of this information another squadron of 30 or 40 horsemen made their appearance from behind the fort, and it being now known that they were fugitives, the men in the millet opened fire on them and killed them all, with the exception

of one who galloped back to the town, and warned another party of some thirty troopers that were emerging, whereupon the whole retreated towards the Ta-dong river. But in the meanwhile the troops under Major Okuyama had routed the enemy outside the town on that side, and had set fire to their camp. The fugitive troopers accordingly turned their horses' heads back to the town. Much time had been occupied in this manner, and it was now 2 p.m. The infantry was accordingly ordered to advance, and the enemy making no resistance of consequence, the Japanese became masters of these outlying forts which they at once dismantled.

We have now followed the operations of the Gensan Column, moving from the east; of the Sak-nyon Column, moving from the south; and of the Central Column, moving from the west and north. Of these the first two were intended chiefly to keep the garrison occupied while the third delivered the real attack on the town. It remains to describe the operations of the Mixed Column which advanced from the south-east. This column also was directed to make a feigned attack, but to make it with such resolution that even if the enemy became aware of the real attack impending from the north he might still be too much occupied with the Mixed Column to detach any large body of men for the defence of the northern front. To carry out this plan the Mixed Column was the first to commence offensive operations. It opened artillery fire on the 13th and continued it on the 14th, sending out also reconnaissance parties as though seeking a favourable spot for an assault. These tactics succeeded, for although the enemy discovered the approach of the Central Column in time to send out an opposing force had his hands been free elsewhere, he dared not withdraw his troops from the points threatened so vigorously by the other columns. Dividing into three parties, the column advanced and attacked 3 forts having parapets 4 metres high. A sanguinary conflict was waged here, the enemy fighting desperately. Both sides lost heavily, a great number of officers falling among the attacking troops. The assault had lasted a considerable time before the first of the forts fell. The second and third forts, however, proved a still more difficult task. The enemy's Mauser repeating rifles used from behind the high parapets did great execution amongst the Japanese who were thrown into some disorder. At this point Major-General Oshima, who was in command of the column, is said to have behaved with great resolution. He was directing the operations from a distance of about 70 metres when, observing that the attacking troops were wavering, he advanced his position some 40 metres nearer and stood under the standard of the 11th Regiment. Lieut.-Colonel Nishijima and Staff-Captain Nagao, who up to this time had been leading the men with conspicuous bravery, urged the General to retire to a safer position, but he shouted that unless his troops conquered he would die at the foot of the standard. This action inspired the troops with new courage. They threw themselves upon the Chinese who had advanced from behind the parapet deeming that the assailants were beaten and drove them back pell-mell into the fort. The General, content with this, did not order a renewal of the assault, and as the men had been fighting doggedly for 10 hours and were utterly weary as well as short of ammunition, he drew them off at 2 p.m. The reason why the attacking column was not more successful in this case is to be found in the fact that owing to the absence of any elevated position on which the guns could be advantageously placed, the Japanese artillery had to fire at a range of about 1,500 metres and could effect nothing serious at such a distance, whereas the Chinese had Krupp guns in the forts and used them skilfully.

It will be seen from the above account so far as we have carried it, that the three columns attacking from the east, the south-east and the south all ceased operations at about the same time, namely, 2 p.m. on the 15th. Shortly afterwards, a fire broke out in the town. Its

cause is uncertain, some supposing that it resulted from the operations of attack, some that it was accidental, and some that it was the work of the Chinese themselves. At all events it spread so rapidly that the garrison became alarmed, or pretended to be alarmed, and raised white flags at various points on the walls. It is probable that this was merely a device to gain time, for when Major-General Tachini entered the outer forts in response to the white flags, the enemy would not allow him to enter the inner gate and spoke as though they counted on the Japanese retreating at daybreak. General Tachini, having informed them through Aide-de-camp Katsura that if they wished to surrender, they must send a proper delegation to his head-quarters, withdrew. Heavy rain and thunder had now set in and continued until late at night, causing pitchy darkness. Taking advantage of this, a number of the enemy effected their escape, fully ten thousand, it is estimated, getting off in that way. At dawn the various columns effected their entry with little difficulty. According to some accounts the display of white flags was made by the enemy for the purpose of inducing the Japanese to cease their attack, and did not take place after a lull in the operations of assault. As we premised, however, all the accounts from which the above is compiled emanate from newspaper correspondents, and cannot be received with entire confidence.

A tribute of admiration must be paid to the correspondent of the *Fiji Shimpō*. His account was published by that journal two days ahead of any other Tokyo newspaper, and was copied, with due acknowledgment and compliments, even by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

The "masterly retreat," by which euphemism certain Yokohama journals have sought to cover the defeats of the Chinese at Sōng-hwan and Pyōng-yang, affords much amusement to folks in Tokyo. The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes a picture showing a body of Chinese in full flight from a field on which numbers of their comrades lie dead. The sketch is headed, "masterly retreat."

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a telegram to the effect that a section of Japanese troops, numbered 25, under the command of Sub-Lieutenant Goto, came into collision with a party of the Tong-haks, aggregating 600, at 9 a.m. on the 28th instant. The Japanese stormed the insurgents' position and carried it, the Tong-haks losing 2 killed and having many wounded, all of whom, however, they carried off. There were no casualties on the Japanese side. The camp of the Tong-haks was burned, and 63 muskets (of the fuse-igniting type), 11 lances, 4 flags, 3 horses and 30 *kwan* of Korean cash were taken. Indications of other risings are reported. This telegram purports to be from Lieut.-General Nozu to Head-quarters. The exploit of the 25 Japanese taxes our credence.

Field-Marshal Count Yamagata's reply to the Imperial Message inquiring after the well-being of the troops is published. With the usual profound expressions of respect, the Field-Marshal thanks His Majesty, and assures him that the army in Korea is in a state of thorough discipline and excellent health.

It seems to be thought that the 19,000 troops which the Chinese Government is reported to be about to send from Tong-ku (the terminus of the Tientsin railway on the Peiho) to the Yalu are really intended for the defence of Moukden, the treasure house of the Manchu Dynasty.

The various accounts of the taking of Pyōng-yang furnished to the Tokyo newspapers by their correspondents at the seat of war agree, on the whole, very remarkably. That of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, however, is generally admitted to be the best so far as concerns the operations of the Mixed Column under Major-General Oshima. This was the column that suffered such heavy losses and failed to effect a lodgement under the walls of the town on the 15th instant. Major-General Oshima's instructions were to deliver his attack from the south of the city and as far as possible to hold the defenders occupied on that face so as to facilitate the assaults from the east and west by the Gensan and Central Columns, respectively. The road by which his men had to

advance crosses the Ta-dong river by a bridge of boats just under the wall of the town. On the south side of the bank the Chinese had erected four breast-works and two forts, and these had to be taken before the river was crossed. The Japanese laboured under great disadvantage in the assault, for there was no position where artillery could be placed nearer to the river than 1,500 metres, at that range grape shot was ineffective against earthworks such as sheltered the Chinese. On the other hand, a wide expanse of level ground enabled the defenders to use their artillery with deadly effect. At dawn on the 15th of September the Mixed Column commenced its attack upon the four breast-works and two forts to the south of the river and drove the enemy from them after some eight hours of hard fighting. Then followed the really arduous part of the undertaking—the passage of the river and the capture of the defensive works on the other side. There were seven breast-works and two forts, on an elevated position overlooking the bridge. Whether every one of these works commanded the bridge, we cannot discover from any of the accounts, but at any rate several of them were constructed so as to oppose its passage. General Yeh was in command at this part of the works and he had doubtless determined to justify the renewed marks of favour bestowed on him by his Sovereign despite the defeat at A-San. Certainly his dispositions appear to have been excellent, and all accounts agree that his men fought well. The Japanese succeeded in crossing the river and taking one of the works on the other side, but the success cost them terribly dear, for the parapet of the captured fort was too weak to resist the fire from the other Chinese works at close range, and numbers of men fell. It was at this stage that Major-General Oshima and his staff drew together round the Divisional standard and declared their resolve to die there rather than retreat. More than twenty Japanese officers fell in the fort or near it, and as the place had to be evacuated quickly, the bodies of these men came in the power of the Chinese, who are said to have decapitated them, cut out their livers and mutilated them horribly. The enemy had to abandon his positions of vantage on the town side of the river after the successes of the other assaulting columns, but to the Mixed Brigade belongs much of the honour of the final success, for General Oshima's men pushed their attack with such pluck and resolution that although they failed to capture the last of the extramural forts on the southern face, they nevertheless drew off a large force of the best troops in the garrison—General Yeh's—and held them engaged throughout the greater part of a day. It is indeed worthy of notice and admiration that the Japanese troops on the 15th of September remained under arms and without food for more than twelve hours consecutively, during fully nine of which they were fighting.

The *Fiji Shimpō* publishes a telegram to the effect that a great part of the Japanese Army in Korea had reached An-chu by the 28th of September, and that the advanced guard had occupied Chhon-chu and Hwi-chhōn. The head-quarters of the general commanding in chief and of the Third and Fifth Divisions were then in Pyōng-yang. No enemy had been encountered anywhere. The total distance from Pyōng-yang to Wi-ju, on the banks of the Yalu, is 215 miles, according to the *Fiji*, and the distance from Pyōng-yang to Hwi-chhōn is 132 miles. The advance guard is thus within 83 miles of Wi-ju.

According to a telegram in the *Hochi Shimbun*, sent from Hiroshima on the afternoon of the 30th September, the Chinese are assembling a strong force in the neighbourhood of Chetoo. The same message says that 2,000 Manchurian cavalry started on the 29th ultimo for Poli-tung.

His Majesty the Emperor was to set out from Hiroshima yesterday (the 2nd) at 9 a.m. and proceed to the Naval Station at Kure, where doubtless he visited the *Matsumoto Kan*.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a telegram saying that the Viceroy Li is definitely to take the field in person. His Excellency's camp will be Lu-Tai,

and Wu Ta-cheng will discharge the viceregal duties in Chili during Li's absence.

Our readers may remember that in the description, published by us on the 2nd instant, of the attack on Pyöng-yang, it was related that Major-General Tachimi's column, having stormed all the extra-mural forts on the east of the town, found great difficulty in effecting an entry through the gate of Pyöng-yang on that side. The account said that the enemy had raised a strong bank of earth against the gate and thus rendered it very strong. But the *Hochi Shimbun* tells a different story. It says that while the troops were vainly trying to force the gate, a solitary soldier mounted the wall and opened the gate from the inside, so that his comrades walked in without difficulty. The intrepid man, our contemporary adds, is to have a gold medal. It is a pretty tale but hard to swallow. The man who could scale the wall of a Chinese or Korean city, and, single-handed, open the gate to admit a storming party, must be a prodigy. We have not such men in the English army.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun's* Munchausen is beginning to find a field in the war. Under the heading, "The *Saikyo Maru's* Rat killed in Battle," he describes how a shell from one of the 30½ cent. guns of the *Ting-yuen* entered the engine room of the *Saikyo* and burst there, making such a din that hundreds of rats scampered out of their berths to see what had happened. A splinter of the shell struck one of the rats and killed it. Thus, on board the *Saikyo*, which was so long under the fire of the enemy's big ships, the only fatal casualty was that of a rat. Rather small game to bag with a 37-ton gun, says the *Yomiuri*.

Japan may certainly congratulate herself on the fact that though the Chinese are having free recourse to the aid of foreigners in the present war, the Japanese are absolutely without any assistance of the kind. A number of Europeans were on board the Chinese ships in the action on the 17th of September, and as a very large proportion of them were killed or wounded, it may be taken for granted that they worked with conspicuous zeal and valour. The ironclad *Ting-yuen* had on board a gunnery officer, Mr. Nicholls, who lost his life in the fight. Altogether there appear to have been eight Europeans in the Chinese ships.

It is not often that the source of false intelligence can be distinctly traced, but a case of some interest has just come under our notice. On the 20th of September the Kobe correspondent of the *North China Daily News* sent to that journal a telegram with reference to the naval fight on September 17th. The telegram said that "three Japanese ships were destroyed," that "the *Saikyo Maru* and *Hiyei Kan* had a very narrow escape," and that "the *Matsushima* was seriously damaged and put back for repairs." The Kobe correspondent of the *North China Daily News* is, we believe, the editor of the *Kobe Herald*. Where did the editor of the *Kobe Herald* obtain the news that three Japanese ships were destroyed in the fight? No such news emanated from any Japanese source, so far as we know. There is no uncertainty about the statement. It is simple and emphatic:—"Three Japanese ships were destroyed." What are the names of these ships? If the correspondent of the Shanghai journal knows that three ships were destroyed, he must know their names. What are they? It is significant that in all Chinese tales about the sinking or destruction of Japanese ships, no one has ventured to name even one of the lost vessels. Does the Editor of the *Kobe Herald*,—the Kobe correspondent of the *North China Daily News*—imagine that though three Japanese ships were actually destroyed, Admiral Ito has succeeded in concealing the fact from the whole Japanese nation and has persuaded the Government to publish in the *Official Gazette* an exact list of the casualties on board the ships that were not destroyed, while saying nothing whatever about the casualties on board those that were? At all events it would be interesting to learn on what authority the Kobe correspondent of the Shanghai paper based his unequivocal statement that three Japanese ships were destroyed.

Mistakes are inevitable in early reports sent hurriedly forward from the scene of war. There never yet was a war where that could be avoided. The London press, for example, has published numerous false stories about the present war. Reuter has sent to Europe incorrect news. Foreigners in China have telegraphed incorrect news. It may all have been telegraphed in perfect good faith, but it was incorrect all the same. We, for our own part, on the morning after receipt of intelligence that Pyöng-yang had fallen, told our readers that 14,500 Chinese had been taken prisoners. That was the general and confident belief in Tokyo at the time. But very soon it was learned from the reports of the Japanese generals that not more than six or seven hundred had been captured. Those reports were duly published in correction of the original error. Everything was *bona fide* and above board. There is all the difference in the world between unintentional mistakes, and obstinate persistence in mistakes after they have been proved to be mistakes.

Apropos of incorrect intelligence, a correspondent of *The Times* writes thus:—

Anyone who has had any experience of Chinese ways will not be surprised at the contradictory telegrams regarding the war in Korea. About ten years ago some of our politicals had a meeting on the Sikkim frontier with some of the officials from Tibet. In the course of conversation some reference was made to our last war with China, ending in the occupation of Peking and the destruction of the summer palace. "Yes," said the Tibetan officials, laughing, "we know you said you went there, and we read with much amusement your gazettes giving your account of it all. They were very cleverly written, and we daresay deceived your own subjects into a belief that you actually went to Peking. We often do the same thing." This cool statement fairly staggered our politicals, who were themselves competition-wallahs, but had not been educated up to this pitch of bureaucratic romancing. We need not, therefore, be surprised to hear that any general killed is resuscitated after a few days, or that sunken ironclads float again and find refuge in port, or that battles both on land and at sea are fought and won in imagination to revive and encourage each of the combatants. Romancing is a fine art in China; clever fictions are among the most valued *travaux de guerre*.

The drift of public opinion in China with regard to the contingencies of the war is indicated by the alarm into which the foreign residents of Shanghai and other settlements in China have been thrown. It is indeed a time for serious uneasiness. Should the Chinese forces continue to meet with reverses, the authority of the Government of the Middle Kingdom may at any moment cease to be effective, and in that event the foreign residents might find themselves exposed to perils of the worst description. The people in Shanghai are giving to the question timely and practical consideration.

The Viceroy Li's son-in-law, having been denounced by the Censors, has fallen under the displeasure of the Throne, and the Emperor has ordered the Viceroy to send the man away from his *yamen*. The decree containing this order is published in the *Official Gazette*. It must be a terrible humiliation to the old Viceroy. The *North China Daily News*, in a powerfully written article, speaks thus of Chang Pei-lun:—

At once a scholar and a man of rare force of character, he has exerted a profound and malign influence on his distinguished father-in-law for some years. His conduct of affairs at Foochow in 1884 ensured his disgrace and perpetual exclusion from office; these misfortunes have embittered his mind and distorted his judgment. The implacable foe of the Fukienese, he has included foreigners in general and the French in particular within the range of his fell and catholic animosity. Officially dead, this man has stood in the shadow of the Viceregal throne, the steady and unflinching opponent of every new departure, and the prime source of all the machinations which have added Li's policy of late years. In him was embodied the abomination of statesmanship, power without responsibility.

We confess that with our contemporary's most unjust description of Admiral Ting fresh in our memory, we can not receive with absolute confidence its verdict on Chang Pei-lun. But it matters little what manner of man Chang may

be. The interest of the incident centres in the indication it affords that the great Viceroy's power and influence are on the wane. At the commencement of this war we predicted that the first, if not the greatest sufferer by it, would be the Viceroy Li. We sincerely regret that our prophecy should be so soon fulfilled.

Presumably it is on the strength of Captain Tang that the public has been regaled with the story of the *Chih-yuen's* ramming and sinking a Japanese men-of-war. Captain Tang managed to escape when his ship was sunk. He reached Wei-hai-wei, or is reported to have reached it, and now we have a tale of the *Chih-yuen's* having selected one of the biggest of the Japanese ships to ram; having rammed her successfully, and then having followed her to the bottom. Captain Tang has nothing to be ashamed of in the loss of his own ship. Many a brave and skilful commander has experienced a like fate. But when it comes to be known that the ramming story is all a pure fiction, Captain Tang will have something to be ashamed of.

A telegram from Fusan, despatched on the 1st instant, says that although the Chinese troops assembled on the south side of the Yalu river are reported to number 15,000, there are not in reality more than 4,000. The fugitives from Pyöng-yang have all crossed the river, and there remain only the contingent conveyed by transports to the mouth of the Yalu just before the naval battle on the 17th ultimo.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that Sung Ching, Governor of Lushan, has been appointed to the chief direction of military affairs, and that the Viceroy Li is much chagrined by the nomination.

The same authority says that the army of Chili now enrolled aggregates 50,000 infantry and 8,250 cavalry.

The *Kokkai* says that Vice-Admiral Viscount Kabayama, in a conversation recently held with Lient-General Nozu, was told by the latter that the Manchurian cavalry fought better than any of the Chinese troops at Pyöng-yang. These troopers, having their swords slung over their backs, their reins in their left hand and a repeating rifle in their right, would advance at full gallop, lying so flat on the horse's back that nothing of their bodies could be seen. In that position they used their rifles with effect. Only incessant and arduous training could have developed such a degree of dexterity.

Vice-Admiral Ito and Rear-Admiral Tsuboi, who commanded the Japanese fleet in the battle of the 17th of September, have replied in the usual terms to the message of congratulation addressed by the Emperor to the officers and men engaged on that day.

If a telegram published by the *Kokkai* be trustworthy, the Japanese Representative in Seoul is not entirely satisfied with the proceedings of the Korean Government. He is said to have remonstrated against the employment of foreign military instructors in spite of the fact that the organization of the Korean army had already been entrusted to the Japanese; also against the Household Department's independent interference in the administration; against struggles among the Ministers for power; and against the failure to appoint officials to various posts in the newly organized Administration.

In the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* we find some particulars showing through what a terrible ordeal the *Matsushima* passed in the naval battle on the 17th September. When the order was given, at a few minutes past noon, to clear for action, the gunnery lieutenant mustered 62 gunners at the various batteries. An hour later only 6 remained fit for duty: the rest had all fallen, killed or wounded. The decks were in an appalling state; strewn with limbs and mutilated trunks and covered with blood. Yet the crew fought on undaunted. Presently a shell from one of the *Chen-yuen's* 37-ton guns struck the second barrette gun on the starboard side, and bursting carried death and destruction to every one and everything in the vicinity. All the forward cabins on that side were wrecked, a huge hole was made in the deck, numbers of men were

killed, among them the gunnery lieutenant, whose body seems to have been completely swept to sea, since nothing was found of him but his cap and telescope. Another shell of the same calibre set the ship on fire, and though the conflagration was soon extinguished, several men were burned, some fatally. The ship remained at her place throughout, despite this terrible handling.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE PENSIONS.

The following Imperial Ordinance has been promulgated:—

We hereby authorize the institution of a system of Distinguished Service Pensions, and direct that the same shall be duly promulgated.

IMPERIAL DECREE No. 173.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE PENSION REGULATIONS. (*Kinshi-Kunsho Nenkin-rei.*)

Art. I.—The persons to whom Distinguished Service Pensions are granted shall, throughout their lives, receive the pension in accordance with the rate fixed for each class.

Art. II.—The amounts of such Pensions shall be:—

First Class	900 yen per annum.
Second Class	650 yen per annum.
Third Class	400 yen per annum.
Fourth Class	210 yen per annum.
Fifth Class	140 yen per annum.
Sixth Class	90 yen per annum.
Seventh Class	65 yen per annum.

Art. III.—In the event of the death in battle of any person receiving a pension under the provisions of this Ordinance, the pension shall be paid to the surviving members of his family during one whole year after his death.

Art. IV.—By "the surviving members of his family" mentioned in the last Article, shall be understood widow, orphan, father and mother, and grand father and grand mother, as duly entered in the register of the deceased.

Art. V.—The Pensions granted under this Ordinance shall not interfere with other good service pensions or superannuated allowances.

Art. VI.—Detailed rules for the operation of this Ordinance shall be duly fixed.

LETTERS FROM HIROSHIMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Hiroshima, September 25, 1894.

Your correspondent left Tokyo by the 4.10 p.m. train on the 23rd instant, and, under ordinary circumstances, ought to have covered the 560 miles between the capital and Hiroshima by about an hour before midnight of the following day, even allowing a couple of hours' rest at Kobe, where one has to change trains. But such was the delay caused by the mobilization of troops, that I did not reach my destination until a quarter past noon to-day, having thus spent about 45 hours on the road. I will not tax the patience of your readers by describing the incidents of my tiresome journey. But I may note one or two points that struck me on my way hither, especially as they relate to the engrossing topic of the hour.

What made the strongest impression on me was the intense and spontaneous enthusiasm for the war manifested by the people along the whole line between the capital and this town. At every station, where the trains carrying troops stop, crowds of people of all sorts and conditions were assembled, eager to cheer and encourage the men going forth to fight for the country. Arrangements were invariably made at such stations to serve tea and, in some cases, substantial refreshment, to the officers and men. The duty of entertaining the soldiers was everywhere conducted in an orderly manner by a committee representing the people of the particular district. The stations were usually decorated with lanterns and flags bearing mottoes appropriate to the occasion. "Long live the Empire!" "Long live the Army!" "Long live the Navy!" "Victory for ever!"—these were the commonest forms of such legends.

What I saw at Kobe is perhaps worthy of special notice. There, as indeed at several

other places, the business of greeting the troops is in the hands of a numerous committee appointed by the members of the local branch of the Japan Red Cross Society. As the trains carrying the men move in, a number of committee-members, bearing the badge of the Society on their arms, range themselves on the platform, where they receive the officers and men and conduct them to the grounds of the Nan-ko shrine at Minatogawa. The soldiers, as they move on, are cheered by a dense and enthusiastic crowd of people lining the whole distance, order being kept with difficulty by a body of constables assisted by gendarmes. In the grounds of the shrine are erected temporary sheds where refreshments are served to the officers and men. This place of rest is most appropriately selected. Of all spots in the whole country the Shrine of Nan-ko is, perhaps, dearest to loyal and patriotic Japanese, for it is dedicated to the type of heroism and fealty, Kusunoki Masashige, who fell not far from the place fighting for the Imperial cause. There is something very solemn and impressive in the spectacle of young officers and men devoutly kneeling before the shrine of this national hero on the eve of their departure to engage in a campaign on which are staked the honour, if not the very independence, of their country. Such a sight can not fail to move even the most apathetic.

The enthusiasm of the general public is, also, more intense in Kobe than in the other places I passed through on my journey. A naval officer, in whose company I travelled down, told me that in Kobe he was several times entreated by enthusiastic citizens to enter their houses and drink a toast to the latest naval victory. A friend of mine, a civilian, also recounted an interesting story. Whether because of his bearing or his costume, he was mistaken for a naval officer by a shop-keeper in Kobe, who, after heartily congratulating him on the victories obtained by the Japanese Navy in Korean waters, offered to reduce the price of a pair of socks by nearly one-half! The hosiery's mite, to be sure, but the spirit behind the socks was big.

Looking out from the car, I noticed in several country districts that the village shrines were decorated with numbers of flags and paper lanterns. At first I thought that they indicated an annual festival, but observing the same thing over and over again, I inquired, and was informed that these flags and lanterns were offered by the villagers at the shrines of their titular gods to pray that victory might crown their country's arms in this crucial struggle. In some places I remarked that the flags were inscribed with prayers to the same effect. If an entire nation's heart were ever enlisted in a cause, the heart of the Japanese people is assuredly given to this war.

A fatal accident occurred in the last stage of my journey. About thirty miles from Hiroshima, a poor peasant, attempting to cross the line, was driven over and horribly mutilated. Curiously enough, a similar accident is said to have happened nearly at the same spot the preceding evening. I may add that the engine drivers on the Sanyo railway do not appear to be very expert. Not infrequently they start the train so abruptly as to give an unpleasant shock to the passengers, and they sometimes drive into stations at such speed that they pass the platform and have to back the train to it.

On arrival here, one is struck with the lively aspect presented by the streets of this ordinarily quiet town. Every house is decorated with national flags and paper lanterns, and the place is full of soldiers. Concerning the town of Hiroshima, I shall write more in detail in my next letters.

I have ascertained that the report, circulating in the capital of the time at my departure, to the effect that the *Matsushima Kan* had already entered the port of Kure, was premature. The ship is still at Sasebo. The repairs, however, having been already completed, she is expected at Kure in a day or two. On her arrival there, she will probably be honoured by a visit from His Majesty the Emperor. Count Ito, whose sudden indisposition while on his way hither caused much anxiety, is doing

well. He has almost entirely recovered his strength, and is in good spirits. Beside the Minister President, and the Ministers of War and of the Navy, there are now staying here the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister of Finance. Viscount Mutsu, whose health was also a subject of anxiety, has apparently recovered. The report published in some Tokyo papers that Count Oyama, Minister of War, had gone to Korea, is entirely groundless. He is still staying here, always attending the Council of War at the Imperial Headquarters.

Hiroshima, September 28th, 1894.

It was my purpose to give you in this letter a description of Hiroshima—the most important place in the Empire in connection with the present war—and I had actually written a few lines, when an event of more immediate interest led me to defer that subject to a future opportunity. The event in question was the safe arrival yesterday at Ujima of Vice-Admiral Viscount Kabayama on board the *Saikyo Maru*, of which fact I have already informed you telegraphically. Hearing of the expected return of the now famous ship and the gallant Admiral, I went down to the port of Ujima shortly after tiffin. The place was quiet, and I observed at first no indication that anything unusual was to happen. But soon carriages and *jirikisha* began to arrive fast, and in a short time the spacious bund and the hotels facing it were filled with men of all sorts and conditions, eagerly expecting the entrance of the *Saikyo*. Among these persons, I noticed their Excellencies Count Saigo, Minister of State for the Navy; Count Oyama, Minister of State for War; and Mr. Watanabe, Minister of State for Finance; Vice-Admiral Arichi, Governor Nabeshima, Mr. Okuyama, President of the Hiroshima Court of Appeal, and a crowd of other prominent officers, military and naval, as the principal citizens of Hiroshima.

At half past two, a steamer belonging to the Kure Naval Station put out with a Naval band on board, to welcome back the chief of the Naval Command Office. It was followed by another steamer carrying Count Saigo, Count Oyama, Mr. Watanabe, Vice-Admiral Arichi, and a number of other distinguished officers, military and naval. Thirty minutes later, the *Saikyo* came into view, rounding the promontory which divides the port from the Gulf of Hiroshima. It was an impressive and interesting sight as the vessel slowly steamed into port, amid the strains of the national anthem and the cheers of the people. Vice-Admiral Viscount Kabayama, accompanied by Commander Ijima, Lieutenant Suzuki, and another officer, landed at the pier, where he was enthusiastically received by hundreds of officials, civilians, barristers, politicians, and students. The Viscount wore his ordinary Naval uniform and looked thoroughly strong and active. Leaving the place immediately in a carriage specially sent for his use by the Emperor, he drove direct to the Imperial Military Headquarters at Hiroshima, where he arrived at a quarter to five and was at once received in audience by the Emperor. What passed at the audience has not yet transpired, but we can conceive the gracious welcome given by the Sovereign to his brave officer.

To-day I made an opportunity to go to Ujima and pay a visit to the *Saikyo*. One of her officers was kind enough to conduct me over the whole ship and point out the places damaged by the enemy's shot. He also explained the general features of the memorable engagement. Looked at from a distance of a few hundred metres, the ship, which is painted grey, appears as though nothing had happened to her. But on closer inspection, the kind of treatment she received from the enemy is indicated pretty clearly. The most striking mark is a large opening, about 18 inches in diameter, now closed on the inside but still plainly discernible on the outside. It was here that a shot from one of the Chinese vessels passed. The hole is just above the water line in the after part of the vessel on the starboard side. Once inside the ship, there are signs of fighting on all sides—partitions

perforated with ugly holes, planks splintered into pieces, iron posts cut asunder, steam pipes severed and distorted into fantastic shapes. Altogether, the *Saikyo* received about fifty shots. The most serious was that which cut the steam pipe connected with the rudder, thus rendering it well-nigh impossible to steer the vessel. Recourse was had to the relieving tackle, but it was with the greatest difficulty that the ship could thus be directed.

Another shell that gave those on board an ugly half minute, entered the ship from aft, passed through several saloons and finally burst by striking against an iron post. Pieces of this missile smashed oil lamps and a fire was caused, but it was quickly discovered and extinguished. I should weary your readers were I to describe all the other damage received by the ship, and indeed I am not sufficiently acquainted with nautical matters to make such a description either interesting or accurate.

Let me reproduce, as far as possible, an interesting account given me by my courteous conductor about the big fight on the 17th ult. The 12 Japanese war-ships and 1 merchant cruiser that took part in the engagement were on a cruising expedition along the coast south of the Yalu river. They proceeded in the following formation:—

○	○	○	○
Yoshino.	Naniwa.	Ahishushima.	Takachiko.
○	○		
Saikyo.	Matsumura.		
○			
Chiyoda.			
○			
Itsukushima.			
○			
Hashidate.			
○			
Hiyei.			
○			
Fuso.	Akagi.		

The four ships in the leading column constituted the First Flying Squadron. The six vessels following them in a straight line composed the Principal Squadron. The *Saikyo* and the *Akagi* did not belong to either Squadron, but were simply supernumeraries. About half-past 11 on the morning of the 17th instant, the *Akagi Kan*, which had been sent ahead on scouting duty, reported that she sighted a Chinese squadron accompanied by a number of torpedo-boats. It was at once decided to give battle to the enemy. Vice-Admiral Ito, Commander of the Fleet, signalled to the *Saikyo* and the *Akagi* to retire some distance to the left of the fleet, which order was at once obeyed. It appears, therefore, that both the *Saikyo* and the *Akagi* had not accompanied the fleet with any intention of fighting. The ten Japanese war-ships then formed themselves into battle array in a single line, and steered so as to pass in front of the enemy and intercept his line of retreat to Weihai-wei or Port Arthur. At about 12.45 p.m., the Chinese vessels began to fire, but the Japanese ships did not return the compliment until they got within striking distance of the enemy. The *Saikyo*, in conformity with an order from Vice-Admiral Ito, kept in the rear of the Japanese fleet, but after passing the enemy's vessels, she steered to the right and thus seems to have come within range of his guns. About the same time, the First Flying Squadron was commanded to come about to starboard, while the Principal Squadron went round to port, and the two thus took the enemy between them, pouring their shells in from either side. At this stage of the battle the *Saikyo's* steam steering gear was shattered by a shot, and there being thus great difficulty in directing her, she gradually fell away from the Japanese fleet and found herself surrounded by several Chinese vessels. The latter naturally concentrated their efforts to destroy a vessel flying a Vice-Admiral's pennant. The *Saikyo* succeeded in extricating herself from her circle of foes, only, however, to find herself again in a situation of imminent danger, for a torpedo-boat was seen to be fast approaching her. Three torpedoes were discharged at her. The first two were very skillfully avoided, but

the third missed her by a hair's-breadth. When it was fired, the Chinese officers and men raised a shout of triumph. But their exultation was premature, for despite the favourable position of the torpedo-boat, the address of its gunners was not quite equal to the occasion. The *Saikyo*, which, notwithstanding the severe damages she had sustained, still held resolutely on her course, was then pursued by three Chinese ships, but the latter soon gave up the chase, and the *Saikyo*, much battered but safe, reached the temporary naval basis at the mouth of the Ta-dong-river in Korea. The Japanese men-of-war preserved their battle array intact from first to last, but the Chinese were soon compelled to fight without any tactical order. The *Saikyo*, it must be remembered, never having been intended for fighting purposes, was but indifferently manned. She had only 12 officers and about 115 sailors, the majority of whom did not know how to handle arms. The ship's armament consisted of three Yamanouchi quick-firing guns and one Armstrong of small calibre. That she was nevertheless able to come safe, not sound, out of a fight like that of the 17th ultimo must be counted very remarkable. The officer who kindly supplied me with these particulars, freely admitted that the Chinese fought with a will and a skill such as had not been expected of them.

After returning to my hotel in this city, I met a Naval officer who told me an interesting story about the conduct of the officers and men on board the *Akagi* in the battle. The little gun-boat was fought most doggedly. Such was the enthusiasm and courage manifested by her officers and men, that the wounded refused to be carried below to obtain medical attendance, and when they were taken down by main force, they broke away at the first opportunity and resumed their duties on deck with their wounds only half dressed. Such instances of enthusiasm were not confined to the men of the *Akagi*, however. Even the untrained sailors of the *Saikyo*, I am told, extorted the admiration of their officers by dogged bravery and endurance. A nation that possesses such fighting material need not be afraid to speak with its enemies in the gate.

Hiroshima, September 29, 1894.

The seat of the Imperial Military Headquarters and the common rendezvous for all the troops despatched abroad in the present war, Hiroshima is also the most important city west of Osaka. It stands on a rich delta formed by the mouths of the Ota river, which empties its sparkling waters into the western portion of the Inland Sea. This alluvial plain, altogether about 30 square miles in area, is shut in on three sides—north, east, and west—by ranges of lofty mountains rising abruptly from the ground. The only side, south, which might be described as open, is practically closed by the mountainous islands with which the Gulf of Hiroshima is so thickly studded that navigation among them must be no easy task. The valley is proverbially fertile, as the name of the province on which it is situated—*Aki*, satiated—proves. According to the latest census, the population of Hiroshima is more than 90,000; while the area covered by the city is about eight square miles. The streets are clean and well-drained by the numerous ramifications of the Ota river, which thus furnishes the place with excellent media of communication.

In feudal times, this was the castle town of the Aki clan, the great House of Asano, of which the present head, Marquis Asano, was for some time His Majesty's Representative at Rome. The old castle, one of the most noted in the Empire, stands nearly at the upper corner of the delta. With the fall of the feudal régime, the castle became the property of the Imperial Government, and in its spacious grounds stand the barracks and all the necessary appendages of the Fifth Division of the Army. The immediate vicinity of the castle, especially to the north, east, and west, is occupied by the houses of the former retainers of the powerful Lord of Asano. To the south extends the commercial part of the town, dotted here and there with modern European buildings, such as the Prefectural Government, the Post and

Telegraph Office, the Courts of Law, the Hospital, and the Schools of various grades.

The river courses that run through the city are deep enough for the passage of Japanese junks of moderate capacity, and the roadstead in the bay is sufficient for junks of all sizes. But all the steam connection with other places is made through the port of Ujina, which the present war has all of sudden raised to one of the best known shipping places in the country. It is at the extreme end of a strip of sandy beach jutting out into the sea to the south-east of Hiroshima. The two places are about five miles apart, but so excellent is the condition in which the road is kept that the distance can be easily covered in a *jinrikisha* in half-an-hour's time. A dozen years ago, Ujina was a fishing village of no consequence, but the gradual development of steam navigation in the Inland Sea has converted it into a very important seaport. The harbour is deep and snug, easily giving anchorage to twenty steamers of the *Saikyo Maru's* size. The smaller craft plying between the different ports on the coasts of the Inland Sea are moored by the side of the pier, but the larger steamships drop their anchors about half a mile off. The bund, more than half a mile long, is lined by tea-houses of moderate size, which are now driving a roaring trade on account of the war with China. Men-of-war and transports are continually coming in and going out, besides a number of smaller steamers which arrive and depart at regular intervals.

As to railway communication, Hiroshima now forms the western terminus of the great trunk line running from Awomori in the north through the entire length of the main island. It is connected by rail with all the places in the main island where the Army Divisions are stationed, with the single exception of Kansawa on the coast of the Sea of Japan.

With such splendid means of communication both by sea and land, with such abundant accommodation for the quartering of troops, and at a convenient distance from Fusan, the nearest port in Korea, the Government certainly acted wisely in selecting the city of Hiroshima for the seat of the Imperial Military Headquarters and the rendezvous of the troops drafted for foreign service.

The Imperial Military Headquarters are in the old castle, the building appropriated for the purpose being a wooden one of foreign construction in two stories, formerly occupied by the commanding department of the Fifth Army Division. The rooms are few in number and small in size, and almost entirely without any attempt at ornamentation. His Majesty occupies two of the rooms in the upper storey, the rest of the apartments being appropriated for the Council of War and other official purposes. His Majesty's assiduous application to business is a most popular topic of conversation here. He rises at six and does not retire until eleven in the evening, all the while wearing military costume. It is stated by the officials connected with the Military Headquarters that His Majesty pays keen attention to all that passes in that office.

Among the numerous train of distinguished personages staying here officially may be mentioned H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, President of the General Staff; Count Ito, Minister President of State; Count Saigo, Minister of State for the Navy; Count Oyama Iwao, Minister of State for War; Marquis Tokudaiji, Chamberlain in Chief; Viscount Hijikata, Minister of the Household; Lieutenant-General Kawakami, Vice-President of the General Staff; Vice-Admiral Viscount Kabayama, Chief of the Naval Command Office; Mr. Ito Miyoji, Secretary General of the Cabinet, and so forth. His Excellency Mr. Watanabe, Minister of State for Finance, is also here, but he is not connected with the Military Headquarters. He will return to the capital in a few days.

The place is now full of soldiers. When they are going to leave for the seat of war is not publicly known, but it will be soon.

The temporary buildings for the Houses of the Diet are in the course of construction in a corner of the parade ground in front of the barracks. The buildings will be of the coarse-

est type, straw thatched, and covered with mere planks. The erection of these sheds, for they are no better, has led some body to believe that the Ordinary annual session which is to assemble in November will also be held here. But at present every indication points to the contrary. By that time the Imperial Military Head-quarters may be removed to some other place still nearer to the seat of war, or under certain circumstances, may even have returned to Tokyo. I do not mean to say that the ordinary session will never be held here; what I say is that, under the present circumstances, such an event is not probable. One does not know what the morrow may bring forth, however. Meanwhile, great difficulties are experienced by the friends of the members of the Diet in finding accommodation for them. The principal hotels are occupied by officials connected with the Military Head-quarters, while nearly all available private houses are used for the quartering of troops. By the time the Extraordinary session meets, these troops may have left the place, but even then it will be very difficult to furnish all the members of the Diet with appropriate accommodation. The pacific and conservative citizens of Hiroshima will be startled out of their wits by the ragged mob of *soshi*, who will pour into the place from every part of the country. The authorities may, however, be trusted for keeping these persons out of mischief.

THE SPOILS AT PYŒNG-YANG.

A correspondent asks us to explain how it was that only 2,000 stand of small arms were among the spoils at Pyŕng-yang, whereas 2,000 men were killed and some 4,000 wounded or taken prisoners. He suggests the inference that perhaps only a limited number of the Chinese carried rifles. It must be remembered, however, that the telegram in which this statement about small arms occurs was dated September 26th, that is to say, ten days after the capture of Pyŕng-yang, and that it spoke of these 2,000 stand of small arms as having been an addition to the previous spoils. We are not in a position to say what was the actual total of small arms that fell into the hands of the Japanese in and about Pyŕng-yang. But the number of wounded on the Chinese side is, at any rate, only an estimate. The Chinese appear to have carried off the majority of their wounded. From the recently published detailed accounts of the taking of Pyŕng-yang it appears that the Japanese assaulting columns, having commenced operations long before daybreak on the 15th of September, fought continuously until 2 p.m. They do not seem to have had any food throughout that long interval—fully twelve hours—and they must, of course, have been in a most exhausted condition at the end. Round the city proper the Chinese had taken advantage of all favourable situations to erect earthworks and place guns in position. These forts and batteries had to be taken in detail and the operation involved heavy loss as well as much time. It was considerably past midday when the columns attacking from the east reached the principal gate of the city. Three assaults were made on it and at the third an entry was effected. But the men appear to have become by that time completely wearied, and many of them had exhausted the supply of ammunition carried into the field. We are disposed to think, further, that a delay in the arrival of the column from the West—which, according to the plan of operations, should have assailed the city proper simultaneously with, or shortly after, the attack of the other columns on the forts—furnished an additional reason for suspending operations at 2 p.m. At all events, the Chinese having the night to themselves, took advantage of exceptional darkness caused by heavy rain, and effected their escape in great numbers. They had a good road open for their retreat, and they seem to have taken with them all those of their wounded that could be moved, as well, doubtless, as the latter's small arms. If these suppositions be correct, it is not inconceivable that

the rifles captured by the Japanese did not aggregate more than 2,000. However, the telegram to which our correspondent refers was not, we believe, official, nor does its language imply that the number, 2,000, represents the entire capture of small arms.

As to the banners erected by the Chinese soldiers at Sŕng-hwan, our correspondent is doubtless aware that all Chinese troops are distinguished by the multiplicity of banners they carry. The army of China proper, said to consist of 650,000 men, is known as the "Green Flag" force, and the Tartar armies of Manchuria, 180,000 strong, are called "Banner-men." Any one who has seen Chinese troops can not fail to have been struck by the multitude of flags fluttering over them. Every squadron leader, every captain of a company, appears to have his own ensign with his name and rank blazoned on it. These banners certainly do not facilitate the movements of the troops, but we have never heard that they impede them conspicuously.

EXPORT OF COAL TO CHINA SANCTIONED.

The Metropolitan papers inform us that the Authorities have withdrawn a private instruction issued some time ago to coal merchants, forbidding them to sell coal to the Chinese, and have relieved them from all restraint in the matter. The reasons that have induced the Authorities to make such a sudden departure from their previous policy are said to be that the Chinese are able to procure supplies of coal to any required amount from England, Tonquin, and Australia, provided they pay a little higher price than they used to pay for the Japanese mineral, and that to interdict the export of coal from Japan to China is only to subject coal merchants to loss and to close an important avenue of gain to the country, for the total value of Japanese coal annually exported to China and other places in the Orient is 20 million yen. Moreover, coal not being contraband of war, it is exceedingly difficult for the Government to enforce the interdict. All these considerations have induced the Authorities, it is believed, to decide that they will allow transactions in coal as before.

It was the coal merchants of Kyushu, says the *Mainichi*, that suffered most directly from the interdict. It at once brought about an accumulation of the staple and a considerable depreciation in price. They were thus obliged to send the commodity to the Kwanto districts and to compete for a market in places where the coal business was virtually monopolized by the Hokkaido Colliery Company. Hence the latter also suffered indirect loss. Now that the ban has been removed, it is believed that all will go well with the Kyushu and Hokkaido coal in a brief space of time.

It has been noted as strange that this reported accumulation of stocks should be contemporaneous with a rise in the price of coal, for the mineral is actually selling higher now in Tokyo, than it was before the war. Doubtless the explanation is in great part furnished by exceedingly high rates of freight ruling of late.

A PARALLEL.

It is an interesting fact, not yet noted, we believe, by the press, that when the French Squadron in the Far East steamed up the Min river eleven years ago and sunk a number of Chinese men-of-war lying anchored near Foochow, accusations of having fired upon the Chinese sailors as they drifted down the river clinging to wreckage, were loudly levelled against the French. The *Times* was so persuaded of the truth of these charges that it published an exceptionally strong leader, in which it said that "no surrender was allowed to the disabled and sinking vessels"; that "after their guns were silenced they were shelled for hours"; that "in the opinion of every spectator present there was no fight but only a massacre"; and that "to shell, sink,

and explode ships which are no longer fighting, to force their crews to jump overboard; to keep up a murderous fire on men who are wounded and drowning, and to allow these men no chance of rescue—these are not acts of honourable warfare but deeds of barbarity." In an article published by us on October 25th, 1884, we endeavoured to show that the charges thus made against the French were unfounded, and our view was fully confirmed at a subsequent date by the statements of British naval officers. But the point deserving notice at present is that the French Squadron was accused of doing the very thing supposed to have been done by the *Naniwa Kan*, namely, firing upon men swimming for their lives. The fact is that in the moment of battle incidents can not fail to occur that shock all instincts of humanity. We do not believe that the *Naniwa Kan* deliberately fired upon drowning Chinese any more than we believe that Admiral Courbet's gunners did so at the Pagoda Anchorage on the 23rd of August, 1884. We do, however, think it very possible that Chinese sailors swimming for their lives in the Min river drifted into the line of French fire, and that the *Naniwa Kan*, by continuing to fire upon the *Kowshing* after some of the mutinous soldiers had jumped into the water, may have seemed to be firing on the swimmers. With regard to some of the *Naniwa's* procedure, we have already expressed our opinions very frankly. We refer to her sin of omission in failing to rescue the Chinese soldiers after the sinking of the *Kowshing*. But with regard to the grievous sin of commission charged against her—that she fired upon men swimming for their lives—we can not too strongly deprecate the readiness shown in some quarters to credit and condemn it. The similar accusation brought against the French at Pagoda Anchorage was supported by incomparably stronger testimony, yet the public ultimately ceased to believe it.

MR. SHIBUZAWA ON THE MONEY MARKET.

The *Mainichi* publishes a long article embodying Mr. Shibuzawa's opinion on the outlook in the money market of Japan. The article is interesting in many respects, and we give an epitome of it:—Since the outbreak of the war the money market has become unusually tight, as indicated by a fall in the price of bonds and shares and a virtual absence of any new business enterprise. Many causes have produced this state of affairs. Six most prominent may be enumerated, namely, reluctance of capitalists to part with money; hesitation of bankers to make advances, lest they should not be prepared for a sudden demand on the part of depositors; want of shipping facilities in consequence of many steamers having been taken for Government service; accumulation of goods and consequent withdrawal of a large amount of capital from active circulation; diminution of purchasing power in the various localities owing to the excessive rates of freight now ruling, and an equally abnormal fall in the prices of local products; temporary paralysis of the spirit of enterprise, and retrenchment of expenses practised by the public at large since war was declared. Each of these factors has contributed more or less to bring about the present unusual conditions. Should the issue of the war become doubtful, or should it be protracted for any considerable length of time, it is needless to say that these conditions will become more serious and the economy of the country will be greatly embarrassed. Under the circumstances, it is reassuring to find that, judging from the state of affairs thus far, the tide may be considered to be already setting in the contrary direction and the former activity of the market is gradually being restored. The fact that the fate of the war has become almost discernible has revived public spirit, and we may now look confidently for some relaxation of the present tight condition of the market. The course taken with regard to the War Fund has also acted beneficially. At the beginning of the war it was not clear how the Government intended to furnish the War

Chest; and as a serious effect must be exercised upon the national economy according to the mode adopted for raising money, capitalists all held aloof and waited intently. At last a notification was issued announcing that a domestic loan of 50 million *yen* would be floated at 5 per cent. interest, of which 30 millions were to be raised between this and June of next year. By the issue of this notification any apprehension that may have been entertained by capitalists as to whether the floating of a new loan would not effect other kinds of Government bonds and shares has been removed. Moreover, it is rumoured that, in case the loan of 50 million *yen* should prove insufficient, the Government will float a foreign loan. All these considerations have enabled capitalists to arrive at the conclusion that the war will not exercise any further marked influence upon the economy of the country. Another consideration that suggests an improvement is the fact that the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has taken active steps to restore shipping facilities to the ordinary state of efficiency, and has purchased or chartered for that purpose a considerable number of foreign steamers. A very fortunate incident too, is the favourable state of the rice crop this year. Till all the critical days for the growth of the rice-plants had passed, the utmost apprehension was felt throughout the country, for the misery of famine added to that of a foreign war would reduce the country to great straits. But it is now estimated that the yield must be above the average by 10 per cent. or thereabouts. A surplus of 10 per cent. over the average yield means an increase of some 3½ million *koku*, in round numbers, and that, calculated at the rate of 8 *yen* per *koku*, amounts to some 28 million *yen*. That is, indeed, a heavenly boon to the nation. It is as if some divine medicine had been administered to a patient. The country people who have been suffering much since the war broke out, will revive considerably, and their purchasing power will be increased. A prosperous outlook for foreign commerce is another factor that tends to help the market out of its present tightness. According to the Customs returns, imports exceeded exports by some 1½ million *yen* in July last, while coming to the month of August the exports surpassed imports by about 360,000 *yen*. In August of last year the foreign trade bulked 15,630,000 and some odd *yen*, the imports exceeding the exports by 360,000 *yen* in round numbers. In August of this year the total rose to about 22 million *yen*, with exports showing an excess over imports to about the same amount. In fact, Japan's foreign commerce has developed considerably this year as compared with the preceding year. Moreover, the season is now approaching for the more active export of silk, and a still brighter prospect is therefore discernible. One thing to be regarded with more or less regret is that the export of specie exceeded the import by some 650,000 *yen*, but as a set off to that, it ought to be remembered that when exports increase as the foregoing circumstances indicate that they will, an import of specie will follow as a matter of course. The President of the First National Bank then proceeded to touch upon subjects directly connected with the financial problems of the day. A rumour is current to the effect that the Bank of Japan is going to raise its rate of interest. That cannot be believed, observed Mr. Shibuzawa, for it is only when owing to an unusual demand for money, capital is insufficient, that a Bank is justified in raising its rate. Such is not the case at present. The channels of circulation are stopped not because of any activity of business enterprise, but because of a decline of public credit. There is no necessity therefore for the central mechanism of Japanese finance to raise the rate. Another rumour is to the effect that to enable the subscribers to pay the 1st instalment of the War Loan of 30 million *yen*, the Bank will be obliged to issue convertible notes bearing 5 per cent. interest. That Mr. Shibuzawa is also disinclined to believe, seeing that the loan was so largely subscribed to. He is altogether of opinion that at least for the time being the Bank will experience no necessity to issue emergency notes.

As to the question whether a domestic or a foreign loan is to be preferred for the purposes of a War fund, Mr. Shibuzawa was inclined from the first to adopt the former, so long as no special difficulties presented themselves. Needless to say that as the Japanese Army marches more and more into the interior of China the necessity of making specie payments will increase correspondingly. But then there are in the vaults of the Bank of Japan some 78 million *yen* of specie in reserve, out of which a sum required to support the Army for several months may be disbursed without any particular inconvenience. Thus there is no need, so far as matters go at present, to borrow money from abroad. When the war was about to break out an English resident of Yokohama called upon Mr. Shibuzawa, and advised him to urge the Government to float a foreign loan, promising that he would undertake to procure the required amount at a very low rate of interest. Mr. Shibuzawa declined the offer. Should the war be prolonged for any considerable period, and should the necessity to float another loan arise, then Mr. Shibuzawa would recommend that recourse be had to the foreign money market. His chief reason is that the specie kept in reserve in the Bank of Japan should not be lessened beyond a certain point, for otherwise paper notes would fall below par and the misery of inconvertible notes would again arise. Even if the war fund be mostly spent in the interior and the use of hard money not particularly great, still to float another loan of 30 to 40 million *yen* at home would be attended with some serious results to the economy of the country. Capitalists unable to subscribe the loan unaided, would be obliged to have recourse to the Bank of Japan, which, on its part, would find the issue of interest-bearing notes unavoidable. Were that to occur, the total of the paper currency in circulation in the country would be considerably swollen, while the reverse would be the case with the specie reserve. The consequence would be that notes must fall below par. Mr. Shibuzawa is therefore of opinion that should the necessity arise to raise a second loan, it should be floated abroad, not at home.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL BATTLE ON THE 17TH.

The Chefoo correspondent of the *China Gazette* sends to that journal the following interesting account of the battle between the Japanese and Chinese fleets on the 17th of September:—

I hasten to send you the following particulars of the great naval battle which occurred near the mouth of the Yalu River on the 17th. No doubt you have had telegraphic news of it ere this, but I have been able to ascertain indirectly, from some of the foreigners who were personally engaged in the conflict, a few details relating to it, which I think people in Shanghai have not been in a position to hear yet.

It appears that the Chinese fleet left Taku on the 15th with the avowed purpose of giving battle to the enemy,—if they could get the latter at a disadvantage. The Chinese fleet consisted of the *Ting-yuen*, *Chen-yuen* (flag-ship), *Lai-yuen*, *Ping-yuen*, *King-yuen*, *Chi-yuen*, *Chih-yuen*, *Chung-yuen*, *Chao-yung*, *Yang-wei*, *Wei-yuen*, *Kangchi*, *Kuang-ping* (one of the Southern squadron) and another ship of the Southern fleet, the name of which I have not ascertained. The fleet was strengthened by six torpedo boats. Incidental to the cruise was the conveying of five transports, the *Hsin-yu*, *Tao-nan*, *Hue-king*, *Kung-pai*, and *Chin-tung* and one of the "Ping" colliers, which were crowded with soldiers, who were to be landed at the mouth of the Yalu River. Each warship had also a considerable number of soldiers on board. Admiral Ting was in supreme command, Major von Hanneken accompanying him in the flag-ship in the capacity of adviser, and there were a considerable number of other foreigners, eight or ten it is said, most of whom were well known in Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei, distributed amongst the other ships of the squadron. Each transport also, bore its proper complement of European or American officers and engineers. The enterprise was conducted successfully, so far as the safe landing of the soldiers was concerned, this being accomplished on the night of the 16th (Sunday) and the morning of the 17th, in an inlet known as Yalu Bay. The transports then hastened

out of the Bay on their way back to China, being followed as soon as possible by the men-of-war.

The Japanese, however, appear to have been similarly engaged at a point named Elliott Island, not far from where the Chinese disembarked their troops. The Japanese soldiers having been landed, their warships, eleven, it is stated, in number, continued their voyage towards the Yalu River, and met the Chinese fleet quite accidentally, as the latter in close order, came round a small island in the direction the Chinese transports had taken a few hours before. Long shots were at once exchanged and both ships drew up in order of battle at between four or five miles from one another. The air became so thick with smoke that it was impossible to see what was going on except on one's own ship; but my informant says the Chinese made some slight attempt to close with the enemy, a manoeuvre in which they were foiled by the higher speed and superior seamanship of the Japanese, who plied their long-range guns with terrible effect. Very few of the Japanese ships could be recognised by those on board the Chinese vessels, the only ones identified being the *Matsushima*, which flew the Admiral's flag, the *Yoshino Kan*, which was recognised by the rate of speed at which she manoeuvred round the Chinese ironclads and the terrific fire of her guns, the *Naniwa Kan*, which was known by her peculiar construction, and which it is said caught fire early in the conflict; and a little sloop the *Akagi*, which was so badly knocked about that the ship my informant was on came so close to her once or twice that it was possible for him to make her out plainly. There is no doubt the Chinese fought bravely, but they were no match for the Japanese whose tactics were admirable throughout the fight. Now and again a terrific explosion was heard, and a column of smoke and flame would shoot up to a tremendous height in the air; but it was impossible to see what they signified except during the brief and infrequent lulls in the firing. The Chinese could never succeed in getting closer than a couple of miles to the Japanese, who supported their most severely handled vessels in a truly wonderful way, succeeding in drawing them out of the action one after the other. The Chinese were encouraged by the foreigners present with word and example. But mere courage was not enough. The unfortunate Chinese gunners lost their heads and fired wildly, their officers left their ships at mercy of the enemy by their clumsy seamanship while, on the other hand, almost every shot of the Japanese told. The *Ting-yuen* was set on fire, and blazed with great fury for some time. But luckily the ship's company got the flames under control, and the *Ting-yuen* was brought out of reach of the enemy's shot. On board the flag-ship the *Chen-yuen* Admiral Ting, and Major von Hanneken were wounded,—it was said von Hanneken lost a leg or an arm, and a large proportion of the *Chen-yuen's* officers and sailors were slain or hurt in the fight. Two foreigners were killed and several wounded. Their names I have not been able to ascertain as yet. Two cruisers were also set on fire, but were not so seriously injured as the big ironclad. The *Chih-yuen* went down literally riddled with shot. Her fate was shared by the *Lai-yuen* and *Chao-yung*, whilst to prevent the *Yang-wei* from sinking, her commander ran her ashore and abandoned her with all the crew, a measure for which they can hardly be blamed, for the vessel was blazing at the time. Towards six o'clock fire began to slacken, first on one ship then on another, for it was evident both sides had expended all their ammunition; and when night came down the boom of the guns was heard no more, for the contending ships drew away from one another. There is nothing I can tell you as to the subsequent movements of the Japanese; but the Chinese made the best of their way back to Wei-hai-wei, straggling into that refuge one after another on the 18th, all presenting evidences of the terrible struggle.

The total displacement of the 13 Chinese ships mentioned above was 36,350 tons and the displacement of the 11 Japanese vessels was 36,700 tons in round numbers, so in that respect there was virtual equality. As to the statement in the above letter that the manoeuvring of the Japanese squadrons was far superior to that of the Chinese, it is supported by diagrams of the battle that appear in the Tokyo press. From them we learn that the two Japanese squadrons, the Principal and the Flying, virtually steamed round and round the Chinese vessels, and that, so far as concerns naval tactics, the latter made a very poor show. Of course all these accounts, even the diagrams themselves, may not be entirely trustworthy. But in so far as they confirm one another they are especially worthy of notice.

MR. INOUE YUKICHI.

WE have received from a Japanese correspondent, who writes over the signature "G.K.W.," a letter commenting in very strong terms on the line adopted by the *Japan Gazette* with regard to the war, and criticising still more severely the conduct of Mr. INOUE YUKICHI, a graduate of the Literary Department in the Imperial University, who remains in the service of a journal apparently so hostile to his country. This is by no means the first letter of the kind that has reached us, and we desire to inform our correspondents that we must decline to publish such communications. We have already commented severely on the *Japan Gazette's* methods. They appear to us to be wantonly unfair and ungracious toward Japan, and they certainly have the effect of bringing odium upon Englishmen in this country. But as to the frequent allegation that the *Japan Gazette* has been bribed to espouse China's cause, we do not credit it for an instant. The editor, as it appears to us, has allowed himself to become the mouth-piece of a small coterie of men in Yokohama who deny that anything good can come out of Japan, and who refuse to believe that her arms have been victorious either on land or at sea. "Chinese accounts," say these persons, "ought to be as credible as Japanese, and until we have some conclusive means of judging between the two, we withhold our verdict." That is a perfectly reasonable attitude at first sight. But it seems to be forgotten that the so-called "Chinese accounts" are mere rumours, emanating from unknown sources and circulated by irresponsible agents; whereas here in Japan we have the official reports of the Generals and Admirals actually in command at the seat of war, and in two cases we have had the Rescripts of the EMPEROR himself. That these military and naval reports officially published by the Government and publicly endorsed by the SOVEREIGN, should be appraised at the same value as mere street stories carrying no official imprimatur nor having any personal responsibility, is an insult to the Japanese Army and Navy and to the Japanese EMPEROR. But the strong probability is that no such balancing of values has been made by the men whom the *Japan Gazette* represents. They have a distinct bias against Japan from the outset, because they regard her as a country seeking to deprive them of privileges greatly esteemed by Englishmen, and to assume over them a control which no Anglo-Saxon willingly bows to unless it is exercised by Anglo-Saxons. A sentiment of that kind is perfectly respectable in itself, and the Japanese should be capable of appreciating it. Moreover, they should understand without difficulty that dislike to submit to the jurisdiction of a foreign country involves

reluctance to acknowledge her prowess or competence in any form. In short, there exists among the foreigners in question a species of subjective animosity to Japan. They are not inimical to her for her own sake, and if she stood in need of help they would gladly render aid. But they chafe against the notion of passing under her jurisdiction, and the sense of a distasteful consummation constantly approaching renders them captious and discontented. The editor of the *Japan Gazette* seems to us to represent these men. He vacillates between frank impulses and journalistic exigencies. In one paragraph he speaks of the "brilliant exploits of the Japanese army." In another he casts doubt upon its successes and republishes stories disgraceful to its direction. The Japanese, however, need not give themselves any concern about the influence of his writings, nor, indeed, should we notice them did we not feel that to pass them without protest might enhance their mischievous effect upon the reputation and popularity of our countrymen in Japan. As for Mr. INOUE YUKICHI, whose connection with the *Japan Gazette* seems to have brought upon him bitter reproaches from his own countrymen, we do not see that we are called upon to express any definite opinion. Mr. INOUE disclaims responsibility for anything appearing in the columns of the *Gazette*. He asserts that he is in the position of a mere translator without any discretion whatever. If that be so, his attainments and capacities are strangely sacrificed, and we are constrained to marvel that a man of such qualifications should be content to fill such a post. If it be not so, then he certainly seems to deserve a portion of the obloquy that he has incurred.

THE USUAL RECKLESSNESS ON AN UNUSUAL SCALE.

TRULY, as an amusing phenomenon, the recklessness of the *Japan Gazette's* statements is worthy of attention. In its issue of the 2nd instant it writes:—

Among the most sensational of falsehoods which have appeared in the *Japan Mail* was one in a leading article on August 2nd to the effect that the leading capitalists of the empire had met and agreed to voluntarily contribute \$30,000,000. This was blazoned forth as an unparalleled national effort. Now the only thing unparalleled about it is its astounding impudence.

The *Gazette* further declares that it "knows the above statement to be false;" dubs it "a ridiculous assertion," and "simply fudge," and declares that "the Japanese Government must be convicted of complicity in the dissemination of such useless falsehoods." It is all most entertaining. The *Japan Gazette* evidently imagines that whatever does not come within the vista of its own very limited observation cannot have any existence. Is not that rather a dangerous hypothesis? Very dangerous it has proved in the present instance, for as it happens the

meeting of capitalists did take place in Tokyo, and they did decide to raise a war fund by voluntary subscription, and they did name 80 million *yen* as the amount they expected to obtain in that way, and our information was obtained direct from three of the persons who attended and took part in the meeting, and the project was abandoned only when the Government announced its intention of proceeding by the method of a domestic loan. Would it not be more prudent on the part of the *Gazette* to cultivate some means of obtaining a knowledge of important events going on in the capital of Japan before it accuses the Government of "complicity in the dissemination of useless falsehoods," and the *Japan Mail* of "astounding impudence?"

Another example of the *Japan Gazette's* recklessness is exhibited in the same issue. It has obtained, it says, from an officer of H.B.M.S. *Mercury* an account of what happened at Wei-hai-wei on the 10th of August. The main points in the account are, first, that the *Mercury* sighted the Japanese squadron at daylight and saluted Admiral ITO's flag about an hour and a half later, that is to say, shortly before the Japanese made their demonstration against Wei-hai-wei; and secondly, that the *Mercury* "never turned her electric light on the Japanese torpedo-boats for the simple reason that there were no torpedo-boats in the Japanese squadron." We cite these facts, not because we propose to discuss them, but altogether for the sake of the *Gazette's* accompanying comment. "Surely," it says, after recounting the alleged story of the *Mercury* officer, "surely this should dispose of the ridiculous statements made in the Japanese press and given credence to by the *gobemouche* of the *Mail*." Let us see, then, what the *gobemouche* of the *Mail* really said about the stories relating to the *Mercury*, the salute and the search light. The tale of the salute came first to Tokyo. It was to the effect that the intended secrecy of the Japanese attack on Wei-hai-wei had been frustrated by Admiral FREMANTLE's saluting the Japanese squadron when within a few miles of that place. Our comment on the story was this:—"Never was there a more ridiculous story. Yet we are told that certain folks in Tokyo, believe it and that comments very unfavourable to Admiral FREMANTLE are made! We did not imagine that any educated people in Tokyo could be so lacking in perception.—(*Japan Weekly Mail*, August 25th.) Such was the method pursued by "the *gobemouche* of the *Mail*" to show his "credence" of the saluting story. Then followed the tale about the electric light. It was published by the vernacular press of Tokyo, and after reproducing it we added this comment, and only this:—"It seems to us that the censors would have exercised a wise discretion in entirely suppressing such an incredible

story, published without any evidence in its support."—(*Japan Weekly Mail*, September 8th.) Such was the method pursued by "the *gobemouche* of the *Mail*" to show his "credence" of the search-light story. We think, on the whole, that the *Japan Gazette* has reached in this instance about as high a standard of recklessness as it can reasonably hope to attain under ordinary circumstances. But we don't know. Perhaps it has still larger reserves of temerity in store.

LYNCHING IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

CONSIDERABLE comment has been aroused in the American Press by the result of the lecturing tour of Miss IDA WELLS in England. This young woman of colour was at one time on the staff of a newspaper in Memphis, Tennessee. Owing to some severe comments made by her on a lynching case in that city—a case alluded to in a leading article we published last year—she was herself threatened with lynching, and fled to the North. She has since then devoted herself to an agitation with the object of directing public opinion to the subject of lynching of negroes in the Southern States of the Union, and after lecturing in the United States, went with the same purpose to England. Largely as a result of her efforts, an Anti-Lynching Association, with branches in England and America, has been formed. Considerable irritation has been evinced by Americans at Englishmen venturing to interest themselves in this matter, and many of their journals have roughly advised Englishmen, as we were ourselves advised in connexion with our own article on the matter, "to mind their own business." To expose and to resist inhumanity, wherever and by whomever perpetrated, is the business of every man; and no excuse is needed in such cases for interference so far as interference is possible. But to justify the position we then took is not our present object. We wish to refer to a recent and terrible case of lynching.

In connexion with the lynching controversy a correspondence has just taken place in the columns of the *New York Herald*. Among the letters were two from Southerners. The first writer, Mr. CLARK HOWELL, said that he did not justify lynching in any case, but still he considered that there were extenuating circumstances; he pointed out that lynching was not confined to the South, said that it was not known in the South before the war, and added "nor was the crime that now occasionally calls for it." By this he meant to imply that lynching is almost exclusively confined to cases of assaults upon women. The second letter, by Mr. A. R. TUTTLE, of North Carolina, severely criticised Mr. HOWELL's apologetic tone, and thoroughly justified the

lynching of negroes. "The people," he says, "are the source of political power? The lynching of negroes for brutal assaults on white women is done by those who represent the people. Whether it is publicly admitted or not, we are of one mind about this speedy justice. No ranting in England or criticism in the North will change our course, and it is far better to have this understood than to attempt to evade our responsibility. . . . We will not hesitate to lynch when the crime committed deserves it."

The news of the lynching case that took place a day or two after these letters were published, reads almost as if it were a commentary upon them. The men killed were six in number. They were descendants or family connexions of the slaves on an estate which at the time of the war belonged to two brothers named KERR. These men were kind masters, and their slaves remained on the brothers' estates after the war, serving them as hired labourers. When the KERR brothers died, they left no immediate heirs, and the negroes settled on the land and continued to farm it undisturbed. Then some relatives of the KERRS made good their claim to the estate, but they did not take actual possession of the property, and for the time the negroes were not interfered with. At length, however, the owners had the property divided up in lots and sold to white farmers from other districts. Now the negroes regarded themselves as the natural heirs of their old masters, and considered themselves entitled to hold the land in virtue of their long tenure. They were of course evicted, and left vowing revenge. That was about two years ago. A year ago, a series of incendiary fires took place, the barns burned being those of farmers on the old KERR plantations. By the aid of a negro spy, evidence was obtained that led to the arrest of six of the former coloured occupants of the plantations. Two were convicted of arson, and sent to the penitentiary. These men confessed, implicating another of the arrested men, named HAWKINS. After many months in gaol HAWKINS was tried and convicted, but on appeal the Supreme Court reversed the verdict on the facts and remanded the case. HAWKINS was released on bail. Immediately after his return home, the incendiary fires began again, but were now no longer confined to the KERR estates; they occurred also on the farms of men that had given evidence against the accused. HAWKINS was again arrested and with him five other men. The Deputy Sheriff started after nightfall to take his prisoners in a cart to Millington. He was stopped near Millington by armed and masked men, who ordered him to hold up his hands, compelled him to dismount, and disarmed him. Bound as they were, the terrified prisoners made a frantic effort to escape, whereupon about forty rifles were at once discharged into the waggon. The half-

living remains were then thrown out of the waggon and fired at again and again. The masked men then rode away in the darkness.

We are glad to find that Mr. TUTTLE is in error in supposing that the inhabitants of the South, the white inhabitants we mean, "are of one mind about this speedy justice." On the contrary, in Memphis there has been a general demand for justice on the lynchers. Against five at of the men murdered no evidence tending to connect them with the barn-burning had been offered in a court of law, nor is it possible in this case to make the excuse for the mob that the offence with which the victims were charged was one so horrible that the people of the district were beside themselves with frenzy. A number of cold, cruel, and deliberate murders were committed on persons who are not proved to have been guilty of any offence, and who, if guilty, should have been left to the ordinary course of justice. The Governor of Tennessee has offered \$5,000 for the apprehension of the persons engaged in the lynching. The investigation of the affair is being pushed with vigour. Five men had, on the 5th Sept. been indicted by the Grand Jury, among those charged with complicity being the Deputy Sheriff and the driver of the cart containing the prisoners. These two men are believed to have been in league with the lynchers, and to have deliberately led the prisoners into the hands of the mob.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

"JUSTICE TO JAPAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring to my letter appearing in your issue of the 28th inst., your printer has, in some unaccountable way, altered my meaning. The last paragraph should read "and surely true Englishmen can only admire the *Standard* which has been unfurled on so many occasions by their own country, with that success by which alone Englishmen are proud of their birthright." As inserted by you, the *Standard*, to which I metaphorically referred, would appear to apply to Japan, whereas I meant to imply that Japan is only following in England's track in prosecuting this war, and therefore deserves our moral support—and not our scourges.

Yours faithfully, PRO BONO PUBLICO.
Yokohama, 29th September, 1894.

THE WAR LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your leading article of the 25th inst. you stated that opinions were divided between the Treasury and the Bank of Japan as to the expediency of raising the total amount of the War Loan at once, the latter maintaining that the total amount should be raised at once, certain steps being, of course, taken to make things right with the public. And your comment on the above statement was reasonable enough; but you will confess that it was not only futile but mischievous when I declare that there is not a particle of truth in that statement. Farther, I cannot help feeling surprised at your innocence in swallowing such a wild statement of the vernacular press without a moment's enquiry. You may rest assured that the Bank of Japan has never proposed or con-

tempted to propose such trickery as you referred to. Nor will it ever propose to do anything of that kind! The Bank knows as well as yourself that the strictest faith should be kept with the public in these affairs. Honesty and credit are much too dear to be sacrificed in such a way as is now attributed to the Bank.

I should feel obliged for your inserting this letter in your valuable columns.

Yours faithfully,

K. KAWAKAMI,
Bank of Japan.

Nippon Ginko, Tokyo, Sept. 27th.

[This is a sufficiently emphatic denial. We are obliged for the correction, but we can not think that our credence of the vernacular press' assertion calls for quite so much censure!—*Ed. J.M.*]

THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your article of the 28th inst. you write as follows:—"A retreat that involves the loss of artillery, stores, treasure, two thousand killed and four thousand wounded or captured, must be looked at from a novel point of view in order to appear 'Masterly.' You also published a telegram taken from a 'Japanese paper,' dated Shimonoeki, Sept. 26th inst., 'Among other articles of war captured by the Japanese army at Pyöng-yang were two thousand tents, two thousand rifles, and seventeen hundred horses.' It is reading these items together that perplexes me. Especially so when it is remembered that it has been stated that treasure of gold, silver, and copper cash, contained in boxes to a large amount was abandoned by the Chinese at Pyöng-yang and taken by the Japanese. That six thousand of the Chinese troops, were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, while two thousand rifles only were taken from them gives one the impression that the equipment of the Chinese troops consisted largely of arms other than rifles or arms of precision—which may in a great measure account for the small loss of the Japanese troops engaged in the battle of Pyöng-yang. It is difficult to believe that when treasure is abandoned that a defeated and retreating force will go over the battle-field to recover the arms of the dead and wounded. The only conclusion can therefore be that of the six thousand killed, wounded, and taken prisoners, four thousand were armed with weapons other than guns. Of the battle at Söng-hwan you say, 'and the funniest thing is that before they opened fire they always raised a number of banners. The assailing force could easily tell the critical moment when a shower of lead impended, for the preliminary of a host of erected banners could invariably be observed.' Can it be possible that the Chinese Army is composed largely of banner-bearers? The results so far indicate that the Japanese are to have what may be called a 'walk-over' in this war, but the details are bewildering.

Yours truly,

X.

Yokohama, September 29th, 1894.

AN APPEAL TO JAPAN ON BEHALF OF CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—At the beginning of this appeal let me say that my sympathy is through and through on the side of the country whose kind and liberal hospitality I have enjoyed for many years. Since the hostilities began I have daily prayed that the armies of Japan may be victorious and that its benignant influence may ever spread and expand over all Asia. But Japan finding the eagle of victory perching upon her banners, and her enemy helplessly prostrate at her feet, and her influence in Korea established, let us hope, lastingly, the time has come, in my opinion for the victor to accept, if not search, the means of a rapprochement and reconciliation. Public opinion, as reflected in the Press, demands the most extreme and drastic measures in order to cripple the enemy for ages. The surrender of the Chinese navy, and all her armament, of her custom houses, &c., &c., to the victor have been suggested. But the most important question in the heat of the struggle for the Japanese to ask themselves is: Will the fall of China contribute materially to the rise of Japan through a long run? I don't think it would.

In the first place, at present, in China alone is there hope of once more awakening the Asiatic races from their deep slumber and gradually bringing them to a full sense of their hazardous position. Turkey to day is gradually though slowly approaching the verge of her long-ago-day grave. Persia is utterly helpless and in a comparative state perhaps will never revive. India and other minor states are in no better condition. If, then, the fate of Poland falls upon China, and she is annihilated as a Power in Asia, and there be no barrier left

between the recklessly pushing and ever advancing European and Japan, will such a condition of things in their ultimate issue be beneficial to the Japanese race? Striking the enemy with impetuosity is one of the notable Japanese characteristics, but would it not be a fatal stroke in the case, and would not it produce injurious results in future? These are very weighty problems and considerations for the Japanese statesmen possessing prophetic insight to ponder upon.

In the second place, from pre-historic ages the Japanese have derived great benefit by their association with the Chinese. There is no side in Japanese civilization to which we turn—religion, language, literature, art, in short, every impulse which contributes to the development of higher and noble ideas and conceptions in human society—where the influence of the Chinese is not conspicuous. Take, for example, the language. One of the most wonderful phenomena since the recent Revolution is the surprising ease with which Japanese have appropriated and finally assimilated the philosophical conceptions of the West. But what was the instrument through which Japanese succeeded in making this magical transformation? Chinese language and characters. Since the introduction of Buddhism from China into Japan and copying of text books, religions, and altruisms in the Tempei era began, Chinese language and mental ideas have been working and preparing the soil for any contingency. It was through the help of the Chinese language that every important philosophical work from Plato to Spencer was put in a well-becoming Japanese garb without feeling the necessity of borrowing a simple word from any of the Aryan languages. When the thought of one nation can be conveyed to another without any fear of misapprehension of the right meaning of every word, it is an unerring gauge of the intellectual advancement of the borrowing nation. When for the first time Greek ideas were introduced through the Syrian Christians into the Semitic Orient, the races whose language for facility of description and thoroughness of expression and pliability of construction can almost rival the Aryan, were compelled to borrow word after word from the Greek. The richness and wealth of the Hebrew Arabic and Syriac of the Khaliphate era came solely from the Greek language. Yet the Japanese, as already stated, though they have brought Western philosophy into their country have not felt the need of borrowing or grafting a single hybrid word of any importance. Instead of the most used Greek *logos*, *logy*, they have *gaku*, instead of the not very euphonious *su* they have *setsu*. And so on. The language of a nation is identical with its thought, its thought is identical with all its mental and spiritual forces. Indeed if we take the Japanese language alone we can trace everything elevating in their civilization back to the Chinese. The foundation and everything durable in the culture and advancement of the Japanese is of Chinese origin. If then, the basic foundation of the whole intellectual future of the two races and their religious and social affinities are, or should be, so sympathetic on the one hand; and if, on the other, external circumstances demand, as a means for their future self-preservation and perpetuation, their close friendship and mutual assistance, would not I ask, the weakening and destruction of China be a suicidal policy for Japan to pursue?

I remain, sincerely yours,

October 3rd, 1894.

HEROISM HONOURED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Under the heading of "Heroism," you briefly recount in a recent issue, the death of a brave Japanese bugler at the battle of Söng-hwan. May I give a little further information concerning this dramatic incident? The bugler's name was Shirakami Genjiro, and he hailed from Fumamura in Bitchu province, Okayama Ken. While in the barracks at Hiroshima he was specially noted for excellence of conduct and good marksmanship, and had received two or three medals. On the field of battle he stood near Capt. Matsuzaki, whose orders he was loyally executing, when a bullet struck him in the chest. Though knowing he was seriously wounded, he continued to blow his bugle till the last particle of strength failed him and he fell dead in his tracks.

Okayama Ken regards him as her special hero. The local *Hoko-gi-kwai*, or Christian Patriotic Relief Corps, collected a few presents to send to the family of the dead hero with a letter of consolation and commendation. They asked Mr. C. Tateishi, M.P., to visit the bereaved family and carry their gifts. As he was a native of the same village, his selection was peculiarly appropriate:

in fact he himself asked for the privilege of serving as messenger.

At his request, the Headman of the village collected the people of the town one day last week at the old home of the dead soldier, and everything possible was done to make the occasion a memorable one. In his speech of acknowledgement, the bereaved father spoke like a true Japanese. Among other things, he said, "It is the lot of all men to die. My son had to die some time. Instead of falling asleep in a corner of this miserable hovel, unmourned save by a few relatives, he has fallen on the field of honour and received the encomiums of a multitude of his superiors. Hence his mother and I cannot look upon this as a mournful occasion. We rejoice that our son has been loyal to Japan, even to the point of shedding his blood in defence of her honour."

The incident of Shirakami's heroic death is cited repeatedly in these days in sermons and lectures, addresses and street-talks as something for the Ken to be proud of.

And the Ken is proud of its faithful soldier, the brave bugler of Söng-hwan.

Yours truly,

J. H. PETTEE.

Okayama, Oct. 2, 1894.

THE GERMAN ARMY RESERVE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your "Editorial Notes" of the 3rd inst.—praising the First Reserve Men for showing no hesitation when called to re-enter the ranks (which I also greatly admire)—you say:—"In Germany and elsewhere, all sorts of expedients are tried in order to be excused from service." Now, I cannot understand why you specially point out Germany? Allow me to tell you that during the last Franco-German war every German whether belonging to the First or Second Reserve or even to the Landsturm, without a moment's hesitation gladly followed the call of his Emperor and his fatherland. Thousands took up arms without being obliged to do so.

With thanks for publishing this I remain,

Yours truly,

A GERMAN.

Tokyo, October 3rd, 1894.

A SUGGESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—War talk abounds everywhere. The enthusiasm is contagious. A desire not only to sympathize with Japan and rejoice with her over every fresh victory, but actually to help the country in some practical way during this great struggle, appears to have affected nearly all foreigners resident in the land. A few here and there down deep in their hearts wish her ill-success, mainly through fear lest she become unendurable in case of complete triumph. But most of us are on Japan's side, even though we may not feel that the war was fully justifiable, and a few of its details are rather uncanny.

Now, sir, may I take the liberty of suggesting one way in which foreigners may render timely service to suffering Japan, and that too without the slightest risk of breaking the requirements of a strict neutrality. I refer to the giving of extra assistance during the continuance of the war to Orphan Asylums, Homes of Refuge, Charity Hospitals, and other similar institution.

For the time being these are largely forgotten by ordinary Japanese givers, war loans, Red Cross equipments, and medals in honour of the dead, or sympathy with the survivors, absorbing all their interest and fully taxing their resources.

Even so widely known a work as Mr. Ishii's for orphans and ex-convicts receives next to nothing in these days from Japanese sources. Had it not been for generous gifts from missionaries and other foreigners at Karuzawa, Hiei-zan, and other places this summer it is hard to see how his Asylum would have pulled through the hot season. And now it lives on small gifts from day to day, not infrequently going on short rations. Aside from daily rice, \$70 will soon be needed with which to buy material for winter clothing. Up to date, \$10 only and a few old clothes have been promised toward this fund.

Doubtless, other charitable organizations are in similar need. Cannot there be a generous response made this fall and winter by resident foreigners in Japan to sustain at least a few of the very worthiest of these established institutions? It is a doubtful time for starting new philanthropic enterprises, but the old and tried ones may well be aided over the hard times now upon them.

Yours truly,

JAMES H. PETTEE.

Okayama, October 2nd, 1894.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

An ordinary meeting of the above mentioned Society was held in the rooms of the Geographical Society of Japan, Nishikonyo-cho, Kobayashi ko, Tokyo, at 5 p.m. on Friday, 28th September.

The President, Viscount Eumoto, excused himself from taking the chair, having to leave the meeting at an early hour, and Dr. E. Divers, F.R.S., Vice-President, took his place.

Messrs. A. F. Macnab and H. J. Sharpe were unanimously elected members of the Society.

Samples of Ilford Matt printing-out paper, Eastman's "Solio Matte paper," and "Platinum Bromide" paper, by the same maker, were distributed to such members as undertook to report the result of trial papers to the next meeting of the Society.

Mr. K. Ogawa sent a set of collotypes by himself from negatives made in accordance with the methods of the "New School" of Photographers, sometimes called Naturalists. One of the teachings of this cult is that nothing in a photograph should be as sharp as a good photographic lens can make it, and certainly in the prints shown nothing was quite sharp. The pictorial effect was generally admired.

Mr. Y. Kobayashi showed a posing chair of ingenious design and excellent workmanship. The seat could be raised or lowered, and its angle could be altered. Attached to the back of the chair was a head rest which could be altered to any position that could possibly be useful.

A number of "Burton Actinometers" (H. J. Burton) were shown. These are for timing the exposure of carbon prints. Each consisted of a film on which had been printed and developed six negatives, each of a greater density than that immediately before it. In using the actinometer, it is easy to judge to which of the negatives of the actinometer the density of a negative to be printed from in carbon most nearly corresponds. Sensitized albuminized paper commonly prints in about the same time as carbon tissue. It is therefore only necessary to place a scrap of such paper under the actinometer and to expose this and the negative to be printed from in carbon together, to be able to judge the exposure necessary for the tissue.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of the Yokohama Chess Club was held at the Club Rooms, No. 87, Main Street, on Monday evening. There were present Messrs. J. T. Griffin, F. Schiff, W. B. Mason, J. Davison, H. L. Fardel, and E. Batavus.

Mr. GRIFFIN took the chair, and in presenting the report and accounts said that only one item in the Treasurer's accounts required an explanation. The accounts showed a decrease of about \$100 in hand over last year. This was caused through war expenses.—(Laughter.) They had fought two matches, and although they had been victorious in both, the Club had not been able to recover indemnity.—(Laughter.)—from the other country.—(Renewed laughter.) These battles had been won at a cost of \$100. There were also nine sets of chessmen added to the Club during the year. The Club had now a balance of \$118.69, which would be found, he thought, quite sufficient for any calls that might arise. Besides, it was not the purpose of the Club to go on piling up money. With these remarks he presented the annual report and accounts.

Mr. SCHIFF said he noticed that the Club only subscribed to one Chess journal now.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, that item has been reduced. We once took in a German chess periodical, but the subscription has ceased. Through the kindness of the late President, Mr. Mowat, we need to receive *Lasker's Chess Fortnightly*, but that journal only seems to have run six months and then "petered" out.

Mr. SCHIFF proposed and Mr. FARDEL seconded the adoption of the accounts.—Carried unanimously.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.—SEASON 1893-1894. The number of members on the roll is 54, being slightly less than the previous year; and owing to several recent removals we shall require new recruits for the coming season.

The Treasurer's account, annexed hereto, shows a balance in hand of \$118.69 against \$231.25 at 30th September, 1893.

Mr. R. A. Mowat, President of the Club, left Yokohama for London at the end of March, and

Mr. Keil was appointed to the vacant post for the balance of the term. Mr. Balk, on his departure for Australia, in May, resigned his seat upon the Committee but retains his membership.

During the past season the Club Rooms at No. 88 Main Street (the annex of the Oriental Hotel), have been found satisfactory in every respect; but the Committee have been unable to arrange with Mr. Mowat for a continuance of the same accommodation for the coming year.

On the 14th October, 1893, was established the Tokyo Chess Club. Your Committee hailed the new-comer with delight; and instructed the Secretary to send a challenge for a friendly match, without delay. The challenge was accepted; and, after allowing sufficient time for the members of the new club to furnish up their armour and weapons, the battle was contested in Tokyo on 3rd February, 1894—when the Yokohama team secured victory by 11 games to 9. The return match was played in Yokohama on 30th March, with the same result:—Yokohama 11, Tokyo 9. It is to be expected that these friendly encounters will become an institution; and that Tokyo, anxious to regain its laurels, will soon give us cause to stand on the defensive.

CHAMPIONSHIP.—This contest was concluded in March, and Mr. Balk was duly acclaimed the first Champion of the Club. The Champion Cup is now returned into the President's hands, and is waiting for a fresh custodian. There will have to be a new competition all round; there being no holder for members to challenge.

HANDICAP TOURNAMENT.—This was also finished in March, Mr. Balk and Mr. Tennant coming out equal at the head of the list. By friendly agreement between the winners, the prizes were divided, without the "tie" being played off: Mr. Tennant chivalrously yielding the choice to Mr. Balk.

The best thanks of the Club are due to the President and Secretary for prizes presented, and to Mr. C. D. Mass for his acceptable gift of "Tomlinson on Chess" for the Club library.

It is necessary again to urge on the members a regular attendance on practice nights if the fighting line is to be kept up to its proper strength. Cash in the treasury is a good thing and not to be despised; but plenty of well-drilled warriors are indispensable for a successful campaign.

The remaining members of the Committee herewith tender their resignation; with best wishes for their successors and for the prosperity of the Club.

JOHN GRIFFIN,
Secretary.

Yokohama, 30th September, 1894.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, SEASON 1893-1894.

RECEIPTS.	
Balance from last Account	\$231.25
Subscriptions, 54 members at \$5	270.00
Entrance fees, 6 members at \$1	6.00
Chessmen and Board sold, 1 set	2.25
	\$494.00
EXPENDITURE.	
Rent of Club-rooms, 7 months at \$25	\$175.00
Printing, Advertising, etc.	47.70
Subscription to "E.C. Magazine"	9.00
Bill Collector's Commission	7.50
Match expenses (3rd February)	27.80
Match expenses (30th March)	82.00
Books for Library	4.50
Chessmen and Boards, 9 sets	24.35
Balance in hand	118.69
	\$474.00

Yokohama, 30th September, 1894.

JOHN GRIFFIN, Treasurer.
Audited, compared with Vouchers and found correct.
J. DAVISON.

The CHAIRMAN—The next business is the election of new officers. Mr. Kiel will not serve again, neither will Mr. Mason. The latter thinks, and rightly so, that the Yokohama Chess Club's officers should all be Yokohama men.

Mr. SCHIFF thought that in view of the paucity of members present that it would be as well to postpone the election of a Committee till the next chess meeting. It was very difficult for so small a meeting to decide upon what officers should be appointed for the coming year.

The CHAIRMAN—I don't think that we can do that according to our rules. We must elect our officers at this meeting.

Mr. DAVISON—I propose that Mr. Griffin be appointed President.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. MASON—I second that.

Mr. GRIFFIN suggested that he had been pulling at the cart for a matter of four years; it was time they gave one who was no longer a griffin a little rest.

Mr. SCHIFF—We could not have a better man than Mr. Griffin for our President.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. Griffin was eventually persuaded to accept the Presidency.

Mr. SCHIFF then proposed that Mr. Davies

be appointed Secretary. Mr. FARDEL seconded.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. DAVISON then proposed that Messrs. Tennant, Schiff, and E. Mendelson be appointed as the Committee. After a short discussion, this nomination, being seconded by Mr. MASON, was carried.

The CHAIRMAN before the meeting turned to the chess-boards said—I need not say how deep is our sorrow at the death of Mr. Ph. von Heintz, one of our best known members. All who knew him, loved him, for he was a gentleman, kind and good. I think this is only our second loss through death, and I know that we shall feel it as we meet from week to week; we shall miss his genial presence greatly from amongst us during the coming winter.—(Hear, hear.)

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the formal business.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST?

A SERMON PREACHED IN THE DOSHISHA THEOLOGICAL HALL, BY REV. M. L. GORDON,
SEPTEMBER 23RD, 1894.

1 Cor. 15: 17. And if Christ hath not been raised up your faith is vain.

We know from the Acts that the Resurrection of Jesus was the theme of the first Apostolic preaching. But to St. Paul, who did not have that three years of companionship and training which was the peculiar privilege of the Twelve, the resurrection had, if possible, more importance than it had to Peter and his associates. It was the one incontrovertible proof that Jesus was the Son of God. Not the Son of God in the sense that all men are His children, but the Son in a unique way; a way which made him the long-promised Messiah, the Divine Saviour of the world. The significance of the resurrection was that the eternal Son of God had for a time emptied himself, taken the form of a man, become the servant of men, and died on the cross to redeem men from sin and bring them back to the Heavenly Father's home and friendship. It was the risen Christ alone that Paul had known, and on whom he hung his hopes. It was either the risen Christ or no Christ at all, and so he wrote to his Corinthian converts: "If Christ hath not been raised up your faith is vain."

It is not my purpose this morning to bring forward proofs of the reality of the resurrection of Jesus or to discuss its nature or method. I would attempt the far humbler task of studying with you the two conceptions of the person of Jesus which were evidently in the mind of the Apostle as he penned these striking words. On the one hand stands Jesus under the power of death and decay, as other men, i.e., the naturalistic conception of His person; on the other, death is overcome, the tomb vacant, Jesus risen and exalted as the son of God, i.e., the supernaturalistic conception of his person—which of these, we ask, bears the more marks of truth? Which is the more easy to believe? Which the more fully meets the wants of men, our wants?

What then, in the first place, is the naturalistic conception of Jesus? Our purpose calls for a study of only the most favourable form of it. We having nothing to do with the views of atheists, pantheists, materialists, or agnostics. Our concern is not with those who, in theory or practice, are indifferent to the claims of religion and morality, with those who entirely reject the Bible, or hold that Jesus never lived. We have not a word to say to-day to those who look upon Buddhism or Confucianism or any other religion as the equal or superior of Christianity. We are asking simply, "What are the views of the person of Jesus who is called the Christ which are held by those who believe in the existence of one supreme and perfect God whose law, written in the hearts of all and binding upon all, was pre-eminently manifested in the life and teachings of Jesus of Nazareth; but who, nevertheless, believe that the supernatural is impossible. There are such. They claim the name of Christian, and they are often equal to or above the average of men in intelligence and morals. What do they hold concerning Jesus? They believe that Jesus really lived and laboured in Galilee and Judea more than 1800 years ago; that he was the son of Joseph and Mary; that he grew up in Nazareth, a young Jew of great beauty of character; that he had wonderful thoughts of God and men which he not only taught in an impressive way but embodied in his life, which was one of the most loving service. He thus made the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man more real to men than they had ever been before, a permanent legacy of the greatest value to the human race. So great was his faith in what he taught, and so faithful was he to his ideals, that he shrank not from a

martyr's death. He died a cruel and shameful death, praying for his murderers. His body was taken down from the cross and buried by Joseph of Arimathea; and the Syrian stars have ever since looked benignly down upon his grave. A beautiful picture, a noble conception truly!

Now let us turn to the picture, the conception, the belief, of the Supernaturalistic Christian. He takes the picture just presented in all its beauty. If it be true, as it undoubtedly is, that at times in the past he has come short in his portrayal of some of the human features of Jesus, that is not true to-day.

It is now fully recognized that Jesus, the Saviour, was born as a little child, and that as his body so his mind developed with his years, and that he grew in favour both with God and man. He was at times hungry, thirsty, tired. He grieved, sought, and received human companionship and sympathy. He was tempted as other men are, he shrank from suffering, and at least in the supreme hour of death, he felt the pangs of apparent desertion by God. All this, with the wonder of his teaching and the beauty of his life, the supernaturalistic Christian accepts in common with the naturalistic Christian. But beautiful as the picture is, he finds it incomplete and in adequate.

"Whence," he can not but ask, "flowed the stream of this most beautiful life, embodying as it did the purest of earth's teachings?" He holds it rational to suppose that this purest of streams came from an equally pure fountain, that it is at least congruous to believe that this unique life had a unique beginning, and that as the oldest of the Christian symbols declares, Jesus was "Conceived of the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary." This has always been the faith of the Church, although in view of inherent difficulties and the fact that two of our four Gospels make no mention of it, some Evangelical Christians make it a non-essential of Christian belief.

I have said that this doctrine is congruous with the unique life of Jesus. It is also peculiarly congruous with two other important and closely related doctrines plainly taught in the earliest and most unquestionably authentic books of the New Testament, the four great epistles of Paul, viz., the pre-existence and the incarnation of the Son of God.

I will not say that it would have been impossible for God to become incarnate in some other way, for example, to have taken complete possession of a life entirely natural and human. I would by no means deny the name Christian to all who can not accept the Virgin birth of Christ; but I do hold that the doctrine of the Miraculous Conception is the natural complement of the two doctrines of the Pre-existence and the Incarnation of the Son of God and far more in accord with the scriptures—the epistles as well as the gospels—than any other view. St. Paul speaks in his letter to the Roman Christians of the gospel of God concerning his son Jesus Christ who was born of the seed of David according to the flesh. Is there any key or combination of keys which will so easily and completely unlock the meaning of these words and the three doctrines just mentioned, viz., that Jesus was the pre-existent son of God; that for man's sake he took upon him our human nature; and that in doing so he was "conceived of the Holy Ghost and born of the Virgin Mary?" If there be no other equally serviceable key or keys, then why may we not believe that the careful historian Luke was never more careful, never more inspired, than when he recorded the words of the angel to Mary—words which probably came to him, immediately or at only one remove from Mary's own lips, "The Holy Ghost shall come upon thee and the power of the Highest overshadow thee; therefore also that holy thing which shall be born of thee shall be called the Son of God?" But if we accept these three correlated doctrines, how immensely do they add to the grandeur of our conception of Jesus! It is like the setting of a colossal statue upon an appropriate pedestal. It is as much greater than the other conception as Handel's oratorio of the "Messiah" is than one of its simple strains. When John Brown took in his arms the little negro child and kissed it, the act was a gem of beauty as expressive of a sympathy overlooking the bounds of race and colour. But if we give to that gem as a setting the long years which went before of ceaseless warfare against the demon of slavery, the prison from which he had just emerged, the gallows to which he was now going to yield up his life, does not the gem shine with a new lustre? So it is with the Evangelical Christian's view of the incomparably beautiful human life of Jesus. Beautiful in itself, it takes him completely captive as the expression of the Father's eternal purpose to bless men. He sees in it a movement of self-sacrificing love which ran through the thirty-three years of one short human life in Judea 1800 years ago, but also one which, while finding its most bright and palpable expression in the life of Jesus, began before the foundation of the world and still blesses every creature with its benign touch.

These are the two pictures. Let us now try to make the contrast more definite and clear. On one side the son of Joseph and Mary; on the other the Son of Mary but the Son of God. On the one side the Carpenter of Nazareth giving a life of loving service to men; on the other Immanuel, God bowing the heavens and coming down that he may give to men a helping hand. There a wise teacher who lived in a distant land nearly two thousand years ago; here an ever present Helper and Friend. The one, an ancient sage worthy to be ranked with, or even above, Socrates, Confucius, and Shakyamuni; the other, the only begotten Son of God coming from the bosom of the Father with a Message of love from the Father's heart to every one of his children. The one, the loftiest of examples, the other, the Lord and Master of our lives. The one, the purest of earth, dying a Martyr-death, yet of the earth, earthly, imperfect, and subject to sin; the other, the divine and sinless Saviour long prophesied and waited for, dying on the cross—the just for the unjust—to redeem men from sin, and lead them to God. A man under the power of death; the Prince of life voluntarily tasting death for others but rising victorious from the tomb having despoiled death of its sting and dominion. There, a memory; here a life giving spirit. A good man advising us to love God and man; the Christ of God giving us not merely man's thought about God but actually embodying God's thoughts about man, revealing God's whole nature to men, making it clear as nothing else could, that God is not a blind force struggling up through evolution into human consciousness—not an unvarying law, vague, unfeeling, unresponsive to human cries for help and forgiveness—as those who hold the naturalistic conception of the person of Jesus are in constant danger of regarding him—a real, personal, sympathetic Father who, out of the fullness of a heart beating in infinite love, seeks to save all who feel the pain and power of sin, to bind up the hearts broken by trouble and sorrow, and to guide every foot into the way of righteousness.

These, in rough outline, are the two pictures of the person of Christ which confront us to day. I have not sought to elaborate proofs for the one as against the other. I would simply place them before you and ask which is the grander, which the more congruous with the general trend of the scriptures; which the more in accord with the needs of human nature, especially of weak and sinful human nature; which the more likely to transform this wicked world of men into a society in which each one loves God with all his heart and his neighbour as much as, or more than, himself? There is no room for question as to what has been the faith, the moving power in the Church. It has always believed in a supernatural Christ. This is the banner which has ever led it forth to battle, this the sign by which it has conquered.

It was, as we have seen, the belief of Paul. It was also the belief of the two Augustines, the two Bernards, of John Huss, of Luther, of Wesley, and Whitfield. It has served the aim of every modern foreign missionary from William Carey on, and given them the splendid triumphs beside which the naturalistic Christians have nothing, absolutely nothing to show. The greatest religious and philanthropic movements of modern times have the same source. Here is the source of Mr. Mondy's power. Ask the recently knighted Sir George Williams, what is the corner stone of the Y.M.C.A., whose splendid record of fifty years has just challenged the admiration of the civilized world, and he will surely point you to the Divine Christ. Ask Miss Willard what has made the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the greatest temperance movement in the World's history, and she will make the same reply. Ask Francis E. Clark what it is which inspires this great Christian Endeavour movement with its 30,000 societies and its nearly two millions of members, and his answer will be the same. It is the love of the Divine Christ which impels all. It moved the minds and hearts of the missionaries and young pastors and evangelists who made early missionary work in Japan the success that it was; and if we name over the reasons why the religion of Christ is not growing and aggressive to-day as it did in former years, shall we not find the principal one to be that some who are called leaders in the church are losing their faith in an ever-present and divine redeemer, and even ridiculing those who cling to the beliefs which gave the early Japanese churches its victories?

"But," it will be asked, "is not this view of the person of Christ attended with difficulties?" "Certainly," it may be replied. But it may be added with equal positiveness that it resolves more difficulties than it creates. It alone gives an adequate explanation of, and crown to the prophecies

of the Old Testament. It alone makes the gospels credible, not necessarily inerrant, but credible, representations of the life and work of Jesus. The Naturalistic Christian is obliged to lay violent hands on the very books from which he derives his knowledge of the Jesus he praises so highly. He must attempt the task of tearing out of the supernatural of the gospels, a task as impossible as the withdrawing from the air we breathe all the oxygen it contains.

It is the true that oxygen may be extracted from the air forcibly, but that which remains is not air. The life giving principle is gone; inert nitrogen and poisonous carbonic acid remain. So the miraculous elements may be wrenched out of the Gospels, but they are gospels no longer. On the supernaturalistic view, however, it may be with particular miracles, the miraculous element remains intact and gives no trouble, for as has been finely said, "A supernatural person does supernatural deeds naturally."

According to the supernaturalistic view of Christ's person, the prominence given to Christ's sufferings and death, has its only adequate explanation. As we know, Christ's sufferings and death occupy a place in the Gospels entirely disproportionate to the other events of his life. This is even more striking in the epistles of Paul than in the gospels. Paul determines to know nothing "save Christ and him crucified." His preaching was "the preaching of the cross."

If Christ's death were only that of a martyr, if his life were redemptive only in the sense in which the lives of all good men are redemptive, why is he not in the New Testament classed with other martyrs? and why is the one ordinance to be repeatedly and perpetually observed by his followers a commemoration not of his birth, nor of this teaching, but of His death?

The Supernaturalistic view of Christ's person alone explains how the meek and lowly Jesus could say, "I am the light of the world. Come unto me. And I, if I be lifted up from the earth, will draw all men unto myself." Fancy Socrates or Confucius making claims like these! Again, if Jesus were only a man and the resurrection therefore impossible, why did the disciples who were utterly discouraged at it suddenly begin to preach the gospel with a courage which quailed not even in the present presence of violent death? Surely there must have been something which happened in the meantime, some adequate cause for this marvellous change. Even a critic like Baur admits this. He says it was a new belief in a Resurrection, but a belief in a resurrection which never occurred. The New Testament, over and again says that it was the fact of the Resurrection which gave this belief, this unflinching zeal, this fearlessness of death. Which is the more credible? Which presents fewer difficulties? Paul wrote not more removed in years from the death of Jesus than we are from the Restoration in Japan, not so much as we are from the American civil war. The same year in which he wrote this letter he also wrote, "In stripes above measure, in prisons frequent, in deaths oft, five times I received forty stripes save one; thrice I was beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and day I have been in the deep," and so forth. Is it credible that he did this for a belief that was unfounded when the events were so near and men whom he knew intimately had a personal knowledge of it all? No! It is impossible to believe that he did. Supernatural Christianity presents no difficulty greater than this. It means an entire reversal of human nature and the motives which sway it. We, therefore, accept the resurrection and the conception of Christ's person, which implies both because it rests on irrefragable historical testimony, and because of its congruity with other Christian teachings as to the love of God and the needs of man. For, if Christ were the incarnate son of God, then the resurrection were no mystery. The unnatural, the astounding thing was his death. But his death was but the temporary setting, as his resurrection was the rising, of a Sun whose eternal office is to shine, to illuminate with divine grace this world of sin—this universe which is His.

If the gospel really means all this to us, my brethren, surely we can not rest on any ordinary plane of Christian living, or be content with any common measure of Christian service.

The love of the divine Christ will move us with an imperative constraint. We can no longer live unto ourselves, but will live unto Him who for our sakes died and rose again. And thus believing and living we can do no better than take to ourselves the words with which St. Paul closes the noble chapter from which our text is selected: "Be steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, knowing that our labour is not in vain in the Lord."

U.S. CONSULATE-GENERAL, JAPAN.

(IN ADMIRALTY.)

Before N. W. McIVOR, Esq., Consul-General and Judge, sitting with H. J. WHEELER and W. MERRIMAN, Assessors.

THE QUEST OF THE "GOLDEN FLEECE."

In this case Julius Huebner, W. Legasse, alias Regasa, John Malina, Edmund Kalani, Chang Ah Wung, Ah Ping, Ah Woy, and George Williams libelled the American schooner *Golden Fleece* for the amounts of their respective wages.

Mr. Scidmore said he appeared for the libellants. His Honour asked if the defendant was represented.

Mr. Scidmore said that the master of the schooner was in Court, and had filed an answer.

W. Herbert, Marshal of the Court, sworn, deposed to seizing the schooner *Golden Fleece*, and serving a writ of arrest on her master. He had given public notice of these facts in the newspapers.

Mr. Scidmore then read the plaints of the libellants. It appears that the *Golden Fleece* belongs to the port of San Francisco, and on the 20th October, 1892, Robert Quinton was her master. He shipped a crew including the three first libellants, for a voyage to the South Sea Islands of 12 months' duration. On the 15th June, 1893, the vessel being in the port of Hongkong, Robert Quinton resigned and gave the command to W. V. Smith. The vessel then went on another voyage, having first shipped some fresh hands. The vessel finished her voyage, and on 4th July, 1893, Captain Smith shipped the four Chinese libellants. About the 10th of April, 1894, this William V. Smith left the vessel in the Pelaw Islands and appointed James B. Laurie as sailing-master, with orders to take her to the Caroline Islands. After loading cargo there, she left with the intention of making the Hawaiian Islands en route to San Francisco. But on the voyage it was found impossible, owing to lack of provisions and bad equipment, to reach Honolulu, so the ship put into Yokohama on the 2nd August. The libellants therefore asked that a process of attachment might issue and the ship be sold so that the claims of wages might be discharged, and that passages be provided to Hongkong and San Francisco respectively for the various members of the crew. The amounts claimed were: Julius Huebner, \$1,712.31; W. Legasse, alias Regasa, \$571.65; John Malina, \$586.92; Edmund Kalani, \$600.67; Chang Ah Wung, \$179.80; Ah Ping, \$193.42; Ah Woy, \$192.97; and George Williams, \$356.25. The sailing-master, James B. Laurie, answered the petition, and said that he had used all due and proper means to obtain money from the owners wherewith to pay the libellants, but that all his efforts to that end had been without success. He admitted all the claims as correct from the date he took charge of the vessel.

James B. Laurie, having obtained leave, put in a petition of intervention. He claimed that he was engaged in Hongkong as second mate at a monthly wage of \$35, gold; that on the 1st of Sept., 1893, he was appointed sailing-master in addition to his previous position at a wage of \$50, gold; and he therefore claimed from the vessel \$1,210.40, balance of his wages now unpaid.

Mr. Scidmore said that it would be seen from the petitions filed, that Laurie was the *de facto* master of the *Golden Fleece* at the present time, but the question as to his being master *de jure* was left to the Court to decide. At any rate, he had sufficient status in the premises to answer the libel and subsequently to intervene if he wished to do so.

His Honour—In other words, he has fulfilled the meaning of the statute.

Mr. Scidmore—Yes, the statute says that either the master, mate, owners, or the person in charge.

James Bennett Laurie was then sworn, and deposed—I am at present in charge of the schooner *Golden Fleece* as sailing-master. The master is Captain William Vermilion Smith. I last saw him in the Pelaw Islands. The owners are Wright, Bowne & Co., of San Francisco. When I was in the Pelaw Islands, Captain Smith found that he could not load the vessel with fish, as he was trying to do, so he gave me orders to go to the Caroline Islands to obtain coconuts, etc., and to pay the Chinamen off at Honolulu, and from there proceed to San Francisco. I got as far as Turk Island and obtained as many coconuts as possible with the "trade" I had on board. I obtained all the coconuts and provisions possible, and then asked the mate if it was possible to reach Honolulu in the state we were in. We came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to reach that place, and that the nearest port we could reach with a leading wind was Yokohama. So we proceeded there; my hands

were very poor, and we were repairing them all along the passage. Upon arrival here I wrote the owners. I had no funds here to provide provisions for the crew, so I sold some of the coconuts. I was unable to obtain money on credit here. I reported fully in a second letter to the owners the situation of the vessel, and said that unless they advised otherwise by cable the schooner must be sold. My first letter went by the Empress packet on the 7th August. We arrived here on the 2nd of August and I sent my letter by the next mail leaving for America. I have received no answer from the owners, nor from any of their agents relative to the ship. The articles now put in are the ship's articles. I have examined the accounts as set forth in the schedule attached to the libel; they are correct. [The log-book and the register of the vessel were next handed in. Attached to the latter was a letter from Captain Smith appointing Laurie (sailing-master.) The letter was delivered in the presence of the crew by Captain Smith. The wages of all on board are still running on. I have no means of paying off the crew save through the sale of the vessel.]

Mr. Wheeler asked who would be the controlling power in case of dispute between the first mate and the sailing-master?

Mr. Scidmore said that Laurie occupied an anomalous position. He was shipped as second mate, but was afterwards made sailing-master. The Captain made Laurie sailing-master.

In answer to His Honour, Laurie said that he had been in sole charge of the ship ever since he received the letter of appointment from Captain Smith. No dispute had ever arisen as to his authority. The first mate took his orders from him as sailing-master, and as sailing-master, he (witness) carried out all trading transactions.

Julius Huebner, first mate of the schooner *Golden Fleece*, sworn, deposed.—I was shipped at San Francisco, by Robert Quinton, the master. We went first to the Marshall Islands, then to the Caroline Islands, then to the Pelaw Islands, and from there to Hongkong. We arrived in Hongkong in June, 1893. Having discharged our cargo, the Admiralty Court condemned the vessel's spars. We went into the Kowloon dry dock and received thorough repairs, being overhauled, caulked, painted, and new spars put in. Just before going into dry dock, Captain Quinton left the vessel, and our supercargo, Mr. Smith, took charge. From Hongkong we went to the Pelaw Islands, and while there Laurie was appointed sailing-master. I knew that he was to be appointed sailing-master before we left Hongkong. I did not expect to remain in the vessel more than three months. After arrival in the Pelaw Islands Mr. Smith went on shore, built a house, established a family, and remained there.

Mr. Wheeler—Was he of a missionary turn of mind?

Mr. Scidmore—Well, not exactly.

Witness, continuing—When we finally left the Pelaw Islands Mr. Laurie was in charge as sailing-master. On April 10th, 1894, we received orders to go to the Caroline Islands. Laurie was put in charge by Captain Smith about fourteen days after reaching the Pelaw Islands. The authority was given in writing. I recognise the letter shown me as the letter of authority given by Captain Smith to Laurie. We took in cargo at the Caroline Islands and tried to proceed to Honolulu. The sails and ropes giving out, we found it to be an impossibility to reach the Hawaiian Islands, so we came to Yokohama. Laurie and myself consulted together as to the advisability of changing the course. The Hawaiian Islands were then 3,000 miles away. I knew the registered owners personally when I left San Francisco. They have since failed. I know that two letters were sent by Laurie to the owners at San Francisco; they were sent by the first mails after our arrival here.

To Mr. Wheeler—The ship is at present without provisions, equipment, or credit.

In answer to Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Scidmore said that the men had all been entitled to have their discharge months ago, their terms of service having expired long since.

Mr. Wheeler inquired what the value of the ship might be?

The Witness stated that when the ship left San Francisco, the officers had a power of attorney to sell her at any time for \$5,500. They had a bill-of-sale on her as it were. She was 127 tons net tonnage.

The crew were then called and each swore to the correctness of the amount of their respective claims. One man, asked if he could say who was the master of the vessel, replied in pidgin English—"No blang master this ship, second mate all same savvy." The others said that they received all orders from the second mate or sailing master.

Mr. Scidmore then asked that judgment be entered according to the terms of the petition; that the claims be made up to the date of the discharge of the crew or the sailing of the vessel; that an allowance be also made for passages to Hongkong and San Francisco, according to the ports of discharge in the articles of agreement, but that the wages should be a first claim.

His Honour asked if the sale of the vessel would satisfy the claims.

Mr. Scidmore replied that the *Golden Fleece* was a very fine ship and in good condition. The wages claimed amounted to \$5,604.30.

Judgment was then entered according to the prayers of the petition and intervening petition, and an order was issued to the Marshal authorizing the sale of the vessel.

Before N. W. McIVOR, Esq., Consul-General and Judge, sitting with Messrs. N. F. SMITH and W. STONE, Assessors.

THE WAGES OF THE "JOSEPHINE'S" CREW.

In this case, James S. Porter, John Peterson, and M. Ravensberg, libelled the American schooner *Josephine* to recover the amount of their respective wages.

Mr. Scidmore appeared for the libellants, while Mr. Geo. W. Gale, master of the vessel, answered on behalf of the defendant ship.

The petition showed that on 9th December, 1893, the schooner *Josephine*, of which Geo. W. Gale was master, and John P. Gale, of Tacoma, registered owner, was at Port Townsend, destined on a hunting and fishing voyage to the coast of Japan and such other parts of the world as the master might direct, to return to a port of discharge in the United States within twelve months, and that the libellants were duly engaged and shipped on board in accordance with the Maritime laws of the United States. The schooner duly proceeded on her voyage, and on or about the 13th September, 1894, arrived in the port of Yokohama, where she now lies. Since that date the libellants have frequently demanded of the master the sums to which they are entitled on account of wages, but he has neglected and refused to pay them. They therefore prayed that process of attachment might issue against the vessel, and that she be condemned to be sold; that the libellants be discharged and that their wages and earnings be paid from the proceeds of her sale. The amounts claimed were, J. S. Porter, \$236.65; J. Petersen, \$252.23; and M. Ravensberg, \$429.59. The master in his answer admitted the truth of all the allegations in the petition, but said that he was without means, could not obtain credit upon the vessel, nor get any money from the registered owner.

W. Herbert, Marshal of the Court, sworn, deposed to serving the summons on the defendant in the case, the master of the vessel. He also published the citation in the public press.

George W. Gale, master of the schooner *Josephine*, sworn, deposed.—In my answer I admitted the truth of all the allegations contained in the petition. When I left Tacoma I had on board a sum of \$500, for use during the voyage. From Port Townsend I went to Seattle, from thence to Port Angeles, Honolulu, the Bonin Islands, Yokohama, Hakodate and then back to Yokohama, returning here finally on the 13th September. Since I left Tacoma I have not received any money from the owner for paying the wages of the crew or for provisioning the vessel. I am the owner's son. He gave the vessel into my charge, with its apparel and equipment. I was to do my best with it, and make what I could out of the voyage. I sold part of my ammunition in Yokohama last July to get money to spend on repairs, new boats, etc. At Honolulu I had to have some repairs done, and when I arrived here I found that my provisions were useless. I shipped 48 skins home from Hakodate, and from here 29; upon these I obtained an advance. I have no means whereby I could raise money to pay the wages of the crew, or obtain provisions, and effect repairs sufficient to carry the vessel back to Tacoma. I have not tried to obtain money on the vessel, as I considered it useless. The vessel is only 16 tons burden, and is too small to borrow money upon. Her measurements are: 40 feet long, 15 feet beam; she draws 4 feet of water, and has but four feet of freeboard. I could not take the vessel back to Tacoma in its present condition. In my opinion it would not be possible to get her back to Tacoma by December 9th. I have written to the owner of the vessel but have received no reply. He has not even acknowledged receiving the skins which I shipped home.

Mr. Scidmore—Then practically he told you to go to sea and paddle your own canoe?

Witness—Yes, practically. The items of wages in the schedule attached to the petition are correct. And on understanding with the men that if they

were discharged in Yokohama I would pay their passages home. Petersen is entitled to one month's wages in addition to the amount claimed.

To His Honour—Petersen's agreement was made at the time he was shipped, in the presence of the Commissioner. The registered owner of the vessel is John P. Gale. He lives near Tacoma, and I have written to him but have received no reply. I have not cabled him; but I don't think that I have had time to get replies to my letters yet. He has given me money from time to time and has lost money on the vessel all along. He gave me the vessel for my own use. I was to take the vessel and try make something out of the voyage. Nothing was said as to the liabilities of the voyage falling on me; in fact our arrangement was very unbusiness-like. The \$500 I received from my father. Nothing was said as to this being a present, or an advance which I was to take into account when settling up for the voyage. He said nothing as to how it was to be returned or repaid.

The Court then rose for half an hour.

Upon resuming, Marlon Ravensberg, navigator of the schooner *Fosphine*, swore to the correctness of his claim. The decks of the schooner were always awash during the voyage, as the vessel drew so little water; the vessel was not in fit condition to go back to Tacoma. He had asked for his wages and been refused them.

Petersen and Porter gave similar testimony. The vessel could not proceed to Tacoma in safety with her present crew or equipment. They had only had a few dollars advance, and their wages had been refused them.

Mr. Scidmore—This case appears, your Honour, to be very like that of "the three wise men of Gotham who went to sea in a bowl." It speaks well for the sea-worthiness of this tiny craft and the pluck of the men who navigated her that she now lies in Yokohama harbour. From the description given in evidence it appears that she is only 40 feet long, with a beam of 15 feet; she is 16 tons burden, while she draws but four feet of water. Her freeboard is barely four feet, and when alongside her it is the easiest thing imaginable to step straight from the sampan on to her deck. The master in here without funds. He says he has no means of raising money by credit, nor can he get any from the registered owner. He says that it would be an impossible feat to take the vessel back to Tacoma in her present state of provisions and equipment before the 9th December. It therefore seems to me that as the vessel is of such small value that it would be to the interest of her owners that the crew be discharged as soon as possible. For the wages are still running on, while the accounts for their provisions are piling up. In the interests of the men, themselves, it would be but fair to discharge them at once, so as to enable them to find an opportunity of earning their bread. Furthermore, it appears that the master has violated a part of the shipping contract which he had with these men, though the stipulation does not appear upon the face of the articles. I refer to the terms of the 530th Section of the revised statutes, which says that seamen are entitled to one-third of their wages then due at every port of discharge on their voyage. Now though the ship's articles do not contain any express stipulation that the master of the *Fosphine* shall not pay one-third of the wages to the men at each port of discharge, still from the men's evidence it appears that he has not paid them that portion of their wages to which they are legally entitled. In fact, when they applied to him for it, he told them that he was unable to give it them—in fact, refused. That being the case, the contract between them was at an end and the men are entitled to their discharge—their immediate discharge. The master has no money and no means of raising money wherewith to pay off and of discharge the men, the owner will not provide the money, therefore the ship must find it.

His Honour said that the question as to whether the owner had had time to reply by mail to the the master's letter, though not material, might be discussed.

Mr. Scidmore thought that this could not affect the right of the libellants to claim their discharge. If the owner sent a ship to sea in sole charge of a master, the master acting as owner's agent, and then as agent the master neglected his duties, then the owner must suffer for the consequences of his agent's neglect. The defendant in the case had refused one-third of the wages due the men when they applied for it, and therefore, the ship being in a port of discharge, the crew could legally claim to be paid off and discharged. It was certainly to the advantage of the owner of the *Fosphine* that the crew should be paid off as soon as possible, for both wages and provisions were piling up.

Defendant said that the best thing would be to pay off the men at once; the ship must go.

His Honour accordingly gave judgment.

libellants; the petition would be amended in the case of Petersen, an order of survey should issue, and the ship be sold by the Marshal; the costs of the Court would have a prior lien, and then the wages of the crew.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

Tokyo, August 17th.

An Imperial Japanese decree has been issued authorising the raising of a loan of fifty million dollars. There is still a large surplus in the Treasury, but money must eventually be required.

At the request of Admiral Sir Edmund Fremantle, the Japanese Government have given an undertaking not to renew the attack upon Weihai-wei or to bombard Chefoo without giving forty-eight hours' notice to the British commander, so that measures may be taken for protecting the lives of foreign residents.

Notice has been given to mariners that from Tuesday next the entrance to the harbours of Nagasaki, Tokyo, and Yokohama will be protected by submarine mines. Stringent rules are laid down, and navigators infringing them will do so at their own risk.

Shanghai, Friday.—The Japanese fleet of eight ships which was sighted off Chefoo on Tuesday found the Chinese fleet cruising on Wednesday morning and bore down upon them.

The Chinese Admiral did not accept the offer of battle, but steamed for the harbour of Liu Kung Tan, to the north-west of Chefoo, where he anchored.

The Japanese fleet did not attack the place, but are still cruising off that port.

The official inquiry into the sinking of the transport *Kowshing* by a Japanese warship was held to-day, and was concluded this afternoon. The finding of the Court is simply to the effect that the *Kowshing* was destroyed and sunk on the 25th of July by a Japanese warship.

The Court desires to record its opinion that Captain Galsworthy and the officers of the *Kowshing* showed great judgment and coolness under trying circumstances, and did all in their power to avert the catastrophe.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

Paris, Friday.—The *Dix-neuvième Siècle* deplores the insufficiency of the French naval division in the far East, which, it says, can only make a sorry show, since Great Britain possesses off Hong-kong a squadron as fine as that which she maintains in the North Sea, and even this was reinforced three months ago by two newly-launched cruisers.

Yokohama, Friday.—The Japanese fleet is at present engaged in searching for the Chinese fleet, but has hitherto been unable to discover its whereabouts.

In the meantime the Japanese troops in Korea are blocking the entrance of the passes to the north of Korea with the object of preventing the Chinese troops from entering the country from that quarter.

THE PROPOSED CHINESE LOAN.

Berlin, Friday.—It is announced in the *Post* that at yesterday's meeting of the persons interested in the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank the question of a Chinese Loan was discussed, and a despatch from Shanghai was submitted by which the Chinese Government declared its acceptance of the terms of the Syndicate, which will accordingly undertake the new Imperial Chinese Loan. The amount will be one million pounds sterling, but further amounts will probably follow. The loan will be secured on the Chinese maritime dues. The rate of interest is still uncertain, but will probably be 5 per cent. It also remains unsettled when the loan will be placed on the German Bourses.

[With regard to the reports in circulation regarding a new Chinese Loan, Reuter's Agency learns that about a month ago the Chinese Government made inquiries of a leading Anglo-Chinese bank and of an important British commercial firm trading in China as to the terms on which a loan of ten million taels could be raised, such loan to be paid in silver. The bank immediately offered a million sterling and the commercial house as much as the Chinese Government required. Li Hung-chang declined these offers for the moment, saying that there was no haste, and that there were ample funds to go on with. Later on, however, in view of the fact that the last installments of the present seven and six per cent. gold bonds would become due at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in January and February, 1895, the Chinese Government desired to increase its available cash, having to provide for the needs of the war, and the question of a loan was again taken up. As soon as it became known that there was a project in the air, a syndicate of German bankers

was formed in Berlin, and their agents at Tientsin were instructed to urge Li Hung-chang to allow the syndicate to take the proposed loan firm. Numbers of other promoters followed suit both in London and Tientsin, and the Chinese Ambassador, as well as the Viceroy of Pechili, was besieged with offers of advances, amounting in the aggregate to some hundred millions. It is believed in well-informed quarters in London that a 5 per cent. gold loan of about one and a half millions sterling will be issued here early in September, to run thirty years, two-thirds at least being payable in China in silver. It is anticipated that the loan, in which some leading Berlin banks will participate, will be covered many times.]

THE JAPANESE NAVY.

A representative of Reuter's Agency had an interview yesterday with Captain John Ingles, who has just been appointed to an important Government post in England after serving for six years in the Far East as naval adviser to the Japanese Government. Asked for his opinion as a naval expert of the Japanese fleet, Captain Ingles said:—"Before giving you my views I must warn you that I am not an unbiased witness, for in discussing a war between Japan and any other nation except England you may consider me a Japanese."

THE PERSONNEL.

"The Japanese Navy is distinctly comparable with a European Navy, both as regards ships, officers, and men, and in discipline is quite European. The officers are not only hard-working, but are extremely studious in all modern naval technical knowledge, they are, nevertheless, important social personages, and for this reason have great influence over the younger officers, who back them up loyally, and the chain of discipline is thus kept unbroken. The Japanese engineers are especially good, and the way the engines are kept and worked is admirable."

ENGINES AND GUNS.

"I have seen the fast cruiser *Nanima*, which sunk the *Kowshing* the other day, worked during naval manoeuvres up to 100 revolutions, which I subsequently found was her natural draught trial speed in England. This gives a very good idea of the condition of the engines in all the Japanese ships. The Japanese are very smart with hand-worked guns of medium size, but they do not take so readily to the hydraulic-worked guns. On several occasions I was out with the Japanese during target practice, and I considered their shooting to be very good. On board ship the Japanese are not the least like ordinary Easterns. Smart, and constantly on the alert—whether in sweeping a deck or in firing big guns—they are just like Europeans. They are, too, extremely patient and cheerful. I have seen them standing by their guns all night during naval manoeuvres, and then go ashore to do a forenoon's work in heavy rain in order to attack a position."

A COMPARISON.

"It is true that the Chinese have more battleships than the Japanese, but in these days it is hard to define a battleship, and in the three coast defence ships *Hashidale*, *Makushima*, and *Itsukushima*, the Japanese have really battleships in disguise. These vessels carry nearly the most powerful gun in the world, protected by 10-inch armour. This is by far the most powerful gun in the East, and is only slightly excelled by the British 100-ton gun. The mean speed of the Japanese fleet must be a good deal higher than that of the Chinese. The former have three ships of over twenty-one knots, others of eighteen, and the three coast defence vessels mentioned of about fourteen or fifteen knots, while the fastest Chinese ships that I am aware of are the two Armstrong cruisers of 18.6 knots."

SUBSIDISED VESSELS.

"Japan goes in extensively for fortifications in the Straits of Shimonoseki and the Gulf of Tokyo, and has just paid great attention to high-angled as well as direct fire. An important feature in the Japanese sea force is the subsidising of the Japan Mail Steamship Company, so that those vessels may be used for transports or armed cruisers in case of necessity. Vice-Admiral Ito, now in command of the Japanese squadron in the Gulf of Pechili, is a capable officer and a good seaman, who has had great experience in fleet manoeuvres. In summing up my opinion of the navy, I can only say that both in her sea force and in her forts Japan has every latest appliance, each worked with extreme intelligence."

THE JAPANESE ARMY.

With regard to the Japanese army, of which he has intimate knowledge, Captain Ingles said:—"In the army of the Mikado we have an entirely new factor in the Far East, for it is the only one in those quarters which has been drilled after the most modern method. Japan's peace-footing is 100,000

men, but the army in time of war can be expanded to 200,000 troops, and is admirably equipped in every respect, both as regards transport, ambulance, and other accessories of a field force.

APPEARANCE AT MANŒUVRES.

"At recent army manœuvres, at which I was present by invitation of the Emperor, there were no less than 35,000 men in the field. The railway service was worked in connection with the troops for bringing up reserves and supplies, and the forces were moved over the country just as they would have been in time of war. I did not know what to admire most, the easy way in which the troops were moved, billeted, and fed, or the patience, combined with dash and spirit, with which the men fought sham battles. Their fire discipline was exceptionally good, the officers using the whistle in signalling the 'cease fire.' The rushes from position to position were well delivered, and the troops were very steady when called to the halt. For instance, in no case did I see stragglers looking for their companies, although such an enormous number of men were engaged. The mounted and field artillery were remarkably well served; the drivers were quite fearless over rough country, and the gunners showed great smartness at gun-drill.

"AN IDEAL SOLDIER."

"From a physical point of view," continued Captain Ingles, "the Japanese is an ideal soldier, being very strongly developed in the muscles of the legs and thighs, while the upper part of the body is comparatively light. For this reason they are excellent marchers, and never seem to tire. I consider them to be the wiriest race under the sun."

PROBABLE TACTICS.

Speaking on the progress of the war and the probable Japanese tactics, Captain Ingles remarked: "Japanese naval officers are much impressed with the advantage in a land war of superiority at sea. They have been, I know, faithful students of the American naval historian, Captain Mahan. The Mikado will probably pour his troops into Korea much more quickly than is possible with the Chinese. The Japanese will use all means in their power to prevent Chinese reinforcements coming by sea to Korea, and in carrying out this plan they are sealing up the Chinese transports on the Chinese side of the Gulf. This no doubt accounts for the presence of large numbers of Chinese ships off Wei-hai-wei.

A PROTRACTED LAND WAR.

"I do not believe that the Japanese mean seriously to attack the forts—they are too wise, and value their ships too much, to risk their vessels in such work. In approaching the great Chinese forts, the Japanese are probably only making a reconnaissance in force. Having stopped Chinese sea transport, the Japanese troops will establish themselves in a strong position on land, so as to deal with the Chinese forces as they pour into Korea from across the northern frontier, keeping their bases at Fusan, Chemulpo, and possibly Gensan, clear for supplies. Unfortunately the war must be protracted, as China, on the one hand, would greatly lose in prestige if her suzerainty over Korea were affected; and Japan, on the other hand, having committed herself to placing a large army in Korea, cannot well withdraw without considerable modifications in the internal condition of Korea having been agreed to. I believe the Japanese will clear the sea before the winter sets in, and that the campaign will for the most part be a land one."

THE "NEW FACTOR."

In conclusion, Captain Ingles said:—"The usual commonplace one hears as to the Chinese being able, by force of their immense numbers, to conquer the Mikado's forces in the end, may be true, but it is not really so easy to foresee the result of the war, because, as I have already pointed out, the modern and well-equipped Japanese army is entirely a new factor in a war among Far Eastern nations."—*Daily Graphic*.

THE STRANDING OF THE "YODO-GAWA MARU."

The following account of this accident has been furnished by a passenger to the *Kobe Chronicle*:

"We left Nagasaki at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, having from 40 to 50 Japanese passengers on board, and three Europeans, the Bishop of Southern Japan, his wife, and myself. It was an exceedingly fine day, followed by a fine clear night, and all went well until about 11.15 p.m., when, just after I had gone below to turn in, the vessel suddenly struck, and commenced to bump, bump, bump over the rocks. I rushed to the hatchway, which I found to be already blocked by a struggling mass of human beings, awakened out of their sleep by the noise

ing of the vessel on the rocks, but at last gaining the deck I found that we were situated not very far off shore, with the steamer in such shallow water that she rolled from side to side at first as if she would capsize. It appeared some little time before she could be stopped, and meanwhile the water was rushing in below and putting out the fires. When she at last became fairly steady, efforts were made to lower away boats but the rolling of the vessel was still so great that two of them were dashed against the side and smashed. One of the three boats on board managed to get clear, however, and was manned by several of the crew, who were dispatched for assistance. They offered to take the three foreigners with them, but the surf breaking on the reef looked so threatening that we preferred to remain on board and take our chance with the others. No attempt was made to rush the boats, though many of the passengers appeared very frightened. The interval of waiting for the boat to return was spent signalling for assistance, and this was done incessantly by means of rockets and lights until all the material was exhausted. Just as the rockets were finished, what appeared to be a large vessel stopped for a while outside the reef, but not finding the signals continued, apparently thought assistance was not required and went on. At 2 a.m. the boat's crew which had been sent for assistance returned in junks, accompanied by fishermen, and about 3 a.m. we were all taken off the stranded vessel and put on shore.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, September 29.

In consequence of the difficulty which would attend the retaking by the Dutch of Mataran and Negrara, negotiations have been opened with the Balinese.

London, October 1.

The Czar's illness has depressed the bourses.

The negotiations with the Balinese are officially denied. The Dutch have captured Mataran.

An immense sensation has been caused in Berlin, 180 non-commissioned officers of the army having been arrested for socialist intrigues.

A hitch has occurred in the betrothal of the Czarewitch.

London, October 4.

The Japanese Government has pledged its word to the Italian Minister that no hostile operations shall take place against Shanghai.

The recent arrests in Berlin of a large number of non-commissioned officers of the army were made in consequence of insubordination and not anarchism.

The Russian Press advises the exercise by Japan of moderation in Korea, and says that any attempt to annex the country would exhaust the patience of Russia.

[FROM THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

London, September 25.

The *Times* in a special article exhaustively reviews the question of the military contribution of the Straits Settlements to Imperial defence. It says that the proposal from Singapore to increase the original contribution to £70,000 per annum seems a fair compromise, based on a calculation of the respective interests involved.

The Japanese have made a coaling station of the island of Hai Yung Iao in the Bay of Korea.

[FROM TONKIN PAPERS.]

Paris, September 14.

The Czar has recovered from his recent illness, but is forbidden to exert himself.

Paris, September 14.

A collision has occurred at Bombay between Hindoos and Mahomedans. One death has resulted and a number of persons have been injured.

Paris, September 16.

Placards have been posted at Bombay calling upon the Hindoos to enter on a religious revolt.

[FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS."]

Tientsin, September 23.

Major von Hanneken was in command of the Chinese fleet on the 17th. The eight foreign volunteers in the fleet did splendid service, in

spiriting the Chinese. Commander McGiffin and Mr. A. Hekman, of the *Chên-yuen*, were wounded. Messrs. Albrecht, of the *Ting-yuen*, and Hoffman, of the *Tsi-yuen*, engineers, alone escaped without a scratch. The wounded are all doing well, and ready to go to sea again.

The two ironclads *Ting-yuen* and *Chên-yuen* sustained the bombardment without injury to hull or battery.

London, September 24.

The Governor of Casa Blanca (Dar-el-Baida, a fortified maritime town in Morocco) has apologized for the recent outrage.

It is stated that the Imperial treasure in Moukden amounts to twelve hundred millions of dollars—the accumulation of two centuries. This is an additional inducement for the Japanese to attack Moukden.

[FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.]

Hiroshima, October 3.

H.I.H. Prince Komatsu Yorihito and Count Matsukata arrived here to-day.

Kobe, October 4.

H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa Takehito arrived here yesterday and proceeded to Hiroshima this morning.

Hiroshima, October 4.

Marquis Saionji, newly-appointed Minister of Education, left here for Tokyo to-day.

Fusan, October 4.

A report has reached here to the effect that fire broke out this morning in the coal bunks of the *Sakata Maru*, now in port at Ninsen. Much confusion prevailed for a while, but the flames were eventually got under control. No injury was done to the vessel's hull.

Shanghai, October 4.

Fearing an attack by the Japanese army, the Chinese Government lately assembled 150,000 soldiers, and sent them to protect the northern part of Peking.

Shimonoseki, October 4.

A Sôul despatch dated the 1st inst. states that with a view to overthrow the new Government about one hundred *Togaku-to* partisans, disguised as Korean soldiers, resolved to enter the grounds of the Palace on the 1st (Korean calendar). The plot, however, was discovered, and the rebels were driven out of the castle; two leaders being arrested. The residents of Sôul are panic-stricken.

Shimonoseki, October 4.

The *Mogami Maru*, a military transport, which struck the rocks off Ninsen the other day, has sunk into deep water.

Nagasaki, October 4.

The U.S. flagship *Baltimore* arrived here to-day from Ninsen.

Hiroshima, October 5.

Count Kawamura's departure for Korea has been fixed for to-morrow or the day after. The Count gave a farewell dinner to Counts Ito, Saigo and Oyama and Viscount Hijikata.

Later.

The Ambassador of the King of Korea left Ninsen to-day, and is expected to arrive here on the 8th.

The Law of Siege was proclaimed by the Emperor to-day. Hiroshima and Ujina are now prescribed districts. All matters connected with the enforcement of the new regulations are entrusted to the Acting Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Army Division.

Kyoto, October 5.

Mr. Nakai, Governor of this City, lies in a precarious condition. Dr. Baelz visited the patient to-day, but will return to Tokyo to-morrow afternoon.

Later.

A great battle is expected to take place at Ku-yon within the next fortnight. A Japanese reconnoitering column has reached the left bank of the Am-nok River. No enemy was seen on the opposite side of the river. The Japanese army is at Chong-ju, a distance of 20 *ri* from the Am-nok.

Shimonoseki, October 5.

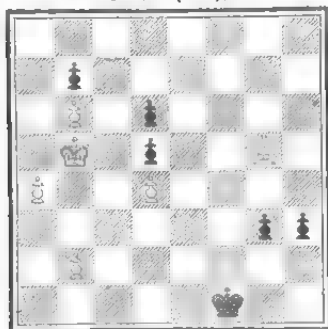
A Fusan telegram says that Mr. Boku Ei-ko will be introduced to the Cabinet. The message adds that Mr. Otori, Japanese Minister, will be recalled.

18—Q to R 5, with winning attack. Black's reply, R to Kt 3, is of no value; it only develops White's Queen.
(g) Premature play. The Black Queen gets now in a very inferior position. White easily defends his K P, but Black cannot defend his weakened position. K to R sq. was the proper move. It White continues with P x P, Black finally will regain that pawn, for it cannot be supported. Otherwise Black plays P to K 4, with a fairly good game.
(h) Far superior than B x P ch, followed by Q x R, since Black is prevented from bringing his queen into play.
(i) Excellent play. Black cannot capture the pawn, on account of the threatening move of B to R 6.
(k) Mr. Albin played this game excellently, and he forced the win in the shortest order; after the present move his opponent surrendered. White exchanges queen and bishop, and Black is unable to stop the pawns.

END GAME No. 12.

The following interesting ending occurred in actual play some years ago. The manipulator of the White pieces was the renowned problem composer, the late J. G. Campbell:—

BLACK—(—).



WHITE—(J. G. CAMPBELL to play).

Mr. Campbell's method of obtaining the draw is both amusing and instructive. The game proceeded as follows:—1—B to Q 2, P moves; 2—B to R 5. P Queens; 3—P to Kt 4, and whatever move Black may make White is stalemated. The position will be familiar to experts, but may be new to many of our readers, and in any case is well worthy of reproduction.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 7th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Oct. 11th.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Oct. 12th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 14th.
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Wednesday, Oct. 16th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 21st.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 22nd.
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Oct. 25th.

* Ancona left Kobe on October 6th. † Empress of Japan (with French mail) left Hongkong on October 3rd. ‡ Saghalien left Hongkong on October 3rd. § Dacota left San Francisco via Honolulu on September 25th. ¶ China left Hongkong on October 3rd.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Victoria, B.C., and		
Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 7th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Oct. 11th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Friday, Oct. 12th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 13th.
For Europe, via Shang-		
hai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 14th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 14th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 16th.
For Europe, via Hong-		
kong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Nov. 2nd.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,754, A. W. S. Thomson, 29th September.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.
Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, 29th September.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,871, Swain, 29th September.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 1st October.—Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Oceanien, French steamer, 2,127, R. Schmitz, 1st October.—Marseilles 19th August, Hongkong 21st September, Shanghai 25th, and Kobe 30th. Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 1st October.—Yokkaichi 30th September, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilsen, 1st October.—Kobe, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Aslowan, British steamer, 1,620, Murray, 1st October.—Middlesbrough via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, Crichton, 1st October.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 2nd October.—Vancouver, B.C., 18th September, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Angers, British steamer, 2,078, Bannister, 2nd October.—Put Back, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Charleston (8), U.S. cruiser, Captain Coffin, 2nd October.—San Francisco via Honolulu.

Iso Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, C. Young, 2nd October.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, Murai, 2nd October.—Kobe 1st October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 635, Nagan, 2nd October.—Yokkaichi 1st October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 2nd October.—San Francisco 15th September, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Argyll, British steamer, 1,886, Williamson, 3rd October.—London via ports, General.—Doddwell, Canill & Co.

Ajax, British steamer, 1,471, 3rd October.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 4th October.—Hongkong 28th September, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Oceana, German steamer, 1,628, J. Behrens, 4th October.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 5th October.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Doddwell, Canill & Co.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, K. Motegi, 5th October.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Antenor, British steamer, 1,560, McDonald, 29th September.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, Nagan, 29th September.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, R. R. Seale, 30th September.—San Francisco, via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Hinode Maru, Japanese steamer, 789, G. Sofuye, 30th September.—Otaru, Ballast.—S. Asano & Co.

Kaga Maru, Japanese steamer, 591, Y. Furukawa, 30th September.—Kobe, General.—S. Onyo.

Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, 1st October.—Shimonoseki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilsen, 1st October.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Angers, British steamer, 2,076, Bannister, 2nd October.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 2nd October.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, Crichton, 2nd October.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 2nd October.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Angers, British steamer, 2,078, Bannister, 2nd October.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 2nd October.—Moji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Henry Failing, American ship, 1,899, J. Meriman, 3rd October.—New York via Kobe, General.—Smith, Baker & Co.

Ariake Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,885, Hallstrom, 3rd October.—Otaru, Ballast.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Iso Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, Renny, 3rd October.—Atsugishi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, Murai, 3rd October.—Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,871, Swain, 3rd October.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 4th October.—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Alexandrine (18), German cruiser, Commander von Frantz, 4th October.—Kobe.

Alcona (18), German cruiser, Commander Hoffmeyer, 4th October.—Kobe.

Marie (14), German cruiser, Commander Credner, 4th October.—Kobe.

Benlomond, British steamer, 1,754, A. W. S. Thomson, 4th October.—New York via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.

Wadana, American steam-yacht, 246, J. C. Collamore, 5th October.—Kobe, Stores.—Captain.

Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 6th October.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Oceanien, French steamer, 2,127, R. Schmitz, 6th October.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

John McDonald, American ship, 2,172, J. A. Storer, 6th October.—New York via Kobe, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per French steamer **Oceanien**, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. L. Gauthier, Mrs. Coinet, Mr. B. Billet, Mr. Ono, Mr. Max Heussy, Mr. Crapoz, Mr. Martin, Mr. Stem, Mr. Bondunneux, Mr. Larrey, Mr. J. Leroy, Mr. Husson, Mrs. Husson, Dr. Blanc, Mr. Henningsen, Miss Henningsen, Mrs. Davies, Mr. Mustet, Mr. Bonnet, Lieut. Critchley, Mr. Yamaguchi, Mr. J. Yamada, Mrs. Dunbar and amah, Miss Dunbar, Mrs. O. Nordhorst, Mr. J. Hunt, Mrs. Andersen, Mr. J. Poi, and Mr. and Mrs. Abend in cabin.

Per Japanese steamer **Sendai Maru**, from Otaru via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, child, and nurse, and Mr. Pollman in cabin, and 150 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer **Empress of China**, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Miss Allen, Mr. J. D. Allcroft, Mr. H. J. Allcroft, Mr. W. L. Allcroft, Miss Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. How Ashton, Mr. de Bunsen, Miss Butler, Rev. and Mrs. Barclay Buxton, Master Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Cooper, Miss Corbin, Miss Cox, Mr. and Mrs. R. Dymond, Mr. Elmore, Mr. C. E. Fipp, Mr. E. C. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Goffey, Mr. Thos. Goffey, Jun., Miss Dora Goffey, Miss Louise Goffey, Miss Gullett, Mr. A. C. Harris, Mr. J. C. Harris, Miss T. S. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Hearne, Miss Holmes, Miss Kidwell, Mr. Fred. Leveux, Dr. Levinstein, Mr. T. W. Markley, Mr. A. W. Markley, Miss Montgomery, Mr. G. E. Moore, Mr. J. Ross McCulloch, Miss McCulloch, Mr. James McGowan, Miss Otin, Mr. J. M. Overkott, Miss Peters, Mr. L. W. Perkins, Mr. E. S. Platt, Miss E. J. Platt, Miss Penrod, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Richards, Mr. F. H. Richards, Miss Gertrude S. Richards, Miss Helen S. Richards, Mr. E. Ringe, Miss L. R. Safford, Miss K. L. Schaeffer, Rev. and Mrs. Snyder, Miss Shaw, Mr. M. Soyeshima, Miss Steger, Mr. Sugimoto, Hon. C. H. Strutt and valet, Rev. W. M. Taylor, Dr. and Mrs. D. D. Vandenberg, Mr. F. M. Vermilye, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Walter, and Mr. A. C. Elmore in cabin; to passengers in second class, and 244 passengers in steerage.

Per American steamer **Peru**, from San Francisco:—Mr. J. Farre, Miss Patterson, Mr. P. K. Soh, Mr. Ye Sung Soo, and Mr. Jang Bang Whan in cabin.

Per German steamer **Nürnberg**, from Hongkong:—Messrs. W. Schmadiske, J. G. Elliot, Chr. Röhlinger, J. der Meulen, K. Fukin, Rattommal, and Fabibram in cabin.

Per British steamer **Sikh**, from Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Mrs. M. A. Lyon, Miss S. Alexander, Mrs. A. M. Druman, and Miss Hara in cabin. For Shanghai:—Mr. N. O. Bengstrom, Miss H. Sundwall, Miss Charlotte Wallenberg, Mr. S. Bergstrom, Miss Lena Headman, and Rev. and Mrs. J. E. Shoemaker in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer **City of Peking**, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. T. Sone, Mr. H. Stein, Mr. M. Asakura, Mr. A. Kubo, Mr. T. Fukushima, Mr. J. C. S. Rashleigh, Mr. Sherill Babcock, Lieutenant and Mrs. Orchard and two children, Mrs. and Miss McCarthy, and Mr. Y. Sun in cabin.

Per British steamer **Empress of China**, for Hongkong via ports:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Baring Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Macgregor, Mrs. McCandless and child, Miss Danforth, Mrs. E. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. W.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 15.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 13TH, 1894.

月三年五十二明治
可經寄信通日十三

Vol. XXII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE VOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL," must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCT. 13TH, 1894.

BIRTH.

On the 11th inst., at Kobe, the wife of MAX SÜTH, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 9th inst., at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. Champneys Irvine, M.A., Incumbent, WILLIAM KIRKLAND WILSON, eldest son of Frank Hebben Wilson, of Blundellands, near Liverpool, England, to CATHERINE VERONICA COX, youngest daughter of the late Henry Thomas Cox, of Liverpool. —No cards.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MARQUIS MAYEDA has contributed yen 100,000 towards the war fund.

THE 11 division yacht *Daisy* holds the "Jessie Cup" for the present year.

GOVERNOR NAKAI of Kyoto died on the 10th inst., after a short illness.

RUMOURS are current that Mr. Otori, Minister to Korea, will be recalled.

MR. IWASAKI YANOSUKE proposes to erect a fine art gallery at Marunouchi, Tokyo.

OVER eight hundred Japanese emigrants left Kobe on the 5th inst. for Hawaii.

Two fires broke out in some rooms of the premises occupied by Messrs. Carl Roth & Co. in the

day evening. After fighting the flames for an hour, the firemen succeeded in putting out the conflagration.

HARMSTON'S Circus is achieving great success in Tokyo with a realistic battle-piece.

THE special Korean ambassador to Japan is Prince Wi-hwa. He leaves Seoul on the 13th.

KOBE fared very badly in the interport match with Shanghai, being defeated by an innings and 149 runs.

KAWAKAMI OTOJIRO, the *soshi* actor is now playing a melodrama of the War at the Minato Theatre, Yokohama.

THE total amount of public subscriptions received at the Naval Department up to the 10th inst. reached yen 327,766.

THE new telegraph wire between Hiroshima and Tokyo has been completed, and the line put in operation from the 5th inst.

THE "Shorts" beat the "Longs", badly at Cricket on Saturday, obtaining 253 runs for six wickets, against their opponents' 59.

FURTHER subscriptions by foreigners to the funds of the Red Cross Society and the Army and Navy comforts' scheme, are announced.

AN eleven of Yokohama met a team of All-comers on Wednesday. The All-comers made 137, and the Eleven 123 for nine wickets.

THE Yokohama Chihō Saibansho holds that the Japanese Statute of Limitations is applicable to Chinese who apply to the Courts of this country.

IN the A division race on Saturday for the "Maid Marion Cup," presented by Captain James Martin, the yacht *Maid Marion* won easily.

SEVERAL changes have taken place in the Korean Cabinet of late, and the pro-Japanese officials have all been summoned to resume their duties.

THE weather during the past week has been fine but blustery, causing the postponement from day to day of the preliminary heats in the Autumn Regatta.

KARITA-DAKE has burst into action. The nearest post-town is Sendai, and some police of that town have been sent to inspect the scene of the outbreak.

A very severe earthquake was experienced in Yokohama, Tokyo, and district on Sunday night. The vibrations lasted for over eight minutes, but little damage was done.

DR DUNCAN, formerly a surgeon on the Canadian Pacific steamship line, applied for permission to join the Japanese medical field staff, but his application could not be entertained.

ADMIRAL Viscount Saigo, Minister of the Navy, is temporarily holding the portfolio of War, Count Oyama having been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army in Korea.

TWELVE residents of Koza District, Kanagawa Prefecture, who ate mushrooms, developed symptoms of poisoning. Five had died up to the 3rd inst., and three were making slow progress towards recovery; the rest are, in a very dangerous condition.

SILVER Wedding medals were bestowed on 1,207 persons, including 21 members of the Imperial family, 38 officials of *Shinnin* rank, 624 high officials, 5 attendants in the *Yakonomo*, 42 attendants in the *Kinketomo*, 256 noblemen, 1,004

ers of official rank, 100 holders of decorations 64 foreign residents, and 21 foreign employes.

THE members of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce resolved at their general meeting held on the 5th inst. to dispatch their President, Mr. Shibusawa Eiichi, to Hiroshima to convey their congratulation to H.I.M. the Emperor.

THE Yokohama Town Assembly has decided to spend yen 20,399.868 upon the Yokohama Elementary School, yen 14,150.566 upon buildings for the Yokohama Commercial School, and yen 3,174.562 for rooms for a Kindergarten.

THE Rice Exchanges throughout the Empire having speculated a little too freely in "futures," in consequence of the war, the Authorities have dispatched a warning to the brokers upon the matter. It is said some stringent measures will be adopted if the Exchanges force quotations above a reasonable limit.

REUTER telegraphs:—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has been busily engaged at the War Office on account of telegrams passing with the East, which are believed to have reference to an increase of the garrison at Hongkong. It is reported that the Chinese troops have evacuated Korea, and are now massed at Chiu-lien-ch'eng, thirty miles to the west of the Yalu River, to oppose the advance of the Japanese in Manchuria. Many Chinese are said to have deserted lately on account of their arms and ammunition being bad. The married officials of the Customs at Peking are leaving, owing to the animosity of the natives to foreigners. Her Majesty's ships *Æolus*, *Pigeon*, and *Redbreast*, have been ordered to the China Station. Three Russian war-vessels have left for the Pacific and two Russian iron-clads are to leave shortly. The French Government has ordered to China three cruisers and a gunboat. It is believed that the Powers have agreed to bring pressure to bear upon Japan in reference to the integrity of Korea, and to oppose any attempt on the part of that country to exercise the rights accruing after conquest. Earl Grey is dead. The Cesarewitch has been won by Childwick.

THE Import trade is not quite so brisk as last reported. Yarns are quieter, though there is no change in quotations. Shirtings of the heavy kind are in good demand and maintain their value, but light-weights are offered at lower figures without inducing sales. Fancies are generally dull, the principal exception being Turkey Reds, which continue to be taken at late rates. Woollens are very quiet. Certain Cloths have been taken in retail parcels, and there is an enquiry for Blankets, though buyers are standing off for a reduction. The Metal trade is small, but deliveries continue to be good. There has been a fair business in Kerosene, prices are well maintained, and the stock is decreasing. There has been a good deal of Sugar sold, especially of Brown sorts, and for Formosa less money has been taken, while Manilas are unaltered. Prices for Whites are well maintained, but large lots of "damaged" have filled up buyers for the time. A good business has been done in Raw Silk, holders having pegged a hole or two in prices for the better sorts, but the stock is still large. Owners of Waste Silk have been current for all kinds—a large trade has been the result—and great quantities of Pierced Cocoons have been moved off. A very quiet week has passed in Tea, and if prices are easier there is no quotable change, and the stock is small. Exchange advanced at the commencement of the week, but declined again in the latter part.

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

Imperial Rescript No. 174 placing Hiroshima and Ujina under the law of siege, is commented upon by the vernacular press. Some papers devote long leaders to it. They approve the measure as prudent and necessary, and urge the local authorities to conform with the letter and spirit of the law. As for the provisions relating to letters, telegrams, domiciles, and so forth, the general hope and expectation are that they will not be harshly applied.

The question whether a loan for war purposes should be raised at home or abroad, is discussed by many papers. The Progressionist organs all advocate recourse to the foreign market. They see no danger in becoming the debtor of a western country, for, in their opinion, Japan is neither so poor nor so unenlightened that she need shrink from such transactions. The *Jiyu Shimbun* also favours a foreign loan for two reasons, first, because it might be obtained at a very low rate of interest, and secondly because it would "grease" the financial mechanism of the country, which is already in great need of a lubricator. Most of the other Metropolitan papers oppose a foreign loan upon the ground that it would be derogatory to the country's honour to seek financial aid abroad before the war has been terminated, and not necessary either, for, however great the war expenses may grow in the future, she is, they declare, wealthy enough to meet them. The *Nichi Nichi*, let us add, is surprised at the idea of a foreign loan being mooted so early in the day.

The *Kokumin* heads one of its articles, "Japan from an Economic Point of View," and referring to the fact that 5,000 *yen* in Japanese paper currency was found in a tent left by the Chinese at Pyŏng-yang, says that this circumstance, together with the fact that some 5,000,000 *yen* of Japanese notes have been exported to China, show Japan to be a great country in matters of political economy. Our modest contemporary asks, "Has paper currency any value apart from the credit of the source issuing it?"

The *Yomiuri* renews its hackneyed attack upon the Japanese nobles for their backwardness in presenting contributions to the war fund. We are not informed what evidences of this backwardness are forthcoming, and certainly in the absence of definite proof no one will admit the justice of such a charge. According to some journals, the peers themselves are only too glad to be the objects of popular attack as regards their contributions towards the war fund, for, the more frequent and the more pointed these attacks, the greater the amount which their stewards will be induced to devote to the purpose.

The *Niroku*, the *Nippon*, and several other Tokyo papers allude to the French and the British policy in Eastern Asia, and fear there may occur a war between these two Western Powers, eclipsing that between China and Japan. They are also afraid that European Powers will propose to arbitrate before Japan has humiliated China sufficiently to ensure the peace of Eastern Asia for generations to come. Seeing things in that light, they urge the Japanese Government to take measures such as shall make China come to terms at the earliest possible date. Japan, writes the *Asahi*, could not gain much and might lose a great deal, were she to accept the intervention very likely to be suggested by European Powers before Peking is in possession of a Japanese army.

The reforms in Korea have received a considerable amount of newspaper attention during the week. The *Jiji* describes how the people of the Peninsula differ from those of this country, and laughs at the idea of reforming Korea and her institutions after a Japanese pattern. It is

opinion only one method of reform can be expected to succeed among the Koreans, who lack almost every qualification for progress and civilization. That single method is education, which, though slow, works surely. The *Kokumin* thinks that the eminent Japanese who is so much spoken of as likely to be employed by the Korean Court, cannot hope to accomplish anything very remarkable if his powers be no more than his official title indicates. Rather than send such an advisor, great only in name, Japan had better lend the Korean Government young statesmen full of vigour and energy, not as irresponsible councillors, but as active functionaries.

The *Jiyu* writes in nearly the same strain. It advises the Japanese Government to send men ambitious of political fame and power, not in office now, who have sufficient knowledge and intrepidity to overcome the various difficulties that they would encounter in giving effect to their intentions. The *Yomiuri* speaks of Japanese Buddhist priests in terms of high admiration and advises them to send a party of missionaries to reform the Koreans spiritually. "Buddhist priests should exercise spiritual control of Eastern Asia at least, if not of the whole world." For that purpose nothing, we are told, would be more effective than to send missionaries to Korea even before the present war ceases. The same journal adds that it is idle for Japanese Buddhists to dissipate their energies fighting Christian missionaries and to quarrelling among themselves at home.

The *Jiji* warns Japanese merchants and artisans that, small as the influence of the war upon their business may hitherto have been, they have yet to face a painful future, and advises them, in its usual sober and composed style, to employ every possible precaution with the view of grappling with the various difficulties and dangers that threaten them and preparing to develop increased activity after the war.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* speaks of the Royal Ambassador from the Korean Court, who is soon to come to this country, as no ordinary Envoy, and urges that he be welcomed as a national guest. He will visit Tokyo after having had audience of the Emperor at Hiroshima, and on his arrival in the Capital and during his stay there, the Tokyo citizens should show toward him all the respect due to his rank and mission.

The *Jiyu* warns the Authorities to guard most carefully against anything that might tend to unduly increase the influence and power of military men after the war. Distinguished merit and good service must be rewarded, but care should be taken not to place military achievements on too high a pinnacle.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE WITH RESPECT TO THE WAR.

A VERY strong protest is made by the *Jiji Shimpō* against an article appearing in a recent issue of the *Pall Mall Budget*, wherein the theory is advanced that, considered from the standpoint of selfish interest, England is compelled to hope that China will be successful in the present war with Japan. Our contemporary is strongly opposed to any such opinion. Viewed from the point of size and numerical strength of population, China is unquestionably ten times larger than Japan, but, urges the *Jiji*, there is no preponderant difference between the Empires at all with regard to their respective foreign trade. The truth is that only a small portion of the Middle Kingdom is accessible to commerce, fully nine-tenths being still practically secluded from any connection with the rest of the world. To let things go on in this manner would mean to leave untouched the larger part of China's natural wealth, a step which could only be regarded with regret by

the rest of the world. Japan has undertaken the present war with the intent of forcibly putting an end to such seclusion; to chastise the perverse and bigotted ignorance of the country; and to illuminate its darkness with the lamp of civilization. The object of the war is thus to secure a permanent benefit for Japan and England. The *Pall Mall Budget's* assertion that the victory of China is preferable to that of Japan simply amounts to stating that England is content to enjoy only one-tenth of the whole profit which she would reap if success declared itself for Japan. The *Pall Mall's* remarks are probably also actuated by the idea that China, if victorious, would serve as an excellent buffer against the aggressive designs of Russia on India; but for this purpose, declares the *Jiji*, China is of no value whatever as matters stand at present. China's movements in the war hitherto have already proved, and that beyond the possibility of doubt, that she is practically incapable of affording any degree of protection to a neighbouring country. The Middle Kingdom is in truth nothing but an easy prey, astray in the Orient and waiting to be seized by some one of the stronger Powers. Before the outbreak of the present war the untrustworthiness of China as an ally was thoroughly recognised by the Government and people: the talk of an Anglo-Chinese alliance is a thing of the past. Such utterances as those of the *Pall Mall Budget* can not therefore be regarded as reflecting the general tendency of public opinion in England, and there is no doubt that before long the *Jiji's* London contemporary will discover its error and introduce a vital alteration in its views.

CONTRIBUTIONS MADE BY THE TITLED AND MONIED CLASSES.

ONE of the most significant proofs of the joy with which the Japanese people received the welcome intelligence of victories both by land and sea, is found in the fact that there was at once a great increase in the number of persons applying for permission to contribute towards the War Fund. The titled and monied classes were, we are told, not slow to follow the example thus set. First on the list is the family of Prince Shimazu, always foremost in loyal and patriotic enterprises. The Princes Shimazu—for there are two—arrived in Tokyo a few weeks ago, having come at once from Kagoshima so soon as the news reached them of the outbreak of war between this country and China. They waited upon the Emperor in order to pay their respects and started again for home after having stayed in the capital a few days. But before leaving the city they told their house-stewards or controllers that they desired to meet with and entertain the military and naval officers coming from Satsuma; and as this was impossible on account of so many having already departed on their gallant mission, they wished to manifest their appreciation of the officers' zeal in the discharge of their duty by entrusting the sum of ten thousand *yen* to Counts Saigo and Oyama to be distributed as these two statesmen thought fit. The stewards did as they were ordered, and the donation is reported to have been suitably distributed under the auspices of a special committee. A similar generous and patriotic spirit has been shown by Marquis Tokugawa (Mito). His first contribution was one of ten thousand *yen* to the War Fund, which was supplemented by a second of five thousand *yen*, to be distributed among the families of the officers belonging to the Mito clan. Mr. Iwasaki's donation partakes of an unusual form, according to the information of the *Mainichi Shimbun*. Materials for the construction of a huge shed, which the soldiers are to use as their winter-quarters, are supplied. The general plan of the structure has already been completed, and it is to be of such a nature that it can be pulled down and re-erected without injury. The whole, including the cost of transportation to Chemulpo—supposed to be the destination—is said to represent an outlay of 35,000 *yen*.

We find elsewhere an itemised statement of Mr. Iwasaki's gift. It includes 15,000 logs;

8,400 pillars or columns of wood; 15,000 bundles of shingles; 92,000 *ken* of beams; 12,000 planks for flooring; 75,000 pieces for walling; 3,600 shutters; 2,700 half-wood sliding screens; 30,000 *ken* of short wooden supports for flooring and foundations; and 3,600 panels and sashes. All these when set up will make a building capable of housing with ease at least thirty thousand soldiers.

A SOLICITOUS CORRESPONDENT.

Now that both the Army and Navy have accomplished such equally great exploits in their respective provinces, with still greater duties awaiting their successful performance, a correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is solicitously moved to call the attention of naval and military officers to something he desires to say. Many causes were at work, he writes, that combined to frustrate the ultimate aim of Hideyoshi's Korean expedition, among which the unfriendly existing between the two generals, Kato Kiyomasa and Konishi Yukinaga, who were in command of different army corps, was one of the most conspicuous. The spirit of rivalry was not confined to the army; it raged with equal bitterness in the navy of that day. Two of the leading naval commanders, Wakizaka and Kato Yoshiaki, were frequently at variance with regard to the operations of the fleet, so that the victory achieved by the latter at Toto was simply accidental. It is of course out of the question to compare the Japanese Admirals and Generals of to-day with those of Hideyoshi's age, for despite their unquestioned valour and chivalrous exploits they were as children when viewed from the standpoint of this century's highly developed tactics. Still the lesson taught by the expedition of the *Taiho* should be kept in mind by the leaders of the present day. Working separately and mutually independent, the sailors may complain of their comrades on land as monopolizing all the merit, and *vice versa*. Such a sentiment, should it arise, is very slightly different from actual resentment, and such an occurrence would result in a want of harmonious co-operation on the part of the land and sea forces: a consummation greatly to be dreaded. But General Nozu and Admiral Ito are both officers of high repute, and so the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent trusts that any contingency of the kind is likely to be avoided.

THE "HIYEI" AND "AKAGI."

The men-of-war *Hiyei* and *Akagi* arrived here on Thursday last, says the *Nagasaki Express* of the 3rd inst., for the purpose, it was reported, of undergoing repairs. The former, however, left yesterday, probably bound to Kure, and the latter is now in dock. Previous to the *Akagi* going in dock, the *Atago* was taken in and for some time the latter was mistaken for the former. The *Atago* did not take part in the fight, but had sustained slight injury to her bow in a collision. Judging by the outward appearance of the *Hiyei* and *Akagi*, who are said to have borne the brunt of the fight, in company with the *Matsushima*, much cannot be said in favour of Chinese marksmanship, if that is the best their gunners can do in a comparatively close-range engagement lasting about five hours. The *Hiyei* has a large round shot-hole in her stern, three smaller splintered holes amidship on the port side, and one on the starboard side. The *Akagi* has lost her main-mast, the falling of which is said to have caused the death of her commander, her funnel is badly riddled, and there are several shot-holes abreast of the main-mast on the starboard side. Considerable damage may have been caused in the interior of the ships, and also on the decks, which was not visible to an outside observer. On Saturday night a very unfortunate and fatal accident occurred alongside the *Hiyei*, whilst a steam launch was being hoisted up, resulting, it is said, in the loss of three lives.

CHINESE PRISONERS IN EHIME.

Much amusement is being caused by the naive replies and outspoken demeanour of the Chinese

prisoners of war now in Ehime Prefecture (Matsuyama). They express themselves as more than delighted with the manner of their entertainment and the quality of the rations served them. They are not, they declare, regular soldiers but mere mercenaries, having entered the Chinese army for the pay promised them and which, according to their contract, still runs on even when they are in captivity. This point they have frequently emphasized, and constantly beg their guards to request the Japanese Government to see that China pays them regularly: they want all their back-pay, their salaries being, they allege, considerably in arrear. The Japanese soldiers guarding them are said to be astonished at the spirit shown by these men. They have not the faintest conception of patriotism, their whole soul being wrapped up in planning for a payment of what, rightly or wrongly, they claim as their dues. None of them expresses any particular desire to hurry back to China, and they seem to have got all the fighting they want. The men are in good health and spirits, always excepting the mental worry attendant upon that question of back-pay.

A FEMALE SPY.

A rumour comes from Hiroshima relative to the capture of a supposed female spy, who gives her name as Otoro. She is said to be a concubine of Viceroy Li and to have been despatched to Japan for detective purposes alone. Although perfectly familiar with the Japanese language, it is reported that she speaks with a peculiar accent, so that she is believed in some quarters to be of Chinese birth. Quite a number of metropolitan journals publish these rumours, but we are inclined to discredit the whole report. It is simply incredible that a Japanese woman of such a nature could be found, nor is it possible that Li Hung-chang should attempt to obtain information in this manner. The story seems to be one of the many canards that are now winging their way through the credulous columns of the Tokyo press.

PROCLAMATION TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY. The following is a translation of the text of the proclamation made by Field-Marshal Count Yamagata to the officers of the Army:—

I hereby do make proclamation to the honourable officers of the Imperial troops. It is indeed an event hitherto unknown that the tranquillity of the whole Orient should be disturbed and the two great Empires of Eastern Asia be compelled to meet each other in actual warfare. Japan is justified in equipping her armed forces, and the blame of the whole affair rests on China's shoulders. And yet, should our Army fail to achieve the original object for the attainment of which the present war has been undertaken, and even fail to win a complete triumph, then would that glory which has for twenty-five centuries been the possession of our Empire, disappear; not only should we then invite the contempt of the whole world, but a calamity of untold magnitude would befall our country for centuries to come. It is to provide against emergencies such as that which this our country has now to meet that men are trained to be warriors in ordinary times of peace. All these are points with which you are familiar; yet seeing that I, in obedience to the august command of H.I.M. the Emperor, am now here as Commander-in-Chief, I am constrained to make a few remarks. You are possessed of loyal hearts and steadfast minds, in so high a degree that I am struck with admiration. Since you came here months have passed away in the case of some, while even the latest comers have already spent weeks in the Peninsula; and this in a strange land whose climate and conditions of living are different from our own, where the roads are rough, the dwellings small and filthy—and even this inadequate shelter is often denied so that you are compelled to encamp in the open air—and, finally, in addition to all this, the supply of everything is deficient. Yet you endure all these hardships with patient forbearance and are eager to push boldly forward so soon as the word is given and to capture (this desire is, I am confident, ever present in your hearts) the capital of our foes. I feel assured that the chief sentiment of the loyal hearts and faithful minds of Japan's officers and soldiers is to be in action, so as to display the innate valour and bravery of the Empire. Our fighting men are disciplined and full of courage. On the

they have already wiped out their foes in the battle of Sōng-liwan, and on sea they have destroyed or captured the enemy's war-ships. These are the results achieved at the outset of the war and augur well for our future success. The land of our foe is vast and the population innumerable, so the task lying before the warriors of Japan is a serious and an important one. It is vitally necessary that because we have been victorious in one or two engagements we should not scorn or underrate our enemies. My valiant officers! it is not a most important duty to arouse the spirit of those placed under your command so that they shall consider death on the field the truest glory and retreat disgrace; so that, they being inspired with unflinching courage, we shall speedily be enabled to dictate terms of peace and thus relieve the august mind of the Emperor from its deep anxieties? One word more in conclusion. It ought to be remembered that what we regard as our foe is simply the army of China, not the people of that Empire; so long as they refrain from obstructing the advance of our army we need not look upon them as our enemies. At the same time it is of the utmost importance for us to be on our guard, so that we may not have to suffer from their deceptive artifices. Moreover, the Chinese have, from ancient times, ever been endowed with the cruellest and most merciless dispositions; therefore if during a battle a warrior by any chance falls into their hands, he is sure to suffer the most pitiless treatment by them, to which death is far more preferable; in the end even he will be put to death with savage ferocity. It follows that in whatsoever circumstances a soldier should avoid being taken alive, and should rather in such a case die gallantly, manifesting by such a death the warrior Spirit of Japan and perfecting the fame of our heroic ancestry. Devoid of ability as I am, I have been charged with a weighty task in this strange land; and these are the sentiments I would communicate to you now that I am about to undertake my duty side by side with you.

(Signed)

Field-Marshal Count YAMAGATA ARITOMO,
Commander-in-Chief of the First Army.
Sōul, September, 27th year of Meiji.

TO SUPPRESS BRIBERY.

In the United States, in order to suppress bribery at elections, an amendment to the constitution is proposed. It is aimed at more subtle violations of the purity of election than the mere buying of votes at so many dollars a head. By the proposed amendment the use of money to secure the nomination of any candidate is prohibited, except as expressly allowed by law; and further it is made unlawful for any corporation to contribute money in aid of any political party or organization or for or in aid of any candidate for political office. This last provision, if it can be enforced, will be an effective blow at the political influence of trusts and syndicates. To assist the working of the amendment it is provided person that no shall be excused from testifying as a witness on the ground that his testimony may tend to incriminate himself, but such testimony shall not be used against him in any criminal proceeding except an action for perjury. That is to say, a person suspected of bribery may be asked under oath whether or not he has unlawfully given money to influence an election, and he will be subject to penalty for contempt of court should he refuse to answer.

A GRAVE CHARGE BROUGHT AGAINST THE METROPOLITAN PRESS.

A SERIOUS charge is preferred by the *Fiji Shimpō* against its metropolitan colleagues, they being accused of rank plagiarism and the fabrication of news. There are five or six foreign newspapers issued in Yokohama, observes our contemporary, yet the only paper that subscribes to Reuters is the *Japan Mail*. All the others are content to transcribe whatever intelligence the *Mail* gets from Reuters, but they always acknowledge the source of their information. Yet these Yokohama sheets are published for a few thousand foreign residents and an inconspicuous number of native subscribers; they are not therefore to be regarded as newspapers of any particular importance; nevertheless they observe in this punctilious manner the rules of courtesy binding upon the newspaper world. Such is far from being the case with the self-styled *Metropolitan* press of

Tokyo. Telegrams or news obtained by our paper at considerable expense and with much labour are freely purloined, not only without acknowledging the source of inspiration but even pretending that it is an express or news specially obtained from "our own correspondent." Plagiarism and deception is the order of the day with the Tokyo press at present. It follows that unless the public enforce some means to check these detestable practices, by showing for instance that they hold in contempt any paper that resorts to such methods in order to fill up its columns, the newspapers of Japan will sink to a deplorably low level. Their second method of procuring what they call the latest intelligence from their "special correspondents" is about on a par with their plagiaristic feats; for when they are unable to appropriate other people's property and give their columns an impressive appearance with stolen news, their imagination begins to run riot and they set to work upon invention. The latest and most noteworthy instance of this kind of journalistic manufacture is the reply which Admiral Ito, in command of the Japanese Fleet, is said to have made in response to the Imperial Rescript issued in connection with the naval victory at Hai-yang. The imaginary reply given by the offending newspapers was couched in the following terms:—"I, Sukeyuki, who hold a great trust, am always filled with profound anxiety concerning my ability to discharge the task devolving upon me. That in the latest engagement in the Yellow Sea the Squadrons placed under my command were able to crush our foes, was entirely attributable to the august influence of His Imperial Majesty, as well as to the bravery of my subordinates and sailors who are eager to obey the Imperial commands. Now I have received this most generous Rescript. I regard this as the most glorious event in my life. I, my subordinates, and the sailors of the Fleet are profoundly grateful for the Imperial benevolence, which we have sworn to requite with our lives." This was the supposititious reply of the Admiral, said to have reached Hiroshima at 11 p.m. of the 21st ultimo, according to the precise statement of these most unconscionable journalists. But what is the real fact? What actually did happen is that Admiral Ito's reply did not reach Hiroshima until 10.30 a.m. on the 24th, or just about three days later than it ought to have arrived according to the calculations of the metropolitan newsmongers. This real reply was wired to us by our Hiroshima correspondent at 1.10 a.m. on the 25th. The words of the true document ran thus:—"On the intelligence of the victory achieved by the combined Squadrons in the Yellow Sea reaching Head-quarters, His Imperial Majesty graciously issued a most indulgent Rescript, for which reason I, Sukeyuki, am overwhelmed with grateful awe. I herewith most respectfully congratulate His Imperial Majesty on the Imperial well-being, and most humbly submit this reply." It is a thousand pities, sarcastically observes the *Fiji*, that the genuine reply was so entirely different from that manufactured by the clever scribes of Tokyo; but what is most calculated to amuse outsiders is the remarkable similarity between the forged document and the reply which Lieut.-General Viscount Nozu submitted to the Emperor in like manner. Very superficial comparison will suffice to show that the false acknowledgment of the Admiral was manufactured out of material supplied by the earlier reply of the Lieut.-General, with only slight alterations here and there. The Tokyo journals have become sufficiently notorious for their publication of baseless intelligence; it is too much that they should be so mendacious as to fabricate a reply to an Imperial Rescript. What will be the end of all this, we wonder.

We (*Japan Mail*) can assure our contemporary that it does far too much honour in ascribing so high a degree of journalistic punctilio to the foreign newspapers published in Yokohama. Our own columns have again and again been rifled of their store and their contents, dressed in somewhat changed language, made to reappear as the bona fide intelligence

gences or invention of others. By way of illustration we may quote the following:—

Japan Mail, OCTOBER 6TH.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, October 4.
The Japanese Government has pledged its word to the Italian Minister that no hostile operations shall take place against Shanghai.

The recent arrests in Berlin of a large number of non-commissioned officers of the army were made in consequence of insubordination and not anarchism.

The Russian Press advises the exercise by Japan of moderation in Korea, and says that any attempt to annex the country would exhaust the patience of Russia.

Japan Gazette, OCTOBER 6TH.
LATEST TELEGRAMS.

SHANGHAI SAFE.

London, October 4th.
The Japanese Government has pledged its word to the Italian Minister that no hostile operations shall take place against Shanghai.

THE BERLIN ARRESTS.
The recent arrests in Berlin of a large number of non-commissioned officers of the army were made in consequence of insubordination and not anarchism.

A RUSSIAN WARNING.
The Russian Press advises the exercise by Japan of moderation in Korea, and says that any attempt to annex the country would exhaust the patience of Russia.

Here are three important telegrams, our property, for which we have paid, copied from our columns without the smallest acknowledgment. But apart from this question it is quite evident that the Japanese reading public do not place implicit confidence in the reports circulated by the metropolitan press. How often do we meet with persons who eagerly ask questions concerning this or that item of intelligence, adding "We see only the Japanese papers and therefore cannot be sure that what we read is absolutely true. What do the Yokohama papers say?" Unfortunately a perusal of the majority of the Yokohama press would leave them no wiser than they were before. The *Japan Gazette* alone is a monument of conflicting news: now it is the Chinese that have won, then the Japanese that have achieved "a brilliant victory" on the same spot; again we hear that at the very least four Japanese men-of-war have sunk beneath the waves, and live to learn later on that the destroyed vessels were probably of Chinese nationality after all. If the *Fiji Shimpō* finds it mendacious and disrespectful to fabricate a reply to an Imperial Rescript, what must it think of that Yokohama journal, bound by every law of courtesy to respect the authorities of the land in which it is published, which bluntly gives the lie to such a Rescript?

PNEUMATIC DYNAMITE GUNS.

The three pneumatic dynamite guns on Sandy Hook, contracted for by the U.S. Government, and built by the Pneumatic Gun and Torpedo Construction Company, were recently tested in the presence of official experts, and were found to be in every way better than the specifications demanded. One of these guns has a seven-inch calibre, the two others are fifty-two ton guns with a fifteen-inch calibre. The compressed air by which the projectile is discharged is stored in large reservoirs, so arranged that the pressure in the reservoir communicating directly with the gun can be maintained at a constant level. Any required degree of pressure can be obtained, that used in the larger gun to discharge a projectile of maximum weight at the longest range possessed by the gun being 1,000 pounds to the square inch. The largest projectile is eleven feet in length, and contains 500 pounds of explosive. The point is made of bronze and the body of steel three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness. The fuse, which can be made either to explode the projectile immediately after it strikes or at the expiration of a required number of seconds, is placed in the point of the projectile immediately before loading. In order to secure certainty of discharge, all the parts of this fuse are made in duplicate; and for greater safety, the hammers of the fuse are locked as long as the projectile remains unfired, and are unlocked by an automatic contrivance shortly after it is clear of the gun. The projectile weighs 1,120 pounds, and its range is 2,600 yards. The gun is moved by electricity, and can be aimed and discharged without effort by a single man. To load the gun with the largest projectile requires six men, but it is hoped before long to perfect electrical apparatus that will enable the loading also to be done by the gunner. The gun not being rifled, the projectile has an instrument on its tail resembling a

screw propeller, which serves to steady it in its flight. An interesting feature of the gun is that the range can be altered without changing the elevation, by increasing or diminishing the air pressure in the discharging reservoir. The guns can also fire smaller projectiles, each containing 200 pounds of dynamite explosive. These have a lower calibre, but are made to fill the barrel by being enclosed in a light case consisting of separate sections, which drop off shortly after the projectile leaves the mouth of the gun. We have not been able, from the accounts we have seen, clearly to understand the mechanism by which this is effected. These projectiles carrying two hundred pounds of explosive have a range of 4,000 yards. A projectile of still smaller calibre, carrying 100 pounds of explosive, has a range of 5,200 yards.

When tested, these guns more than answered expectations, both as to accuracy and as to rapidity of fire. Most of the projectiles used in the tests were "dummies," but a few genuine explosive shells were fired. Five consecutive shells fell in a straight line within a space 39½ yards long at a distance of 2,000 yards from the gun. The results of the tests made of the quickness of firing were as follows: five shots each weighing 445 pounds were discharged in 8 minutes 45 seconds; ten shots each weighing 556 pounds were fired in 14 minutes 40 seconds; ten shots each weighing 1,140 pounds were fired in 15 minutes 36 seconds. The twenty-five shots were discharged in one-half the time allowed in the contract specifications. Several shells containing 200 pounds of explosive and one containing 500 pounds of explosive were also discharged. The last was thrown 2,400 yards. The fuse was set to cause the explosion two seconds after striking the water, during which time it was calculated that the projectile would sink about eighteen feet. The projectile was seen to strike the water (owing to the absence of smoke and the comparatively low velocity of the projectile—about 600 feet per second—its flight through the air can be clearly followed), and a second or two afterwards an enormous column of water was thrown into the air. Estimates of the size and height of this column are not likely to be accurate, but it is said to have been an acre in extent, and to have risen to a height of nearly three hundred feet. The roar of the explosion was heard, and the shock distinctly felt, by the watchers at Sandy Hook a mile and a half away. It is believed by the designers of the gun that this shell would sink any vessel within a radius of a hundred yards from the point of explosion. That it would utterly and instantaneously destroy any vessel that it actually struck, cannot be questioned for a moment.

As to the practical value of the guns, however, considerable differences of opinion exist among experts. Naval men deny that the firing of dynamite shells with powder from rifled guns is so dangerous as to be impracticable; they declare that the low range of the pneumatic dynamite guns would render them valueless as coast defences; while the low velocity of the projectile would render it perfectly possible for a swift torpedo boat to dodge it. The long-barrelled pneumatic gun would be, they say, an excellent target, and a war-ship, itself securely out of range of the dynamite projectiles, could easily knock the gun to pieces with its own six pounders. It would not be difficult, think the naval men, to build rifled guns, fired with powder, that would safely discharge explosive projectiles to a distance of six miles, with a velocity of 1,800 feet per second and a comparatively low trajectory, and therefore with greater accuracy than that possible in the case of the dynamite pneumatic gun. To this the experts that take the opposite view—army men, chiefly—reply, that the dynamite guns suggested by the other side exist in the imagination only, whereas the pneumatic dynamite gun is an accomplished fact; that the three mile range of the projectiles containing 100 pounds of explosive discharged by the pneumatic gun is

sufficiently great to render the gun invaluable for coast defence; and that the high trajectory of the pneumatic gun is an advantage, for the gun can be placed in a deep pit or behind a hill, out of sight and out of reach of the enemy's guns on shipboard, and can be fired thence with as great accuracy as if it were within plain view of the enemy.

CONTRAST BETWEEN THE JAPANESE AND CHINESE AT PYŒNG-YANG.

We have always known, complacently remarks the *Yiji Shimpō*, that the soldiers of Japan were strong while those of China were weak, but we did not fully appreciate the world-wide difference between them until after receiving the reports of the latest battle at Pyŕng-yang. We find that every advantage was on the side of China, while the Japanese troops had to contend against disadvantages of all kinds. In the first place the Chinese occupied a strong position, waited quietly the approach of their enemies from a fatiguing distance, had the active assistance of the Koreans in the surrounding district, and possessed excellent repeating rifles. On the other hand everything was against the Japanese. Before reaching the battle-field they had had to journey a long way through a hostile country, without any natural advantages, and they were not armed with magazine rifles. Had the Chinese therefore been of equal prowess or had the difference between the competing armies not been so very great, it would have been a very easy matter for the Chinese to hold their ground. Despite all this, to the astonishment of the whole world, the Japanese signally and utterly defeated their foes at Pyŕng-yang. The reason is simply this: the Japanese were imbued with the spirit of daring, the spirit that would win or die; and this spirit more than compensated for all the obstacles they had to encounter. In a word, in the case of Japanese soldiers and sailors defeat and life are irreconcilable terms; the sole alternatives are victory or death. With the Chinese troops the case is entirely different. Defeat and life are, with them, opposable ideas, and life often carries defeat away with it on its back. The Chinese risk their lives not for the sake of obtaining the victory but in order to effect a safe escape. In other words the Japanese fight to the death and the Chinese fly to the death, and this is sufficient to show how tremendous is the difference between them.

With regard to the battle of Pyŕng-yang, the *Yiji* was certainly equal to the occasion, for it printed the report three days earlier than any of its contemporaries, not even excepting the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. We have already drawn attention to this fact and the encomiums which were that paper's meed in consequence. The celerity with which the news was despatched to Tokyo was owing to the skilful arrangements made and the zeal always shown to put the *Yiji* ahead of its colleagues. Three correspondents were sent to accompany the attacking army, with instructions that so soon as Pyŕng-yang fell one of them should at once start for Chemulpo, taking with him the report of everything that had occurred up to the moment of his leaving the battle-field; while the other two were to remain on the spot and write up late occurrences. This arrangement was strictly adhered to. So soon as Pyŕng-yang had been taken, the fleetest-footed of the three instantly set out for Chemulpo, writing on the sketches taken and filling up the particulars from memory. The report thus reached the *Yiji Shimpō* Office on the 25th ult., while no other paper received particulars until the 1st inst. The appearance of the full account in the *Yiji* caused considerable sensation in journalistic circles. At first doubt was even entertained as to the authenticity of the report, for inquiry at the War Department elicited the fact that no particulars of the kind had been received even there. Still the public confidence enjoyed by the *Yiji* overruled whatever suspicion existed, and nearly all the papers began to produce the precious news, some being so base as to pretend that the report had come from their own special war correspondents. The inherent worth of the *Yiji* has

never been so manifest as since the commencement of the war. Besides being marvellously prompt in its reports, it exercises the utmost precaution in sifting truth from fiction; so prudent is our contemporary in fact that although even a paper of such high standing as the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* occasionally gives room to statements that are considered obnoxious or untrustworthy by the Press Censors and are therefore struck out, the spaces appearing blank on the following day, we have yet to meet with an instance of the kind in the columns of the *Yiji Shimpō*.

RECRUITING IN SHANGHAI.

THE Shanghai correspondent of the *Miyako Shimbun* has a good deal to say of interest concerning the methods adopted by the Chinese Government in enlisting men for service in the field. Recruiting sergeants are, he writes, frequently seen in the thoroughfares not only of Shanghai but of most of the larger towns and cities on the northern bank of the Yang-tzes Kiang. The inducement of pay is small: ordinary recruits have only three taels a month promised them, which is at the rate of about 16½ *sen* a day. The food given to the newly-enlisted men is of the coarsest description after the first week or so, and very little even of that. The consequence is that only those belonging to the lowest and poorest classes of society evince a willingness to be made targets for the Japanese riflemen; beggars, pariahs, houseless vagabonds, and criminals out of luck. A large proportion of the men generally manage to make their escape after about ten days' service, their absence being connived at by their fellows, though re-capture is supposed to mean decapitation. The Yalu mutineers were probably mainly composed of such out-at-elbows conscripts, says another writer, though this statement is opposed to what we read elsewhere. At all events, it is evident that recruiting is being actively carried on, and that the men selected belong, almost without exception, to a class of people without stamina, courage, or the faintest love of country. With material of this nature it can not be hoped to achieve any great result. One million, no, two or three millions of such soldiers would not have the actual value of one well-drilled, well-equipped, well-officered regiment; and so far the Japanese troops seem to have met with only one body of men of this description, the brave troop which stood its ground to the last man at Sŏng-hwan.

COUNT GOTO ON KOREAN REFORMS.

THE desire of Count Goto to intermeddle with Korean affairs, especially those relating to reform, is widely known and has been subject of considerable comment. In this connection a *résumé* of a recent conversation held by the Count with a political schemer of note, as reported in the *Mainichi Shimbun*, is of interest. The politician visited Count Goto in his home at Takanawa, and having directed the talk to the subject in question gave it as his opinion that there were four great schemes to be undertaken in order to effect a radical reform in the Peninsular Kingdom. In the attainment of all reformatory projects, observed the speaker, Korea has principally to rely on the support and influence of Japan; for Boku Yei-ko is not clever enough to do all sign-handed besides being somewhat out of touch with the times, while the Tai Wŏn-kun is aged and not thoroughly trustworthy. The first of the four great schemes relates to the re-organization of the army, and essential advance in this direction can be made in three ways: (1) by enlisting fresh recruits and causing these to accompany the Japanese army now in the field; (2) by establishing garrisons in various parts of the country in order to prevent renewed internal disorder; (3) by strengthening the posts on the frontier. This second important project refers to a thorough reform of the country's finances, which includes the opening up of numerous resources not hitherto utilized; and a radical change in the system of taxation, by which the exhausted central treasury may be replenished

and the burden of the people greatly lightened. In the successful accomplishment of all this a Japanese of experience and approved ability should be appointed as adviser to each local office. The third scheme effects an increase in the number of open ports, by which the development of the nation's industries might be assured. Finally, the fourth and last plan is to facilitate communication by constructing railways. Sŏul should be the centre, with lines running to Fusan, Chemulpho, Gen-san, and Wi-ju. These are the principal points of the programme of reform; there are, however, a number of minor matters that have to be taken into consideration when once the process of reform is inaugurated. For instance, it would be of prime importance to induce the Regent, who desires to effect reforms on the lines laid down by China, as well as Kin Ko-shu, a most influential person and now the resident of the new Korean Cabinet, to visit Japan and impress upon them the excellence of this country's civilization. In like manner, the Korean Embassy, about to come to Japan for the purpose of conveying the royal expressions of gratitude, should be shown every courtesy and made to understand the power and beauty underlying the civilized progress of this nation. To all this points Count Goto nodded his emphatic assent, and the conversation is said to have thereafter been carried on for some time on the same theme. Count Goto intends starting for Hiroshima in a few days, and the object of this trip is said to be that of paying his respects to the Emperor and of negotiating with some people in the city with regard to his Korean reformatory schemes.

PATRIE PAR TOUT.

INTERESTING, as indicative of what lengths human imagination can go, and remarkable for their flamboyant patriotism, are the coloured wood-cuts now for sale at the *enishi-ya*, or newsvendors and picture-dealers' shops. More than one hundred and fifty different sheets are exhibited, representing the various engagements in which the Japanese have thus far been victorious, and necessarily depicting the Chinese soldiery in a great variety of humiliating attitudes. One very popular wood-cut of the coarser kind shows a Japanese trooper, joy beaming in every feature, in the act of transfixing three Chinese at the same time with one thrust of his sword-bayonet; besides this heroic exploit he has suspended from the gun carried horizontally across his right shoulder no less than six Chinese heads, tied, like so many cabbage, three to each end. Another engraving depicts an officer on horseback in the act of trampling down a horde of Chinese braves, two of whom he is decapitating with one trenchant sweep of his cavalry sabre. The sinking of the *Kowshing* is another favourite theme, while the daring feat of the *Saikyo Maru* in sailing between her two giant adversaries is capably drawn. To make the difference all the more conspicuous, the *Saikyo Maru* is drawn at about half the size of an ordinary steam-launch, while the *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen*, represented with gaping holes in their bulwarks, are veritable leviathans of the deep. The sinking of the *Lat-yuen* and the burning of the *Yang-wei* are really not discreditable specimens of graphic skill, although one could wish the artist had not represented the Chinese crews flying, with outstretched arms and legs, through various strata of air. The final assault on "Peony Mount" is quite well sketched, and looks as if it might have been taken down from the description of an eye-witness. The Japanese guard and their skirmish with the Koreans at the Palace Gate is a lively scene, but Minister Otori is distinctly labelled therein. No human being could sit still and watch such a scene with so vacuous and inane an expression of countenance. Some of the best of these pictures—that is, best from the standpoint of the far from hypercritical Japanese public—are really spirited sketches, yet wildly impossible so far as cold facts are concerned. The favourites among these are printed in colours, blue, red or black, on cotton handkerchiefs, selling for 7 *sen* a pair. The colours

are warranted to run, so that handkerchiefs, of this description are essentially more ornamental than useful.

Ardent patriotism has furthermore invaded the realm of feminine head-gear. *Kansashi*, or hairpins, made of paper or cloth and formed into a thousand fanciful shapes, have always been popular with the middle and lower classes, especially among young women of seventeen or eighteen summers. These hairpins are invariably indicative of the rage of the moment, whether it be some successful play or a simple ballad. They are really pretty things and ridiculously cheap, two or three *sen* being quite sufficient to purchase a most artistically fashioned pin. Among the most recent and popular forms one may note a tiny cavalry sabre, to which a small red or black helmet is attached; another in particular giving a lively view of a combat between a Japanese soldier and a Chinaman, the latter being represented as exceedingly small and on the point of being brained by the uplifted musket of his opponent; a bunch of musical instruments; drum, fife, and bugle, the whole surmounted by the national flag; a miniature man-of-war sailing on a most turbulent sea, the waves being portrayed by deftly curled and twisted bits of wire; and a group of flags, Chinese, surmounted by the Imperial Standard. All of these are really very creditably made and sell literally by tens of thousands.

The toymakers revel in depicting war-scenes. One little mechanical contrivance represents a Japanese soldier in the act of cutting off a fleeing Chinaman's queue. By pulling a string the Chinese starts to run, while his relentless adversary gives a savage cut at the doomed pig-tail. Another rather more elaborate toy represents a miniature battle. By turning a crank the Chinese soldiers revolve in a helpless way two or three times and then fall flat on their backs, while the Japanese ride proudly over them. A sort of ten pins or bagatelle has been invented in which the pins are Chinamen and the ball is fired from a spring concealed in a small cannon. But the description of such patriotic playthings would be endless. We may note finally that the same spirit is evidenced in the wares of the confectioners. Quaint and laughable battle-scenes made in adhesive and sugar-coated rice, or sugar-paste, are everywhere for sale. The most popular honey-cakes (*manju*) are those which bear the impress of the Japanese flag; while the *ameya*, or sellers of sweet wheat-gluten, delight in modelling slant-eyed, bequeathed Chinamen, invariably depicted in full masterly retreat.

THE SALVADOREAN REFUGEES IN SAN FRANCISCO. READERS of Max Adeler's "Random Shots" will remember his amusing story of a revolution in one of the Central American republics, in which the rival armies, of about hundred men each, demonstrated against one another for a whole day without any one being wounded (much in the chagrin of a lady doctor attending one of the armies, who threatened to break off her engagement with the general of her side unless he could provide her with material for a few amputations). Finally, if we remember rightly, the rebel party was ignominiously expelled from the State House by a douche from the town fire engine which was fortunately in the hands of the government army. This was a burlesque of affairs that are in truth frequent in these unstable republics,—affairs to which the rest of the world usually pays but little attention. The recent disturbances in Salvador have, however, led to the raising of an important international question, now being tried at the United States District Court in San Francisco, and we may, therefore, shortly explain the cause of the action.

The case concerns General Ezeta and four other officers of the Salvadorean army. They were brought from Salvador in the United States ship *Bennington*, and on arrival were arrested on warrants charging them with murder, arson,

and robbery, the Salvadorean Government having made a demand for their extradition on these counts. Until recently General Ezeta was Vice-President of Salvador, his brother being President. A rebellion occurred, the troops of the Government were defeated, and the Ezetas and their allies took refuge on board an American war-ship. While General Ezeta and his men were retreating to the coast, they put to death certain men charged with conspiring against the life of the General; they destroyed certain property by fire; and they raised money by requisitions from the financial agents of the government. The defendants claim that these actions were done by them in due form as accredited officers of the government; but their enemies, now in power, charge them with robbery, arson, and murder; General Ezeta and his companions are not, they say, political refugees, but fugitives from justice; and they demand that the accused should be returned to Salvador to be tried by the courts of the republic.

When the case opened, the defendant's counsel questioned the jurisdiction of the court. He declared that the defendants had sought and obtained a temporary asylum on the United States ship *Bennington*, with an implied promise that they would be permitted to leave on the arrival of a passenger steamer. This they had not been permitted to do, notwithstanding such promise, and against their wishes they had been brought to San Francisco. The Judge said that he would permit the hearing to go on in order to determine from the evidence whether an error was committed in bringing the parties into court. All the evidence had been taken when the mail left, and the court had adjourned for two or three days, before hearing the arguments of counsel. One of the defendants was discharged during the trial, no evidence to connect him with the alleged crimes being forthcoming. This revolution was not a bloodless affair like that described by Max Adeler. The loss of life to the Government troops was about 400; and abominable barbarities appear to have been committed during the progress of the war.

THE SEISMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

We take the following from a home journal:—

The third volume of the *Seismological Journal of Japan*, corresponding to the *Transactions of the Seismological Society*, has reached us. Prof. John Milne, F.R.S., contributes to it a paper on "Seismic, Magnetic, and Electric Phenomena," in which he discusses the evidence as to the connection between those phenomena. Observations are adduced which seem to show that there may be a connection between earthquakes and magnetic and electric manifestations. But, concludes Prof. Milne, though "a variety of experiments and investigations have been made to test whether earthquakes were preceded, accompanied, or followed by magnetic or electric phenomena, the results obtained do not guarantee the existence of such connections. It does not seem likely that earthquakes can result from electric discharges, and it has not yet been proved that they give rise to electric phenomena. When they have resulted in the displacement of large masses of rocky strata, as happened in 1891 in Central Japan, slight local changes in magnetic curves have resulted, but beyond this and effects due to the mechanical shaking of earth-plates, our certain knowledge is exceedingly small."

RATS AND CATS.

Rats and Cats appear to have capacities with which they are not generally credited:—

The *Pittsburg Dispatch* says that in the cold-storage warehouses in that city there were no rats or mice. The temperature in the cold rooms was too low. The keepers soon found, however, that the rat is an animal of remarkable adaptability. After some of these houses had been in operation for a few months, the attendants found that rats were at work in the rooms where the temperature was constantly kept below the freezing point. They were found to be clothed in wonderfully long and thick fur, even their tapering, snake-like tails being covered by a thick growth of hair. Rats whose coats have adapted themselves to the conditions under which they live have domesticated themselves in all the storage warehouses in Pittsburg. The prevalence of rats in these places led to the introduction of cats. Now, it is well known, that pussy is a lover of warmth and comfort. Cats, too, have a great adaptability to conditions. When cats were turned loose in the cold rooms, they pined and died because of the excessive cold. One cat was finally introduced into the rooms of the Pennsylvania Storage Company which was able to withstand the low temperature. She was a cat of unusually thick fur, and she thrived and grew fat in quarters where the temperature was below 30 deg. By careful nursing, a litter of seven kittens was developed in this warehouse into

sturdy, thick-furred cats that love an Icelandic climate. They have been distributed among the other cold-storage houses of Pittsburg, and have created a peculiar breed of cats, adapted to the conditions under which they must exist to find their prey. These cats are short-tailed, chubby pussies, with hair as thick and full of under-fur as the wild cats of the Canadian woods. One of the remarkable things about them is the development of their "feelers." These long, stiff hairs that protrude from a cat's nose and eyebrows are, in the ordinary domestic feline, about three inches long. In the cats cultivated in the cold warehouses the "feelers" grow to a length of five and six inches. This is probably because the light is dim in these places, and all movements must be the result of the feeling sense. The storage people say that if one of these furry cats is taken into the open air, particularly during hot spell, it will die in a few hours. It cannot endure a high temperature, and an introduction to a stove would send it into a fit.

THE ATTACK ON A TRAIN IN TONKIN.

THE *Hongkong Daily Press* translates, from the *Avenir du Tonkin*, the following paragraph with reference to the attack made by pirates on a train on the Phalangthuong and Langson Railway on the 17th September, the day when Messrs. Chesnay and Logiou, who were in the same neighbourhood but not in the train, were seized:—

An unusual circumstance was that the train was not provided with an escort. There were eight Europeans in the train, M. Roze, jr., and M. Derisayaud, a conductor of the public works, a commissar at officer, and the guard of the train, together with a corporal and two privates of the Marine Infantry, the last three invalids and all very sick, one of them dying soon after his return to Baclé. The five first named occupied a saloon carriage. On arriving at a point far from the place where M. Chesnay and M. Logiou were seized, the engine came in contact with a barrier on the line composed of trunks of trees and baskets filled with stones and earth, etc. The collision did not derail the train, which crashed into the obstacle, and the engine driver immediately shut off the steam. The guard, not understanding the reason of the stoppage, cried out "Go ahead, go ahead." The engine driver, however, had got off the engine to clear the line and at that moment the pirates swarmed up on both sides of the line and commenced a fusillade. The engine driver was killed, receiving several bullets in his back. At the same time the Annamite passengers, of whom there were a large number returning from market, left the train to try and save themselves. The stoker, a Chinaman, not losing his head, had the presence of mind to reverse and back at full speed, which manoeuvre was successful, the train getting clear and returning to Baclé. When the Annamite passengers saw that the train was moving backwards, they tried to scramble on board again, crowding the footboards, and it was then that the pirates' fire did the most execution. The Europeans lay on their stomachs in the carriage, and although the bullets flew over them happily none of them were hit. As to the natives, there were six killed and about fourteen wounded. During the confusion twenty women were seized, some of whom, however, escaped later. It is uncertain whether the attack was intended as a diversion to the seizure of M. Chesnay or was an independent operation, but the latter is considered improbable.

A SQUARE MEAL FOR ALL.

COMMANDER ODA, of the *Katsuragi Kan*, rejoices, according to the vernacular press, in the possession of a spouse as brave and patriotic as himself. Some weeks ago a home-letter reached him in which the question was put as to what kind of dainty he should like to have sent him, Madame Oda being exceedingly anxious to send him a substantial hamper. To this the Commander replied that he did not desire to have anything in which every one on board his vessel could not share, and the crew numbered two hundred and sixty in all. That was a sufficient hint. Madame Oda at once purchased five *kwamme* of dried bonito (*Katsubushi*), supposed to be a most invigorating description of food. These were then grated and boiled and finally made into two hundred and sixty huge dumplings (*dempu*), each being a plentiful meal for one man. The dumplings were then packed in air-tight tins and sent to their destination, where they were received with great satisfaction. We do not like to doubt this story, yet the sly hint that such food was emblematic

of Japan's victory over China (*Katsu* = "to conquer," and *bushi* = "a warrior"), makes the narrative a little dubious and hard of belief.

ROOKERS OF ROOKS.

It has been contended that Japanese swindlers have never quite equalled their European confrères in the refinement of sharp practices. A recent instance, however, shows that rooks on this side of the water are no less keen and adept than they are even in the most civilised lands. The instance we refer to belongs to the higher class of swindling, the post-graduate course, the fundamental scheme being not to defraud honest people but to hoodwink those who are confessedly addicted to evil ways. The game is admirable for its simplicity and directness, and is worked in the following manner:—A genuine one or five *yen* note is placed in a bowl of that turbid, milky-looking water which is the residuum after repeated washings of rice. At the proper moment the wet note is taken out and deftly split in two, the obverse being easily removable from the reverse. When the obverse is sufficiently dried and has obtained its pristine gloss, the rooker of rooks carries it to some less-experienced colleague and tells him that it has been struck off from a copper plate, which he has brought with him and produces; the note being exactly similar to a genuine one, he, the pigeon, must at once see that there will be no difficulty in putting it into circulation. The plate, then observes the wary man, is his own bantling and a treasure he cannot part with; but, as a special favour he will strike off a number of notes if the pigeon really wants them. When it is quite evident that the bird is on the limed twig, the knave becoming very confidential, finally leaves with the promise that, in a few days, he will bring a number of notes, sufficient to keep his prey in luxury for several months. A day or too later he calls again and tells his victim that he needs the absurdly small sum of fifty or one hundred *yen* for contingent expenses. This he has rarely any difficulty in obtaining, and so swindles those less wide-awake than himself out of this by no means despicable amount. The consciousness of having been duped is about all the victims have to console them, for to carry the facts to the notice of the authorities would be to implicate themselves and bring their own persons within the clutches of the law. Sharpers of this kind have been doing quite a profitable business of late, their personal impunity in the matter being one of its most attractive features. Quite recently, however, the police got wind of the new trade and soon succeeded in bagging three of the chief rooks, one Okuyama Itaro (37), a resident of Nihonbashi District, Tokyo; another named Kono Chinkichi (31), who dwelt in Kanda; and a third whose patronymic is not given. Close questioning caused them to make a full confession, they going so far as to give even the names and addresses of their dupes. Okuyama, the chief offender, is an old jail-bird, it appears, having frequently been imprisoned upon charges of gambling and swindling. When arrested, three copper plates used in forging notes were found in his house.

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED CHINAMAN.

We regret to announce, says the *N.C. Daily News*, the death at Kelung on the 15th ult. of General Wang Chih-seng, who was Commander-in-Chief at the Pescadore when the *Bokhara* was wrecked, and showed such hearty kindness to the survivors. General Wang was sent by Governor Shao, when the present war broke out, to take command at Kelung, and was there attacked by an epidemic disease that has been recently ravaging the district.

THE "PATHAN."

THE United States Consul-General in Shanghai and the acting Minister at Peking lost no time in dealing with the *Pathan* case. Mr. Jernigan wired to Mr. Denby on Friday, Sept. 28th, that the British steamer *Pathan* with cargo on board belonging to United States' neutrals had been seized. Mr. Denby, etc.

very promptly, for Mr. Jernigan received a telegram early the next afternoon stating that the Tsung-li Yamén had authorised the release of the *Pathan* at once on her giving a bond to proceed to Shanghai. The British authorities were also active in the matter. Through the courtesy of the *Pathan's* agents in Yokohama we learn that the vessel arrived in Shanghai on the 7th inst. The *China Gazette* hints that it was the steamer *Asloun* which the Chinese Authorities really wished to capture. She, however, got safely to Nagasaki, and the *Pathan* was taken in her stead by mistake.

THE NEW VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

MARQUIS SAIONJI having been appointed Minister of State for Education, the post hitherto held by him, namely, that of Vice-President of the House of Peers, has been given to Marquis Kuroda Nagashige.

THE LATE MR. NAKAI HIROSHI.

According to a telegram already published in these columns, Mr. Nakai Hiroshi, Governor of Kyoto, died at 3 a.m. on the 10th inst. The immediate cause of death was brain-trouble. Mr. Nakai was born in 1838 in Kagoshima, being the eldest son of a *shōshu* named Yokoyama, who was a retainer of the *daimyo* of Kagoshima. Distinguished even from childhood for his natural abilities, he entered at an early age a school established by the lord of the clan, and was soon marked for his exceptional industry. He left this school just at the time when the maladministration of the Tokugawa Regency and the arrival of foreign ships-of-war had caused unusual agitation throughout the Empire. Travelling northwards he secretly reached Yedo and began to minutely observe the conditions of that place. But the news of what he was doing soon reached the ears of his lord, who had him arrested in Yedo and sent back to Kagoshima. The young man was then only eighteen years of age. Despite this abrupt recall his patriotic solicitude was too great to permit him to live a life of idle ease; so, one night, he once again fled his native place and came up to Kyoto. Finding that he was here being actively searched for by the retainers of his feudal lord, he sought refuge in Tosa, where he asked for the protection of Goto Shojiro, now Count Goto. The nobleman soon learned to appreciate the abilities of the friendless youth, and with the aid of the late Sakamoto Ryuma and several others made it possible for him to go to England and study. It was at this time that he changed his name to Nakai Kozo. He remained for a few years in London, and on his return to Japan was invited by the late lord of Uwajima to become his retainer. In this capacity he was ordered to proceed to Kyoto, where he entered upon familiar intercourse with several distinguished statesmen belonging to the most powerful clans; particularly with the late Kirino Toshiaki, who was staying in the then capital as the representative of the Satsuma Clan.

Just before the Restoration, when the Court of Kyoto was gradually re-assuming the power that was its due, the young Nakai was appointed to act as the official dealing with foreign matters in the Kyoto Court. In this capacity, and as the subordinate of Count Higashikuge, he met the Ministers of England, France, and the other Powers represented in Osaka. In 1867, when the late Sir Harry Parkes was, for the first time, proceeding to pay his respects to the Sovereign, he and his retinue were attacked by a body of anti-foreign *ronin*. Mr. Nakai and Count Goto, who were in the train as escorts, repulsed the fanatical assassins and were so fortunate as to save the Minister. In return for this gallant service the Queen of England sent, through Sir Harry Parkes, a splendid sword to each of his defenders. Shortly after this event Mr. Nakai was appointed *kanji* of Kanagawa, and thereafter of Tokyo, in which capacity he

was chiefly engaged in replenishing the treasury of the Court of Kyoto. His path was beset with difficulties. The citizens of Yedo failed to understand or appreciate the meaning of the great undertaking intended by the Court; moreover they still hankered after the Regency of the Tokugawa line. In spite of all these difficulties he at last succeeded in persuading several wealthy citizens to make contributions, obtaining in this way a sum of about half a million *yen*. It was chiefly due to this fund that the Imperialist army was enabled to undertake expeditions against the followers of the Shogunate at O-u and Hakodate. In the third year of *Meiji*, when the new administration issued the Census Law, which required all those who were not duly registered in their respective clans (*han*) to leave Tokyo and return to their native places, Mr. Nakai, who was not, it seems, duly registered as a retainer of the Uwajima *han*, was obliged to go back to Kagoshima. He led a somewhat retired life there for about a year, yet all the while secretly keeping up familiar relations with Kirino, the late Lieut.-General Nozu (elder brother of the present Viscount Lieut.-General Nozu), and Viscount Takashima, an ex-Minister of War. When the elder Saigo was about setting out for Tokyo, with four battalions of Satsuma soldiery, in order to abolish the feudal system and inaugurate the local method, Mr. Nakai was grudgingly permitted to accompany Saigo, in the capacity of a petty accountant. This post he owed to the intervention of his life-long friend Kirino. In July of the same year, *i.e.* the fourth year of *Meiji*, he was appointed first clerk of the War Department. Speedy promotion to higher posts followed, and he was finally, about two years later (1873), ordered to proceed to America on official business. He returned to Japan in the fall of the same year. In 1874 he received the appointment of Secretary to the Japanese Legation in London, where he stayed for the next three years. Upon his return he was made Secretary of the Department of Public Works. Ten years later he was selected as Governor of Shiga Prefecture, where for seven years he worked with untiring zeal in encouraging the commerce, industries, and education of the Prefecture, conferring most substantial benefits on the people. His removal to the Senate in 1890 was therefore greatly regretted by the inhabitants of Shiga.

Upon the abolition of the Senate he was nominated by the Emperor to a seat in the House of Lords. Since then he had lived in Kyoto, whither he had gone with the intention of passing his remaining years in ease. This was, however, not allowed him, for when the governorship of that city became vacant he was so urgently pressed by both the citizens of Kyoto and his friends in the Cabinet that he was once again obliged to enter public life and accept the proffered post. He applied himself to the duties of his new office with all his wonted energy, taking special interest in all affairs relating to the exhibition to be held next year in that city. His sudden death in the midst of all this work is universally mourned. Mr. Nakai's was a man of frank and outspoken disposition, and so unceremonious in his ways that he treated both high and low in the same brusque fashion. His somewhat vaunting talk and love of exaggeration were often laughingly commented on in high circles, but when he conversed in this manner with those occupying the highest seats in the Government it was generally noticed that his words were suggestive and conveyed a multitude of useful hints. Mr. Nakai was not only well versed in Japanese and European literature, but also a great student of Chinese classical and poetic lore. Several of his Chinese poems are familiar to *litterati* the Empire over. With nearly all the noted statesmen of the age he was on familiar terms, but particularly with Counts Ito and Inouye. The late Governor leaves one son and one daughter; the former is a graduate of an institute in America, and is now an expert in a technological establishment; while the latter is the wife of Mr. Hara, Chief of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Department. The elder Mr. Nakai, father of the deceased, still survives.

WAR NEWS.

There is a complete lull in the receipt of beligerent news. Only a few items of minor importance are to hand.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese Government, fearing a Japanese attack upon Peking, has called together an army of 150,000 men for the defence of that city. It is supposed that there are always 100,000 of the Banner Army in the capital, so the figure now mentioned is nothing extraordinary.

In the same journal we find a telegram from Chemulposaying that the steamer *Sakata Maru*, now lying in that port, caught fire on the morning of the 4th instant, and was for a time in great danger. Happily the flames were extinguished before the ship had suffered any serious harm.

Captain Yamada, of the Infantry, who has just returned from Pyöng-yang, was received in audience by the Empress Dowager on the morning of the 4th instant, and by the Empress in the afternoon. He gave a full account of the warlike operations to the Imperial ladies.

The Emperor has ordered that a military band shall play from time to time at the military hospital in Kagoshima.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the Chinese Government is making great endeavours to procure the services of foreigners on board the men-of-war. Our contemporary adds that applications to take service in Japanese ships have been received at Japanese Consulates from foreigners.

Gradually the allegation that Japan lost four vessels in the naval engagement on the 17th of September is forfeiting all hold on public faith. One of the firmest believers in the story originally was the *Japan Gazette*, and now that journal wants to know how the *North-China Daily News* will "climb down" from the same pedestal of credulity. It is only three days since the *Japan Gazette*, in a foot note to a correspondent's letter, plainly implied its belief that the *Naniwa Kan* is lost. It has not, so far as we know, "climbed down" from that suggestion yet. On the contrary, it repeats it in its last issue. If so much "climbing down" remains to be done, we recommend that the two journals should help each other, lest the descent prove too shocking for both.

The fabricators of canards now suggest that as Major von Hanneken was on board the iron-clad *Chen-yuen* during the fight on the 17th of September, and as he had a special grudge against the *Naniwa Kan*, he doubtless trained his guns so as to do her fatal injury. They have not the courage to say outright that they believe the *Naniwa* to have been sunk, but they write so that no other inference is possible. "von Hanneken," we are told, "is an artilleryist, with tremendous nerve, and a high reputation. Is it possible that he should desire to wipe off old scores with the *Naniwa* and yet train his guns so badly that a not single tar was hurt, nor a bit of paint scratched?" We pass over the fact that an officer of Major von Hanneken's rank—a Vice-Admiral, or Major-General, we believe, in the Chinese service—was not at all likely to be engaged laying guns during the fight on the 17th Sept. Even granting, however, that there were twenty Hannekens on board the *Chen-yuen*, and that they all sought to "wipe off old scores with the *Naniwa*," do the sensation-mongers really imagine that in the Japan of to-day a naval or military commanding officer could venture to report to his Government that in a certain fight he had lost no ship, though in reality he had lost one of the finest vessels in the Japanese Navy, a steel cruiser of over three thousand tons? Nothing, could more forcibly illustrate these persons' extreme ignorance of Japan and the Japanese as they are at present.

We imagine that the public have learned by this time to estimate pretty accurately the value of war news coming from such sources as the *Japan Gazette* and its correspondents. It is true that the *Japan Gazette* begins to learn the importance of a little caution, but its record stands and can not be effaced. It was the *Japan Gazette* that wrote, on August 7th:—

"The *Yoshino Kan* was the fastest cruiser afloat and the finest of her class—she is now a cripple in Kure." It was the *Japan Gazette* that told how, in the beginning of August, the Japanese fleet was blockaded by the Chinese in Chemulpo, and how vessel after vessel had been injured in trying to run the blockade. It was the *Japan Gazette* that wrote, on August 4th:—"The *Yamashiro Maru* has undoubtedly been taken." All these assertions were absolutely false, as have been many others published in the same columns with more or less assurance.

Commander Mukoyama of the *Matsushima Kan* is reported by the *Fiji Shimpö* as speaking in the highest terms of a certain warrant-officer and a fourth class marine serving on board that ship in the engagement on the 17th of September. These two men were in charge of the principal powder magazine during the fight, and the coolness and intrepidity displayed by them when the ship was on fire are said to have been very remarkable. Another marine, who had received ten wounds and whose face was a mass of scars from the conflagration, was on the verge of death as Commander Mukoyama happened to pass. "Has not the *Ting-yuen* sunk yet?" asked the dying man. "Do not be concerned," the officer answered. "The *Ting-yuen* is incapacitated for further action and we are about to attack the *Chen-yuen* now." Thereupon the man smiled, and gasping out, "Be avenged on her," breathed his last. That is the spirit that wins battles.

Vice-Admiral Count Kawamura has probably started ere this for Korea. He was entertained by the Ministers of State now in Hiroshima at a farewell banquet on the 3rd instant. Count Kawamura is a most distinguished officer. His services during the wars of the Restoration and the Satsuma Rebellion showed him to be possessed of high military capacities. We are glad for Japan's sake that means of employing him once more in the field have been found.

The two Chinese iron-clads seem to have been objects of general solicitude to the Japanese officers and men in the battle on the 17th of September. It is related of a certain Hashiguchi Tojiro, who served in the *Akagi Kan*, that his last words—like those of the marine alluded to above—were, "has the *Ting-yuen* sunk yet?" and that on being informed that she was badly injured, he died crying "Finish her off."

There appears to be some uncertainty about the point to which the Japanese army in Korea has made its way. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that, some five or six days ago, it received intelligence to the effect that the Chinese forces in the neighbourhood of Wiju had retreated across the Yalu river on learning of the fall of Pyöng-yang, and that no vestige of the enemy remained in Korea. But information now furnished from a trustworthy quarter is to the effect that a body of the enemy's troops has crossed again to the left bank of the Yalu, and is there making preparations to oppose the Japanese advance. News purporting to be still later is published by the *Kokkai*. It is that the van of the Fourth Division crossed the Yalu at a point some distance above Wiju and took up a position within Manchuria, unoccupied by the enemy; that other bodies of troops followed, and that the whole Division is now in Manchuria. We give this solely on the authority of the *Kokkai*. The same journal says that the Chinese forces in Wiju have been divided into two bodies, of which one has been posted at a place, the name of which is denoted by asterisks, and the other lies concealed in the miller farther down the river. Our contemporary adds that a battle may take place at any moment, and also that a naval engagement in the Gulf of Pechili is imminent.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a telegram from Hiroshima saying that Lieut.-General Torio is to proceed to Korea on the 8th instant on public service.

The *Kokkai* gives a telegram from Kobe, dated 4.40 p.m. on the 6th instant, to the effect that great changes are apparently impending in the Chinese Government, and that the Foreign Representatives are uneasy.

In the same journal we find a telegram sent

from Söul on the 1st instant, which says that a party of the Tong-haks, numbering over a hundred, formed a plot to overthrow the new Government. Disguising themselves as Korean soldiers, they effected an entry into the palace, but their conspiracy was detected, and they were driven out, two of their ring-leaders being arrested.

It is reported that the foreign residents of Peking are virtually imprisoned in that city. They fear to meet with violence at the hands of the numerous troops quartered in the vicinity of the capital, should they leave the shelter of its walls. That is a most unpleasant state of affairs.

The Emperor has proclaimed that Hiroshima and Ujina shall be placed under martial law from the 5th instant. The meaning of this is that the officer commanding the troops in the proclaimed district becomes endowed with various exceptional powers with respect to matters relating to the conduct of the war.

Talien Bay, says the *Kokkai*, has been strongly fortified to prevent the landing of troops or the anchoring of hostile ships. There are six forts; torpedoes have been laid, and electric search lights are fitted. The forts are armed with 24 guns, viz., four 23-c.m., two 21-c.m., and two 15-c.m. Creusot guns, and six 21-c.m. and ten 15-c.m. Krupp guns.

It is stated that eight of the Chinese ships which escaped from the battle on September 17th are so much injured as to require extensive repairs.

Fukuhara and Kusuchi, the two Japanese now in the hands of the Chinese authorities in Shanghai, are reported to be in good health. The American Consul-General is sparing no pains to secure good treatment for them.

Report says that the Empress has finally decided to proceed to Hiroshima, and that she will start from Tokyo in a few days.

Vice-Admiral Count Kawamura and Lieut.-General Viscount Torio left for Korea on the 8th instant. They go as delegates from the Emperor.

The *Fiji Shimpö* says that four more guns have been captured at Pyöng-yang, bringing the total taken there to 38. They consist of Krupp field and mountain pieces, Gatlings, and Nordenfeldts.

Intelligence was yesterday published in Tokyo that a body of Japanese troops had landed at Chefoo on the 6th instant. The news was said to have come direct to Nagasaki on the 7th, an obvious impossibility. We see no reason at present to credit any such operation.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* emphatically denies that the Government has any intention of raising a foreign loan. It says that the funds available for the prosecution of the war were by no means exhausted when the recent public loan of 30 million yen was issued, and that the Diet will doubtless give authority for further issues to a large extent. Unless the war continue for several years Japan will not be under any necessity to have recourse to the foreign money market.

The *Fiji Shimpö*, writing on the same subject, says that the reserves still available to the Government aggregate over ten million yen, to which if we add the sum just raised, we have a total of 40 millions.

The *Fiji Shimpö* says that since Sept. 17th nothing has been heard of Captain Tang of the *Chih-yuen*, Captain Lin of the *King-yuen*, Captain Li of the *Yang-wei*, and Captain Wang of the *Chao-yung*. It is believed in China that they are dead. Our contemporary seems to place no reliance on the story that Captain Tang of the *Chih-yuen* escaped to Wei-hai-wei after the sinking of his ship.

The *Fiji Shimpö* believes that two of the Chinese torpedo-boats were sunk in the fight on the 17th ultimo. The Japanese naval officers reported that they had fired several times at the enemy's torpedo-boats, and that they must have hit them, but they were unable to determine whether their shots had any fatal effect. According to the *Fiji*, however, the Chinese themselves say that two torpedo-boats are missing, and the natural inference is that they were lost on the 17th August. Against this we may set the following passage from an account

said to have been compiled for the *North-China Daily News* from the verbal statements of the foreign survivors, and from other data:—

The torpedo boats found some difficulty in joining the fray; the loss of the halyards, and in some cases of colours made it difficult to distinguish friend from foe; but the young officers in charge did well and acted fully up to their instructions to keep well under the lee of a big ship during fire and then dart out under a bank of smoke. Unfortunately for them their little vessels had been scouting for three weeks and had been overworked; the result was lamentable; when they opened out, their possible 20 knots sank to something between 14 and 15; the smoke rose rapidly, and long before the Schwartzkopf range was reached, they were seen and fired at. Oddly enough they were not hit once by anything worthy of notice, but on the other hand they effected nothing.

According to the *Hochi Shimbun*, the Japanese naval authorities have been able to ascertain, by means of scouting vessels, that all the Chinese ships remaining after the recent action, with three exceptions, are now in Port Arthur, undergoing repairs. The exceptions are the *Ting-yuen*, *Chen-yuen*, and *Ching-yuen*, whose whereabouts has not been ascertained.

Two somewhat different accounts are published with reference to the Chinese preparations for defending the passage of the Yalu river. One, appearing in the *Nippon*, is based on a telegram sent from Hiroshima on the 8th instant. It says that the Chinese troops have erected six forts on the southern bank of the river, and about fourteen on the northern, but the latter number is uncertain. They have more 80 guns in position, and the force assembled to dispute the passage of the Japanese army into Manchuria is about 70,000. All the troops that escaped from Pyöng-yang are on the northern bank. Their outposts are about 7 miles from Wiju. Yuan Shi-Kai is also on that side of the river. Such is the *Nippon's* account. But the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* gives a telegram sent from Hiroshima at 9.35 p.m. on the 9th instant, which says that the van of the Japanese army has reached Rinchin, a place in the neighbourhood of Wiju; that the Chinese forces are assembled, to the number of about 9,000, on the northern bank of the Yalu; that they have built eight forts there and are building others. Whichever version be correct, it is plain that the Japanese army will not be suffered to cross the frontier into Manchuria without a struggle.

In the *Nippon* we find a paragraph alleging that news has been received of an encounter between the *Maya Kan* and four Chinese ships. The Japanese vessel was on a reconnoitering expedition in the Yellow Sea when she fell in with four ships of the enemy. A fierce fight ensued, with the result that the *Maya Kan* sunk one of her opponents and escaped herself, in a more or less injured condition, to a port the name of which is supposed. The *Maya Kan* is a gun-boat of 615 tons carrying four 15-c.m. Krupp guns. It seems strange that a vessel of her size should have been able to engage four Chinese ships. Further details must be awaited before credence is given to this report.

The *Kokkai* says that a suspicious looking Englishman has arrived at Kobe by the *Tokiwa Maru*, and that he is being shadowed by the Kobe police.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* estimates the total casualties on the Chinese side in the naval fight on the 17th ultimo at 1,000 killed, or drowned, and from 300 to 400 wounded. Our contemporary does not give any authority for this estimate. It seems to us to be exaggerated.

Admiral Count Saigo has been nominated Acting Minister of State for War, in the absence of Count Oyama, who takes command of the second Japanese Army.

Prince Komatsu, Jun. (Yorihito) is appointed to one of the ships, and will go to sea with the fleet.

The *Shanghai Mercury* says that the Chinese are removing the treasure from the vaults at Moukden.

The same journal has the following:—

By advices from Peking it is learned that the Anti-Foreign feeling there is greatly increasing.

This has reached such a pitch that the Imperial Authorities have great difficulty in repressing outbreaks.

It is also much feared by many able Chinese in Peking that, in the event of the Japanese making a move on Peking, it will most certainly fall into their hands, as the dissatisfaction with the existing régime is so great that none of the soldiery can be depended upon.

The vernacular press reports that on the 8th instant the advance guard of the Japanese army entered Wiju, driving out 2,000 Chinese by whom the place was occupied in appearance. What the Chinese were doing there is not clear. If they had wished to fight, an excellent opportunity offered, since the Japanese consisted of only a company of infantry and a squadron of cavalry. However, it is not the acknowledged *métier* of outposts to fight stubbornly.

A telegram from China, published by the *Tiji Shimpō*, says that the Japanese ship *Tenryo Maru*, which has been for some time detained by the Chinese Authorities in Tientsin, has been released, and was to leave on the 12th instant for Nagasaki.

In the *Kokumun* we find a telegram sent from Hiroshima at 10 p.m. on the 10th instant. It says that a feeling of great uneasiness exists at Tientsin, and that five foreign men-of-war have arrived at Taku to protect the lives and properties of the European and American community. The populace of Tientsin is made up of motley and unruly elements. No place in China possesses more inflammable material.

The *Naigai Shogyō Shimpō* asserts that the Chinese soldiers stationed in Chiu-lien-cheng—a Chinese town on the north bank of the Yalu river—are untrained natives, and that their weapons are old-fashioned rope-fuze muskets. They are not expected to make any stand against the Japanese. But we find some difficulty in crediting that.

It is stated, we read in a vernacular paper, that the fugitive troops from Pyöng-yang have placed a number of mines on the banks of the Yalu river. But at every position the defence of which has been undertaken by the Chinese in Korea, there has been much talk of mines, and up to the present we are not aware that any mine has exploded.

Our readers may remember that after the fall of Pyöng-yang a story was published of a soldier who had climbed over the wall of the city and opened the gate to admit his comrades. We greatly questioned the truth of the tale, but the *Kokkai* now publishes a telegram from Fukui, saying that the incident certainly occurred, and that the intrepid soldier was Fujita Kanekichi, a native of that place.

It is alleged that Count Inouye has finally decided to proceed to Korea in order to organize the administration and give the benefit of his long experience and well proved sagacity. His Excellency is to travel by the *Yoshino*. If any one can introduce order into the affairs of the peninsula, it is Count Inouye.

The *Hochi* says that, according to its telegraphic intelligence, Söul is in a very unquiet state. The Tai Wön-kun is plotting to place his grandson Li upon the throne, and the progressionist party has applied for the aid of Japanese troops.

The Tong-haks are still active in Korea. They have been quelled in An-don, Pyöng-gon and their vicinity, but all Jun-gai, Tan-yon, and elsewhere, they are still in rebellion owing to the incitement of Chinese soldiers disguised as Koreans. Twelve of these have been arrested and carried to Chemulpo.

Her Majesty the Empress, the Court Ladies, and many of the wives and daughters of the noble and official classes, devote a great deal of their time at present to making lint for use at the military hospitals. It may well be supposed that this proceeding appeals powerfully to the loyal Japanese.

LETTERS FROM HIROSHIMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Hiroshima, October 3, 1894.

The Emperor yesterday paid a visit to the war ships *Matsushima*, *Hiyei*, and *Saikyo* lying in the Naval port of Kure. The *Saikyo*, which as I stated in a former letter, arrived at Ujina on the 27th ultimo, with Viscount Kabayama on board, went round to Kure on the afternoon of the 1st instant. The *Matsushima*, which had received some temporary repairs at Sasebo, entered Kure on the morning of the 28th ultimo. The *Hiyei* which came in only yesterday morning, a few hours before His Majesty's arrival, had not been included in the original programme of Imperial visits. The Emperor left Headquarters at 9 a.m., Marquis Tokudaiji, Grand Chamberlain, sitting in the same carriage with His Majesty. The Imperial vehicle was followed by an ordinary Palace carriage containing Viscount Hijikata, Minister of the Household, and Dr. Ikeda, Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty. In another carriage of the same class sat Mr. Matano, Head of the Internal Section of the Household Department, and Mr. Saito, Special Secretary to the Minister of the Household. Besides the usual escort of Imperial Guards, the *suite* included several distinguished officers, both civil and military, on horseback, among them being Major-General Kurosawa, Governor Nabeshima, and a few Chamberlains. At Ujina, which was reached in about half-an-hour, the Imperial *suite* was augmented by a large number of eminent personages, who had been waiting there for some time, the principal among them being H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, their Excellencies Count Ito, Minister President; Admiral Count Saigo, Minister of the Navy; General Count Oyama, Minister of War; Lieutenant-General Kawakami, Vice-President of the General Staff, and so forth. After taking a rest of a few minutes in the upper storey of the branch office of the Osaka Merchants Steam Navigation Company, the Emperor and *suite* left for Kure by a steamboat which had been sent round for the purpose.

Both at Hiroshima and Ujina, and, indeed, along the whole route between the two places, a dense crowd of people of all sorts and conditions lined the way eager to pay homage to their august sovereign. Many of them must have travelled a long distance from their homes. The cities of Hiroshima and Ujina were profusely decorated with national flags and paper lanterns.

Kure is about 5½ miles to the south-east of Ujina. When the Imperial vessel, escorted by two torpedo-boats, rounded the promontory beyond which lies Kure, salutes began to be fired by the war-ships in the port, namely, the *Matsushima*, the *Hiyei*, the *Saikyo*, the *Oshima*, and the *Fujiyama*. These ships and four other transports that were then in port were plentifully dressed with flags. It was a little past 11 when the Imperial party landed at the Naval pier. The spacious grounds separating the pier and the *Chinju-fu* (Naval Station Office) were lined on both sides by officers attached to the Station, the principal inhabitants of the place, and a party of troops stationed in the vicinity since the outbreak of the war. At the *Chinju-fu*, which stands on an elevated spot commanding a fine view of the port, the Emperor gave audience to the higher Naval officers. After partaking of a repast, the Imperial party went on board the *Saikyo Maru*. As I have already described her condition in a previous letter, it is scarcely necessary to go over the ship in detail again. I may, however, refer to a fact which I learned for the first time on the present occasion. It is that Mr. Ogawa, 2nd Engineer, who is a devoted amateur photographer, had the courage and presence of mind to take a series of photographs of the fighting. I was not able to see the pictures, but they must prove exceedingly valuable and interesting.

The next ship visited was the *Matsushima Kan*, the flagship of the little fleet which fought so gallantly in the recent naval engagement. As we approached her, we observed a large rectangular hole on the port side in the forward part,

a little above the main deck. On the upper deck on the starboard side, a 12 centimetre gun was missing. A shell from one of the enemy's ships struck against its carriage and threw the gun into the sea. Going down to the main deck, we came to the hole which we had observed from a distance. The opening is perhaps 15 feet by 8. A 20 centimetre gun was lying bent and distorted, the carriage having been thrown to a distance of at least 20 feet forward. It was here that the greatest number of deaths took place. The guns being of a quick firing type, there were a large number of shells in the vicinity. These burst with a terrible explosion on being struck by a shot from the enemy's ship. Fifty officers and men out of 63 stationed in this part of the vessel met with instant and horrible deaths, while 11 of those remaining were severely wounded. The deck at the same time took fire, and the flames spread with such force that the upper deck was burnt through. Such was, however, the energy displayed by the crew in grappling with the conflagration, that it was extinguished in about 15 minutes. It was very fortunate that the fire did not extend to the magazine in close proximity—a result principally due to the heroism of two recruits who joined the service only last December. One of them stripped himself of his clothes and with them he kept the flames away; while the other busied himself in removing all inflammable material. They were repeatedly told to get out of the place, as they were in serious danger of suffocation; but they did not heed the admonition, declaring that they wished to die where they were. It may here be stated that all the other recruits behaved exceedingly well. When the order to prepare for action was given, many of them hurried down into their quarters. The officers feared that they were about to show the white feather, but they quickly appeared again in their best uniforms, thus showing that they were determined to conquer or perish, it being a tradition with the Japanese *samurai* that he should be clothed in his finest suit at the moment of death. I was also informed that the band displayed unexpected courage. They volunteered to fill up the vacancies occasioned among the marines by the terrible explosion above alluded to, and discharged their duties with a will and bravery which excited the admiration of all. It was very pleasant to hear the officers recount with pride and satisfaction the plucky conduct of the men under them.

The *Hiyei* was visited last. The most serious damage sustained by this vessel was the blowing up of the officers' quarters by the explosion of a shell from either the *Ting-yuen* or the *Chen-yuen*: thirteen deaths took place from this cause. All the partitions between the different rooms were shattered and torn off. It was here that a fire was caused, the subduing of which gave the greatest trouble to the officers and crew. On this vessel, too, the officers were never tired of recounting the heroic conduct of their men.

It was about 3.50 p.m. that the Imperial party left the *Hiyei* and began the return voyage. Salutes were fired and cheers heartily given as on the occasion of His Majesty's arrival in the morning. At 5.30 the Emperor reached Headquarters. Fortunately the weather was fine and calm, but glaring, as is often the case here.

Hiroshima, October 4, 1894.

Having heard of the arrival at the military hospital here last evening of a large number of officers and men wounded in the battle of Phŷng-yang, I made an opportunity to pay them a visit this afternoon. The hospital buildings are located in a spacious and well-drained enclosure in the western corner of the Castle grounds, opposite to the barracks of the commissariat troops. On my way thither, I observed a party of commissariat troops and a body of military coolies at drill. The former were evidently reserves called out for garrison service, while the latter are to be sent to the field of battle with the next batch of troops. The drilling of the coolies consisted in accustoming them to draw carts and perform other manual labour in a methodical manner in obedience to the orders of the

superintendents. They were dressed in blue cotton cloth after the fashion commonly affected by the labouring class in this country, and wore the large bamboo hats generally used by *jinrikishi* men. The hospital wards are of one storey and constructed of wood. They are clean and airy. A number of them are arranged at regular intervals in two parallel rows with a garden between. In front, these rows of wards are connected by a two-storeyed building, also of wood, appropriated for offices. At the rear, there are buildings for experiments, for surgical operations, and for disinfecting purposes. Besides these permanent edifices, there are several wards of a rougher type temporarily erected to meet the needs of the present war.

When I arrived there, the naval band was playing in the inner garden, by special command of His Majesty the Emperor, whose minute and gracious attention to their wants has called forth the grateful tears of the wounded and the sick. Immediately on his arrival here, the Emperor wished to visit the hospital. There being, however, at the time many cases of dysentery of an acute type, the physicians thought it prudent to dissuade His Majesty from carrying out his benevolent desire. Reluctantly yielding to their entreaties, the Emperor postponed the intended visit, but sent a delegate to the hospital with presents and messages of consolation to the patients. While the band played, the turfed knolls in the garden were covered with convalescent patients in the hospital regulation clothes, namely, cotton garments of light bluish colour, some smoking cigars, others cheerfully chatting together, while yet others were sitting on the grassy plains.

Dr. Koyama, the chief of a band of ten efficient physicians, with 60 well trained nurses under them, despatched by the Red Cross Society in Tokyo to render assistance to the military doctors here, kindly took me through the different wards, explaining the nature of the disease or wounds each patient was suffering from. The wounded officers and men who arrived here last night from Phŷng-yang number 110 in all. Their injuries, though by no means slight, are not very serious, those severely wounded and unfit for transportation being treated in the temporary hospitals in Korea. The wounds I saw on the persons just arrived were mostly in the limbs, and there was nothing particularly worthy of notice about them. These officers and men, it may be noticed, were in the column under Major-General Oshima, the division that fared worst from the enemy's fire.

In one of the wards for ordinary soldiers, I saw a wounded Chinese who was captured while on his way to Phŷng-yang after the defeat at A-san. He is an innocent-looking lad of two or three and twenty, always smiling in a vacant manner. He does not know a word of either Japanese or English, while neither my kind conductor nor myself was in a better plight in respect to Chinese. So conversation with the prisoner was out of the question. In response to a sign, he readily showed me his wound which was on his right toe. No restraints are put upon him and every attention proper to a captive of his condition is paid him by the doctors and attendants. Altogether he looks supremely contented with the treatment accorded him. Dr. Koyama, however, tells me that he still refuses to use any internal medicine, his prejudice against foreign drugs being a sort of second nature with him. He is in the regular Japanese hospital clothes referred to above, and wears his pigtail tied round his cleanly shaved head.

This hospital now contains 234 patients in all, of whom those suffering from wounds received in battle are the 110 officers and men who arrived last evening and the Chinese captive above alluded to. The rest are suffering from various internal disorders contracted in Korea. The commonest disease is dysentery, and *Kakke* comes next. There are also a few cases of lung disease.

Besides the building I have thus far described, there are three branch establishments connected with it. One is at the *Haku-ai-sha* hospital, a private institution connected with an Episcopal church here, but temporarily rented by

the Government. Here I found Major Hashimoto and a number of men wounded at the battle of Sŏng-hwan on the 29th of July. They have nearly recovered. I noticed they were eagerly perusing the "Records of War between Japan and China" (*Ni Shin Kōsen Roku*), that very convenient and interesting compilation published by the enterprising Hakubunkan in Tokyo. The total number of patients at this establishment was 82.

The second branch hospital is in an eastern corner of the Castle grounds. The buildings are of a temporary nature, the windows fitted with paper frames, and the roof thatched with straw. Here there were 402 patients suffering from various internal diseases, the most prevailing complaint, as usual, being dysentery.

The last temporary hospital is in a Buddhist temple, Butsugo-ji, on the banks of the river opposite to the principal building described at the outset of the present letter. The number of patients under treatment was 117. The patients in all the above mentioned establishments aggregate 834, of whom 130 represent those wounded in battle.

The existing arrangements being insufficient to meet the increasing demands of the war, temporary wards are in course of construction in a part of the parade ground. They are nearly finished. They are in two parallel rows and are 25 in number. In construction they are similar to the temporary buildings of the second branch hospital above alluded to. These wards will admit 1,000 patients. As the needs increase, similar buildings will be erected in a suburb of the city, with accommodation for an equal number of patients.

To my enquiry, why not treat all the patients at some convenient place in Korea, Dr. Koyama replied that such a course was undesirable on account of expense. While it costs only 25 *sen* per diem to give medicine and food to an ordinary patient here, the outlay would be fully ten times as much were he treated in Korea.

On my return I passed through that part of the parade ground where the temporary buildings for the Houses of the Diet are in course of erection. The work has made rapid progress, and the outer framework is already nearly finished. In a previous letter I stated that these buildings are to be thatched with straw, but the plan has since been slightly improved, and the roof is to be covered with shingles. The official staff of both Houses are now arriving.

The members of the Diet are also arriving. Several private houses have been engaged by the various political parties for offices and lodging purposes. Many of the members of the Lower House intend, I am told, to hire houses at Onomichi, nearly 60 miles away on the Sanyo Railway. On the other hand, some of the Peers contemplate establishing their quarters at the beautiful town of Miyajima, on the island of that name. Small steamers are regularly plying between there and Ujina, the sea voyage taking about an hour and a half. Both these places are too far off. The members of the Diet will find it very much more convenient to hire rooms in the temples and the houses of the better farmers in the suburbs of the city.

Hiroshima, October 7, 1894.

In my last letter I made reference to the Chinese captive in the hospital here. I forgot to mention his name, which is Wang Toh-shang. His wounds have so far healed under the treatment of the Japanese physicians that he is now permitted to walk about with a stick.

H.I.H. Prince Komatsu (Junior) and Count Kawamura left Ujina yesterday for Korea on board the transport *Nagato Maru*. His Imperial Highness is a Lieutenant in the Navy, and has just been re-called from Europe where he was travelling *incognito*. He is going to resume his post on board the *Naniwa Kan*. As to Count Kawamura, it is not known for what purpose he goes to Korea. From the fact that he is a retired Vice-Admiral, some people infer that he will take command of a squadron in Korean waters, but such a conclusion, so far as I know, is entirely unwarranted.

There being now a large number of transports in the port of Ujina, their officers and crew frequently pay a visit to this city. Among these I observe not a few foreigners. I hear that at first there was some prejudice on the part of the Naval authorities against the retention of foreign officers on the transports, but that such prejudice has since been entirely swept away by the irresistible force of personal and practical experience. Their unflinching diligence and conscientious devotion to duty justly extort the admiration of all who have come in contact with them. Among them the most popular with the Japanese are Captain Conner of the *Nagato Maru* and Captain Haswell of the *Yokohama Maru*.

It is a well known fact that, rightly or wrongly, there is a great deal of umbrage among the Japanese against the alleged partiality of the British fleet in the East toward the Chinese. From the translations that appeared in your columns at the time, your readers doubtless remember that the feeling of indignation recently found copious expression, though in a veiled form, through the vernacular press. It is not for me to judge whether or not the irritation of the Japanese was well founded; I only say that such irritation has existed. I am, however, happy to be able to inform you that among the better informed circles here a different state of feeling is beginning to prevail. As to the Government in London, nobody in Japan has ever doubted its friendship toward this country. But even with reference to Admiral Fremantle and the rest of the British officers on the China station, the impression now prevails that they are thoroughly impartial between the two belligerent countries, and that the best of sentiments exist between the British fleet and the Japanese Navy. Whether this happy change of feeling is to be attributed to a better understanding of the situation on the part of the Japanese, or whether it has been caused by a change of attitude on the part of the British Naval officers in the East, I do not pretend to decide.

The advocates of the so-called strong foreign policy will hold a grand meeting at Onomichi on the 12th instant. Among the originators of the project, I notice the names of such persons as Messrs. Kusumoto Masataka, Furusho Kamon, Shimada Saburo, Shiga Shigetaka, and so forth. Why do they intend to hold the meeting at such a small and inconvenient place as Onomichi and not at Hiroshima? They can attract far more attention by meeting at the latter place. Perhaps they fear that, this town as well as the port of Ujina having been placed under martial law, their meeting might be interfered with. If they contemplate any anti-Government demonstration of a mischievous nature, they would do well to defer the proposed meeting altogether, for in that case their proceedings may necessitate official interference even at the town of Onomichi. It is, however, inconceivable that anything of the kind is contemplated by these politicians in the face of the manifesto which they recently issued promising hearty cooperation with the Government for the prosecution of the present war.

As I write these lines, an immense and loudly appreciative crowd is collected in front of my hotel listening to the singing by a party of itinerant musicians of a popular song describing the principal incidents of the present war, with piquant allusions to the discomfiture of the Resident Yuan, to the disappointment of the Viceroy Li, and to the certainty of victory for Japan. The song was composed by Sorori Shinzayemon, a famous story-teller of Osaka.

To-day being the 9th day of the 9th month according to the old calendar is observed as a *sekku* holiday by the conservative inhabitants of this city, and the streets are even more lively than on ordinary days. Tiffin was served on a special set of *sen* and plates which are used only on festive occasions. After a long residence in the iconoclastic capital, it is soothing and pleasant to be reminded of these time-honoured customs.

SUNDAY NIGHT'S EARTHQUAKE.

Ever since the Great Earthquake of June 20th of this year, people have been half-expecting, half-fearing, the recurrence of a similar shock. Astrologers and diviners indeed predicted that another severe earthquake would take place in the autumn, the consequences of which would be still more disastrous than those of the last. The earthquake of Sunday evening was therefore not unexpected, at all events by superstitious folk; yet the fears of even the most timid were fortunately not verified, for the shock, although of an exceptionally severe nature, was not so great as that of four months ago and very little damage was done. At about twenty-five minutes past eight in the evening the advent of the dreaded force was heralded by a prolonged subterranean roar of an unusually loud and terrifying nature. It is remarkable that this sound was heard more distinctly in those parts of Tokyo where the nature of the ground is hilly or very firm, whereas in the less solid alluvial districts of Fukugawa, Honjo, and Shinagawa the noise was not so clearly perceptible. Before the thunderous roll was over the earth began to shake with quick vertical jerks, lasting about twelve seconds in all; and this was followed by a long wavy motion travelling clearly from West to East and lasting for nearly two minutes. Many seconds had not elapsed before nine-tenths of the people of Tokyo were in the streets; in the case of a number of *yose* or music-halls, where the entertainment was in full swing, this sudden rush for the open led to a jam at the exit and the injuring of several people, fortunately none seriously. The panic was particularly keen at the *yose* on Kudan Hill and at the well-known "Kana-zawa-ya," not far from Kyobashi. Several women in the latter house are said to have received slight wounds. Many miraculous escapes are recorded from Harmsen's Circus at the Eko-in, some foolhardy or panic-stricken people attempting to spring down from the top-most row of seats. We have not heard from any members of the Company, the above being the talk of the streets in the vicinity of Ryogoku Bridge. In Kojimachi District a number of lamps were overturned and quantities of crockery or other fragile ware destroyed, but fortunately without causing the outbreak of a fire. The huge lantern or light-tower on the top of Kudan was seen to wave distinctly from side to side, the direction being from south-west to north-east; the lamp was extinguished and great anxiety prevailed for a time, as it was supposed that the tower must infallibly come to the ground. Still more alarming was the motion visible in the great Ryo-un-kaku at Asakusa, which has been undergoing repairs for several months on account of injuries received by the shock of June 20th; the people in the neighbourhood ran out of their houses and kept on running till they had put a safe distance between them and the object of their fears. Nothing happened, however, yet the greater part of the local residents preferred to take lodgings elsewhere for the night, it being impossible in the darkness to ascertain whether the tower had received any fresh injury or not. Still the shock was by no means so strongly felt in Asakusa District as elsewhere; the portions of the city which appeared to have experienced the greatest shaking were Nihombashi, Honjo, Ichigaya, and certain parts of Kojimachi: contrary to the usual rule, according to which these districts are generally least effected. In Nihombashi the largest amount of damage was done to articles of a brittle or fragile kind, especially in the lamp stores and hardware shops. The thoroughfare here was humming with an eager crowd of people until after long after midnight.

Of course it was impossible to ascertain the exact amount of damage done, owing not only to the darkness of the night but also to the absence of any particular reports at the various District Police Stations. Our reporter visited a large number of police boxes, or *Koban*, in several parts of the city and thus obtained his information. The general impression was that the capital had had a most fortunate escape.

Several chimneys were nevertheless known to have been overthrown, happily without injury to the inmates of the houses. Remarkable is also the fact that a number of dwellings in the less solid parts of the city were reported to have sagged or sunk down sideways, the sinkage being in the general direction of north-east. This happened, it is said, to several godowns and other heavily built structures in Fukagawa and Takanawa. The new Law Courts on the Hibiya Parade Ground also received a severe shaking, part of the scaffolding coming to the ground and some of the ornamental brick-work being loosened. A distinct and sudden rise was noted in the water of several of the canals, particularly in the heart of the city. Boatmen reported that the waves rose and sunk five or six times in succession, the rise being rapid and the sinking gradual. This phenomenon was not noticed along the Sumida River, although its turbid waters were greatly disturbed for some minutes after the tremors had finally subsided. No report of injury done to foreign buildings in Tsukiji had reached the Kyobashi Police Station up to midnight, and the constables on that beat had sent in word that all was safe.

It is noteworthy that the approach of some terrestrial disturbance seems to have been known to certain of the domestic animals some time before the earthquake actually occurred. The horses of the squadron of cavalry stationed temporarily in a mat-shed not far from the French Legation appeared quite restless for more than half an hour before the shock, whinnying and pawing the ground in a very disturbed state. The same thing was noticed at two dairies not far from Suido-bashi, the cows snuffing the air, lowing, and refusing to lie in quiet.

It used to be believed by credulous people that earthquakes were caused by the convulsive movement of a huge catfish (*namazu*) lying beneath the Japanese Archipelago. This superstition was hilariously referred to by a party of roysterers in Shimbashi, who were laboriously wending their way homewards after a plentiful dinner with vinous accompaniments. "No!" exclaimed one of the convives, "it wasn't that old catfish. It was China, in her last throes. She is bound to give one more kick, anyway. But no harm's done by anything those *tompinkan* are capable of doing."

In Yokohama, as in Tokyo, the great shock was preceded by an unusually loud subterranean roar, which continued for some seconds after the earth-tremors had begun. The vibrations lasted for fully five minutes, and were of an undulatory order. Very little damage beyond the stopping of clocks and the overturning of ornaments seems to have been done on the Bluff. In the Settlement a large block of cement fell from a house opposite Mr. Durand's Livery Stables and broke into a thousand fragments. At No. 70, Messrs. Carl Rohde, two fires broke out, one in a bedroom upstairs, and the other in the sample room on the lower floor. Superintendent Morgan and his men quickly attended and within a few minutes had destroyed all chances of the fire spreading. The house is slightly damaged from the water. These fires, however, are said to have no connection with the earthquake. A curious thing was noticed by persons who rushed from houses on the Bluff over-looking the town. Within the twinkling of an eye, the streets were swarming with people, most of whom carried *chochin* and lamps in their hands, and all uttering short exclamations of surprise or fear. As the combined cries floated up towards the Bluff, the sound resembled that of waves breaking upon a pebbly shore; while the myriad lights darting about in all directions and with no set purpose resembled the phosphorescent gleams of curling breakers.

Coloured Waiter (to old gentleman who leaves the table without tipping):—"I'se much obliged to you sah." Old Gentleman (angrily):—"What are you thanking me for? I haven't given you anything." Coloured Waiter:—"Dat's de reason, boss. I bet No. 7 dat yo' wouldn't tip, an' I wins de bet."

THE NAVAL FIGHT.

The following reports have been published officially:—

ACCOUNT OF THE NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF TAKU-SHAN, EXTRACTED FROM THE REPORT OF THE COMMANDER OF THE FLEET.

On the 16th ult., I left the temporary anchorage, and placing the *Yoshino*, *Naniwa*, *Takachiho*, and *Akitsushima* in the van, I followed with the *Matsushima*, *Hashidate*, *Isukushima*, *Fuso*, *Chiyoda*, *Hiyei*, *Saikyo*, and *Akagi* in the direction of Hai-yung. At 6.30 a.m. on the 17th ult., I arrived at the anchorage ground off that island and proceeded to inspect the harbour. No sign of the enemy having been seen, the squadrons then started toward Ta-lu island off Takushan. At about 11.30 a.m. smoke was sighted in the east-north-east. It was apparently emitted by several steam vessels, and the presence of the enemy's squadron was presumed, to the great joy of all on board our ships. At 5 minutes past 12 the signal was run up to prepare for action, and each of our men-of-war was directed to take the station assigned to it. The enthusiasm of the crews on board every one of our vessels was very great. The *Saikyo* and *Akagi* were ordered to remove from the port side of the Principal Division to its starboard. At this time two of the enemy's men-of-war were sighted on the port bow. At first the Flying Squadron, which was in our van, advanced as though about to attack the centre of the enemy's line, but presently the course was gradually changed so as to come into action with the vessels on his right wing, the Principal Squadron performing a similar manoeuvre. The enemy's formation was then in line, but his vessels were not dressed accurately, some being more or less out of rank. The *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen* were in the centre; the *Lai-yuen*, and a ship which we took to be the *King-yuen*, flanked the two iron-clads; then came, in order, the *Ching-yuen* and apparently the *Chih-yuen*, and soon, ten ships in all. At 12.50 p.m., the enemy, being about five or six thousand metres distant, opened fire upon our van, but the latter did not reply until they had approached to within about three thousand metres when they passed round his right flank. Meanwhile the ships forming the enemy's centre steered directly toward our Principal Squadron. His two wings were already in great disorder, the ships steering in different directions, as though they desired to engage our vessels separately. They fired incessantly as they drew near. Our Principal Squadron kept its original formation from first to last. It steamed always in single file, the ships discharging their guns with deadly effect. Gradually, however, the *Hiyei* and the *Fuso*, which brought up the rear, came within shorter and shorter range of the enemy, and the Captain of *Hiyei*, seeing that by holding his course he could not clear the enemy's line, executed a bold manoeuvre. He steered his ship direct for the interval between the iron-clads *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen*, passed through, and after receiving and returning the fire of several others of the enemy, extricated his vessel and re-joined the Principal Squadron. It was a gallant act. The Principal Squadron having passed across the enemy's front, changed its course so as to circle round his right wing and pass down his rear. This manoeuvre threw him into considerable disorder. Meanwhile several men-of-war and torpedo-boats of the enemy were sighted coming from the direction of the shore to re-inforce him. According to reports subsequently received the number of torpedo-boats that then joined the enemy was six, and that of the ships-of-war four. Meanwhile the Flying Squadron having passed round the enemy's right wing, would have led down his rear had they not perceived that the *Hiyei* and *Akagi* were in a critical situation. In order to carry succour to these two ships, they changed their course, and steaming at their highest speed, pushed between the *Akagi* and her assailants, pouring their starboard broadsides into the latter as they passed. Thus the enemy was placed between the fires of the Flying and Principal Squadrons. Before that, the

Yang-wei enveloped in flames, was sighted flying in the direction of Ta-lu island, and soon afterwards the *Ting-yuen* steaming past the front of the Principal Squadron, attempted to attack from the starboard. But she received such a storm of projectiles that her crew seemed to fall into a state of the greatest confusion, and presently she took fire. This was at half-past 2 p.m. The *Kwang-ping* also was seen to fly shorewards, passing by the *Ting-yuen*. The *Chao-yung* took fire soon after the commencement of the action, and her conflagration was raging furiously by this time. The *Lai-yuen* is believed to have caught fire at about the same period. As stated above, the Principal Squadron and the Flying Squadron cannonaded the *Ting-yuen*, *Chen-yuen*, and their consorts from both sides. The *Ting-yuen* broke into flames forward. Immediately after this the Flying Squadron gave chase to some of the enemy's vessels that were attempting to escape, and finally sank the *Lai-yuen*, the Principal Squadron meanwhile engaging the two iron-clads. When, however, the *Matsushima* was within short range of the *Ting-yuen*, her barbettes was hit by a 304-c.m. shell, which not only injured the barbettes seriously, but also caused great damage to the surrounding parts, and started a conflagration. That happened at 3.26 p.m. A few minutes later either the *Chih-yuen* or the *Chin-yuen* sank. Meanwhile, the *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen* were joined by their consorts, whereas the Principal Squadron had become considerably separated from the Flying Squadron. Moreover, there remained only a short interval of daylight. The attack was, therefore, momentarily suspended and the Flying Squadron was recalled. It was now 5.30 p.m., and when the Squadrons had re-united, the enemy were seen to be directing their course southward, apparently with the intention of escaping to Wei-hai-wei. To continue the engagement after sun-set seemed inadvisable, and moreover as the enemy had torpedo boats and we were thus placed at a great disadvantage for fighting in the dark, it was decided to try to intercept the retreat of the Chinese next morning off Wei-hai-wei. (At this time the whereabouts of the *Saikyo* and *Hiyei* was uncertain. Nothing was known of them except that they had been observed by some of the ships steering southward.) We therefore shaped a course supposed to be parallel to that of the enemy, and steamed forward until dawn. But failing to sight any of the enemy's ships, we turned back to the spot where the battle had been fought on the preceding day, and the *Akagi* was ordered to proceed to the temporary anchorage. Smoke was now observed far ahead in the neighbourhood of the scene of the action, but before the ship from which it came could be sighted, she effected her escape. The *Chiyoda* was then ordered to torpedo the *Yang-wei*, which had been beached while on fire, and the squadrons reached their temporary anchorage early on the morning of the 19th ult. The *Saikyo* and *Akagi* were already there in safety, while the *Hiyei* was reported to have come there and then put out to sea again, heading for the scene of the fight and hoping to rejoin the Squadron.

The above is a brief account of the battle in which the Principal Squadron and the Flying Squadron took part. In the course of the fight the *Saikyo* and the *Akagi* having been separated from the Main Squadron, found themselves in a most hazardous situation. At one time the *Saikyo* was attacked by two of the enemy's men-of-war and two torpedo boats, and a torpedo was discharged at her from a distance of not more than 50 metres. Fortunately it passed under her bottom and she thus narrowly escaped being sunk. She received many shots in her hull, funnel, engines, and so forth, but managed to reach the anchorage. The *Akagi* was in a similarly perilous situation. Becoming entangled among the enemy, she suffered greatly. Her losses were 10 killed, including the Captain, and 20 wounded. Her main mast was shot away, and she was in imminent peril of being sunk. Owing, however, to the able management of her First Division Chief

and her principal navigating officer, who stood to their posts although wounded, she succeeded in withdrawing for a while from the scene of battle, and was able to rejoin her consorts three or four hours later. The *Hiyei* had a torpedo discharged at her twice while she was among the enemy's ships, as described above, but fortunately the missiles failed to take effect. Still she suffered severely from the shells of the enemy. A shell that struck the officers' cabins killed two surgeons, a pay-master, several nurses, and many others, besides causing fire to break out. Finding it impossible to coöperate in the manoeuvres of the Squadrons, the *Hiyei* headed for the anchorage, but started again, immediately after she had removed her wounded to a transport, and in company with the *Kaimon*, made for the scene of the battle, whence the two vessels returned on the 20th ultimo.

The result of the battle was that the *King-yuen*, *Chih-yuen* or *Ching-yuen*, *Yang-wei*, and *Chao-yung* were either destroyed or sunk, while the *Ting-yuen*, *Lai-yuen*, and *Ping-yuen*, suffered severely from fire. The rest of the enemy's vessels must have sustained serious damage. One thing to be specially noted is that even the seamen, firemen, and others,—of course it is unnecessary to speak of the officers and warrant-officers—discharged their duties with evident satisfaction, and preserved their presence of mind even when the enemy's fire was at its hottest and when their superiors and comrades were falling dead or wounded beside them. On this point there is remarkable unanimity among the reports of the various commanding officers.

To the Head-quarters.

(Signed) Vice-Admiral ITO SUKEYUKI,
Commander of the Combined Squadrons.

September 21st, of the 27th year of Meiji.

THE REPORT OF THE "SAIKYO MARU."

At 5 p.m. on the 16th September, the Flying and Principal Squadrons and the *Akagi* and *Saikyo* left the temporary anchorage for Hai-yung. At 8 a.m. on the 17th that island was passed, and turning to the N.E. the fleet steamed for Ta-lu island. At 10 a.m. Ta-lu was sighted on the port bow, and at 11.10 a.m. the Flying Squadron signalled that smoke was visible in the E.N.E. At 11.40 a.m. it was again signalled that torpedo boats and men-of-war of the enemy were seen (12 men-of-war and 5 torpedo-boats). At 10 minutes past 12 the Flagship signalled to prepare for action.

At 12.20, the Flagship signalled to our ship "Avoid fighting," and in compliance with that order we assumed a position in rear of the Principal Squadron. At 12.50, the enemy opened fire upon our van, and our Squadrons answered. At 1.5 p.m., or thereabouts, the firing between the two fleets was at its height. At 1.9 p.m. the *Saikyo* also joined the battle, opening fire at a range of about 3,000 metres. At 1.14 p.m. a shell from the enemy passed through the officers' rooms on the upper deck and fell into the sea at a distance of about 20 metres. This shell must have come from one of the sister iron-clads. The officers' rooms and their vicinity were greatly damaged. At 1.27 p.m. an enemy's vessel was seen to sink. At 1.44 p.m. the Flying Squadron was observed to proceed at full speed to the rescue of the *Hiyei* and *Akagi*. At 1.55 p.m. the *Hiyei* signalled that she had taken fire, and was seen running southward. The *Akagi* was also seen retiring on the port side of the *Hiyei*. Three of the enemy's vessels that had pursued the *Hiyei*, changed their course and pursued the *Akagi* for about half an hour, but finally put about and re-joined their main division. At 2.22 p.m. the *Ting-yuen*, *Chen-yuen*, and one other vessel came to attack us (the *Saikyo*) and a 30.5-c.m. shell struck us, penetrating the saloon and bursting at a spot between the saloon and the engine room. The shell wrought great havoc. The saloon and several other rooms in the vicinity, sky-light, hatch, barometer, chronometer, and other objects were destroyed, the upper deck was penetrated and the steam-pipe connecting with the rudder was shattered, so that the steam steering gear became unserviceable. We sig-

mated at once that our steering gear was disabled and separated from the Squadrons. Relieving tackle was used, but as it proved very difficult to handle, our speed became greatly diminished. We then had recourse to the hand-wheel and steamed on at the highest possible speed. At this time one of the enemy's vessels was sighted in the vicinity of Ta-lu. She was apparently in a disabled condition, for she could not open fire even when we approached within short range. About the same time, however, the enemy fired at us from the port side, at a range of some 2,000 metres, and a shot striking us at the water line astern the ship began to leak slightly. The shot appears not to have been strong enough to penetrate the side completely. Cork was at once hammered into the fissures, and fresh backing was fastened on. At 2.40 p.m. two vessels, one the *Ping-yuen*, another probably the *Kuang-king*, and also a torpedo-boat, came direct at us. We fired at the torpedo-boat, and apparently hit her badly, for her people showed signs of confusion, and she put about, soon disappearing among the smoke of the contending squadrons. The two men-of-war passed within some 500 metres' on our port side, and of the shots that we fired at them two were seen to hit. At 2.55 p.m. a torpedo-boat was sighted ahead, and at 3.5 p.m. she discharged a torpedo from her bow tube. But it passed a little to our right. At 3.6 p.m. the same boat discharged another torpedo from a position about 40 metres ahead on our port. The missile passed under the bottom of our ship and did us no injury. At 3 p.m. one of the enemy's vessels took fire. The flames spread to the bridge, completely disabling her, and finally she was observed to be in a sinking state. At 3.30 p.m. we shaped a course to the south, when three torpedo boats of the enemy pursued us for about half-an-hour. Finding, however, that they could not easily come within effective range they put about. At 3.50 p.m. the *Akagi* was sighted proceeding to the scene of the battle. At 4.20 p.m. the *Hiyei*, which had left the rank on account of a fire, was seen returning to the scene of battle. We exchanged signals with her, and learned that she had got the fire under control. We informed her that we were proceeding to the temporary anchorage, which we reached and dropped anchor at 1.15 a.m. on the 18th.

THE REPORT OF THE "AKAGI."

On the 16th of September our vessel, accompanying the Principal Squadron and the Flying Squadron, left the temporary Anchorage and started for the island of Hai-yung. At 6.58 a.m. of the 17th, in compliance with an order from the Flagship, the *Akagi* steamed into the anchorage of the island and reconnoitred the interior of the harbour. At 11.15 a squadron of the enemy was sighted in the direction of Takushan. At 20 past 12 preparations for action were made, and at 1.9 p.m. we opened fire. At this time the two iron-clads, *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen*, were on the port side of our vessel and we vigorously exchanged shots with them. The ship took up a position on the starboard of the Principal Squadron, in obedience to a command from the Flagship, but owing to the slowness of our speed we were gradually left behind. At 1.20 p.m., the *Lai-yuen* and other vessels forming the right wing of the enemy, came within 800 metres of us. We opened fire from our port broadside and swept away the men that were on the bridge of the *Lai-yuen*. On this occasion Lieut. Sasaki was wounded and Cadet Hashiguchi was killed. Sub-Lieutenant Kaneko took the place of the Lieutenant. At 1.25 p.m. several vessels of the enemy passed us and a shell hit our bridge and killed Commander Sakamoto (Captain of the ship), and two gunners, wounding other two gunners. Lieutenant Sato took the place of the Captain and commanded the ship. Again a shell hit the lower deck in the fore-castle, destroyed the magazine situated there, killed four firemen and wounded one, a steam-pipe being also shattered. Another shot hit the upper deck of the fore-castle and killed three seamen. The *Lai-yuen*, *Chih-yuen*, and *Kuang-chia*, passing our stern, now attacked us again. Our vessel was in im-

minent peril, for as the steam-pipe was gone and the magazine in the fore-castle destroyed, any attempt to procure a supply of ammunition involved using the funnel, and that of course, could only be done at a great loss of speed. We turned our bows a little to port and as soon as we had put a little distance between us and the enemy, temporary repairs were undertaken by Engineer Hirabe and his subordinates. These proved efficacious and our speed was not reduced to so great a degree as was apprehended at first. Thus the enemy in pursuit could not come up with us quickly. Still they persisted in their design and pushed after us at increased speed. We were therefore obliged to change our course to the south and we sought to check their pursuit by firing at them with our stern guns. Several shots hit our mainmast, finally bringing it down. We then hoisted our flag upon the fore-mast and fastened a flagpole upon the remnant of the main-mast. At 2.15 p.m. the enemy's vessels, the *Lai-yuen* and others, came within 300 metres of our stern and a shell fired from the *Lai-yuen* hit the bridge and wounded the chief navigator. Our stern guns were meanwhile worked with the utmost speed. Lieutenant Matsuoka took the place of the navigating officer and commanded the vessel, while Warrant-officer Kondo directed the battery in the bow in place of the Lieutenant. At 2.20 p.m. our 4th stern gun hit the quarter deck of the *Lai-yuen* and caused a violent conflagration. The other vessels went to the rescue of the *Lai-yuen* and in the interval we left them seven or eight hundred metres behind. At 2.23 p.m. the chief navigating officer, having had his wounds dressed, resumed his duties on the bridge. At 2.30 p.m. the distance between us and the enemy having become sufficiently great we gave the crew a rest, reduced our speed, and began to repair the steam-pipe. We saw at a distance the Principal Squadron heading for the *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen*, and so, with the view to join the Squadron, we changed our course to the north. At 2.40 the roll was called, and a rest was again given. At 4.55 the repairs of the steam-pipe having been concluded, we proceeded at full speed to the position of the Principal Squadron, and joined it at 5.50 p.m.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The vernacular press of Tokyo publishes a telegram from Hiroshima which says that, according to news just received from London, an extraordinary meeting of the Cabinet was held on the 4th instant, and considerable public excitement prevailed in the United Kingdom. The principal reason for the Cabinet's meeting is said to have been connected with the necessity of providing for the protection of British subjects in China. There is also a rumour that the complications between Great Britain and France have assumed a grave aspect. The telegram adds that the British Squadron in these waters will be considerably increased.

With such vague information before us it would be futile to make any definite comment. That additional ships should be sent out seems very natural, for it is freely predicted by the foreign residents in China that, in the event of Japan's successes continuing, and, above all in the event of a Japanese invasion of China proper, the ability of the Chinese Government to protect the life and property of aliens would be very questionable. Contingencies demanding the intervention of the British navy might at any moment arise. As for the rumoured complications between England and France, we trust that the telegram is erroneous. The intelligence sent from Shanghai a few days ago that France had preferred to the Peking Cabinet some demands of an exceptional character in connection with the ill-treatment suffered by some of her citizens at the hands of Chinese soldiers, does not come on good authority, but would be very disquieting, if true. Should France or Russia attempt to take advantage of China's present difficulties for purposes of territorial aggression, Great Britain could not easily hold aloof.

THE KOBE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

We have been requested by the Kobe correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* to publish the following:—

"JAPAN MAIL," Sept. 20.
"Special" Telegram to "Japan Mail."

Nagasaki, Sept. 19, 6.50 p.m.

A report has reached this place that further engagements have occurred in Korea, both ashore and afloat, and victories are assigned to the Japanese arms. No definite particulars are obtainable in regard to the military affair, but it is stated that a Naval battle has been fought in which three ships have been sunk on each side, and that the killed on the Chinese side includes von Hanneken and seven other foreigners.

"JAPAN MAIL," Oct. 1.
It is not often that the source of false intelligence can be distinctly traced, but a case of some interest has just come under our notice. On the 20th of Sept., the Kobe correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* sent to that journal a telegram with reference to the naval fight on Sept. 17th. The telegram said that "three Japanese ships were destroyed;" that "the *Saikyo Maru* and *Hiyei Kan* had a narrow escape," and that "the *Matsushima* was seriously damaged and put back for repairs." The Kobe correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* is, we believe, the Editor of the *Kobe Herald*. Where did the Editor of the *Kobe Herald* obtain the news that the three Japanese ships were destroyed in the fight? No such news emanated from any Japanese source, so far as we know.

The correspondent of our Shanghai contemporary, in sending the above, accompanies it by some rude remarks which ought to disqualify his communication for any notice whatever. We are not concerned, however, and cannot be affected, by any insolent personalities emanating from the chorus of local writers whose *metier* is to bait the editor of the *Japan Mail*. We are concerned, however, to expose mischievous errors, and in this instance the facts are plain. On September 21st the *North-China Daily News* published the following telegram from its Kobe correspondent, adding that the telegram should have reached Shanghai on the night of the 20th:—

A great battle has taken place, in which the Japanese fleet is reported as victorious, of Hai-yuentao, Thornton Haven, on the 17th of September. The fleets sighted each other at 11.45 a.m. The Chinese commenced the action at a quarter past twelve. The Chinese fleet comprised the *Chen-yuen*, *Ting-yuen*, *Chih-yuen*, *Chih-yuen*, *Lai-yuen*, *King-yuen*, *Wei-yuen*, *Yang-wei*, *Chao-yung*, *Kuang-chia*, *Kuang-hai*, *Ping-yuen*, and six torpedo vessels, against eleven Japanese. The *Chih-yuen* and another were sunk. The *Chao-yung* and *Yang-wei* were run ashore. Three Japanese were destroyed. The *Saikyo Maru* and *Hiyei Kan* had a very narrow escape. The *Matsushima* was seriously damaged and put back for repairs. Fire broke out on board the *Hiyei Kan* and she had to be withdrawn. The fire was extinguished by means of her own pumps, several lives being lost. Very little satisfaction is to be obtained from the official despatches, which are palpably incomplete.

It will be perceived that among all the items of intelligence contained in this telegram one and one only is given as a report. That one is the victory of the Japanese fleet. Everything else is stated as an established fact. The names of the Chinese ships that were sunk or run ashore are given; three Japanese ships are declared to have been destroyed; the *Saikyo* and the *Hiyei* are said to have had a very narrow escape, and the *Matsushima* to have been seriously damaged. Challenged to show where he obtained the news that three Japanese ships were destroyed, the correspondent of the Shanghai journal quotes a telegram from Nagasaki published by the *Japan Mail* which says:— "A report has reached this place . . . it is stated that a naval battle has been fought in which three ships have been sunk on each side." The *Japan Mail's* telegram was avowedly based on a report and on hearsay. The telegram of the Shanghai paper announces as an unquestionable fact that three Japanese ships were destroyed. If our telegraphic rumour was the source of the Kobe correspondent's message to Shanghai, why did he pervert one portion of it and one portion only into the form of a proven fact? He left the Japanese victory a rumour and he altered their rumoured loss into a reality. Nor is that all. If he used our telegram, or one like it, at all, he largely supplemented it. He gave the names of the Chinese ships engaged and of the Chinese ships lost and he gave also the names of the Japanese ships that suffered damage. If these details were known to him, he must also have

known that the Japanese had officially denied the loss of any ship. He stands convicted as the author of the first emphatic assertion that the Japanese had three ships destroyed, and although we do not for an instant suppose that he had any wilful intention of deceiving the public, we cannot choose but note the plain bias that keeps a Japanese victory in the form of a rumour, and converts a rumoured Japanese loss into a certainty.

THE PYŒNG-YANG PRISONERS.

The statement published in this journal on Wednesday, September 19th, that 14,500 prisoners had been captured by the Japanese at Pyŕng-yang, has been, and is, so persistently quoted by writers seeking to discredit the *Japan Mail*, that we must crave permission to lay the facts briefly before our readers. It was, as we have said, on Wednesday, September 19th, that the statement first appeared in our columns. Not the smallest doubt was then entertained in Tokyo as to the accuracy of the figure. The question that agitated men's minds was, not whether such a crowd of Chinese soldiers had been taken prisoners, but how they could be disposed of so as not to greatly embarrass the military authorities in Korea. Under the circumstances, we had no hesitation in accepting the figures relating to the Chinese losses, and on the strength of them we eulogised the taking of Pyŕng-yang as a remarkable feat of arms. That, we again repeat, was in our issue of September 19th. During the course of that day further information was received, and having examined it, we wrote as follows in our issue of the September 20th:—

With regard to the Chinese losses, Major-General Kodama, on the strength of information furnished by Lieut.-General Nozu, telegraphs that over 2,000 were killed, and that although the number of wounded is not accurately known, it is at least twice that of the killed. Concerning the prisoners, however, there is much uncertainty. The intelligence received in Tokyo on the 18th gave 14,500 as the assured total, but neither Major-General Kodama nor General Yamagata speak of more than 600. The general opinion appears to point to about 7,000, but as that is obviously a compromise between the large total originally named and General Yamagata's comparatively small body, we hesitate to credit it. Further information must be awaited.

The facts are now before our readers. On September 19th we accepted and published the universally believed account that 14,500 prisoners had been taken. On September 20th, that is to say, in our very next issue, we not only withdrew the original figure, but declared our hesitation to credit even the much smaller estimate of 7,000. We do not think that it was possible to be franker or more careful of the truth. The first belief was erroneous, and we erred to the extent of accepting it, though considering the circles in which it was momentarily held, we should have erred equally had we questioned it. But in our very next issue, 24 hours later, we corrected it, told our readers that we hesitated to believe even in 7,000 and said that "further information must be awaited."

One other point has to be noted. During the night of September 18th, a telegram arrived from Field-Marshal Yamagata speaking of 600 prisoners having been taken. This telegram was in our hands before we went to press on the morning of the 19th. But it was not interpreted as throwing any doubt on the previously received number, for the Field Marshal's message seemed to refer to an additional capture made by the column sent in pursuit of the fugitive Chinese, and not to the total capture.

Any readers of the local foreign press who have taken the trouble to follow pretty closely what is laid before them in its columns, must have been amused and astonished to observe with what insistence and vehemence this original error of 14,500 prisoners is referred to. One would imagine that the *Japan Mail* had deliberately invented a gross falsehood and had adhered to it through thick and thin, whereas in truth it merely recorded in one issue a universally accepted estimate, and frankly corrected it in the next. We shall not waste space

by making any detailed reference to the absurdly unjust charges that have been levelled against us in connection with this affair. We shall simply quote two, as typical and entertaining. The first of these was published on September 28th. It ran thus:—

In the battle at Ping-yang we were told that 14,500 prisoners were captured, and when Count Yamagata had the temerity to assert there were only 600, General Opinion, a purely mythical personage, was quoted to prove that there could not be less than 7,000.

Now will our readers compare this with our own paragraph, quoted above, on which it is based. We wrote:—"The general opinion appears to point to about 7,000, but as that is obviously a compromise between the large total originally named and General Yamagata's comparatively small body, we hesitate to credit it." Thus, so far from quoting general opinion to prove that there had been 7,000 prisoners, in contradiction of Field-Marshal Yamagata's telegram, we actually pointed out that general opinion seemed to have struck a compromise between the telegram and the original estimate, and that it did not deserve credence. Misrepresentation is carried to its limit when in the face of our comment that general opinion in this case seemed to be mere conjecture, we are accused of citing it as conclusive; and when, in the face of our explicitly declared incredulity in the estimate of 7,000, we are charged with quoting it to prove that there could not have been less than 7,000!

The second quotation that we propose to make is of later date, namely, October 6th. It runs as follows:—

The *North China Daily News* adheres to the story of the sinking of the four Japanese warships with as much obstinacy as the *Mail* struck to its 14,500 prisoners.

Here we are declared to have "stuck obstinately" to our 14,500 prisoners. But it has been shown above by actual quotations from our own columns that the idea of 14,500 prisoners was abandoned in the very next issue of the *Japan Daily Mail*. Published on September 19th, the statement was corrected on September 20th. Can that be called "obstinate adherence" to a story?

On the above extracts, and the journalistic methods illustrated by them, it is unnecessary to comment. They speak for themselves. The public will exercise its own discrimination.

THE 17TH SEPTEMBER, BY FOREIGN WITNESSES.

The *North-China Daily News* publishes an account of the naval battle, the details of which purport to have been furnished by the foreigners on board the Chinese ships. Nothing could be more interesting than such a report, were it compiled intelligently and minutely so that the reader could form a clear conception of the evolutions of the two fleets. But our Shanghai contemporary's account is not complete. It is a disjointed narrative, dealing with a number of independent events, and it does not enable us to form any accurate idea of the general character of the battle. One statement indeed is made that helps us to understand what happened, and is also interesting because it tallies with the general account given by the Japanese themselves of their tactics. "The Japanese," we read, "came on in line and carried out a series of evolutions with beautiful precision." But then, just as we hope to hear something lucidly descriptive, we are put off with the exasperating comment, "the tactics of both sides are too highly technical for the lay mind to grasp but in common speech they may be resolved into this. (1) The Japanese having higher speed—the modern equivalent to the weather-gauge—kept circling around the Chinese, enlarging their radius as they came within range of the big guns of the armoured *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen* and coming closer in as they came opposite the unarmoured ships and guns of less calibre. (2) The Chinese kept their wedge formation, but as all the halyards were shot away in the Admiral's ship early in the action, they

had simply to watch the leaders and act at discretion."

As to the shooting on both sides, we are told:—

The foreigners present differ in their opinion as to the shooting; one gallant fellow who is badly wounded maintains the marked superiority of Friedrich the Great of Essen; no doubt under his skilled management, Krupp came out well; but his testimony is impaired by the fact that he holds a brief for that eminent ordnance maker; a compatriot of his of equal scientific ability is of deliberate opinion that the Japanese fire was much more accurate, of greater range, and of more penetrating power than the Chinese.

It is to be remarked, however, that the foreigners from whose testimony the account is supposed to have been collated, agree in praising the behaviour of the Chinese officers and men on board the ship. "One of the most pleasant features of the whole affair," we are told, "is to hear the ungrudging testimony of the foreigners of rival nationalities to their shipmates, both foreign and Chinese, their courage and skill, and their absolute silence about their own doings." Against this we may set the following extract from a private letter dated September 23rd, Tientsin:—"We are all of course much excited by the news of the past 10 days, and are gradually getting hold of more details of the sea fight, as several foreigners were on board the Chinese ships and four of them have turned up here, more or less wounded. Two were killed. They all describe the confusion, want of discipline, and utter demoralization on board each ship; how the Japanese out-manœuvred them, and then how they ran short of ammunition at a critical moment. They say that when the Japanese withdrew from the final attack on the two iron-clads, the latter had only 15 rounds of ammunition left, and there were still three hours of daylight. There seems little doubt that the Japanese can now walk over the course and get where they want to, whether it be Peking or Moukden, or both. All they will have to provide for will be the getting back again, for unless they do so this year, either place may be their Moscow next year." It is difficult to determine between these greatly varying statements.

From the *N.C. Daily News*' account we obtain the first statement of the casualties on the Chinese side. Including the loss of life in the ships sunk or otherwise destroyed, we have the following total:—

Killed 700

Wounded 252

The casualties on the Japanese side, it will be remembered, were 78 killed and 160 wounded.

Our Shanghai contemporary's account contains the following remarkable statements:—

"With regard to this disabled Japanese" (a ship which the *King-yuen* had been trying to sink or capture) "not one of our informants here will deliberately say, 'I myself saw her founder,' but without exception they all maintain that she sank soon after the destruction of the *King-yuen*."

"The foreign survivors to a man regard the statement that the Japanese lost no ships as a barefaced lie; at any rate it can easily be proved."

The above assertions illustrate the kind of testimony we have been receiving from the other side. No one will say that he saw a Japanese ship sink, but all agree that to deny the sinking of a Japanese ship is a barefaced lie! It is quite true, as the account says, that no difficulty exists in proving whether or no the Japanese did lose a ship. But will any proof convince those who do not wish to be convinced?

A travelling man dining at a restaurant ordered a broiled chicken for his dinner. It was placed before him and he tried in vain to make an incision with his knife and fork. Turning to the girl who had waited on him he said: "I was here five years ago and ordered a chicken for dinner." "Oh, yes," answered the girl flippantly. "I remember. It was I who waited on you." "How strange—how very strange!" remarked the man, in a low, awe-struck tone. "Why is it strange?" inquired in girl. "It's more than strange, it's wonderful—such a coincidence could hardly happen twice—same girl, same chicken," and he looked reverently at the specimen before him, while the girl made a hasty retreat.

SHANGHAI WAR NEWS.

The *North China Daily News*, in its issue of the 26th of September, says:—

A private telegram received yesterday from Tokyo confirms the Japanese report that only four Japanese vessels were injured, none of them very seriously, in the recent fight, and that no Japanese vessel was sunk. It is a significant fact that two Japanese cruisers passed Chefoo on Sunday. They may be only on the look-out for Chinese transports or cruisers, but they show that the Japanese navy is still active, whatever the Chinese are doing.

Our contemporary thus abandons its belief in the Chinese story that four Japanese vessels were sunk.

Three days later (Sept. 29th) the same journal publishes a letter from its Kobe correspondent, under date Sept. 24th. The correspondent, after quoting Vice-Admiral Ito's report of the naval battle on the 17th September, says:—

It must be admitted, as the *Japan Mail* finely observes, that the success achieved by the Japanese was very marked. Yes, very marked; so marked as to be absolutely incredible save to a paid apologist capable of swallowing any falsehood that is not levelled against Japan's fair name.

It is entertaining to read this now that the facts of the battle are known beyond all question. Does the unfortunate correspondent of the Shanghai journal still find them "absolutely incredible." We recommend him to desert the regiment of journalistic curs that spend their time yapping at the *Japan Mail*.

A telegram received by the *North China Daily News* from its special correspondent in the North says:—

Captain Fong of the *Tai-yuen* has been executed for cowardice. The *Kuang-chia* stranded on a reef near Talien-hwan while escaping from the battle, and was afterwards blown up by the Japanese, making the total Chinese loss five ships, including the *Yang-wei*, which was rammed by the *Tai-yuen* while the latter was running away.

The Japanese do not claim to have blown up the *Kuang-chia*. They say that they observed her aground in Talien Bay, and that she was blown up on their approach. With reference to this we may note how accurately the Japanese identify the Chinese ships and how little the Chinese seem to know of the Japanese vessels. The Japanese named twelve of the Chinese vessels engaged on the 17th September, and they identified the *Kuang-chia*. But the Chinese never named a single one of the ships that fought against them that day, and could not even indicate the vessels that they claimed to have sunk.

We read this in the *North China Daily News*:—

H.I.H. the Empress-Dowager has proved herself again what she always has been, a patriotic and able lady. A decree dated the 25th instant from the Emperor states the Empress-Dowager feels so much the horrors of war that her people are now undergoing that she has no heart to enjoy the pleasures that have been under preparation the past year to celebrate her sixtieth birthday anniversary. Hence she commands that everything shall be curtailed and that the grand ceremonial congratulations to have taken place at Elho Park by the Emperor and his Court shall be dispensed with, and that everything on a reduced scale shall be gone through in the Forbidden City only. The Emperor says that he in duty bound asked her Majesty again and again to reconsider her decision, but in vain, and hence the birthday celebration shall be within the palace only and the economies thus effected will very likely be diverted towards war expenses. The effect of this decree will doubtless add immensely to the popularity of the Empress-Dowager in the Empire.

The *Shanghai Mercury* gives the following as Admiral Ting's report of the naval battle—it will be noted that Admiral Ting is very doubtful about the sinking of 3 Japanese ships:—

On September 16th, a battle took place between the Chinese and Japanese fleets near Ta-tung-k'ou. The fight lasted five hours. The *Chih-yuen* was sunk, the *King-yuen* burnt, and of the *Chao-yang* and *Yangwei* (the two looking perfectly alike) one was burnt and the other run on shore; the *Ting-yuen*, *Chen-yuen*, *Chin-yuen*, *Lai-yuen*, *Ping-yuen*, *Kuang-ping*, *Kuang-chia*, *Chen-chung*, *Chen-nan*, also two torpedo boats, have returned

to Port Arthur. The other two torpedo boats are missing.

Only ten vessels took part in the engagement, because the *Ping-yuen*, *Kuang-ping*, *Chen-chung*, *Chen-nan*, and the four torpedo boats, were still in the river, and when they came out, all was over. As far as we could see and have seen, three Japanese ships were sunk. The Japanese had a great number of quick firing guns and used them very rapidly. We soon discovered ourselves surrounded by the enemy's vessels and thus were attacked on all sides. The extent of damage done to our ships is not yet ascertained.

The same journal says that the Taotai Kung, telegraphing from Port Arthur to Wei-hai-wei, reported:—

On September 16th, a naval engagement took place between the Chinese and Japanese fleet near Ta-tung-k'ou, which lasted from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. The cruiser *Chih-yuen* had taken to flight previously and ran to Port Arthur. The *Chih-yuen* and *King-yuen* were sunk, *Chao-yuen* and *Yang-wei* burnt. Admiral Ting is slightly wounded.

We must do the Taotai and the Admiral the justice of saying that their reports seem to deserve all credence. As to the Admiral's statement that only 10 vessels actually fought on the Chinese side, the four others with the four torpedo-boats being still in the river Yalu when the engagement commenced, and not having emerged from it until they were too late to take a part, we do not venture to pass any opinion. Doubtless it was made in good faith. We note as very interesting that neither Admiral Ting nor Taotai Kung claims a victory for the Chinese fleet.

DEATH OF BISHOP RAIMONDI.

We regret, says the *Daily Press* of the 23rd ult., to have to announce the death of another old and much respected resident in the person of the Right Rev. Bishop Raimondi, D.D., the head of the Roman Catholic Mission in Hong-kong, which took place yesterday at 12.45 p.m. at his residence, the Mission House, Glencaly. His lordship left Milan, his native town, in 1852 for the South Sea Islands as a missionary, and after remaining there two years was transferred to Australia. In 1857 he was in Labuan in the pursuit of his calling among the natives, and in 1859 came to Hongkong. On the death of Father Luiz to 1867 he was created Vicar-Apostolic of Hong-kong and its dependencies, and on the 22nd November, 1874, was consecrated Bishop at Rome and given the title of Bishop of Acantho, but he retained the post of Vicar-Apostolic until the time of his death. Seven years ago he commenced to break down, and his medical advisers ordering him to the bracing climate of Australia, he went down to Tasmania, from whence he took a trip to Mexico. After remaining a short time there he returned Hongkong apparently recovered, but the recovery did not last long, for shortly after his return his health again gave way and has remained feeble ever since. For a few months past he had been living at the Peak, but on the 14th inst. came down to the Mission House, where he breathed his last at a quarter to one yesterday afternoon, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. From the time Bishop Raimondi arrived in the colony he devoted the greater part of his attention to the education of the youth of both sexes, and it is mainly to his untiring zeal and perseverance that the various educational institutions and orphanages of the Roman Catholic denomination owe their existence and their present sound footing. In this connection we may mention that his Lordship at one time had to make great exertions to raise the standard of his schools in the face of very strong competition arising in the colony by other denominations, and his efforts resulted in the introduction of the Christian Brothers, to effect which he was obliged to take a trip to Rome and obtain the permission of the Pope and the consent of the General of the Order. He also travelled almost all over the world to beg assistance for the erection of the buildings for his institutions and for the maintenance of the very numerous orphans under his charge. He was no mean linguist, speaking several European languages and Chinese dialects and Malay.

PROTECTIVE INOCULATION FOR DIPHTHERIA.

Dr. Koch has for some years been devoting his attention to the discovery of means to render animals immune from diphtheria, and has, it seems, been finally successful in discovering a method of inoculation which, if adopted in time, will with almost complete certainty, save human beings infected with the disease. The principle of the new method is, briefly this:—

1.—Diphtheria is an acute infectious disorder due to the inoculation of the throat with a specific micro-organism, known as the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

2.—As a result of the growth of this organism in the throat a virulent chemical poison, belonging to the class of bodies known as toxins, is produced; and the effect of this poison is to produce the serious and often deadly local and constitutional symptoms of diphtheria.

3.—This toxin can be obtained from pure cultures of the Klebs-Loeffler bacillus.

4.—If large animals, such as the horse, cow, or goat, are inoculated with gradually increasing doses of this toxin, they become gradually accustomed to the action of the poison, so that at last doses may be inoculated enormously larger than those which would at first have proved rapidly fatal.

5.—This tolerance is supposed to be due to the development in the blood of a substance capable of neutralizing the effects of, or of actually destroying, the diphtheria toxin. This substance, which is contained in the blood serum of animals thus artificially rendered immune, is called the diphtheria anti-toxine.

6.—Blood serum containing this anti-toxine, if inoculated into man or other animals, produces the same anti-toxic effects as it produced in the animal from which it was taken: that is to say, it prevents infection in those exposed to infection, and it rapidly cures in those already attacked by the disease.

7.—The immunity produced lasts a short time only two or three weeks, it is believed. It thus differs markedly from the immunity from small-pox produced by vaccination, which lasts for many years.

8.—On the other hand, the inoculation produces no unpleasant local effects like those due to vaccination, nor does it produce any constitutional symptoms resembling those that render the inoculation of Koch's tuberculin so serious a measure. It appears to be entirely harmless, and can be repeated with impunity as often as seems necessary. Moreover, its effects are markedly beneficial, even if inoculation be delayed to the second or the third day of the disease.

The medical profession has been so many times disappointed by celebrated "cures" which saved a hundred per cent. of cases of diphtheria, that it will be slow to believe the good news that this dangerous and widespread disease has finally met its match. The method must be tried on a large scale, and in many parts of the world, before it can be finally accepted as successful. It is sufficiently simple: all that is necessary is that in every large city there should be a bacteriological institute in which a supply of artificially immunised animals is kept on hand, so that serum containing the anti-toxine can be obtained whenever it is required. "An important adjunct is that facilities should be offered at the same institutes for the bacteriological diagnosis of every suspected case of diphtheria. Otherwise, the inoculations will be made in numerous cases of common sore throat, and the list of "recoveries from diphtheria" due to the cure will thus be greatly swelled. It is in this manner that former vaunted cures for diphtheria obtained their short-lived reputation. But by the bacteriological method of diagnosis all spurious cases can be excluded, and the merits of the anti-toxic inoculation rigorously tested. We have great hopes of the new discovery. It is the work of one of our most competent investigators, and the lines along which it proceeds are those by which alone we can hope to discover the means to cope with diphtheria and other zymotic diseases.

Mr. Figg: "What made you so late coming home from school?" Tommy: "Teacher kep' me in." "Why?" "It was just a—misunderstanding." Well, what sort of misunderstanding?" "Well, I didn't understand my jography."

THE NEW TREATY.

THE conclusion of a revised Treaty with Great Britain has caused some excitement among the foreign communities in Japan. That was to be expected. Japan is the home, permanent or temporary, of many of the Europeans and Americans who have settled there, and it is natural that any radical modification of the conditions of residence should be scrutinized very closely. During a period of some thirty years, foreigners in Japan have enjoyed the privilege of being tried by judges of their own nationalities according to the laws of their own countries. It is a high privilege, valued in proportion to the degree of appreciation with which men have learned to regard good laws and trained judicial officials. But it is, of necessity, a temporary privilege. Its enjoyment involves violation of Japan's Sovereign rights. One of the first essentials of a State's independence is that its jurisdiction should extend to every person within its territorial limits. Japan has made earnest and worthy efforts to qualify for the exercise of that essential right, and it cannot be reasonably alleged that her claims should continue to be ignored. In truth there has been for the last five or six years a general consensus of opinion that Consular Jurisdiction should be abolished. Every scheme of Treaty Revision, from whatever source it emanated, has been based upon the understanding that Japan must recover her Judicial Autonomy. Every revised treaty hitherto negotiated has embodied that concession. The revised but not concluded Treaty with all the Powers, in 1886, embodied it. The revised and concluded treaty with the United States in 1889 embodied it. The revised and concluded Treaty with Germany in 1889 embodied it. The revised and concluded Treaty with Russia in 1889 embodied it. The proposed Treaty between Great Britain and Japan in 1889 embodied it. The proposed Treaty between Great Britain and Japan in 1892 embodied it. In fact, Consular Jurisdiction received its death-blow long ago. Its abolition, when first brought into the field of practical politics, might have been surrounded by many safeguards. That was the golden opportunity. No one closely watching the growth of public opinion and national sentiment in Japan, could fail to see that the terms then obtainable by the foreign negotiators were such as Japanese statesmen must find it impossible to concede a few years later. Every passing month educated in the people a fuller sense of their international rights, and brought them nearer to the possession of constitutional machinery for giving effect to the popular will. The expediency of seizing that favourable moment for an immediate settlement was unceasingly urged in these columns. But it was not seized, and

one by one guarantees then obtainable from Japan passed out of the range of possibility. Long ago it became hopeless to think of stipulating for the employment of foreign experts upon the Japanese Bench. Long ago it became hopeless to think of pledging Japan to submit her new laws for foreign inspection before putting them into force. Long ago it became hopeless to think of providing that her Civil and Commercial Codes must be in full and satisfactory operation before her resumption of jurisdiction over foreigners. No Japanese Cabinet making any of these concessions could remain in office for an hour. It has indeed been urged—and that, too, by men whose views merit all respect—that the third of the above guarantees should be embodied in any revised treaty; that the satisfactory operation of the new Codes should be made an essential preliminary to the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction. But Japan could never be expected to accept such a condition. No independent State would accept it. "Satisfactory operation" must mean "satisfactory" from the point of view of Foreign Powers. In other words, the insertion of such a clause in a treaty would endow Foreign States with absolute discretion to fix the time for restoring to Japan her Judicial Autonomy. A revised treaty on such lines, so far from relieving Japan from her bondage, would recognise the right of Foreign Powers to keep her tied for ever if they pleased. Nothing, in short, remained for Great Britain to ask when she finally approached the subject of Revision, except that Japan must have an intelligible body of civil and commercial laws in operation before assuming jurisdiction over foreigners, and that a reasonable period must be allowed to elapse before the proposed changes were introduced. Both of these provisions are secured by the new Treaty and its accompanying notes. It will not be seriously claimed in any quarter, we imagine, that England should have altogether declined to negotiate on the basis of restoring Japan's Judicial Autonomy. Restoration was inevitable, and unquestionably England's prestige and influence are better consulted when she leads in such a matter than when she follows.

The Jurisdiction question, therefore, is finally disposed of. Naturally the fact is unwelcome. The nationals of every civilized country prefer their own laws and their own judges to the judges and laws of any other country. Englishmen, had they tribunals of their own in Paris or Berlin, would object seriously to the substitution of French or German tribunals. Frenchmen or Germans similarly circumstanced in London would be similarly conservative. Such an objection becomes greatly intensified where there is question of submitting to the tribunals of an Oriental country. But it is chiefly a sentimental objection where Japan is concerned. Its

most uncompromising formulators have never attempted to support their arguments by practical evidence. Never once has any effort been made to establish the unfitness of Japanese tribunals by citing recorded instances of their incompetence or partiality. That has been the flagrantly weak feature of the conservative case throughout. It has been invariably based upon the vaguest generalities. Fifty years hence the reluctance to pass under Japanese Jurisdiction would be as strong as it is to-day: probably stronger, indeed, for whatever additional knowledge foreign residents might then have acquired as to the working of Japanese legal tribunals, would be outweighed by the force of prescription. Of such knowledge only the pettiest measure has been garnered by foreigners during a quarter of a century. They are not concerned to garner it, and the process is exceedingly difficult. Half a century hence they would be in a like plight of ignorance, whereas the roots of their exclusive habits would have struck much deeper. To wait twenty years, fifty years, would have been futile, and Japan could not afford to wait. Something was due to her. Something had to be conceded to her earnestness and steadfastness of progressive reform. We are glad that England has been the Power to make the concession.

But although the Jurisdiction problem must be counted as finally solved, it does not follow that practically useful suggestions may not be made with regard to the terms of other treaties awaiting, or in process of, revision. Everyone knows that the British Government has always been glad to receive advice from men of experience. We presume that other Governments are equally liberal. In point of fact, it would be difficult to indicate in the new Anglo-Japanese Treaty a solitary provision concerning which HER MAJESTY'S Ministers, when they approached the negotiations, were not in full possession of the British community's views. But unfortunately the exposition of their views at the hands of their journalistic representatives has too often been disfigured by violence and rancour. Nothing could well have been more discreditable or weakening to any cause than the unreasonable abuse heaped upon HER MAJESTY'S Government since the publication of the new Treaty, and the hysterical intemperance of the terms employed in the present and in the past to deprecate the restoration of Japan's Judicial Autonomy. It may be hoped that such displays are at an end, and that the temperate section of the foreign community will now take the matter into their own hands, and formulate in sober, simple terms any practical suggestions they may have to make. The Treaty has to run the gauntlet of many negotiators. Whatever improvements it undergoes will be for the benefit of British subjects just as much as for that of the

subjects or citizens of the Power effecting such improvements. The most-favoured-nation clause provides for that. There may be points well deserving closer attention or clearer enunciation: for example, the duration of leases under which lands are held for commercial or manufacturing purposes; the limitation of charges to which lands within the present foreign settlements will be subject, and so forth. The German residents of Yokohama have already forwarded a memorial on the subject, and it will doubtless receive full consideration. Certainly nothing can be gained by adhering to the old habit of angry denunciation and vague objection.

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

WE have often had occasion to note the unhappy fatality that seems to pursue the opponents of Treaty Revision. They certainly have a good case; a case that might be powerfully stated; a case that might be placed before the public in such a light as to command sympathy from all and possibly to carry conviction to many. But they are doomed to discredit themselves by mistakes whenever they seek to be explicit, and when they deal in generalities their calamity is to drift into the vagueness of evident prejudice. The communication addressed by the Secretary of the China Association to the British Foreign Office on the subject of the revised Treaty with Japan illustrates these regrettable features. Mr. GUNDRY, venturing into historical details, writes:—

It will be within the knowledge of your Chamber that the question of extra-territorial jurisdiction has been the crucial point in all negotiations that have taken place for the revision of foreign treaties with Japan. Negotiations were conducted with the United States many years ago on that basis; but no serious apprehension appears to have been entertained by the Foreign Community, at the time, that they would reach a definite issue. It is also matter of common knowledge that a treaty was formulated with Germany (about 1889), in which the eventual surrender of extra-territorial privileges was contemplated. But it is equally notorious that those treaties failed to reach maturity. That they did not do so may probably be ascribed to the exaction, by the Powers concerned, of safeguards more stringent than Japan was disposed to give; and it was understood to be on that same ground that the negotiations with England made shipwreck in 1890.

It might have been reasonably expected that in a document representing the views of such a body as the China Association, and discussing such a question as Treaty Revision, recent historical events, directly relating to that question, would be accurately stated. But Mr. GUNDRY's statement is conspicuously inaccurate. He speaks of negotiations conducted "many years ago with the United States" of America on the basis of surrendering extra-territorial jurisdiction; "but," he adds, "no serious apprehension appears to have been entertained by the Foreign Community, at the time, that they would reach a definite issue." Now, as a matter of fact, the negotiations in question did "reach a definite issue." They resulted

in the conclusion of a treaty providing for the restoration of Japan's Judicial Autonomy. From a practical point of view the treaty was rendered valueless by the addition of a clause subordinating its operation to the consent of the other Treaty Powers. But the negotiations did mature, and it is altogether misleading to allege that the apathetic attitude of the Foreign Community at the time was due to any conviction of their probable failure. That, however, is a minor inaccuracy, though it possesses a certain significance to which we shall presently allude. Very much more remarkable is the total omission of any reference to the Treaty actually concluded with the United States in 1889. Why does Mr. GUNDRY, as the mouthpiece of the China Association, make no reference whatever to that Treaty? Why does he refer to the United States at all if he omits the most important incident in her treaty relations with Japan? But that, too, is a minor inaccuracy. Sins of omission are not very serious except as illustrating the marked looseness of a record that purports to cover all the salient facts of the case. It is when Mr. GUNDRY passes to speak of the revised Treaty with Germany in 1889 that his blunders become remarkable. "It is matter of common knowledge," he writes, "that a treaty was formulated with Germany (about 1889) in which the eventual surrender of extra-territorial privileges was contemplated." Reading this curious description of a remarkable and much remarked event, we are compelled to conclude that what is "matter of common knowledge" may not be matter of personal knowledge, and that the Secretary of the China Association has only the vaguest acquaintance with the story of Treaty Revision in 1889. Certainly if he knew that the Treaty with Germany was actually concluded and signed by the high contracting Parties, and if he knew that it provided for the restoration of Japan's Judicial Autonomy on terms varying slightly from those embodied in the new English Treaty of 1894, he would recognise the great inaccuracy of saying that such a treaty had been merely "formulated," and that the eventual surrender of extra-territorial privileges had been merely "contemplated." But it is plain that he did not know, for, by way of crown to his previous display of ignorance, we find these words:—"That they" (*i.e.* the German Treaty of 1889 and the American Treaty of many years ago) "did not mature may probably be ascribed to the exaction, by the Powers concerned, of safeguards more stringent than Japan was disposed to give." There can be no mistaking the sense of these words. They mean, and are intended to mean, that the treaties were not concluded because Germany and the United States demanded guarantees which Japan could not be induced to concede. That is quite erroneous. Germany

did not again refer to such an ancient affair as the first revised treaty with America—Germany made no attempt to exact safeguards irksome to Japan. She accepted Japan's proposals. The obstacle that prevented the German Treaty from going into force, the obstacle that wrecked the whole course of Treaty Revision in 1889, was not of Germany's making, or of any Foreign Power's making: it was of Japan's making.

But perhaps the strangest feature of Mr. GUNDRY's historical *résumé* is that he altogether ignores the Treaty carried virtually to conclusion with all the Foreign Powers in 1887. That Treaty provided for the complete restoration of Japan's Judicial and Tariff Autonomy after the lapse of twelve years. Had it gone into force, we should now be within five years of the consummation it embodied. That it did not go into force was not because of any opposition on the part of Foreign Powers. It was because Japan drew back. But the Secretary of the China Association does not even allude to it.

The defective and misleading character of Mr. GUNDRY's *résumé* cannot, we think, be purely accidental. History is too plainly written to be thus distorted inadvertently. Ever since 1884 the Foreign Powers have declared their readiness to negotiate with Japan on the basis of fixing a definite period for the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction. That was the basis of the Treaty concluded with all the Powers, negotiating *en masse* from 1884 to 1887. That was the basis of the Treaties concluded with America, Germany, and Russia in 1889. That was the basis accepted by Great Britain in 1890. But now, in 1894, we have the China Association coming forward and declaring that "it would be as premature now as it would have been in 1890 to predict, beforehand, that the conditions" (necessary for abolishing extraterritorial jurisdiction) "will have been reached in any given number of years." Thus the China Association announces its conviction that the Governments of all the Powers have been proceeding, for the past ten years, on an entirely mistaken basis, and that the time has not yet come when any negotiations pointing to the abolition of Consular Jurisdiction after a stated number of years can be safely commenced. No difference could be more radical than that existing between the China Association and the Governments of all the Treaty Powers. Since 1884 the Governments of all the Western Powers, whether negotiating together or independently, have signed treaties assigning a fixed limit of years for the continued existence of Consular Jurisdiction. The China Association now declares that no such limit can yet be assigned. If the China Association and the conservatives sharing its views are to be taken as guides, all the Governments of the West have been stultifying themselves

for the past ten years, and must now turn round and retract the concession forming the basis of all their previous negotiations with Japan. Recognising these facts, it is easy to understand why history fared so ill at Mr. GUNDRY'S hands. To have set down the real record would have been to place the China Association in direct and open conflict, not alone with the Government of Great Britain, but also with the Governments of every other European Power and of the United States.

That was precisely the mistake made by the promoters of the Citizens' Meeting of 1890 in Yokohama. They committed the meeting to a declaration that "the time had not arrived when an estimate could be formed of the period within which the unconditional relinquishment of extraterritorial jurisdiction in Japan could be safely promised." We pointed out in these columns, at the time, that such a declaration could only mean the abandonment of the negotiations on the basis hitherto accepted. In other words, it could only mean the postponement, *sine die*, of Treaty Revision, so far as concerned the jurisdiction question. Our comments exposed us to great odium and abuse. They also elicited emphatic denials that the attitude of the Meeting had been anti-revisionist. But we are now borne out from point to point by the manifesto of the China Association. The Association, avowedly endorsing the Meeting, declares that it would be premature to fix any time for abolishing Consular Jurisdiction. Therefore it would be premature to open negotiations based on a limit of time. Therefore Treaty Revision on the basis hitherto invariably adopted is premature.

Still further to emphasize the above conclusion, Mr. GUNDRY cites the case of the *Kowshing*. "The circumstances of the recent sinking of the *Kowshing*," he says, "may serve to illustrate the divergence between Eastern and Western ideas. The difference is not merely in Code and technical provision, but in spirit and conception." This, we think, is one of the most unhappy passages in the letter. The case of the *Kowshing* is still *sub judice*. It is at least an open question whether there can be fairly laid to the charge of the Japanese any sin other than their omission to save the Chinese soldiers who were precipitated into the water by the sinking of their ship. Still more was it an open question when Mr. GUNDRY wrote. The affair happened on July 25th. The China Association's letter is dated August 24th. It was therefore written wholly on the strength of telegraphic information and before any detailed official accounts had reached London. Could anything be more hasty or unjust than to quote a solitary occurrence, the barest outlines of which were known, by way of proof that a whole nation is uncivilized? Does Mr. GUNDRY know nothing of the admirable record Japan has earned by

long years of unvaried kindness and helpfulness toward shipwrecked strangers? Is all that record to be wiped out by a single act committed against an enemy's mutinous soldiers who refused to surrender and were endeavouring to murder even their own foreign officers? We know, too, how frequently English public opinion has been betrayed into excesses by want of deliberation. When the news of that affair still known as "the massacre of Sinope" reached Great Britain, there went up an almost universal cry of anger and shame. The Emperor of RUSSIA was denounced as a monster outside the pale of civilized law, and was compared to some of the furious and treacherous despots of mediæval Asiatic history. Yet it was afterwards proved that no foundation existed for these accusations. So, too, when London learned what had happened at the Pagoda Anchorage on August 23rd, 1884, it was declared that the French fleet's action had been "not acts of honourable warfare but deeds of barbarity." But before a year had passed that extravagant notion was abandoned. These and many similar incidents show the need of caution before passing final judgment in cases where the passions of the witnesses on each side have been powerfully excited. Yet a body of grave men like the China Association snatch at a story the barest outlines of which they have learned by telegraph, a story involving the conduct of one Japanese naval commander alone, and adduce it as conclusive proof that the whole Japanese nation is unworthy to be counted civilized. Such haste, to say nothing of its indecency, betrays deeply rooted prejudice. It suggests also that a distressing lack of valid arguments must have been experienced when recourse was had to such an incident. Finally, we have to note that if the inference formulated by the China Association be conceded, the idea of admitting Japan to the comity of nations must be abandoned for many years to come. If there does really exist between her and Western nations "a difference, not merely in Code and technical provision, but in spirit and conception," then her place is with the outer barbarians, and there she must remain until her national character has undergone radical renovation. Yet one other point must be alluded to, as showing how difficult it is to credit the sincerity of all this agitation. The first public protest against Treaty Revision was made by the Yokohama Citizens' Meeting of 1890. It is now endorsed in 1894 by the China Association. The proposition enunciated by both bodies is that the time has not come for assigning any limit to the exercise of Consular Jurisdiction: it must continue to be exercised for an indefinite period. If that be true now, it surely was still truer five years ago, and yet truer ten years ago. Why, then, was no remonstrance formulated in 1886 when all the Powers had

agreed to a revised treaty providing for the complete abolition of Consular Jurisdiction after the lapse of 12 years? Why was no remonstrance formulated in 1889 when the United States, Germany, and Russia concluded treaties providing for the complete abolition of Consular Jurisdiction after the lapse of 5 years, and when England, France, Italy, and Austria agreed to negotiate on the same basis? What was it that suddenly awoke the Foreign Community to the perception of so vital a fact ignored by them for so many years previously?

It is because these reflections are forced upon us by the China Association's letter that we regard the exponents of the Anti-Revision doctrine as the victims of a merciless fate, which unceasingly betrays them into inaccuracies, excesses, and anomalies fatal to a fair presentment of their case.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

JAPANESE POSTAGE STAMPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Now that the supply of Silver Wedding Stamps is getting low, and we have to go back to the old style, the contrast becomes very marked. With all the inconveniences of a stamp so big that it took two licks to get it wet, the wedding stamp had this advantage, that it was made of paper strong enough to hold its own, while the ordinary twos and fives are of such wretchedly poor paper, that they not only curl badly but split when they do curl. At my local office I was kindly informed that it was "Shikata ga nai," that I must spend a minute or two wetting on my curled stamps before I attempted to affix them!!

I beg you to use the influence of one corner of your paper to induce the Department of Communications to use for their stamps paper as good as that of which the wedding stamps were made.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM H. NOYES.

Maebashi, Joshiu, October 9th, 1894.

THE GERMAN ARMY RESERVE.

SIR,—I had the honour to serve in the German army, and am still liable to be called for in case of war. Therefore I can not help raising a vigorous protest against the wanton assault you made in yesterday's issue against our patriotism, thereby causing the indignant surprise of all your German and surely of your English readers too. It is apparently unfair to compare the present willingness of the Japanese reservists to reënter the ranks with the attempt which, under the pressure of the "Allgemeine Dienstpflicht," some individuals make in times of peace, to escape conscription. This occurs everywhere where the army does not consist of mercenaries but of the citizens themselves. And I am sure you dare not say that the Germans showed any reluctance to defend their country in the times of war.

It would in general increase the value of your paper if you would show more fairness towards our country, but you keep us Germans under the constant impression that this is not the case.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,

DR. MAX CHRISTLIEB.

Tokyo, October 4th, 1894.

[We certainly did not intend to question the readiness of the Germans in general to come forward for the defence of their country.—Ed. J.W.M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—It is an old custom of yours to tell your readers funny things about Germany. At one time it is the judicial system of Germany which you denounce as thoroughly rotten, another time you say that the German railway bridges are badly built and generally collapse after a few years. We Germans in the Far East got by-and-

by accustomed to your little jokes, and do no more care very much for them. But what on earth induced you to extol the patriotism of the Japanese reserves by comparing them with the wretched Germans who try by every means to escape conscription? Unless your comparison be quite senseless, you must mean by it that many Germans did not do their duty when called to war. But then you do not know that in the Franco-German war thousands and thousands of Germans voluntarily went to fight for their Fatherland; you do not know that the professors of the German Universities had to quit their lectures because there were no students left to attend them! So you do not know that every educated German thinks it an honour to serve his country as an ordinary soldier! I think an Englishman whose country keeps an army of mercenaries ought not to reproach the most military nation of the world for a want of military spirit.

There are many things in Old England which you might use as examples to show that things are better in Japan than in Europe.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, DR. L.
Tokyo, October 6th, 1894.

[We do not believe that things are better in Japan than in Europe. We have never said that the judicial system in Germany is rotten. We have not alleged that German railways are badly built and generally collapse after a few years. We do not believe that the Germans are wretched fellows who try by every means to escape conscription.—Ed.]

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your esteemed paper of the 8th instant contained an account of damages done by the earthquake of the 7th inst. Among other items, it stated that the new Law Courts on the Hibiya Parade ground had received injuries, "part of the scaffold coming to the ground and some of the ornamental brickwork being loosened." As these buildings were erected under my architectural supervision, I, being naturally concerned on reading your account, sent one of my assistants to inquire into the facts. His inquiry bringing a denial of all damages both as to scaffolding and as to the building itself, I went myself to-day and a careful investigation showed that your reporter's work in reference to these buildings, was manufactured out of whole cloth,—the fabrication having not a single fact to excuse itself. I learned also from the night-watchman, who with a policeman made investigations shortly after, that no noise of falling timbers, &c., was heard, nor damage discovered. This therefore would seem to prove that your reporter could have obtained no such news from police headquarters. The fact that the greater earthquake of June 20th, left not a crack discernible in these big buildings, a fact so reported in your paper at the time, might have suggested caution. The craving on the part of a reporter to furnish sensational news is universally known, and it may not be possible always to repress consequent abuses. Still to send forth recklessly unsubstantiated news on such serious items, is needlessly disquieting. It is sad enough to have to report the real facts of these incalculable powers, and a baseless sensational report on them cannot be too severely censured.

Yours sincerely, R. M. SEEL,
Architect.

Tokyo, October 10th, 1894.

THE INVASION OF CHINA BY JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The pending war must have turned the thoughts of all students of history to the Invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812, and it may perhaps be of interest to many of your readers to have the salient facts of that invasion brought succinctly before them with a recent opinion of Lord Wolseley as to the fatal error that was committed. That campaign took place under conditions many of which are similar to what the Japanese army will have to contend with in Korea and China; it was carried on in a hostile country at a considerable distance from any basis of operations, with bad roads and means of communication, and with winter approaching.

Napoleon crossed the Niemen at Koono on June 24th, 1812, with his "Grand Army" of 600,000 men and 1,200 guns. It was commanded by well known generals of tried ability, such as Ney, Davoust, Augereau, Murat, St. Cyr, Grouchy, and Desaix.

The Russian forces opposed to him numbered only 215,000 men. Their commanders were unknown to fame.

He crossed the Niemen without resistance and the Russians fell back on Smolensk, exhausting

the country of all supplies and taking away all horses.

The French entered Wilna (about 600 miles from Moscow by the route taken by Napoleon) on June 28th, but did not leave until July 16th. Whatever Napoleon's reasons were for this delay it was no doubt a grave mistake. Before he arrived at Wilna, the horses of the French army, owing to the bad roads and heavy rains, began to fail and he had in consequence to leave behind there 100 guns and 500 waggons.

He reached Witepsk on July 28th, the Russian general, Barclay de Tolly, retreating gradually before him. Great heat was then succeeding the heavy rains.

He left Witepsk on August 13th, 150,000 men were then missing from the army of 600,000. These were either dead or in hospital or wandering about the line of communications as stragglers, and this in spite of hardly any fighting.

His object was to force on a decisive battle. This the Russians avoided, and, although on the 16th, 17th, and 18th August some considerable skirmishes took place near Smolensk, they continued to retreat in good order.

He entered Smolensk to find the town a mass of burning ruins and all food and supplies carried away or destroyed.

The tactics of the Russians were simple yet clever. They engaged in rear-guard actions; they withdrew their main army further and further into Russia; and they left the Cossacks to harass the French advance, to capture or destroy all provisions in the surrounding country, and to kill off all French stragglers.

He left Smolensk on the 25th August. He had then 250 miles to march before reaching Moscow. The country between those towns was very fertile, but the Russians had left it as bare as the Sahara.

The Russians finally decided to let him give them battle at Borodino, 75 miles from Moscow, where they had entrenched themselves, and this he did on September 7th.

He had had, as above mentioned, 600,000 men with him when at Koono on June 24th. He was only able to place in line at Borodino 130,000 men!! His losses in action had been but few, but sickness and the evils of marching through a hostile country had in the short space of two months and a half reduced his army by more than three-fourths.

The Russian army at Borodino was of about equal numerical strength with the French, but could not in other respects compare with it. The battle was one of the most bloody on record, of the 260,000 combatants over 80,000 were killed or wounded. It ended in the Russians retreating, but without losing guns or colours, and the French entered Moscow on September 14th.

There Napoleon remained some time negotiating fruitlessly for peace, the Czar declining to discuss terms so long as the enemy remained in Russia. Winter meanwhile was drawing near, and the Russian army was being strengthened.

He left Moscow on October 19th, having virtually gained nothing beyond the destruction of that city and several other towns. His army was then only 90,000 strong.

By November 9th, when he reached Smolensk he had with him only 45,000 men. Day by day saw this small remnant of the "Grand Army" degenerate into a mere half-starved, half-frozen rabble, and when Koono was entered towards the middle of December there were not 6,000 armed men remaining; to represent the six hundred thousand that had left there just six months before.

These are the historical facts. As to the grave error committed by Napoleon, Lord Wolseley thus expresses his opinion: "It was, I think, a fatal error of Napoleon to have advanced beyond Smolensk in 1812; but he might have retrieved it in a great measure if, after an interval sufficient to prove his assured possession of Moscow and to rest his army there, he had forthwith begun his return march upon Smolensk. He could have effected his retreat without difficulty up to September 21st, or even a few days later; for he might there have selected a line through districts that had not been devastated. He might have chosen his winter quarters so as to be within reach of his magazines, whilst he continued to threaten Russia with a fresh invasion the following year, leaving her for the present with her ancient capital destroyed, many of her best towns ruined, and the impotence of her generals and armies to resist his advance clearly demonstrated to the world."

All those whose sympathies are with Japan, must hope that the lessons taught by that invasion have not been taught in vain.

Yours faithfully, PRECEDENT.
Tokyo, 11th October, 1894.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

The Annual General Business Meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was held in Van Schaick Hall on Friday evening. The President, Mr. J. T. Griffin, presided; and there was but a scanty attendance.

The CHAIRMAN congratulated the Society upon the success attending its last session and hoped that the ensuing year would be equally prosperous. Notwithstanding the hard times and a depreciated dollar, their balance in hand was increasing, and now stood at the respectable total of \$255.97.

MR. A. J. WILKIN proposed and MR. SARGENT seconded the adoption of the following report and accounts.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.—SEASON 1893-1894.

Your Committee have the pleasure to report a successful season, the Society continuing to flourish.

Fourteen meetings were held, with a good average attendance.

The number of members on the roll is 135.

The work of the Society has been eminently satisfactory, no less than eleven original papers and special lectures being given during the Session.

Appended hereto is the usual list of meetings, and the Treasurer's accounts, showing a balance in hand of \$255.97.

During the Spring the offices of Treasurer and Secretary became vacant; Mr. C. Griffin undertook the duties of the former, and the President carried on the Secretary's work.

The remaining members of Committee now tender their resignation with best wishes for the continued prosperity of the Society.

LIST OF MEETINGS.—SEASON 1893-1894.

- No. of Meeting.
129.—Annual Meeting. Election of Officers, etc.
130.—Paper on Korea, Lieut. Perkins, U.S. M.C.
131.—Paper, "Recollections of Yokohama in the Sixties," Mr. A. J. Wilkin.
132.—Essay, "Another Miracle," Mr. Percival Lowell.
133.—A description of the Art of Japanese Fencing, Mr. G. F. Fenton.
134.—Lecture, "The modern Practice of Photography," Professor Burton.
135.—Readings, etc., Special musical programme.
136.—Paper, "Chinese Social Customs," Mr. Happer.
137.—Paper, "Certain phases and phenomena of Sleep," Rev. Dr. Mescham.
138.—Lecture, "Chinese Social Customs" (2nd series), Mr. Happer.
139.—Miscellaneous Readings.
140.—Paper, "From the battle-field at Chancellorsville into Libby Prison," Prof. Clay MacCauley.
141.—Lecture, "The Nature of Atoms," Dr. Munro.
142.—Paper, "Voices from the Rocks," Mr. Wilkin.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS, SEASON 1893-1894.

RECEIPTS.	
To Balance in hand 1st October, 1893.....	\$603.61
To Members Subscriptions, 235 at \$1.....	405.00
To Interest per Chartered Bank.....	5.08
	\$1013.69
EXPENDITURE.	
By Rent, Van Schaick Hall, 24 nights at \$7.....	\$168.00
By Stationery, Printing, &c.....	55.75
By Postages and Condit Hire.....	27.27
By Lecturer's Expenses (Professor Burton).....	35.12
By Refreshments (including 4 doz. Plates, 4 doz. Cups, and 4 doz. Spoons \$5.70).....	150.69
By Balance.....	\$55.97
	\$612.83

To Cash in hand October 21st, 1894. \$405.97
Audited, compared with Vouchers, and found correct.
WALTER S. YOUNG.

The next business was the election of officers and committees. The CHAIRMAN said that he had been President of the Society for four years. He would be very glad if the members would give him a year's rest. He suggested the names of Mr. Wilkin and the Rev. E. S. Booth for the consideration of the members.

As a result of the voting Mr. Griffin was re-elected President by a large majority. Another ballot was taken to obtain a two-thirds majority for the other officers, and eventually the meeting made unanimous by show of hands the election of Mrs. T. J. Morris, as Vice-President; Mr. Sargent, as Secretary; and Mr. Walter S. Young, Treasurer. The Musical Committee was next selected, the choice falling on Mr. S. E. Unite, Mrs. W. W. Campbell, and Mrs. O. A. Poole.

On the nomination of the CHAIRMAN, the Messrs M. Sale and Brokaw, and Messrs. C. Griffin and N. Sargent were elected on the Refreshment Committee.

MR. WILKIN in proposing a vote of thanks to the outgoing officers and committee suggested that the incoming Committee should take into consideration the question of issuing family tickets. At present each member paid a \$3 subscription. He suggested that a \$6 subscription should cover a family of three, while a \$10 subscription would suffice for a family of any size.—(Hear, hear.)

MR. SARGENT thought a sliding scale of this description would be very practicable in view of the prosperity of the Society.

The CHAIRMAN said that the suggestion should receive the Committee's attention.

The Rev. E. S. Booth suggested that the incoming Committee should confine itself to the question of making the subscription \$2 for each lady and \$3 for gentlemen members.—(Hear, hear.)

The CHAIRMAN, while promising to lay this suggestion before the Committee, said that he thought the Society's charges could not be considered exorbitant. At the present rate of exchange \$3 did not come up to the lawyer's fee of 6/8—(laughter)—and that could be but a reasonable sum for 14, 15, or 16 meetings such as they held last season.

The meeting then resolved itself into a social conclave for the rest of the evening.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The following circular has been issued:—

An arrangement having been made that the above mentioned Society should send a number of lantern slides to the Lantern Slides Society of America, which Society will then send an equal number of slides to our Society, a committee has been appointed consisting of Messrs. I. Ishikawa, Kajima Seibei, and myself to collect negatives from which the Japanese slides may be made, and I am instructed by the committee to request you to send me any number of negatives not greater than six, to be used for the purpose just mentioned.

The following points should be observed:—

The negatives should be such as represent Japanese Scenery, Life, Manners, &c.

The size is not of consequence, but should you wish only a part of any negative reproduced, you should indicate this by drawing lines on such negative defining the part to be reproduced.

The negatives should be securely packed, and both within and without the package should be your full name and address.

They should reach me before the 10th October.

They are to be addressed to me at 7, Ichome, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

W. K. BURTON

P. S.—The number of slides to be sent to America is 100. Should the number of negatives received exceed this, the committee will use their judgment in determining which to reproduce.

THE RECENT VOYAGE OF THE "SIKH."

The brief report of the last voyage of the Northern Pacific liner *Sikh*, from Tacoma to Yokohama, which appeared in our shipping column on Friday, deserves extension for several reasons. In the first place, the good old ship which has encountered a few "dustings" in the Arabian Sea, the Indian Ocean, and on the China Coast, experienced on this voyage as heavy a drifting as ever she yet received; while she also established an exceptional precedent for the mail-ship course of the Northern Pacific, having run the farthest north of any mail or merchant steamer to avoid the exceedingly bad weather ranging south of the stormy Aleutian Islands. In an interview with the Chief Officer, our representative gathered some interesting details of the voyage, and was also courteously allowed to look through the ship's log-book. The *Sikh* left Tacoma at 9.30 a.m. on the 16th September, and after a pleasant run down the Sound arrived at Victoria at 5.20. Her stay there was very short, for she was fully loaded at Tacoma, and at 6.30 p.m. the same day her head was turned towards the Orient. The weather was hazy with a light easterly wind. Next day the wind shifted to the south, and a heavy sea was encountered. The entries for the 18th ult. open with "moderate breeze," "head sea," "overcast." Towards noon rain squalls set in, and the wind increased to a fresh gale. Heavy seas were being shipped forward, and the outlook was anything but pleasant. All day this hard weather continued and far into the night. By 8 o'clock next morning the N.N.W. gale had moderated somewhat, and for that and the following day no striking change was observed. Sail was set on the 21st, the breeze from the N.N.W. freshening towards noon. The vessel was still heading north in the direction of the Unalak Pass. At 1 p.m. on the 22nd, Wagamonok Island, one of the Aleutians, was sighted bearing W. by N. The ship was then in lat. 53° 15' N., and the temperature was very low. At 4.16 p.m. Wagamonok Island was abeam, 7 miles distant. By this time the breeze had freshened to a gale and two hours later it was blowing with hurricane force. Heavy seas struck the ship fore and aft, and a substantial stanchion

on the port bow gave before the force of the waters. The ship laboured on before the gale for two days, and then it was decided to steer yet farther north. But bad weather still pursued, and at 10.30 a.m. on the 28th the ship was hove to and the hatches battened down. The hurricane abating somewhat towards noon of the 29th the *Sikh* was again put on her course, and then the sea gradually went down. The farthest north reached was 53° 11' N. lat. 148° 43' E. long. A more melancholy ocean than that traversed by the Northern Pacific and the Canadian Pacific steamers in the autumn would be difficult to find, but here to the north of the Aleutians the seascape seems drearier still. Not a solitary bird nor a shoal of fish was seen the whole of the way. Nothing but a heaving mass of desolate green-grey water, destitute of life. From the 1st of October till the day of arrival in Yokohama, the 5th, moderate breezes and fine clear weather were met with, a refreshing contrast to the preceding meteorological conditions. Captain Rowley and his officers consider that if they had not gone behind the shelter of the Aleutian Islands worse weather still would have been encountered, but whether they will take the same course next voyage remains an open question. It is bitterly cold in those high northern latitudes and therefore very trying to the crew. Circumstances will dictate the next course, and we hope that on the *Sikh*'s next run across they will be more favourable and pleasant for all concerned.

CRICKET.

AN ELEVEN V. ALL COMERS.

A very good game of cricket was played on Wednesday afternoon between a team comprising all comers and a representative eleven of Yokohama. At the close of play the respective scores were:—All-comers 137; the Eleven, 123 for nine wickets. The opening was somewhat more lively than we have seen of late on the Yokohama Cricket ground, the two first bats taking the score up to 81 before a separation was effected. Of this the retiring bat, the Rev. T. S. Tyng made 18. Cocksedge remained in some while seeing several men come and go ere Morris disturbed his wickets. His 62 was the top score of the day and included five fours. Towards the close of the All-comers' innings Crawford went on to bowl, and achieved a wonderful success, as the following analysis shows:—Balls 20, runs 0, maidens 4, wickets 3.

About four o'clock the Eleven went in to bat. It looked impossible in the time remaining to play out the match, but with Edwards and Braess at the bowling nothing could be certain. As it was, when stumps were drawn nine wickets had fallen and it yet required 14 runs to tie. Crawford played a very confident game, and only gave two chances in his whole innings. His score of 46 included one four and seven fives. To the Captain of the Club, however, belongs the honours of the match. He played a fruitless game, placing his balls admirably, and, as will be seen, carried out his bat for 48, the second best score of the day. Edwards' bowling analysis again is of very high average. Scores:—

ALL-COMERS.				
Rev. T. S. Tyng, b. E. Morris	...	...	...	28
Mr. Cocksedge, b. Morris	...	...	...	6
Mr. Firth, b. White	...	...	...	3
Mr. Edwards, b. Walford	...	...	...	10
Dr. Todd, b. Walford	...	...	...	4
Mr. Garrit, c. Healing, b. Black	...	...	...	15
Mr. Tuska, c. Dickinson, b. Crawford	...	...	...	8
Mr. Braess, b. Crawford	...	...	...	0
Mr. Libaud, not out	...	...	...	0
Mr. Lamb, b. Crawford	...	...	...	0
Mr. Tennant, run out	...	...	...	0
b. 8, l. b. 3, w. 3	...	...	...	14
				137

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
Mr. White	...	...	...	1
Mr. Walford	...	...	...	2
Mr. Black	...	...	...	2
Mr. Morris	...	...	...	3
Mr. Crawford	...	...	...	3

AN ELEVEN.				
Mr. Crawford, c. Braess, b. Firth	...	...	...	46
Mr. Dickinson, b. Edwards	...	...	...	1
Mr. White, b. Edwards	...	...	...	7
Mr. E. Morris, c. and b. Edwards	...	...	...	11
Mr. Walford, not out	...	...	...	48
Mr. Healing, b. Edwards	...	...	...	3
Mr. Kenny, c. Tuska, b. Edwards	...	...	...	0
Mr. Farlett, c. and b. Braess	...	...	...	2
Mr. Black, b. Braess	...	...	...	11
Mr. Blair, b. Braess	...	...	...	6
Mr. Kenyon, did not bat	...	...	...	0
b. 8	...	...	...	8
				123

BOWLING ANALYSIS.				
Mr. Edwards	...	...	...	5
Mr. Braess	...	...	...	3
Mr. Firth	...	...	...	1

THE INTERPORT CRICKET MATCH AT SHANGHAI.

FIRST DAY.

The most notable thing about the interport cricket match, which commenced to-day (1st October), says the *China Gazette*, was the utter collapse of the Kobe team after tiffin. Play started at 20 minutes past the advertised hour, the visitors winning the toss and going in first. The start was not promising, one of the first brace of batsmen, Wilkinson, going out for "duck" before the match was five minutes old, but after this the Kobe team seemed to settle down, and runs succeeded one another with great rapidity, until after about an hour's play, when the tiffin adjournment took place, the visitors had made the very respectable score of 90 for three wickets. After tiffin the teams were photographed together by the popular secretary of the Recreation Club, and the Kobe men resumed their innings, with everything apparently in their favour. But as if to instance the proverbial uncertainty of cricket, the team proved an utter failure after this. Lucas, who seemed a batsman likely to stay in for the whole afternoon, was disposed of almost by the first ball played him, and the wickets succeeded one another, in their fall with a melancholy monotony, until the last man was dismissed, ten runs only having been added to the score. The Shanghai team then took the field, and though the beginning of the innings was anything but promising, they managed to stay in for the rest of the day with the result set forth in the subjoined score. The play all round confirmed the opinion we formed on Saturday evening of the Kobe team, namely that they shine best in the field. Indeed two or three of their men in this respect are equal to any players we have ever seen here, Lightfoot and Braess for instance, whilst Duff behind the wickets is not to be surpassed. For the attack the visitors depend chiefly on Elias and Pakenham; the former is a very swift and straight bowler, with a very tricky leg-break, whilst Pakenham, with his peculiar delivery and accuracy of pitch, is a bowler not to be trifled with. The combined strength of these two bowlers, however, assisted by Ross, Braess, and one or two others, was not sufficient to separate St. Croix and Farbridge for nearly three hours this afternoon. To these two batsmen, indeed, the success of Shanghai during the day is to be chiefly attributed. In addition to their services in this direction they materially assisted in getting rid of the Kobe team, as will be seen from the score, for a comparatively small total. The day was an ideal one for cricket, and there was a large attendance of spectators in consequence, including an unusual number of ladies. Appended are details of the day's play.

Play began at 11.20, Kobe having won the toss, sending Duff and Wilkinson to the wickets, to face the bowling of Farbridge and St. Croix, the former at the Pavilion end. The first three balls of Farbridge were sent down without event; Duff was tempted to cut the fourth, and in trying to score a second run off it, Wilkinson was run out. Lucas, the next man in, scored a run off the first ball in the next over (St. Croix), which Duff followed up with a 2 off the third, and a single off the last ball of the over. Farbridge then sent down a "maiden," but the next over cost three runs, two scored by Duff and one by Lucas. The board showed 10 runs in 15 minutes. St. Croix's next over cost 5 runs, one scored by Duff and 4 by Lucas; Duff then sent Farbridge away for 3, and Lucas the same bowler for 2, bringing the score up to 20. Farbridge then put another "maiden" to his credit, and in the next over St. Croix distinguished himself by bowling Duff—26 for two wickets, of which the retiring batsman contributed 14. Pakenham succeeded and "blocked" St. Croix for the remainder of the over. Lucas then scored a run off Farbridge, and the next over was a "maiden" to St. Croix's credit, Farbridge sending down one also directly after, but four runs were scored off St. Croix in the next over. At 12 o'clock 40 was posted, after a 2 made by Pakenham off Farbridge. St. Croix then bowled a "maiden," after which Farbridge was replaced at the Pavilion end by W. H. Moule, off whose first over Pakenham scored a single run. Abbott was then substituted for St. Croix at the far end of the wicket, and Pakenham scored two runs off his second ball, and two more off the third. The score continued to go up, Lucas making most of the hitting, and at 72, which was reached after an hour's play, Mann was put on to bowl in place of Moule, whose last over was very badly knocked about the field, Lucas scoring a boundary hit and Pakenham two singles of it. The newcomer, however, was punished for 7 in the first over, and Abbott then for 3. At 80 Pakenham was very neatly caught by

Farbridge off Mann for 33. He had played very steady cricket, and the chance which Farbridge so gracefully accepted was the first he gave. At tiffin the score stood at 90. Lucas having made 38 out of this total, Edwards, Pakenham's successor, not having done anything as yet.

On resuming, Lucas and Edwards continued their innings. St. Croix and Farbridge bowled. St. Croix dismissed Lucas on the fourth ball for 38—90 for 4 wickets. Lightfoot succeeded, and shortly afterwards Edwards was neatly caught by Farbridge off St. Croix for 1—91 for five wickets. Braess, the next man in, began by scoring 3 off St. Croix, but on the first ball of the next over, he was clean bowled by Farbridge—96 for six wickets. Lias, who succeeded, played St. Croix's first over very carefully, but went out directly afterwards, l.b.w. on a ball delivered by Farbridge—97 for 7 wickets. With nothing added to the score, the newcomer Ross was caught and bowled by Farbridge. Since tiffin time five wickets had fallen for 9 runs, and things began to look decidedly bad for Kobe. This ill-luck apparently was not to change, for the next batsman, Griffiths, was bowled by the first ball he received from Farbridge, who in this over took two wickets without having a single run scored off him. Noel joined Lightfoot, who scored a 2 off St. Croix, and shortly after Noel brought the score up to 100; but at this stage Lightfoot was bowled by St. Croix for 3, and the innings closed for just 100.

At 2.30 the Shanghai innings began, F. H. Sawyer and J. Mann going out to the bowling of Pakenham (Pavilion end) and Lias. The innings commenced badly, Pakenham sending down a "maiden" to Mann, and Lias dismissing Sawyer with the very first ball he bowled. A. P. Wood succeeded, and treated the remainder of Lias' delivery carefully, and the first two overs were "maidens" to the credit of the visitors, with the loss of a wicket to Shanghai. The first scoring was a single by Mann off Pakenham, but this batsman was dismissed by Lucas immediately after without anything else being done. Two wickets for one run. W. H. Moule, succeeding, promptly scored a run off the visitor's crack bowler, and then another off Pakenham. Wood then sent Lias away to the boundary, and Moule scored a single off Pakenham—10 being posted after 15 minutes' play. Wood then scored a 4 off Lias. Moule did his share of the hitting also, and 20 was posted five minutes after. Lias and Pakenham then sent down a "maiden" each, but Lias' next over was productive of three runs, scored by Moule.

The batsmen continued playing steadily and with singles and twos gradually brought the score up to 40, which was posted just after 50 minutes' play. At this stage Edwards went on to bowl in place of Pakenham at the Pavilion end, and shortly after Wood was caught by the wicket-keeper (Duff) off Lias for 19—42 for 3 wickets. Directly after the advent of the next batsman, Farbridge, Moule scored a 3 off Edwards, and Farbridge followed up with a single off the same bowler. Farbridge then scored a "boundary" off Lias, and a 2 and a single off the same bowler shortly after. At 54 Ross replaced Lias at the far end, and with 2 added to the score Moule was caught in the slips off Edwards for 24—56 for 4 wickets. St. Croix succeeded, and had not been long at the wickets when he began to score, making a couple of very pretty strokes off Ross, one for 4 and one for 2. After an hour and a quarter's play 80 was posted, at which stage Pakenham resumed the attack at the Pavilion end, Braess going on in the next over in place of Ross, at the far end. In spite, however, of the change the batsmen seemed determined to stay, and at 4 o'clock the board registered 90. Shortly after Lias resumed bowling at the far end, but still the scoring went on, and at 4.15, 100, the total made by the Kobe team, was posted. At 102 St. Croix was badly missed by Lucas at long-on, a miss that cost the Kobe team a good many runs; 120 was posted at 4.45, and still there was no sign of a dissolution of the partnership of Croix and Farbridge, one over of Pakenham's alone costing 11 runs, chiefly scored by St. Croix. At 130 Lucas went on to bowl in place of Lias, but shortly afterwards gave place in turn to Braess, whilst Edwards again took Pakenham's place at the Pavilion end. In spite, however, of these repeated changes of bowlers St. Croix and Farbridge managed to play out the afternoon and added materially to the total, which, when stumps were drawn, stood at 196, St. Croix having made 77 and Farbridge 65. Score is as follows:—

Kobe.—First Innings.			
C. M. Duff, b. St. Croix	...	...	14
F. E. Wilkinson, run out	...	...	0
C. Lucas, b. St. Croix	...	...	38
G. C. Pakenham, c. Farbridge, b. Mann	...	...	38
E. B. S. Edwards, c. Farbridge, b. St. Croix	...	...	1
C. H. Lightfoot, b. St. Croix	...	...	1
W. Braess, b. Farbridge	...	...	1

F. J. Lias, l.b.w., b. Farbridge	...	...	0
W. W. Ross, c. b. Farbridge	...	...	0
E. A. Griffiths, b. Farbridge	...	...	0
E. W. Noel, not-out	...	...	1
Extras	...	...	7
Total	...	...	300

Bowling Analysis.			
Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
R. C. Farbridge	...	24	6
F. A. de St. Croix	...	16	5
W. H. Moule	...	6	0
E. J. Abbott	...	6	0
J. Mann	...	0	0

Shanghai.—First Innings.			
F. H. Sawyer, b. Lias	...	...	0
A. P. Wood, c. Duff, b. Lias	...	...	29
W. H. Moule, c. Ross, b. Edwards	...	...	34
R. C. Farbridge, not out	...	...	65
F. A. de St. Croix, not-out	...	...	77
T. Wallace	...	...	0
A. J. H. Moule, } to bat.	...	...	0
W. A. C. Platt,	...	...	0
F. J. Abbott,	...	...	0
Extras	...	...	70
Total	...	...	296

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

The interpost match has ended. It resulted in a victory for Shanghai by an innings and 149 runs, an achievement which must be taken to more than compensate for the defeat of the Shanghai team in Kobe last year. It will be remembered that at the close of the Kobe innings yesterday (October 2nd), the score stood at 100; Shanghai then went in and scored 196 before stumps were drawn for the day. St. Croix and Farbridge being the two not-out men, the former with 77 to his credit and the latter 66. The two batsmen returned to the wickets this morning and gave quite as much trouble to their opponents as they did yesterday, St. Croix not being disposed of before he had made 81, and Farbridge putting together the record score of 111. The Shanghai innings for the comparatively poor total of 60. At the close for 309, and the second Kobe innings close of the game a very interesting little ceremony took place, in which Mrs. Pakenham, wife of the popular Captain of the Kobe team, very gracefully presented the Kobe flag to Mr. St. Croix, Captain of the Shanghai team. Appended are details of the day's play.

At 11.25 St. Croix and Farbridge resumed batting for Shanghai, Lias (Pavilion end) and Edwards bowling. The first over of Lias cost a run, scored by St. Croix, and the same batsman made a 3 off Edwards soon after, bringing the total up to 200. Immediately after, however, he was cleverly caught in the slips by Edwards off Lias for 81—200 for 5 wickets. T. Wallace, who succeeded, played very carefully for some time, leaving most of the hitting to Farbridge, who sent away both bowlers two or three times on long journeys, bringing the score to 210 at 11.40. Five minutes later 220 was posted, chiefly through Farbridge's hitting, Wallace contributing just two single runs. At 225 Pakenham went on to bowl in place of Edwards at the far end. Scoring became slower after this for some time. Out of the next thirteen overs eleven were "maidens," six to the credit of Pakenham and five to that of Lias. Just as Farbridge was making the stroke which brought his score to 100, he was badly missed by Edwards in the slips, an escape which was hailed by the sympathisers of Shanghai with the heartiest applause. Wallace continued his slow and careful play, for which he is to be highly commended. Nothing would tempt him, and when he had been an hour at the wickets he had only 8 runs to his credit. Shortly after, however, he played a ball of Pakenham's on to his wicket, and retired after a very creditable though moderate innings of 10—251 for 6 wickets. On resuming after tiffin Farbridge and A. J. H. Moule continued the Shanghai innings, Lias and Pakenham still bowling. Some lively hitting came off without delay, Farbridge scoring 3 off Pakenham, and Moule a boundary stroke off the same bowler, which, with a couple of singles, brought the score to 260. At 265, however, Moule was caught by Lias, very low down, for 9, and Crawford took his place. At 266 Farbridge was caught at long-on by Edwards off Lias and retired with the record score of 111 to his credit, amidst the heartiest applause from Kobe and Shanghai alike. He had played very freely, and had given only one of two decided chances in his long innings—266 for 8 wickets. Platt, who succeeded, began by scoring a "boundary" off Lias, which Crawford followed up by a 2 off Pakenham. Platt's career, however, was not a long one, for at 272 he was clean bowled by Lias, and was replaced by Abbott, who speedily began scoring, making a 2 off Pakenham and a 3 off Lias, and then a "boundary" off Pakenham. Crawford did his share of the hitting too. At 2.20 the board showed 290 and ten minutes later 300 was posted. At this stage Ross went on to bowl at the

Pavilion end, and in the next over Braess was substituted for Pakenham at the far end. The score however, still crept up, Crawford having three narrow escapes in one over, two at point and one at slip. But at 309 Abbott was caught for 27, and at this figure the innings closed, Crawford carrying out his bat for 11.

At 3 o'clock Kobe's second innings commenced, Duff and Lucas going out to the bowling of Farbridge (Pavilion end) and Croix. Both batsmen got speedily into work and 10 was posted after five minutes' play. Five minutes later the board showed 20 contributed about equally by each batsman, but at this stage Duff gave a chance off St. Croix, which Crawford accepted, and Duff retired with 11 to his credit. Wilkinson, who succeeded, scored 2 off the first ball delivered him by Farbridge, but shortly after lost his partner Lucas, who was bowled by Farbridge for 11—26 for 2 wickets. Pakenham was the next man in, but he had only made 2 runs when he was caught by the wicket-keeper (Platt) off St. Croix—31 for 3 wickets. Lias then joined Wilkinson at the wicket and began adding to the score very freely, treating each bowler with equally impartiality, and as Wilkinson ably backed him the runs began to mount up, and 40 was posted at 3.45. But at 44 Wilkinson was bowled by St. Croix for 14. Four wickets down. Edwards succeeded and scored a 2 on the first ball he received, which Lias followed up with a similar stroke off Farbridge, and a couple of single runs brought the score up to 50 shortly after; but unfortunately at this stage Lias was caught by W. H. Moule off Farbridge for 8. With 5 wickets down for 50 runs, things began to look badly for Kobe, and the next man to go in, Lightfoot, received many injunctions from his team companions to play steadily. He did so, but unfortunately he lost his partner Edwards, who was caught by A. J. H. Moule at square-leg off St. Croix for 6—55 for 6 wickets. Braess, who succeeded, was caught by W. H. Moule at mid-off of St. Croix, for 1—57 for 7 wickets. Ross, who went in next, hit wicket in playing a ball from St. Croix, and retired without scoring—57 for 8 wickets. Noel, the next man in, scored a 2 off St. Croix, but was caught shortly after by Wood off the same bowler—57 for 9 wickets. Griffiths, the last man in, brought the score up to 60 by a run off St. Croix, before he had been two minutes at the wicket. Lightfoot, however, was caught immediately after by Farbridge off St. Croix for 4, and the innings closed for 60, Shanghai thus winning by an innings and 149 runs. Score and analysis:—

Shanghai.—First Innings.			
J. Mann, b. Lias	...	...	1
F. H. Sawyer, b. Lias	...	...	0
A. P. Wood, c. Duff, b. Lias	...	...	29
W. H. Moule, c. Ross, b. Edwards	...	...	34
R. C. Farbridge, c. Edwards, b. Lias	...	...	212
F. A. de St. Croix, c. Edwards, b. Lias	...	...	81
T. Wallace, b. Pakenham	...	...	10
A. J. H. Moule, c. Lias, b. Pakenham	...	...	9
D. W. Crawford, not out	...	...	11
W. A. C. Platt, b. Lias	...	...	0
F. J. Abbott, c. Lightfoot, b. Braess	...	...	27
Extras	...	...	70

Bowling Analysis.			
Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
G. C. Pakenham	...	50	8
F. J. Lias	...	31	5
E. B. S. Edwards	...	15	5
W. W. Ross	...	13	0
W. Braess	...	10	1
C. Lucas	...	8	3

Kobe.—Second Innings.			
C. Lucas, b. Farbridge	...	...	21
M. Duff, c. Crawford, b. St. Croix	...	...	15
F. E. Wilkinson, b. St. Croix	...	...	34
G. C. Pakenham, c. Platt, b. St. Croix	...	...	8
F. J. Lias, c. W. H. Moule, b. Farbridge	...	...	0
E. B. S. Edwards, c. A. J. H. Moule, b. St. Croix	...	...	6
C. H. Lightfoot, c. Farbridge, b. St. Croix	...	...	4
W. Braess, c. W. H. Moule, b. St. Croix	...	...	1
W. W. Ross, hit wicket, b. St. Croix	...	...	0
E. W. Noel, c. Wood, b. St. Croix	...	...	0
E. A. Griffiths, not out	...	...	1

Total			
Bowling Analysis.			
Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
Farbridge	...	28	6
St. Croix	...	17.2	1

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

After an interesting neck and neck contest throughout the season for the County Cricket Championship, Surrey has secured the coveted position by one point ahead of Yorkshire. While the former team had the good fortune to be able to finish and win their match on 25th August against Sussex, the Northern eleven were confronted by unfavourable conditions, and thus their contest with Somerset had to be abandoned—a circumstance which gave Surrey first place with eleven points against Yorkshire's ten. Surrey and Yorkshire have played so consistently well and so com-

pletely distanced all their rivals that it would have been pleasant to see them leaving off on perfectly even terms, but after all there is a certain fitness in the Surrey men standing first, as they hand-somely beat Yorkshire both at Bramall-lane and the Oval.

Among the batsmen of the champion county Brockwell is well to the front with an average of 34, while he is followed by Street with 28. W. W. Read, although only third, has shown no decline from his last year's figure (27). Of the bowlers, Richardson has done remarkably well with 120 wickets at 11.1.3 apiece. Next him is F. E. Smith, a useful addition to the team, with a record of 14. There is no Brockwell among Yorkshire's bats, but F. S. Jackson, who tops the list with 28, further enforces his claim to a high rank among all-round cricketers by his excellent position among the bowlers with an average of less than 13. As to Middlesex, T. C. O'Brien stands first with a batting average of 34.9, but the others show a falling-off all round.

Only one more match, the return between Notts and Kent, remained to be played to complete the County Championship competition when the mail left. The positions are:—

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.	Tied.	Points.
Surrey	16	13	2	1	0	20
Yorkshire	15	12	2	1	0	20
Middlesex	16	8	5	3	0	3
Kent	14	6	6	2	0	0
Lancashire	16	7	7	2	0	0
Somerset	16	7	7	2	0	—1
Notts	15	4	9	2	0	—3
Sussex	16	3	12	1	0	—4
Gloucestershire	16	3	13	0	0	—11

The first fixture between Yorkshire and Kent was abandoned owing to rain.

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Healesville, Victoria, August 27th.

The China-Japan war, which undoubtedly will prove to be an event of far-reaching consequences, is not a topic of much interest to Victorians, if one can judge by the slipshod manner in which the subject is treated by the local press. The *Argus* in its leading columns remarked that there was a myth to the effect that a Japanese general invaded Korea in the Middle Ages. Subsequently the same journal informed its readers that were it not for the possibility that Great Britain's interests might be affected, the war between China and Japan might be regarded as a fight between kites and crows. The information which has reached us from London bearing on the war has been of a most meagre and contradictory kind, the Chinese and Japanese accounts of the events which have happened being irreconcilable. Victorians will not be long in finding out how seriously their trade will be interfered with by the war. Japanese rice, which has always sold for 3d. a pound more than any other kind of rice, is rising in price week by week, and will be soon unprocurable. The China tea trade will also be greatly affected by the war. During last year no less than 15,936,445lb. of China tea were imported into the colonies, of which Melbourne received 9,600,577lb.

The *Argus* recently gave the following "local" note:—We learn by the latest Japanese papers that an exhibition has been held in Yokohama of upwards of 20 studies in oil, by Mr. E. W. Brooke, a native of Melbourne. He is the son of Mr. J. H. Brooke, editor and proprietor of the *Japan Mail*, who was Minister of Lands and Works in this colony in 1860-61. His son, the artist, studied painting in Europe, and some of his works have been hung in the Royal Academy, London, and in the Paris Salon. They are chiefly figure pieces and landscapes, and are highly spoken of by the local journals.

On July 29th an exploit of unusual heroism took place at St. Kilda, Melbourne. After dark, on a cold boisterous night, 5 youths put out in a dinghy with the object of reaching a yacht lying at anchor in Hobson's Bay. The dinghy overturned and the 5 youths were thrown into the water. Only the eldest, Ernest Simes, was able to swim. After placing his four companions so that they could keep a hold on the dinghy, he commenced to swim to shore, taking the youngest in tow. After landing him safely, he went back to the dinghy three times to save the others; all of whom, with the exception of one, were rescued. This feat was accomplished by Simes with his clothes and boots on.

The gold discoveries in and around Coolgardie are rapidly increasing. The Landonerry Claim was declared to contain the richest quartz in the world, and in proof of this a block named "Big Ben," weighing 222lb. was exhibited. This find has since been outdone by the discovery of a man called Dunn. Not long ago Dunn carried

into Coolgardie on the back of a camel £6,000 worth of gold and left from £10,000 to £20,000 worth stacked at the claim. Dunn declares that there is at least £100,000 worth of gold in the 34 acres which constitute his claim. Another fortunate discoverer, Elliot, a farmer from Victoria, has obtained from a trench 5 ft. long, wide and 5 ft. in depth 4,000 oz. As is but natural, disputes over the claims are numerous. The title of one man to a claim was questioned on the ground that the spot had been pegged out on a Sunday. Sunday being a *dies non*, it was argued that no legal act could be performed on that day. But the warden decided that Sunday pegging was legal.

Tom Corrigan, the most popular steeplechase rider in the colony, was killed by the fall of his horse in jumping a fence at the Caulfield Steeplechase a few weeks ago. Corrigan had the reputation of being the straightest rider in the colony. His funeral was worthy of a prince. It was representative of all classes of the community. The cortege was one of the largest ever formed in Melbourne, the procession of vehicles, horsemen, and pedestrians extending for a length of over 2 miles. Some 70 or 80 wreaths, many of which were most elaborate and costly, were conveyed in a vehicle behind the hearse. The deceased horseman's riding boots and riding jacket were carried on the coffin and buried with him.

Then close his eyes and lay him to sleep 'neath turf that he loved so well,
And comfort the ones that he left behind, the ones that he loved the most;

And bury his colours with him, too, and toll one parting knell.
For the straightest rider who ever breathed has reached the Winning Post.

The Australians are nothing if not enterprising, and the efforts that they make to obtain up-to-date information on all subjects in which they are thoroughly interested in certainly very praiseworthy. The farmers and Government of Victoria are sending an agent, Mr. J. M. Sinclair, to America, for the purpose of obtaining full information on the following subjects (1) the tillage, harvesting and handling of wheat from the field to the seaboard; (2) the exportation of compressed fodder; (3) pig-raising and curing industry; (4) fodder plants and grasses likely to be of value to Victorian farmers; (5) improved agricultural machinery or labour-saving appliances.

The season for exporting butter to England is just beginning. It is curious to note that butter in Victoria is as cheap in the winter as in the summer, owing to the fact that from May to September butter is not exported, and the local market is consequently over-supplied. The total quantity of butter which arrived in London from the Australian colonies last year was, approximately, 10,000 tons. Taking the average price of butter at £100 per ton, we get in round numbers £1,000,000. Out of the 10,000 tons Victoria sent over 7,000 tons. The trade is still on the increase and it is generally admitted that the quality of Victorian butter, though not equal to Danish, has improved greatly during the past twelve months.

A small town in the Mallee country, Hopetoun has lately gone in for a Court of Petty Sessions. The Police Magistrate on the opening of the Court "complimented the town on the fact and hoped that Hopetoun would become of sufficient importance for a Higher Court to be held there before long." This elicited a stream of clever satire from a Melbourne wit as follows:—

Hopetoun must not be satisfied with a simple Court of Petty Sessions, and its people must keep the bright ideal sketched for them by their police magistrate always before their eyes. When they have a real criminal session there, and a proper Melbourne judge with a red gown and a harte temper, and a well-filled calendar, including two murder cases, and one each of arson, forgery with violence, and larceny as a bailie, all the prisoners being *bona-fide* residents of Hopetoun, then, and not till then, will they be justified in decorating the town with bunting and exalting themselves over the inhabitants of adjacent Beulah, which cannot even raise one miserable case of false pretences.

The following extract is from the same pen:—There is a certain grim humour in the latest story from the Western Australian goldfields. Typhoid fever broke out at the Murchison so badly that the three doctors were down with it at the same time. It was found impossible to bury the daily victims in the alluvial soil on account of the danger of polluting the water supply, so that an impromptu cemetery had to be formed by scraping out graves in the stony face of the nearest range. Finally, wood for coffins ran short, and the only resource was to make a levy on the hotels and stores, and knock up shells from old packing-cases. In the pressure of this ghastly business there was seldom time to paint the wood, or even to remove the original stencil-marks, and one day a mournful cortege passed through the town bearing to their last resting-place the remains of a departed miner, whose coffin bore in bold, black letters the simple legend, "Keep cool."

Dr. Talmage has been lecturing in Melbourne. To the more intelligent section of the community he was a great disappointment. His anecdotes were mostly of the antediluvian type, and his imperfect

acquaintance with the views of even the advanced clergy, to say nothing of those of eminent scientists, led him to make observations calculated to give great offence to the educated classes of Melbourne. One of his lectures was entitled "Where do we come from; or the absurdities of Evolution." Among the many foolish things which he said in the course of the lecture was the following—"The great author of creation was present at the creation and wrote an account of it. Charles Darwin and Herbert Spencer were not present and have written an account of it. I prefer to believe the creator's account." The lecture throughout was a misrepresentation of the views of evolutionists of which this colony is full, and naturally called forth columns of adverse criticism from clergymen and laymen alike. Either Dr. Talmage knew that he was misrepresenting the views of evolutionists or he did not. If he did, he acted dishonestly and bore false witness against his neighbour. If he did not he was guilty of the most daring presumption in insulting the intelligence of his audience by lecturing on a subject of which he was ignorant.

Cremation seems to be on the increase in Melbourne. The Trahan Council have decided to establish a crematorium at the St. Kilda Cemetery. Movements in the same direction are taking place elsewhere.

The *Taiyuan*, which was to have left Fanchow on July 8th, is bringing 2,000,000lb. of tea for Melbourne, and the *Arlis*, which was to sail on the 10th of the same month, 1,900,000lb.

The colony is passing through another political crisis, and there is every probability of a dissolution of parliament taking place within a week or two. The finances of the colony are the crux of the situation. The budget, which was laid before the house a few weeks ago, showed a large deficit, about £700,000. The national revenue, omitting the railway income, has dropped to about £4,000,000 per annum. The following table will show how Victoria has been going down the hill in the matter of revenue. The returns for the last few years are:

	Revenue.
1889	£8,675,000
1890	8,519,000
1891	8,340,000
1892	7,728,000
1893	7,000,000

The task which each government in turn has failed in performing is the arrangement of national expenditure so as to enable the government to live on its income. With the revenue at £4,000,000 per annum, the expenditure per head of the population would be about £3 8s. In the boom-time the Victorian expenditure actually went up to £5 8s. per head. The extravagant Australian habits, however, are not to be rooted out in a day, and each government that proposes heavy retrenchment endangers its existence thereby. Sir James Patterson, the present premier, was bold enough to inform the House a few days ago that it has the reduction in the income of members of Parliament which was the real cause of the attempt to oust the present Government. A vote of want of confidence has been proposed and seconded, and a ballot will be taken the day after tomorrow. But while petty disputes and undignified wrangling are going on in the House, the condition of the colony is recognised by true patriots to be very serious. While since 1889 the revenue has undergone a reduction of 33 per cent., taxation has increased at an astounding rate. Postal rates have been doubled. Railway rates nearly so. Every article of clothing imported into the colony is so taxed as to be hardly procurable by any but the well-to-do classes. And yet the shrinkage continues. The accumulated deficit of the colony is now over £3,000,000 and the bills floated by the Shields Ministry are about to fall due at the rate of £250,000 per annum. The way out of the difficulty lies in the reduction with an unsparring hand of all official salaries, the lowering of railway freights and taxes on produce, so as to enable the producer, who is the backbone of the colony, to realise sufficient profit to be able to pay his way, which at present in too many instances he cannot do. That the colony has been brought to its present state by careless extravagance and lack of public spirit, as well as ability in leading statesmen, admits of no manner of doubt. The depression, however, can only be temporary. A great future is before Victoria. The extent of poor country is surprisingly small. Millions of acres of fine cultivable land still lie waste. Industries at present in their infancy or still unborn, such as honey and scent farming, hog-raising, sugar-beet, olive and castor oil cultivation, opium and silk-growing will yield large profits in another decade. The Western Australia gold discoveries will make their influence felt throughout Victoria, from which many of the discoveries had, and if only the new Ministry in New South Wales, under the leadership of Mr.

G. H. Reid, an ardent advocate of Free Trade, accomplish the object it has set before it, the federation of the colonies and the abolition of all trade restrictions, this colony will enter on a new era of its existence and the troubles of 1893 will be remembered only as a nightmare.

IN THE YOKOHAMA KU-SAIBANSHO.

Before Judge YUGA MOTOTAKE.—Wednesday, September 10th, 1894.

KANEKO RUIZO V. AH SHING.—AN IMPORTANT POINT OF LAW.

Mr. Anzai Rinpachiro represented the plaintiff, Mr. Masujima Rokuichiro appearing for defendant.

This was a claim for yen 10.48, being amount said to be due for rice supplied to the defendant during several months of 1891.

Plaintiff in his claim stated that he had supplied to defendant altogether 1,500 *kin*, 1 *to*, 4 *sho* of rice from the 3rd of January to the 4th of March, 1891. This was valued at yen 53.89, of which yen 43.41 had been paid, leaving a balance of yen 10.48, the subject of the present claim.

Defendant denied all knowledge of the debt, or liability for the same, on the ground that no such transaction ever took place.

Mr. Anzai, in opening the case for the plaintiff, pointed out that there was no pass book, as both were on friendly terms and such a thing was thought unnecessary.

The ledger of the plaintiff, a rice merchant, was here produced to show the delivery of the goods, but there was no name against any of the deliveries, merely No. 16, which purported to mean the Chinese tailor on that lot.

Mr. Masujima said he could not admit the claim. There were two Chinese tailors doing business at No. 16—Ah Shing and Chang Chow. He contended that some employee of one or the other must have been the purchaser of the rice, not the principals of the firm. Besides, in this case, the Statute of Limitations would apply, three years having been allowed to lapse since last payment.

Mr. Anzai was of the opinion that the question of the Statute of Limitations was of the utmost importance, consequently he would like to argue this first and obtain judgment thereon previous to going on with the case.

Mr. Masujima was of opinion that as the defendant in the case was not the right person, even if the question of the Statute be decided against him, it did not follow that he would lose the case.

Mr. Anzai was of the same opinion, for even should the question of the claim be decided in his favour, if the Statute of Limitations applied it would be waste of time to continue. The real question, however, was from what date the Statute of Limitations applied: whether from the actual date of last payment, or from the 1st of August when the Chinese came under Japanese jurisdiction. The law, Counsel contended, should apply from that time forward, not from any period anterior to that date, but from the date the treaty with China was abrogated.

Mr. Masujima acknowledged that the treaty with China had been abrogated, previous to which the Chinese, as is the case with other nationalities having extraterritorial privileges, were tried before their own courts, viz., the Chinese in Chinese courts, the British in British courts, &c. The abrogation of the treaty undoubtedly ended China's jurisdiction over her own subjects, but this did not put an end to the question of law in this case. The Statute of Limitations fixes the period within which actions can be brought. Why was not the action brought forward within that time, not after three and a half years had elapsed? Why was it not brought up in the Chinese Court before and not left to now? The Court was no doubt different now, but there could be no difference in the application of the law.

Mr. Anzai contended that the Chinese definition of the Statute of Limitations was quite different from the Japanese reading of the law. Japanese bringing actions before the Chinese Court must go under Chinese law, so also in the case of Chinese bringing actions against Japanese must submit to Japanese law. Therefore, as only a few months had elapsed since the new law came into effect, the Statute of Limitations could in no way apply.

Mr. Masujima urged that three and a half years having actually elapsed, how could it be stated now that the Statute of Limitations could only apply from the taking over of jurisdiction by Japan.

The Judge having retired to consider his judgment, decided that as the period of one year, the full limit of time allowed, had expired, plaintiff had no standing in Court.

The question will be appealed.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORT FOR NAGASAKI.

Mr. Fraser transmits, under date of May 18, the Nagasaki Trade Report for the year 1893, which has been drawn up by Mr. A. M. Chalmers, Acting-Consul at that port. Mr. Chalmers writes:—

The total foreign trade of Nagasaki for the year 1893 amounted to £871,640, showing a decrease of £48,077 as compared with the preceding year. The figures for the two years are as follows:—

Imports	1893...£458,301	1892...£438,237
Exports	413,339	481,480
Total	£871,640	£919,717

It will be observed that exports show a total falling off of £68,141, while imports, on the other hand, have increased £20,064. The decrease in exports in mostly due to a falling off in the coal supply, and the increase in imports is accounted for by an unusually large importation of rice.

IMPORTS.

COTTON MANUFACTURES remain at about the same figure as last year, and the import is now one of very small moment. Importation of cotton for trade with Korea was also trifling, and the trade with that country continues to decline.

The import of WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES shows an increase of nearly £1,000, but remains quite insignificant.

The METALS imported are of a very miscellaneous order, the principal demand being for pig-iron, iron rod, sheet, nails, and pipes.

The import of BROWN SUGAR shows an increase on that of 1892 of £7,491 and 1,978,107 lbs. The greatest monthly import was during April, amounting to 1,338,021 lbs., valued at £5,657. This trade is for the most part in the hands of Chinese, though 3,143,776 lbs. were imported by Japanese merchants. The importation of WHITE SUGAR shows a slight decrease as compared with 1892, amounting to 209,651 lb.

The total import was 2,892,001 lbs., valued at £85,717. The demand was brisk from April till November, and throughout the year prices were good.

There is an undertaking on foot to construct a sugar refinery at Moji, which will have a serious effect on the trade of Nagasaki as far as refined sugar is concerned, but this may be compensated for by an increased importation of the raw material. The success or otherwise of this undertaking will have an important bearing on the import of sugar throughout the country, the import of the raw material being to so large an extent in the hands of Japanese merchants.

The import of KEROSENE OIL has increased in quantity, 47,075 gallons, but shows a falling off in value of £6,185. Stocks at the beginning of the year were about 33,000 cases, and imports during 1893 were eight cargoes or part cargoes of American, amounting to 260,000 cases, and two part cargoes of Russian, about 34,000 cases, aggregating in all about 329,000 cases, most of which went into consumption during the year, there being only about 10,000 cases on hand at the end of the year. The consumption shows an increase of about 10,000 cases of American oil and a decrease of about 7,000 cases Russian oil as compared with 1892. The trade continues to favour the American oil, and a considerably higher price is usually obtained for it. The year was a fairly good one both for importers and dealers, stocks being comparatively low and prices being consequently better during most of the year. Tanks for the storage of Russian oil in bulk are in course of completion, and will probably be ready for use during the spring of 1894. Dealers have been very careful about making contracts for forward deliveries on account of the erection of these tanks, and it is expected the importation of oil in bulk will seriously affect present interests. Re-export to Korea was less than in 1892, partly owing to short stocks here during the winter months. Only about 29,000 cases went from here.

Only 2,660 tons of COAL, Cardiff, were imported during 1893, solely for the use of foreign ships of war.

The import of RAW COTTON again shows a considerable increase, being 8,203,687 lbs., as against 7,164,472 lbs. in 1892, valued at £130,129, as against £123,212, an increase of £6,917. The native production of raw cotton is now of small account, producers being quite unable to compete with the importers. By far the greatest supply of this article comes from China, whence we imported 7,009,445 lbs., valued at £108,004. India holds the second place, the figures being 1,212,325 lbs., valued at £20,871. From America 71,882 lbs., valued at £1,254, were imported during the year.

The import of HIDES has dwindled down to 235,630 lbs., valued at £2,996. They came entirely from Korea, but the trade in this article with Nagasaki is dying out, Korean hides now going almost exclusively to Osaka. The prevalence of cattle disease during 1892 interfered seriously with the production of this article.

RICE was imported during 1892 to the amount of 8,891 tons, valued at £50,929. The shipments which arrived during the last 3 months of the year, 8,764, coming from Annam. The remainder was imported from China, Korea, and Siam.

ORZONES shows a falling-off as compared with 1892, and a difference in value of £11,026.

Two STEAMERS were imported during the year.

EXPORTS.

The export of TEA in 1893 amounted to £10,050, as against £6,839 in 1892. Native sellers continue to ship their stocks direct to Kobe, where there is a better market.

RICE was exported during the greater part of the year to the total amount of 4,383 tons, valued at £31,258. For the reasons explained in last year's report on the trade of Nagasaki, the rice grown in this neighbourhood is more easily shipped from Moji. The total export from that port in 1893 was 9,085 tons, valued at £54,569. From Nagasaki the greater part, that is to say 4,215 tons, valued at £30,006, were exported to Russia.

The total export of COALS from this port during 1893 amounted to 381,631 tons, valued at £156,459, a falling-off as compared with 1892 of 36,646 tons.

The returns for Takashima coal are as follows:—Output: large coal 125,304 tons, small coal 127,016, total 252,320 tons.

Sales and Destination.

	Large, Tons.	Small, Tons.
Hongkong	11,935	37,990
Shanghai	14,085	34,514
Yokohama	25,175	2,135
Osaka	564	7,001
Singapore	11,627	5,270
Three other ports ...	4,231	391
Total	67,617	87,301
Bunkers, &c.	68,925	62,941

Grand Total.... 136,542 150,242

The Stocks of Japanese coal available on December 31, 1893, were only about 3,000 tons, and through the year the mines were unable to meet the foreign demand, local shipping requirements consuming the greater part of the output.

While the export of coal from this vicinity shows a decrease, the export from the special ports of export has considerably increased. The figures are as follows:—Shimonoseki, 64,037 tons; Moji, 431,259 tons; Karatsu, 42,292 tons; Kuchinoetsu, 452,524. Total, 990,112 tons; value £386,715. This shows an increase of 281,378 tons as compared to that of 1892.

The export of FLOUR shows a serious falling off, the figures being for 1893, 1,100,888 lbs., valued at £4,020, as compared with 3,289,416 lbs. valued at £14,242 in 1892.

SHIPPING.

The total shipping entered in the port of Nagasaki during 1893 was 713 vessels carrying a tonnage of 950,540 tons. As compared with the preceding year this shows a decrease of twenty vessels, but an increased tonnage of 52,266 tons. At the commencement of the year the Pacific Mail and the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Companies sent their regular mail steamers here for coaling purposes. Several of these steamers are British, but the United States now figure for the first time for many years in the shipping returns of this port. Fifteen United States steamers called during the year with a carrying capacity of 35,584 tons. British shipping shows a decrease of fourteen vessels, but an increased tonnage of 401,525 tons, as compared with 372,638 tons in 1892. Norwegian shipping shows an increase of seventeen vessels and 9,500 tons.

KUCHINOETSU.—The total shipping that entered Kuchinoetsu during the year was 224 vessels and 237,647 tons, of which 84 vessels and 131,404 tons were British. Norwegian shipping with twenty-nine vessels and 40,818 tons shows an increase of twenty vessels and 22,007 tons as compared with the preceding year.

MOJI.—The shipping at this port has more than doubled itself in the year, judging by the tonnage entered. The total is 342 vessels with 495,906 tons, as against 209 vessels with 247,206 tons in 1892, an increase of 133 vessels and 248,610 tons. Of this total 228 vessels and 384,004 tons are British, as against 123 vessels and 178,868 tons in 1892. Norway again shows an increase, her shipping being twenty vessels with 14,834 tons burden, as against six vessels with 4,974 tons in the preceding year. A new feature in the table of

shipping for Moji is the entrance of thirteen Austrian vessels, with a tonnage of 32,500 tons. The total shipping for the three ports within this Consular district amounts to 1,279 vessels and 1,684,093 tons, as against 1,107 vessels and 1,322,240 tons in 1892. Japanese shipping shows a falling-off of twenty-nine vessels and 16,587 tons; German shipping of fourteen vessels and 5,377 tons. Britain, on the other hand, shows an increase of 107 vessels and 254,374 tons, and Norway an increase of fifty-one vessels and 41,376 tons, nearly doubling her tonnage for 1892.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The only item of information on this head is that the construction of the railway line between Sago and Tsukazaki was commenced during the year under review. Tsukazaki is about forty-five miles from Nagasaki.

The immediate approaches to Nagasaki present great engineering difficulties, and the Kiushiu Railway Company do not seem disposed at present to grapple with them nor to meet the expense.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

The COTTON SPINNING industry is progressing favourably. Owing to cheapness of labour most of the factories can obtain excellent prices. Cost of labour in Miiki averaged for the year 17'37 sen (about 5d.) a day per man, and 7'85 sen per woman; at Kurume, 15'05 sen per man, and 9'95 sen per woman; at Kagoshima 15'35 sen per man, and 5'57 sen per woman. At the last-mentioned place the day averaged 103 hours, while at Miiki and Kurume the spindles were working 23 hours and 24 hours a day throughout the year, excepting holidays. The threads manufactured are for the most part (excepting Kagoshima) Nos. 16 to 16½, and the prices obtained about 11 yen per bale (of about 400 lbs.).

In Nagasaki the cotton factory is hampered by scarcity of labour, and is only able to work twelve hours in the day. Through the year the factory was working 324 days. The small output is due to want of experienced workmen, but owing to the cheapness of silver as compared with gold they are able to compete with the imported manufactures and command good prices, about 88 yen per bale as above stated. The Nagasaki mill finds its market in Osaka and in Oita and Kumamoto Kens.

The ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY in the town of Nagasaki has a capital of \$40,000, consisting of 1,600 shares at \$25. The income for 1893 was \$3,790.93, and expenditure \$2,926.11, leaving a margin of profit amounting to \$864.82. The plant and wires are valued at \$33,498, but additional machinery is being ordered from Osaka.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Trade between Europe and this port has reached a very low ebb, mostly owing to the disastrous fall in exchange. It may, however, be partially accounted for by the gradual development of local industries throughout the country, which are becoming efficient enough to meet the limited requirements of this locality.

Exports to England have dwindled from £16,189 in 1891, £5,748 in 1892, to £3,128 in 1893. Imports also have dwindled from £164,266 in 1891, £77,293 in 1892, to £64,627 in 1893.

The export trade to Russia, amounting to £54,133, is for the most part a miscellaneous trade with Vladivostok.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, October 8.

Great Britain is negotiating with the Powers regarding the necessity for taking common action for the protection of their subjects in China; and for eventually stopping the present conflict between China and Japan.

The French Government has ordered to China three cruisers and a gunboat.

London, October 9.

The suggestion of intervention by the great Powers between China and Japan is entirely premature.

Her Majesty's ships *Eolus*, *Pigeon*, and *Redbreast*, have been ordered to the China Station.

Three Russian war-vessels have left for the Pacific and two Russian ironclads are to leave shortly.

[The *Eolus* is a twin-screw cruiser of the second-class of 3,600 tons and 9,000 horse-power; the *Pigeon* is a gunboat of the first-class of 775 tons and 1,800 horse-power; and the *Redbreast* is a gunboat of the first-class of 865 tons and 1,400 horse-power.—Ed. J.M.]

London, October 10.

The following is the result of the Cesarewitch (handicap)—2 miles 2 fur. 35 yds.:—

Childwick (br. c. by St. Simon-Plaisanterie) 1
Callistrate (br. c. by Cambyse-Citronelle) 2
Shrine (ch. m. by Clairvaux or Isonomy-Pilgrimage)..... 3

London, October 10.

It is believed that the Powers have agreed to bring pressure to bear upon Japan in reference to the integrity of Korea, and to oppose any attempt on the part of that country to exercise the rights accruing after conquest.

Earl Grey is dead.

Grey (Earl), The Right Hon. Henry Grey, K.G., born Dec. 28, 1809, the eldest son of the late earl, who was Premier in 1830-32, was educated at Trinity College Cambridge, and, as Lord Howick, was returned to the House of Commons in 1826. As member for Winchester, in 1830 for Higham Ferrers, at the general election of 1831 for Northumberland, and after the passing of the Reform Bill for the northern division of that county. On the formation of his father's ministry, he was appointed Under-Secretary for the Colonies, but in 1833 resigned, in consequence of the determination of the Cabinet not to attempt the immediate emancipation of the slaves. He afterwards held for a short period the post of Under-Secretary for Home Affairs, and on the formation of the Melbourne administration in 1834 became Secretary for War. Having at the general election of 1841 lost his seat for Northumberland, which he had represented for ten years, he was returned in September of that year for Sunderland, and exercised his powers as a debater in opposition to the Peel government. Lord Howick succeeded his father as third Earl Grey, July 17, 1845, and on the construction of a Whig cabinet by Lord J. Russell in 1846, accepted the position of Secretary of State for the Colonies, resigning with his colleagues in 1852. Lord Grey, who figured prominently in the opposition to Lord Derby, was not included in the Coalition cabinet, did not approve the policy of Lord Aberdeen's cabinet in declaring war against Russia, and explained his peculiar views on this question in a long speech, May 25, 1855. For many years he has only rarely spoken in the House of Lords; but he frequently wrote long and weighty letters to *The Times* on the questions of the day. His lordship was the author of "Colonial Policy of Lord Russell's Administration," 1853, and of "Essay on Parliamentary Government as to Reform," 1858, of which a new edition appeared in 1864.—*Men of the Time*.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

The Times of October the 10th says:—"Japan will not relinquish her pretensions, when in the full flush of victory. Any attempt to procure the cession or even suspension of hostilities at the present time is therefore manifestly doomed to failure unless supported by an overwhelming display of force, which is utterly out of the question. Any Government attempting to bring about a general agreement to put pressure on the combatants further than is necessary for the protection of Europeans, would inevitably find itself left in the lurch and would make an enemy of the most powerful nation in the East. China and Japan must be allowed to fight out their quarrel."

(FROM THE "N.C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, October 1.

H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has been busily engaged at the War Office on account of telegrams passing with the East, which are believed to have reference to an increase of the garrison at Hongkong.

It is reported that the Chinese troops have evacuated Korea, and are now massed at Chiu-lien'eng, thirty miles to the west of the Yaloo River, to oppose the advance of the Japanese in Manchuria.

Many Chinese are said to have deserted lately on account of their arms and ammunition being bad.

The correspondent in Shanghai of the *New York Herald* asserts that the troops at Chiu-lien'eng have mutinied, and that the soldiers have destroyed their arms, and that there is a panic at Peking, where the Chinese situation is considered hopeless.

Peking, October 1.

An Imperial Edict, dated the 30th September, appoints General Sang Generalissimo of the various Peiyang army corps now in Manchuria and Korea, as well as Chief over the Manchurian levies, with the exception of the Kirin division under the Tartar-General E-kô-tang-s. The various generals are further commanded to give implicit obedience to General Sang on pain of death.

London, October 4.

The treasure and archives from Moukden are being removed into the interior.

London, October 5.

The married officials of the Customs at Peking are leaving, owing to the animosity of the natives to foreigners.

Hongkong, October 5.

The typhoon commenced on the night of the 4th, and continued all the 5th. Ample notice having been given, there is no known damage afloat, but considerable damage ashore.

(FROM TONGKIN PAPERS.)

Paris, September 20.

The Army Manœuvres at Beaune are completed.

M. Casimir-Perier was present at the grand review of the troops and made a speech in which he thanked the Generals and the Army for the progress that had been made, and expressed the hope that the country and the army would always be united in sentiment.

Paris, September 21.

Admiral Humain has been appointed chief of the general staff of the French Navy.

Paris, September 22.

M. Goulle, editor of the *Petite République*, has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment and a thousand francs fine for a libel on the President of the Republic.

(FROM MANILA PAPERS.)

Madrid, September 17.

General Bourbon has to-day published a letter disclaiming the manifesto he was said to have published in France, claiming to succeed the late Comte de Paris as head of the Legitimists.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Fusan, October 9.

Mr. Otori, Japanese Minister, will shortly leave for home at the request of the Government.

Sendai, October 10.

The Karita-dake has burst into action, and the local police have been dispatched to inspect the scene.

Hiroshima, October 10.

Colonel Nadamura and Commander Saito, Imperial Chamberlains, who were despatched by the Emperor to proceed to Korea to visit the Japanese army, returned here last night.

A report has reached here to the effect that a detachment of Japanese Infantry and Cavalry attacked 2,000 Chinese soldiers at Wi-ju, and defeated them. Wi-ju is now occupied by Japanese troops.

The gold and silver bullion and three horses captured at Pyông-yang have arrived at Headquarters.

Hiroshima, October 10.

Count Goto and Viscounts Takashima and Niire arrived here last night.

Kobe, October 10.

A successful political lecture meeting of the *Fuyu-to* was held at the Daikoku Theatre to-day, at which addresses were given by Messrs. Hoshi Toru, Tatsuno Shuichiro, and a few other prominent Radicals.

Nagoya, October 11.

Governor Tokito left for Tokyo last night on being summoned by the Home Minister. Rumour has it that he will be removed to another position.

Hiroshima, October 11.

The war correspondent of the *New York Herald* returned here yesterday.

A train which left Kobe on the 10th inst. at 9 a.m. for this town was derailed in the neighbourhood of Umeia Station about 7 p.m. Slight damage was done to the engine-car, but nobody was injured. After some delay the train was replaced on the track and reached here some thirty minutes late.

Marquis Hachisuka, President of the House of Peers, and Viscount Watanabe, President of the Accounts Examination Bureau, arrived here to-day.

Kobe, October 11.

The *Kaishin-to* held a public meeting to-day, an audience of over one thousand persons attending. Messrs. Shimada Saburo, Ozaki Yukio, Tanaka Shozo, Takata Sanaye, and other distinguished members of the party spoke.

Hiroshima, October 12.

Count Inouye, Minister of Home Affairs, will leave for Korea on the 15th inst., having been appointed Japanese Minister to the peninsula Kingdom.

Mr. Saito, ex-Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, will accompany Count Inouye to Korea.

Mr. Otori, the present Japanese Minister to Korea, will return home on the arrival in that country of Count Inouye.

Mr. Yoshikawa, Minister of Justice, will hold temporarily the portfolio of Minister of Home Affairs in conjunction with his present office.

Onomichi, October 12.

A grand general assembly of the Strict Enforcement party was held here to-day, at which over four hundred persons were present. Addresses were given by Viscount Tanii, Baron Ozawa, and Mr. Suzuki Shigeto.

Hiroshima, October 12.

Marquis Kuroda, Vice-President of the House of Peers; Count Itagaki and Mr. Hoshi Toru have arrived here.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Oriental Hotel, 87, Main Street, on Mondays and Thursdays in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 1 to 11 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 142.

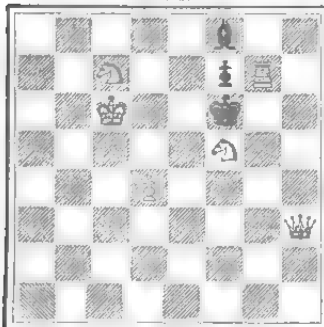
WHITE.

1-B to K5 1-K x B, dis. ch.
2-Kt to Q5 ch. mate if 1-K to Q6, dis. ch.
2-Q to Q5 mate if -B (B6) moves
2-R mates.

Correct solutions received from Omega, W.H.S., J.D., and Digamma.

PROBLEM No. 144.

By A. GUNTZER.



White to play and mate in two moves.

We give this week two games in the Tarrasch-Walbrodt match, in which the younger player was hopelessly outgeneralled by the astute Doctor. Score and notes from the *Illustrated London News*.

GAME No. 172.

GIUOCO PIANO.

WHITE.

Walbrodt.
1-P to K4
2-Kt to KB3
3-B to B4
4-Castles

BLACK.

Tarrasch.
1-P to K4
2-Kt to QB3
3-B to B4

Authorities are fairly agreed that in this opening, Castling may well be delayed for a few moves. Some suggest here P to B3 as it tends to strengthen the centre afterwards by P to Q4. White by proceeding as in the text soon loses the advantage of the first move.

5-P to Q3 4-Kt to B3
6-P to B3 5-P to Q3
6-B to Kt3

White now cannot gain time by B to Q4, the reply to which would be Kt x P, as the B is not attacked.

7-P to QKt4 7-B to K3
8-B x B

A much more questionable proceeding is this capture, as to which there is something to be said for both sides.

9-P to QR4

8-P x B

Stale and unenterprising play characterises this advance, and indeed the whole of White's action in this game.

10-B to K3
11-B x B
12-Q to Kt3
13-Kt to Kt5
14-P to KB4
15-Kt to KR3
16-Kt to Q2
17-QR to K sq.
18-Kt to B3
19-P x P
20-P to Q4
21-P to K5
22-Kt x P
23-R to K4
24-R to Q sq.
25-Kt to B3
26-P x P
27-P to B4
28-R x P
29-Kt to B4
30-Q to Q3
31-Q to Q4
32-Q to B5

The point of all this is, that if Q takes Kt, the R at QB4 would be left en prise after the exchange.

33-Kt x Kt 33-Kt x R (on Q sq)
34-Kt to B4 34-Kt to B6
35-R to Q4 35-Kt to Q4
36-Kt to Q3 36-R to K sq.
37-P to K3 37-R to R8 ch.
38-K to R2 38-R to R7
39-K to R sq. 39-R x Kt
40-P x R 40-Q to KB2
41-Kt to K sq. 41-R to R8 and wins.

R to K4 is answered by Q x P ch. Dr. Tarrasch plays with accuracy and elegance throughout.

GAME No. 173.

PETROFF'S DEFENCE.

WHITE.

Tarrasch.
1-P to K4
2-Kt to KB3
3-Kt x P

BLACK.

Walbrodt.
1-P to K4
2-Kt to KB3

To avoid this early exchange of the centre Pawns Kt to Q B3 may be recommended; and White seems to be at least in no worse position for the defensive move, as he keeps up the attack at the same time.

4-Kt to KB3 3-P to Q3
5-P to Q4 4-Kt x P
6-B to Q3 5-P to Q4
7-Castles 6-B to R2
8-R to K sq. 7-Castles
8-B to KB4

Better than P to KB4, which shuts in the B for a time and leaves the QP weak on the King's diagonal.

9-P to B4

Although this move leaves the Q weak, there is enterprise in White's game which is in refreshing contrast to the play of his adversary.

10-Q to Kt3 9-P to QB3
11-B x P 10-P x P
12-B to B sq. 11-Kt to Q3
13-B to KB4 12-Kt to Q2
14-Kt to B3 13-Kt to QKt3
15-B to Kt3 14-P to Kt4
16-P to Q5 15-K to B sq.
17-P to QR4 16-P to B4
18-Kt to Q2 17-P to Kt5
19-P to R5 18-R to QB sq.
20-Kt (B3) to K4 19-Kt to R sq.
21-P x P 20-P to Kt3
22-R to R7 21-P x P
23-R x Kt 22-R to B2
24-Kt x Kt 23-Q x R
24-B to Kt3

A piece is simply lost by Black and there is not much to be said, except that the finishing strokes by White are both interesting and effective.

25-Kt x P ch. 25-B x Kt
26-B x R 26-B x P
27-R x KB 27-B x Q
28-B to K5 ch. 28-R to B3
29-B x R ch. 29-K to Kt sq.
30-Kt x B 30-Q to Q4
31-Kt to B sq. 31-Q to Q3
32-R to Kt7 ch. 32-K to B sq.

If K to R sq., White wins by R to Kt6, dis. ch. The same idea forced the interposition of Black's Rook at move 18.

33-B to K7 ch. and wins.

The result of the above match was a severe blow to the admirers of Walbrodt, who proved himself quite incompetent to meet a real master in single combat. It is, however, an instructive commentary on the value of simultaneous play as a test of a player's skill, that immediately after so decisive a defeat, Herr Walbrodt achieved the great feat of playing fifty-one simultaneous games! Of these he won no less than forty-two, losing five, and drawing four!

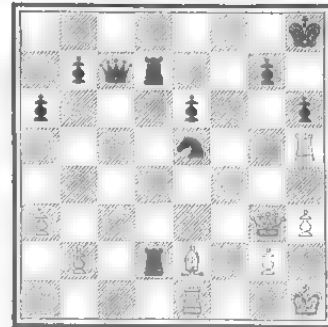
Dr. Tarrasch seems to be in grand form just now. By a telegram dated Leipzig 12 September, he was leading in the great International Chess Tournament there. Thirteen rounds had been played up to that date with the following result:—

Tarrasch, 10½; Lipke, 10; Teichmann, 8½; Janowsky, 8½; Walbrodt, 8; Blackburne, 8; Marlo, 7½; Berger, 7½; Schiffers, 7; Mieses, 6; Schlechter, 5½; Zinkl, 5; Suetting, 5; Baird, 4½; Scheve, 2½; Mason, 2; Seuffert, 2; Weydick, 2.

END-GAME No. 13.

CHESS IN MEXICO.—The *Two Republics*, published in the City of Mexico, gives an account of a tournament recently played there divided into seven classes. Twenty-seven names are mentioned and there are other entries, so that the game would appear to be in quite a flourishing condition. The following neat ending occurred in one of the games between two of the leading players:—

BLACK—(MR. R. B. KEYS).



WHITE—(SEÑOR E. CALICA).

The continuation was—(1)—, R x B; (2) R x R (which is best), and now Black plays the pretty move of Kt—Kt5, which wins. In the actual game Señor Calica replied Q x Q, which is, of course, answered by R—Q ch and mate next move.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 14th.*
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 14th †
From America	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 14th ‡
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 14th §
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 15th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'day, Oct. 15th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Nov. 8th.

* Saghalien was to leave Kobe on October 13th. † Oceanic left San Francisco via Honolulu on September 25th. ‡ City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco on October 4th. § Parnes left Hongkong on October 13th. The English mail is on board the steamer Nisibis.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 14th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 14th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 14th.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 14th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 15th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 16th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Nov. 2nd.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Nov. 9th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Malwa, British steamer, 1,694, R. A. Peters, 6th October.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,548, Edwards, 6th October.—Kobe, General.—Order.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 6th October.—Yokkaichi 5th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Antenor, British steamer, 1,560, McDonald, 6th October.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,050, J. E. Poole, 6th October.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, V. Perkes, 6th October.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, Barton, 7th October.—Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 7th October.—Hongkong 28th September, Nagasaki 3rd October, and Kobe 6th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Liddesdale, British steamer, 1,716, Clarke, 7th October.—London via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Nanshan, British steamer, 805, King, 7th October.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 8th October.—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, Crichton, 8th October.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilson, 9th October.—Kobe 8th October, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

China, British steamer, 2,600, Wm. Ward, 10th October.—Hongkong via ports, 3rd October, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 10th October.—Yokkaichi 9th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ariake Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,885, Hallstrom, 11th October.—Otaru via ports, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 11th October.—Hongkong via ports, 3rd October, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Ikitsei, 12th October.—Kobe 11th October, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

W. P. Hall, British schooner, 98, J. B. Brown, 12th October.—North Pacific, 240 Seals.—Captain.

DEPARTURES.

Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 6th October.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, McIvor, 6th October.—Bonin Islands, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Argyll, British steamer, 1,886, Williamson, 7th October.—Hongkong via Moji, Ballast.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Malwa, British steamer, 1,694, R. A. Peters, 7th October.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, V. Perkes, 7th October.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Toyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,548, Edwards, 7th October.—Otaru, Ballast.—Order.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 7th October.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Soya Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,050, J. E. Poole, 8th October.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, Barton, 8th October.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ajax, British steamer, 1,471, Goodwin, 9th October.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson, 9th October.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Nanshan, British steamer, 805, King, 9th October.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilson, 9th October.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Oceana, German steamer, 1,243, J. Behrens, 10th October.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Sendai Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,034, Crichton, 11th October.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Asloun, British steamer, 1,620, Murray, 12th October.—Hongkong via ports, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

China, British steamer, 2,600, Wm. Ward, 12th October.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 12th October.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 260, Ikitsei, 12th October.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 13th October.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, from Hongkong via ports.—Mr. E. L. Conan in cabin. For Tacoma, Wash.:—Mr. J. R. Rolison, Mr. M. J. Walker, Rev. M. Waters, and Mrs. Waters and children in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, from Hongkong via

ports.—Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Dotabjee Nowrojee and servant, Mr. C. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, child, baby, and amah, Mr. Tomson, Mrs. Takeda, Miss Takeda, Mr. A. Kleinwort, Miss Proctor, Mr. A. Hansen, Mr. M. Matsuda, Mr. C. J. Strome, and Mr. W. F. Mitchell in cabin; one Chinese and one Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports.—Mr. E. F. Mackay, Mr. A. Sharp, Mr. A. M. Scott, Mr. H. C. Sparrow, Mr. S. Schwartz, Mr. W. N. Campbell, Mrs. R. Mackenzie, Mr. D. Nowrojee, Mr. J. Pestonjee, Mrs. Newman and maid, and Mr. R. H. Bruce in cabin. For San Francisco:—Rev. and Mrs. G. Voegtling and infant, Mr. Adolf Heusser, Mr. Amo Seufft, Mr. H. O. Burkhardt, Consul Ch. Fiendel, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. McCullum and 2 children, Mrs. L. C. Lefavor, and Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Hakey and 2 children in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Hongkong via ports.—Miss K. L. Ogborn, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Probst, Mr. E. M. Merins, Mr. and Mrs. Knowles, Colonel D. H. Robertson, Mrs. Marshall, Mr. Matthew Brown, Mrs. T. W. Goh and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Fiska in cabin; 3 passengers in second class, and 2 passengers in steerage. In transit:—Mr. G. Stafford Northcote, M. W. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Nichols, Miss Kemp, Mrs. Henderson and child, Mr. R. W. Woufendel, Rev. and Mrs. Hays and 4 children, and Major and Mrs. Richter in cabin; 10 passengers in second class, and 128 Chinese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Oceanien*, for Shanghai via ports.—Count Inouye, Mr. B. Youshiro, Lord and Lady Randolph Churchill, maid, and valet, Mr. G. Keith, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. Honda, Mr. Yu Che Lee, Mr. Robt. Sokormine, Mrs. Denig and 2 children, Rev. Heinrich, Rev. Beuf, Captain Ducros, Mr. Rouillon, Mr. Roglians and daughter, Mr. Ismail, Mr. F. Hulsses, Mr. Tokukichi Ijima, Mr. J. Iroy, Mr. J. G. Wilson, Mr. W. G. Silke, Mr. T. Bonet, H. E. Ch. Denby, U.S. Minister, Mr. A. Biefeld, Mr. J. W. Lee, Rev. and Mrs. Schumker, Mrs. L. Hedmann (2), Mrs. Ch. Wollenberg, Mrs. T. Bergsarin, Mrs. O. Bergsarin, Mrs. Mordhorst, Rev. J. Bailee, Mrs. J. Bailee and 3 children, Mr. J. A. Lorence, and Mr. Daliotto in cabin.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, for Hongkong via ports.—Mr. H. Koch, Mr. E. Taine, Captain Matthias, Mr. Jas. Cejchan, and Mr. Bergawski in cabin; 13 Chinese in second class, and 8 Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *China*, for San Francisco:—Mr. Burkhardt, Consul Ch. Fiendel, Mr. K. Guda, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Halsey, daughter, and infant, Mr. Harry T. Methuen, Mr. A. Heusser, Mrs. B. C. Howard, Mr. S. Ishida, Mr. F. S. James, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. W. F. Kidder, Mrs. Lefavor, Mr. J. B. Maxwell, Mr. Chas. McKinlay, Jun., Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McCollum and two children, Mr. J. R. Moore, Mr. G. D. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. D. Mumford, Mr. Max. Pollman, Rev. C. E. Rice, Mr. J. Ribas, Captain and Mrs. L. W. Rose, Mr. A. Seufft, Mr. M. Shibata, Mr. Henry Smih, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Simon, two children, and maid, Mr. K. Tezuka, Rev. and Mrs. Voegtling and infants, Mr. W. A. Wyckoff, and Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Waterman in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. W. A. E. Crichtley, Dr. G. H. Duncan, Miss Forrest, Mr. W. M. Greig, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hay and 4 children, Mrs. Henderson and child, Colonel James, Miss James, Miss Kemp, Mr. H. MacArthur, Mrs. and Miss Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. G. Stafford Northcote, Mrs. Patten, Mr. A. Peine, Mr. B. J. Petre, Major and Mrs. Richter, Colonel D. H. Robertson, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. R. H. Wolfenden in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Océanien*, for Shanghai via ports.—Raw Silk for Europe, 247 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 70 bales. Treasure for Shanghai, \$157,000; for Kobe, \$160,210.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, for Hongkong via ports.—Raw Silk for Europe, 379 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 398 bales.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C. (Oct. 7th):—

	PACIFIC COAST.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	CANADA.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	1,247	5,272	8,255	2,417	1,547	18,738
Hyogo	—	—	261	815	—	1,076
Yokohama	755	541	1,990	289	320	4,295
Hongkong	85	534	590	1,878	—	3,088
Total	2,088	6,750	11,095	5,399	1,867	27,200

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	564	—	—	564
Yokohama	298	—	—	298
Total	862	—	—	862

Per British steamer *China*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.	FRANCISCO.	CHICAGO.	MONTEVIDEO.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hyogo	—	275	—	—	—	275
Yokohama	4,683	372	310	417	111	5,793
Hongkong	144	—	—	—	—	253
Total	4,827	647	310	417	111	6,312

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hongkong	—	145	—	145
Yokohama	—	732	—	732
Total	—	867	—	867

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.	CHICAGO.	NEW YORK.	PACIFIC COAST.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hongkong	13	—	—	124	38	175
Amoy	—	1,007	2,518	—	—	3,525
Foochow	6,374	—	321	248	—	6,943
Shanghai	1,430	290	4,086	182	—	6,888
Colombo	—	—	—	16	—	16
Hyogo	3,280	1,241	—	—	—	3,521
Yokohama	3,090	537	—	—	—	3,627
Total	13,187	3,075	7,825	370	38	24,695

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hongkong & Canton	10	—	—	10
Shanghai	315	—	—	315
Yokohama	608	—	—	608
Total	933	—	—	933

REPORTS.

The British steamer *China*, Captain Wm. Ward, reports:—Left Hongkong the 3rd October, Nagasaki the 7th, and Kobe the 9th; had strong E.N.E. winds from Omai-saki to port.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Liddesdale, British steamer, 1,716, Clarke, 7th October.—London via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Anaconda, American schooner, 41, A. Lawson, 22nd September.—North Pacific, 71 Seals.—Captain.

Arctic, British schooner, 40, J. H. Pyne, 3rd July.—North Pacific, 261 Seals.—Captain.

Combermere, British ship, 1,686, Jenkins, 28th September.—New York 23rd April, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Petersen, 5th October.—North Pacific, 50 otters and 5 seals.—Captain.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 130, J. T. Harrison, 22nd July.—Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Golden Fleece, American schooner, 131, J. B. Laurie, 2nd August.—Ruk Island, Wood and Cocoanuts.—Captain.

Josephine, American schooner, 16, Geo. W. Gale, 11th September.—North Pacific, 29 Seals.—Captain.

Mattie T. Dyer, American schooner, 103, C. E. Mockler, 20th September.—North Pacific, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

Mount Washington, American bark, 1,217, Rose, 23rd May.—Kuchino, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.

Senator, British ship, 1,695, Smith, 22nd August.—Cardiff, Coal.—Langfeldt & Co.

Worlock, British steam-schooner, 31, A. Rieddihjelt, 17th November.—Petropulovsk, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

MAN-OF-WAR.

Charleston (18), U.S. cruiser, Captain Coffin, 2nd October.—San Francisco via Honolulu.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The market does not look quite so well as it did last week. Yarns are quiet again, but with no change in quotations. Shirtings, gln., active, but arrivals equal sales and there is no reduction in the available supply; 8½lb. are lower in price, but without finding buyers. Fancies generally are dull, but a few thousand pieces of Turkey Reds have been sold at late rates. Woollens.—Nothing doing beyond retail parcels of Cloth and Italians. Blankets meet with some enquiry, but purchasers are slow to move.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches	\$2.25 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.60 to 3.25
F. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 34 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—22 yards, 41 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.21
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 21 inches	6.85 to 9.05
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds. 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2 yds. 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2 yds. 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2 yds. 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.05 to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.27 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 34 inches	0.27 to 0.30
Common	0.24 to 0.25
Monsieur de Laine—Creme, 21 yards, 31 inches	4.15 to 5.24
Cloth—Pinto, 51 to 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloth—Presidents, 51 to 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloth—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Woolens—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 3 1/2 yds.	0.45 to 1.34

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICUL.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	—
Nos. 16/24, Medium	\$14.00 to 14.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	35.00 to 35.50
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	—
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	35.50 to 36.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	36.50 to 37.00
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 38.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 38/42, Two-fold	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 48s, Two-fold	44.00 to 48.00
Nos. 20s, Hominy	—
Nos. 26s, Hominy	—

METALS.

Spot market quiet at last rates. Deliveries have been good, but they appear to consist chiefly of goods imported to meet contracts which have been kept "naisho" until now.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$3.25 to 3.30
Flat Bars, 4 inch	3.35 to 3.40
Round and square up to 4 inch	3.25 to 3.40
Iron Plates, assorted	3.50 to 3.65
Sheet Iron	4.45 to 4.60
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.00 to 9.25
Wire Nails, assorted	5.60 to 5.90
Pin Plates, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KIKOSKKE.

Market firm with a fair business done. Prices well maintained, deliveries good and the stock decreasing. Present figures in godowns and tanks give 550,000 cases in all, of which not more than 75,000 are Russian.

Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77
Comet	1.74 to 1.75
Devco	—
Russian Anchor	1.74 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.74

SUGAR.

Brown—Holders of Formosa have given way in price and consequently considerable sales have been made. Manilas have moved to some extent at former quotations. Unsold stock, all kinds included, is now down to 75,000 piculs. White—Large sales of partially damaged cargo at low rates have filled buyers for the time. The general market is quiet, but prices for "sound" refined are steady at last quotations.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	\$4.20 to 4.40
Brown Manila	5.10 to 5.15
Brown Datong	3.40 to 3.50
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.10 to 7.20
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Good current business at quotations. Holders have gained a little advance in price on Filatures, good Re-reels, and good Kakeda. But the stock is heavy (close on 15,000 piculs), and it remains to be seen if the demand will equal the supply.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 16	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Johto)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Johto)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	\$770 to 780
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	780 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 10/12 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 16, 10/14 deniers	720 to 740
Filatures—No. 16, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	720 to 725

Filatures—No. 2, 10/12 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 2, 13/15 deniers	700 to 710
Filatures—No. 3, 13/30 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oahu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	720 to 725
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/18 deniers	610 to 650
Re-reels—No. 24, 14/18 deniers	620 to 630
Re-reels—No. 3, 13/30 deniers	600 to 610
Kakedas—Extra	—
Kakedas—No. 1	710 to 720
Kakedas—No. 14	680 to 700
Kakedas—No. 2	640 to 650
Kakedas—No. 24	620 to 630
Kakedas—No. 3	610 to 615
Kakedas—No. 34	600 to 605
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oahu Sendai—No. 24	—
Hanatsuki—No. 1, 2	—
Hanatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

Large and satisfactory business at recent values. Pierced Cocoons have moved at last to a good time; our quotations below being given per picul of *matiere soyeuse*. Holders manifest a desire to be current all along the line, as the stock is fully 18,500 piculs of all descriptions.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$120 to 150
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-ito—Oahu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	80 to 90
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Hnshu, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi-ito—Johto, Best	80 to 85
Noshi-ito—Johto, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-ito—Johto, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oahu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Johto, Good to Fair	35 to 30
Kibiso—Johto, Middling to Common	28 to 25
Kibiso—Hachoji, Good to Fair	30 to 25
Kibiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low	23 to 20
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best	—

TEA.

Again a quiet week with small sales. Prices are easier but without quotable change. Arrivals unimportant, and stock on the market does not exceed 4,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

Choicest	\$36 to 40
Choice	32 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	24 to 24
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Exchange advanced in sympathy with silver at the beginning of the week; and when the white metal fell towards the close rates also dropped.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/11
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	2/11
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	2/8
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	2/8
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/8
On Paris—Bank sight	2/70
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2/77
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	738
On Shanghai—Private in days' sight	748
On India—Bank sight	103
On India—Private 30 days' sight	106
On America—Bank Bills on demand	52
On America—Private 30 days' sight	53 1/2
On America—Private 4 months' sight	54
On Germany—Bank sight	2.18
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	2.25
Bar Silver (London)	20 1/4

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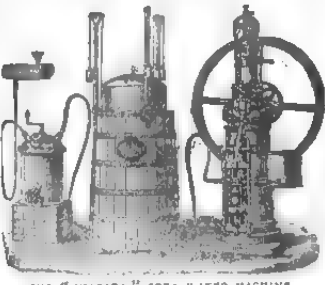
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 16.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 20TH, 1894.

月三年五十二明治
西曆會信通日十三

Vol. XXII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCT. 20TH, 1894.

MARRIAGE.

On the 16th instant, at Christ Church, Yokohama, by the Rev. E. C. Irwine, M.A., LEONARD JOSEPH, third son of WILLIAM GRAFTON HEALING, Esq., of Tewkesbury, Gloucester, to MABEL ALICE, third daughter of the late Edward Morris, Esq., of Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

SOME wounded Chinese prisoners have arrived in Tokyo.

MR. SAITO SUICHIRO accompanies Count Inouye to Korea.

THE *Sendai Maru* conveys 500 Japanese emigrants to South America.

THE Yokohama Exchange for Yarn, Cotton, and Metals will be formally opened on the 25th inst.

MR. SAMUEL ADELSTEIN'S *Soirée Musicale* at the Public Hall last Saturday was a great success.

THERE is talk of a railway being built between Seoul and Ninsen, a distance of a little over 15 miles.

THE War Department is said to have ordered 20,000 more carts in addition to the 47,000 now in use.

MOST of the Yokohama Cricketers have went down to Kobe this morning by the French

mail steamer. The Inter-port match is arranged for Monday and Tuesday.

RAINY and windy weather brought about the postponement for one week of the Autumn Regatta.

HIS MAJESTY opened the present session of the Imperial Diet, sitting at Hiroshima, in person on Thursday.

THE sailing race last Saturday was won by *Nandeska*, which turns out to be a fast boat in a gale of wind.

MAJOR-GENERAL OSHIMA, who was wounded at Phyong-yang, is said to have left the doctor's hands on the 13th.

KAWAKAMI OTOJIRO is drawing crowded houses at the Minato-za, Yokohama, with his melodrama of the War.

A SWORD and bullet-proof garment is said to have been invented by a Mr. Nakamori Kane-kichi of Yokkaichi.

CHINESE traders are reported to be returning to Ninsen and reopening their stores. They are mostly Tientsin and Chefoo men.

COUNT INOUE having been appointed Japanese Minister to Korea, the portfolio of Home Affairs has been accepted by Viscount Nomura.

A SHORE nine beat a team from the U.S.S. *Charleston* at baseball on Saturday, by one run. Owing to rain only six innings were played.

THE funeral of the late Captain Sakamoto, of the *Akagi Kan*, took place at Saseho on the 14th inst. The ceremony was very largely attended.

THE direct telegraph line between Tokyo and Nagasaki, which passes through Hiroshima, has been completed, and the wire put in use from the 15th inst.

FIRE broke out at Tsuchizaki, Akita Prefecture, on the 14th inst., destroying the Tsuchizaki Branch of the First National Bank and twenty other buildings.

A MESSENGER of the 30th National Bank was robbed of 58,000 yen while travelling by train between Yawata and Hikone on the night of the 15th inst.

PRINCE WI-HWA, who comes to Japan on a special embassy from the Korean Court, put into the port of Izuhara, Tsushima, through stress of weather.

THE record prizes of the B division in the Sailing Club have been won by *Daisy* (17-rater), with 11 points; *Sayonara* (14-rater), 14 points; and *Jessica* (12-rater), 8 points.

THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES the Emperor and Empress have granted yen 800 towards the relief of sufferers in the inundated districts of Oita Prefecture.

THE Agricultural and Commercial Exhibition open only to residents in Kanagawa Prefecture, was a great success. Some 512 competitors out of a total of 2,884 won prizes.

PUBLIC subscriptions contributed to the War Department for the purpose of affording comforts to the Japanese soldiers at the seat of war, totalled yen 1,400,000 on the 18th inst.

THE Radicals intend introducing a strong representation into the Diet advocating speedy steps being taken to reinforce the Navy, the completion of fortifications, and to increase the efficiency of the military equipment.

AN accident occurred on the railway near

colliding with an engine. A driver and stoker were killed, three other men were injured, while three engines and seven trucks were damaged.

It is alleged that a certain foreign spy of the Chinese Government, accompanied by a woman, arrived at Nagasaki on the 10th inst. by a foreign steamer. He left there on the 15th for Yokohama via Kobe.

DURING the four weeks ended the 10th inst. the Yuju-Kwan, Kudan, Tokyo, wherein articles captured by the Japanese in Korea are displayed, was visited by over 73,000 persons, who paid 2,000 yen for admission.

THE schooner *Golden Fleece*, 127.41 gross tonnage, has been sold to Mr. J. Keruan for \$3,200. The schooner *Josephine*, 17 tons, was sold to Mr. A. E. Fischer for \$900. Both sales took place by order of the U.S. Consulate General Court.

ON Monday afternoon, while a careless coolie, who accompanied Mr. Faga on a shooting expedition, was attempting to open a fowling-piece, when near Masuda station, the charge exploded and struck a little girl of seven years of age, wounding her severely in the legs.

MR. KUSUMOTO MASATAKA, having headed the list of candidates preferred by the Lower House for His Majesty's approval, has been re-appointed President of the House of Representatives. Mr. Shimada Saburo is the new Vice-President of that body.

DURING the week ended the 9th inst. 45 dysentery cases and 9 deaths were reported in Kanagawa. There were 35 typhoid fever cases and 5 deaths, and 24 dysentery cases and 8 deaths in Shizuoka, and 59 typhoid fever cases and 12 deaths in Saitama during the week ended the 13th.

REUTER telegraphs:—According to the opinion of the Imperial physicians, the malady of the Emperor of Russia is incurable, though he will probably live several months. The Grand Duke Alexander will attend the Emperor to Corfu, after which he will proceed to Darmstadt to escort the Princess Alix to Russia, where the wedding will take place in November. This news about the Russian wedding was next day said to be incorrect. The United States has declined to have anything to do with the Korean affair. Her Majesty's ships *Spartan* and *Edgar* will shortly be ordered to Singapore. Six steamers of the Russian Volunteer fleet are to leave Vladivostok equipped as war cruisers.

THERE is little alteration in the Import trade. Yarns do not improve in value or demand, and Grey Shirtings are about in the condition last reported. Woollens are not in immediate request, though the time is approaching when a demand for Cloths and Blankets should be made. No improvement is reported in the Metal trade, though small lots continue to be taken at late rates. The Kerosene trade is steady, and the immediate future of Oil seems fairly good. The stock of American is decreasing, while the Russian product has been replenished by the arrival of the *Volute* with a full cargo. Not much has been done in Sugar, and late rates are maintained. The Silk trade is small, and to induce business offers of parcels have been made at lower rates but without leading to bargains. Waste Silk has been in some demand, and more might have been taken had small concessions to buyers been made. The Tea trade is dull with little doing. Exchange

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

Count Inouye's appointment as Japan Minister to the Korean Court is considered by most of the Metropolitan papers as a wise act on the part of the Government and a courageous one on his part. The *Hochi* finds the occasion suitable for describing the Count's former connection with Korea, and declares him to be better acquainted with her affairs than any other Japanese statesman now in office. No blame is laid by our contemporary on Mr. Otori because of the slow progress Korean reforms made under his guidance. It ascribes his ill-success entirely to the want of a fixed policy on the part of the Japanese Government. Count Inouye, eminent and influential as he is, must, in his new official capacity, observe the Foreign Minister's orders and instructions, and therefore his departure for the sphere of his new duties may be safely taken as a sign that a firm Korean policy has been adopted by the Ito Cabinet. Such a policy once fixed, the rest will follow naturally. Arguing in this strain, the *Kaishin-to* organ in the end seems to imply that the appointment of the Count is employing a great means to accomplish a small end. The *Nichi Nichi*, lavishes many epithets of eulogy upon the Count. It entertains no doubt of his ability to root out all the evils in the Peninsular Court and Cabinet, and to remove all the obstacles lying in the way of administrative reforms. Under his auspices, Korea will soon see herself on the highway to improvement and civilization, not to her advantage alone, but to that of the world at large.

The *Niroku* tells the Diet now sitting that it rests with it, on the one hand, to make known to the world the solidity of the nation's union, and on the other, to accomplish a political reform not smaller in importance than that of the first year of *Meiji*. With the latter end in view, the Metropolitan journal advises the Parliament, first, to stand boldly upright before the Government and to take every possible advantage of the present occasion to extend its rights; secondly, to breathe into the forces abroad a spirit of renewed confidence, by proving to them that they are stoutly backed by the whole nation; and thirdly, to take steps to have the Civil Service Examination Regulations suspended, so that no manner of obstacle may stand in the way of competent men being employed to serve the State at this juncture. The *Shin Choya* asserts the advisability of holding the ordinary session for a week or so immediately after the present special session, and of deciding forthwith that the Government should carry out the Budget of the 27th fiscal year for the 28th. Our contemporary considers that any inconveniences entailed upon the Government by such an arrangement are inevitable at a crisis like the present, and reminds the members that by adopting its proposal, they will be able to stay at home, mixing with their friends and acquaintances, and doing much good to the country by moving the people to useful and laudable actions, such as contributing to the war-fund, assisting distressed families of officers and men serving abroad, and so forth. The performance of such functions, we read, ought to be held more than sufficient to compensate for any regret the members may feel at being prevented from discharging their duties to the country in the parliamentary sphere.

The *Fiji* is at a loss what to say about the future condition of the Japanese money market, which, strange to say, has not yet, in our contemporary's opinion, suffered any disturbance at the present. That fortunate state of affairs is ascribed to the working of the great monetary organism, the Bank of Japan. The Nippon Ginko occupies an eminent position in the Japanese money market and can guide the financial affairs of the empire into any groove desired. Great as the Bank's power is, however, it is not boundless. Unless it discontinues its economical machinations at the proper moment, it may find itself unable to stay off a

panic, involving the whole country in utter financial ruin. The big bank is compared to a patient affected with malaria, who takes a dose of quinine prematurely, and is sure to suffer for the temporary ease he thus obtains.

The *Yomiuri* says that it has received information to the effect that the trustees of an elementary school in Tokyo intend to have their boys engage in a great sham fight on the Emperor's Birthday, the 3rd of November next, on the old parade ground at Hibiya and advises other elementary schools throughout the Empire to follow this example. No method, urges the Progressionist organ, could contribute more powerfully to inspire the rising generation with courage and *elan* such as are shown by their fathers and brothers now marching forward to the goal of glory in China.

The *Fiji Shimbu* has an article in which it urges the importance of drawing a clear line of demarcation between politics and military matters. The latter, important as they are at present, must not be allowed to throw other state affairs completely into the shade. In the Liberal organ's opinion, the mistakes committed by the Government in civil matters, since the breaking out of the present war, are as conspicuous as its successes in war-like affairs have been. While frankly admitting that gratitude should be felt on account of the latter, our contemporary thinks that the nation should not leave the former unrebuked. When the above article was penned, its writer, we are inclined to think, was not yet informed of Count Inouye's appointment to the Court in Seoul, for the mistakes complained of are evidently connected with civil reforms in Korea.

The *Nippon* has a long leader extending over three issues and still unfinished. In order to bring the present war to a happy termination, three things, writes that journal, must be well considered by all true patriots and statesmen:

- 1.—How to deal with Korea?
- 2.—What demands should be preferred to China?
- 3.—What relations should Japan hold with European Powers in order to carry out in full the measures adopted, after due reflection, with reference to Korea and China?

Our contemporary's solutions of these problems will be reproduced in our next summary. What the *Nippon* has hitherto advanced is all of an introductory character.

A prominent writer in the *Asahi* recommends Japanese men of science to go on expeditions to Korea at this juncture. They ought to be pioneers in the scientific field in the Peninsula. Where neither European nor American philosophers have trodden, some new treasures of botany, zoology, or geology, are not unlikely to be found. Such expeditions would not be in the least at variance with Japan's purpose in the present war, which is to civilize Korea and to enlighten her people. On the contrary, they might render substantial help to the achievement of that purpose, and might confer inestimable benefits on both Korea and Japan, in the form of discoveries in mechanics, chemistry, medicine, and sanitation.

The *Yomiuri* thinks that the construction of a few lines of railways in Korea would be the most efficacious means of effecting permanent reform in the Peninsula. Two lines which would certainly pay are one between Seoul and Inchon and another between Fusan and Seoul. Other novelties in the way of economy and industry recommended in the same article, are the improvement of harbours, especially those of Inchon and Fusan, the opening of Special Ports of export for rice and peas, the establishment of rice and peas Exchanges, and so forth.

The *Kokkai* devotes a corner in its leading columns to Viscount Nomura, the new Home Minister. He is told that his special aim in filling the chair vacated by Count Inouye, should

be to see that the autonomic system in the *fu*, *ken*, *shi*, and so forth, is carried out in practice. The nation knows that he was once a leader in a political party called the *Jichi-to*, or 'Self-Government Party,' and further that mainly through his representations the Government established the autonomic system some years ago.

Marquis Saionji, the new Minister for Education, is advised by the *Kyōiku Jiron* and a few other journals, not to be ambitious of making new laws and establishing novel systems, as most of his many predecessors have been. His immediate predecessor, Mr. Inouye, established and reformed not a few educational institutions, and resigned before he had seen any results of his work. The complex nature of the educational systems organized by the learned invalid, Mr. Inouye, may in the eyes of his comparatively young successor, who was educated in France, appear wanting in order and uniformity and therefore requiring reformation. But the nature of the work he has to superintend should induce him to curb all ardour for renovation.

The *Hochi*, a warm advocate of a foreign loan, is pained to hear of another domestic loan, but has courage enough to declare that the country can amply meet it. According to its calculations, seemingly founded upon sound data, the amount of specie that will be withdrawn from the Bank of Japan through the floating of domestic loans to the proposed amount of yen 120,000,000, will be yen 40,000,000. After considering in full the consequences of this withdrawal, the *Hochi* rests assured that the country is able to bear them, provided the state of things remains as it is now, and especially provided the Authorities do not fail to keep the financial machine well oiled, whatever that may mean.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MANIFESTO OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

A GENERAL meeting was held by members of the Radical Party on the 7th and 8th insts., in the course of which a Manifesto and several other important matters were decided upon. The Manifesto is couched in the following terms:—Contrary to the clearly established fact that Korea is an independent nation and as such recognized by all the rest of the world, China has persisted in regarding that country as her own dependency, thereby attempting to disturb the peaceful international relations existing between the neighbouring Powers. Japan has declared war against China, being forced to this step by the dictates of justice. A righteous war cannot admit of mediation, and it is therefore certainly the duty of Japan to humiliate her antagonist so far as to be able to dictate terms of peace under the walls of Peking. The policy adopted by our Party in the foreign relations of this country is to keep primarily and always in view the cause of faith and brotherhood and strictly maintain the independence of Japan; being neither fearful of any strong Power now inclined to act insultingly towards any weak one. The actions of China towards Korea and Japan are entirely opposed to these principles, and it is for this reason that war has broken out. For the same reason our Party should give its support to the Government in the prosecution of the present war. Having discerned the general tendency of the world, especially that connected with the Orient, our Party (despite the incompatibility of our ideas with those of the Ministry now in power, in many important matters of State) has given its approval to the extension of the Navy and of navigation, the encouragement of emigration schemes, and so on. Now that the country is engaged in this tremendous struggle, His Imperial Majesty has summoned an extraordinary gathering of the Imperial Diet, with the intent, it is supposed, of requesting that Body to deliberate on the expenses required in the prosecution of this war with China. Anything relating to the war necessitates

he utmost promptitude; moreover, as the present session is to be of very short duration all matters connected with war-disbursements should be approved of as far as needful. Decisive resolutions are of extreme importance to both the Diet and the Cabinet in the discharge of their respective duties. Briefly stated, the most necessary thing now is for the people's Representatives to place absolute confidence in the Authorities and for the people to have perfect trust in their deputies, so that the satisfactory operation of the constitutional system of government may be ensured and the objects for which the present war has been undertaken achieved.

Another resolution arrived at in the same meeting is as follows:—This meeting expects that those members of the House of Representatives who are identified with our Party should, in grateful recognition of the personal superintendence bestowed by His Imperial Majesty upon all matters connected with this war now being waged against China, endeavour to manifest its belief that the Imperial Policy should be supported and aided by the earnest co-operation of the nation.

COUNT OKUMA ON THE SITUATION.

We find in the *Yiji Shimo* the epitome of a conversation which Count Okuma is said to have held with a certain visitor on the burning question of the day. The first essential at present, remarked the statesman, is cordial unity between all classes of the people, so that the Army and Navy will be enabled to push on boldly and unhesitatingly, and thus facilitate the conclusion of a most honourable peace at the earliest possible date. Nothing can be more dangerous than internal dissension in the case of a country that has undertaken a foreign war. And yet the least delay in the management of the present affair would be fraught with equal peril, for should the war be protracted for any undue length of time reckless adventurers of the Major von Hannecken type would offer their aid and services to China, which would result in the equipment of a far more efficient army. Another necessity is to impress foreign countries with the truth of the fact that the Japanese people are to a man united in their desire to prosecute the war; that therefore they are willing to set aside all differences of opinion in the approaching session of the Imperial Diet. To this end the proof that public opinion is unanimous with regard to the war and its prosecution, should be substantiated. Some may possibly, let us say, find fault with the extraordinary session now summoned, condemning this step as not being in strict keeping with the Constitution. But this is no time to contend over such a point. It may, in this connection, be remarked that the provision referring to an announcement forty days in advance whenever a session of the Imperial Diet is convened was made simply for the purpose of avoiding any unnatural hostility between political parties; and therefore at such a time as this when all partisan strife is suspended and every mind engrossed in the war, the calling together of a special session at short notice does not at all involve a violation of the spirit of the Constitution. It is therefore expected that, when the Cabinet Ministers explain the inevitability of this step and declare that they have summoned a special session on their own responsibility, the Imperial Diet will accede to this explanation. A responsible Cabinet enjoying the full confidence of a nation is, so to speak, in the possession of unlimited power in this direction. The Count then referred to an event which happened during the administration of Lord Beaconsfield's Cabinet, when Suez Canal shares were purchased by the exercise of the arbitrary power of the Cabinet, the Ministers being ready and willing to resign if their action failed to receive the subsequent approval of Parliament. In the deliberations of the Diet, continued the sage of Waseda, the members should say all they have to say on the occasion, while the Government ought to conduct its affairs so as to avoid the giving of future offence.

It must not be forgotten that whenever Japan's influence in the East is extended, as will be the natural result of the victories by land and sea, envy of foreign Powers will be excited. This the envy can be easily transformed into hatred, and the next step is active interference in Japan's affairs. Those points should be kept in mind by the authorities.

There is a good deal of shrewdness in the above remarks. Even at such a moment it is evident that Count Okuma has not lost sight of his pet theory of party government; he even hints in the above, if we judge aright, that the Cabinet should resign if it fails to obtain the approval of the Diet in the matter of the extraordinary convocation of the present special session. But it goes without saying that any such step would be suicidal. The management of the war cannot be taken out of the hands in which it now lies unless the Ministers be convicted of gross carelessness and ruinous failure. So far everything points to the conclusion that the right men are in the right place, and that despite the barking of malcontents like Mr. Ozaki Yukio or the partisan innuendoes of Count Okuma, the present Cabinet will see Japan triumphantly through the war.

KOREAN POLITICS.

THE *Sōul* correspondent of the *Kokumin* condemns in every strong terms the conduct of the Tai Wōn-kun and his followers. He accuses the Viceroy of having tried secretly to thwart the measures which Japan advised the new Government to adopt for the benefit of Korea. The chief motive of such action on the part of the Viceroy is, according to the *Kokumin's* correspondent, his ambition to take the government of Korea into his own hands and to make his grandson, of whom he is very fond, its king. Japan was regarded as a stumbling-block in the path, therefore the Viceroy tried, behind the scenes, to undermine the new programme advised by Japan. The too partial confidence placed by Mr. Otori, the Japanese Minister, in the pro-Japanese party at the Court of Korea and his failure to take any decisive steps aided the Viceroy in the furtherance of his scheme and in the formation of a faction hostile to Japan. The *Kokumin's* correspondent enumerates facts of actual or supposed occurrence which corroborate his attack on the aged Viceroy. It is alleged that a secret understanding existed between him and the Chinese troops at Phōng-yang with a view to instigating the Tong-hak insurgents and others to assault the troops and Japanese residents in Sōul as soon as disaster should overtake the Japanese army. It is alleged that members of the Cabinet were seduced in order to insure the nomination of his grandson to the Crown and the appointment of his followers in the Central Reform Office with a view to breaking up that party, which is chiefly composed of pro-Japanese politicians. It is further alleged that various artifices were secretly employed to prevent the entry of Boku Yeiko into the Cabinet. Among these artifices are quoted the coalition between the Viceroy and those opposed to Boku's entry into the Cabinet, and the mischievous designs of that coalition to oppose Japan's friendly help in matters relating to the army and the police, and to stir up the Koreans into attacks on the Japanese, as witness the murder of six Japanese in Jen-an towards the end of last month. The appointment of Ninstead and a certain Russian to drill the Korean soldiers, regardless of the original arrangement that matters relating to the training of soldiers should be solely entrusted to Japanese officers, as also the arbitrary punishment of native police and the dismissal of the Chief of the Police, are subjects for adverse comment. One decided proof that the Viceroy is at the bottom of his heart opposed to Japan, continues the writer, is the delay that has taken place with reference to despatching a special Ambassador to Japan. It was decided on the 26th of July to send an Ambassador, but the project has not yet been carried out. At first Boku Teiyo was ostensibly selected for the mission; then the Viceroy's

grandson, then the King second son. The fact is that the Viceroy is opposed to the project, and is attempting to postpone its fulfilment on one pretext or another. Japan despatched an embassy some weeks ago, yet a helpless country like Korea that owes so much to Japan, hesitates to return the compliment. Under the circumstances the situation of the pro-Japanese party may easily be conceived. They are now utterly powerless and merely anxious for their personal safety.

The *Kokumin* commenting upon this correspondence, says that should the state of affairs just described be allowed to continue, the Viceroy, as a natural outcome, would be obliged to retire from active life, Boku Yeiko would enter the Cabinet and the King's second son would ascend the throne, his eldest son being imbecile, and moreover a descendant of the Bin family.

"MANUAL OF CHRISTIAN LIFE."

THE Rev. A. Lloyd, has published a little book called "The Manual of Christian Life." It was written, the preface tells us, during a summer vacation among the mountains of Shiohara, and its tone of peaceful, happy faith seems to reflect the circumstances under which it was composed. The plan of the work is to lead its readers through the various stages of Christian belief, from the threshold of faith to death "in the full and perfect assurance of a happy resurrection." We shall not follow the author along this path. It is enough to say that he seems, in our humble judgment, to have furnished an itinerary that will save many feet from halting or error. One feature of the book, however, attracts special attention. In a recent London journal we find this paragraph:—

Churchmen who were present at the Anglican Missionary Conference of May last, when "Chinese and Japanese Problems" were under discussion, may remember some indignation which arose over a paper from the Rev. Arthur Lloyd, a Professor of English Literature at Tokyo. Mr. Lloyd accused the English prelate, Bishop Bickersteth, of "intruding" into the quasi-diocese of an American bishop. The Rev. Samuel Bickersteth at once denied the accusation, and now the Bishop himself sends home a long letter in which he claims to show that (1) neither Church has had an exclusive right to work in Japan; (2) that the successive arrangements which have been made have been submitted to, and been sanctioned by, the authorities of both Churches. Perhaps the presence of these two prelates has had something to do with Mr. Curzon's lament over the divisions of Christianity in the Far East.

Now this little book of which we are speaking contains a dedication:—

TO
The Right Reverend Edward Bickersteth, D.D.,
Bishop of the Church of England in Japan, in grateful recognition of much kindness shown me during many years, ἐν ἀγάπῃ μακαροφύλις.

It is pleasant to be thus enabled to infer that Mr. Lloyd's paper read at the Anglican Missionary Conference was not intended as a personal attack on an old friend, but was simply an appeal to principles. Many people may differ from, though many certainly agree, with the view taken by Mr. Lloyd in his paper, but all endorse the high esteem in which he evidently holds Bishop Bickersteth.

PROSPEROUS HIROSHIMA.

THESE are hard times in Tokyo and most of the larger cities and towns: not by reason of any failure of the crops or because the two great staples, silk and tea, have not done well this year. As matters stand, the year has so far been a decidedly prosperous one, better in every direction than 1893. But the fact is that the people have no money to expend on anything but the actual necessities of life. Curio-dealers and picture-sellers, bookstores, and places of amusement are bemoaning the loss of their best customers. The *yose* or music-halls are well-nigh deserted; professional singers and instrumentalists, or those who cater to the amusement of the public are barely able to make ends meet. The Yoshiwara in Tokyo, whose daily receipts are popularly supposed to be not much less than ten thousand *yen*—a mild estimate—is losing money rapidly, the number of visitors being less than half of the

general average. The banks, both public and private, refuse to make advances on any but "gilt-edged" securities, and look askance at even such matters as flour and other cereals, with the exception of rice. In the midst of all this Hiroshima is having a season of exceptional prosperity. Practically the capital of Japan for the moment, it is reported that the residents are rapidly piling up fortunes, and that the impetus thus given to the city will result in making it the equal to if not the rival of Osaka in future. The *Asahi* and *Miyako Shimbun* give a list of the prices prevailing, showing that everything there is three or four times higher than even in Tokyo. Local carpenters, whose daily wage has hitherto averaged 20 to 25 *sen*, are now making over one *yen* per diem, and this without any particular exertion. Bread and meat are exorbitantly dear. An *aji* of moderate size that will fetch a little over one *sen* in Tokyo readily finds buyers at six times that amount in Hiroshima. The local barbers who used to be content to get two *sen* for a shave and four *sen* for hair-cutting, now ask eight *sen* for the former and twelve *sen* for the latter service. A microscopic bit of beef or pork brings a fabulous sum when compared with the rates ruling in Tokyo.

The people of Hiroshima, says the local correspondent of the *Miyako Shimbun*, appear to be thoroughly alive to the necessity of making hay while the sun shines. Boot-blacks have for the first time set up their stalls in the large thoroughfares and get three *sen* per shine. They are largely patronized. The bazaars have added new attractions in the shape of professional singers and comedians, and hence do a thriving business. All the local merchants are well content, their wares selling for twice or thrice the amount they would ordinarily bring. And besides, concludes the correspondent, they are shrewd enough to take advantage of the moment, and, unlike the tradespeople of Tokyo, exhibit their finest wares in the shop-fronts, depending rather on the attractiveness of the exhibit than on any old established clientele.

THE "JIJI SHIMPO" ON THE POSITION OF THE VICEROY LI.

THE telegram received from Shanghai to the effect that the Viceroy Li had committed suicide, cannot be believed until further news is received, but of the fact that his position is a most trying one, there is no doubt. Owing to want of unity in the Chinese Government, the Viceroys of the other districts not only make no attempt to give assistance in the war, but criticize censoriously those who are conducting it. The Central Government is not much better than these Viceroys, for it is composed of ignorant statesmen with antiquated ideas who make it their sole business to issue impracticable orders. Thus, the Viceroy Li is obliged to undertake the tremendous task alone, with the sole aid of the province under his immediate control. The defeat of the Chinese Army at Pyöng-yang and the practical crippling of the Squadron, to the organization of which he had devoted years of care and attention, must have been hard blows for him to bear. How much harder they were made by the censure of the statesmen in Peking can well be imagined. The Viceroy had to fall back upon his confidential advisers, but here again he has discovered that his confidence was misplaced, and that the men whom he considered his sole supporters were really as untrustworthy as his selfish critics. They simply looked after their own interests. The son-in-law of the Viceroy and the Taotai of Tientsin, two of his most confidential advisers, embezzled the disbursements for military and naval preparations, and there is not a gun or rifle available for use in the Arsenal at Tientsin and elsewhere. That accounts for the supply of ammunition running short in the Chinese ships during the naval battle of the 17th ult. A second equipment of the Chinese Squadron is therefore out of the question, however urgently the Peking statesmen may press the Viceroy to fit out the surviving vessels and attack the enemy. The Army appears to be in the same helpless condition,

ammunition and rifles being nowhere procurable. When by chance a small stock of ammunition is discovered somewhere and sent out to the army, it is found that the cartridges are not adapted to the rifles furnished. It is believed that owing to some such cause 200,000 rounds of ammunition were left behind in Kasan by the fugitives from Pyöng-yang. The Viceroy Li is therefore in a desperate situation, abused by his enemies and betrayed and abandoned by his confidants—the Taotai of Tientsin is said to have fled—it is impossible for him to advance or to retreat. The *Jiji* thinks that no statesman in his position has ever been placed in such a dilemma, and does not wonder that rumours of his suicide have come to be circulated.

NEITHER SIDE TO BLAME FOR THE WAR.

In discussing the relative degree of justification for the present war, writes the *Keizai Zasshi* in its calmest and most philosophical vein, the Japanese newspapers are inclined to hoist the whole burden of responsibility on China's shoulders, as if Japan had only unmixed justification on her side. That this view is held by all may be proved by a glance at the leading columns of any Tokyo journal. Yet the opinion is, unromantically considered, only the outcome of enthusiastic patriotism, of that spirit which unconsciously finds a vent even through the point of the pen. Upon calmly discussing the facts we shall find that it is impossible to make any distinct demarcation between the relative degrees of justification; no more practically possible is it than to attempt to decide whether the North or the South had more in its respective favour in the great civil war of the United States. And how much more difficult is it to determine the question when one independent country comes to blows with another of like status! With regard to the present trouble China despatched troops to A-San simply because Korea, which she was accustomed to look upon as her dependency, had asked her to send reinforcements to assist in quelling the Tong-hak insurrection. On the part of Japan it was believed that to allow China's troops to engage in this work would end by converting Korea into a real dependency. And more than this; the Tong-hak uprising being the result of administrative oppression, there were certain circumstances which did not admit of Japan's holding aloof. Hence she also despatched troops and placed obstacles in the way of the Chinese army. Such being the case, any argument that tends to cast the whole blame on China's shoulders and absolutely justify the action of Japan, is open to the charge of being far too self-appreciative. No such argument need be employed in discussing the merits of an international war: the simple phrase "collision of interests" covers the whole ground. The *Keizai* thus cannot see that the action of China in the affair is wholly unjustifiable, yet it concludes at the same time that, for the sake of the preservation of Japan's interests, the step taken by the latter was unavoidable.

FOREIGN LOANS.

THE subject of a foreign loan is now being actively discussed, says the *Tokyo Asahi Shim-bun*, not a few people believing that the question will be brought up for deliberation before the present extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet. Our contemporary has made inquiries in authoritative circles and has learned that the problem of raising a foreign loan has certainly presented itself to their minds. It has been argued that as the duration of the war cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty, it is therefore equally impossible to make an estimate of the probable cost. A domestic loan of fifty million *yen* has been announced, remarks the *Asahi*, and to float another would be attended with serious consequences to the economic conditions of the country. Moreover, upon examining into the methods of procedure adopted by foreign countries under similar circumstances, it appears that a domestic loan is almost invariably followed by a foreign loan; therefore, conclude the advocates of the latter step, should there be any further necessity to raise funds a foreign

loan ought by all means to be resorted to. It has, however, been finally decided that all matters relating to the floating of loans should be left wholly to the judgment of the Minister of Finance, who will personally decide whether, for the sake of raising a required war-fund, a foreign or a domestic loan is in place. And even should a foreign loan be decided upon the Minister of Finance will, in consideration of the condition of the money-market, determine whether a loan at a low rate of interest, repayable in a long term, shall be raised, or whether the term shall be limited to the shortest time possible, so as to repay the whole by raising another domestic loan immediately after the conclusion of the war. At all events it is considered certain that the question of floating a foreign loan will be brought before the present extraordinary session of the Diet.

The *Hochi Shim-bun* has a good deal of interest to say on the same subject, which it views in a wholly different light. Our contemporary regards the rumour that the Government is contemplating the raising of a foreign loan as wholly unfounded. Of course it stands to reason that the farther the Japanese Army advances and the greater the number of troops sent to the seat of war the more rapidly will the amount of the attendant expenses increase, until an extraordinary sum is reached. And so the first War Loan of thirty million *yen* can not be expected to last longer than a very limited space of time. Under the circumstances, therefore, it is palpably evident that the necessity for floating another loan will sooner or later arrive. Yet even in this case the *Hochi* does not believe, arguing from the standpoint of public sentiment, that there will be any need of borrowing money from a Western country. It is in fact stated that when the Expeditionary Army was about to be sent into the field, the Minister of Finance declared on his own personal responsibility that there would be no particular difficulty in getting together for the prosecution of the war a fund of at least one hundred million *yen*. It would now be an easy matter, in view of the signal victories that have attended the arms of Japan both on land and by sea, to arrange for a loan of fifty or even eighty million *yen* either in England or the United States; still this is the very last measure to be resorted to. The *Hochi* understands that most of the Cabinet Ministers objected to the idea of a foreign loan from the outset, so it is not probable that any proposal of the kind will now emanate from the Government.

THE "KEIZAI ZASSHI" ON THE RAISING OF A WAR FUND.

JAPAN has twice tried the experiment, remarks the *Keizai Zasshi*, of floating a loan in England, once in 1869 and the second time three years later. These two experiments were practical failures, simply because English capitalists knew very little about Japan at that time, and the Japanese officials entrusted with the matter were without experience in such undertakings. They obtained money, it is true, but at a great disadvantage. Could the Authorities now hope to raise funds in London on better terms? We (*Keizai Zasshi*) can not think this possible, for our Government officials have as a rule but little experience in the money market and might easily be gulled or led astray by crafty bankers or brokers. As a natural consequence, though the rate of interest on loans is low in England when compared with that of Japan, this rate would rapidly mount upwards if Japan should make her appearance as a borrower. These considerations cause us to oppose any scheme relating to the raising of a foreign loan, especially as it is not difficult to find capitalists at home quite willing to advance all that is necessary, and particularly as the difference between silver and gold is so great at present.

The *Keizai Zasshi* does not desire to be understood as at all afraid of a foreign loan. On the contrary, it deems it conducive to the interests of the country to borrow abroad at a reasonable rate. And this leads it to suggest that the Government should allow foreigners to purchase

the bonds of any loan to be raised hereafter, just as they are permitted to hold Nakasendo Railway scrip and Redemption Bonds. Were this done the *Keisai* feels persuaded that foreign capitalists would invest their money in Japanese Government bonds, thus making it possible for the Authorities to reap the same, or even a greater, profit as they would if officials were sent abroad for the special purpose of raising a foreign loan.

With regard to the doubt whether or not the Japanese money market could stand the strain of the withdrawal of an enormous amount of the circulating medium, the *Keisai* plainly and resolutely says that it would not be difficult at all to do so if the people should be prepared to go back some three centuries or thereabouts in their status of living; and the peers call to mind the fact that their ancestors had generally but one suit of clothes in those days. Again, if the Government, on its part, is prepared to see the Redemption Bonds fall to eighty *yen* as the seven per cent. Capitalized Pension Bonds once did to sixty *yen* some twelve years ago, then it will be a very easy task to get together two hundred, or even more, million *yen* of ready money.

LIEUTENANT O'BRIEN.

LIEUTENANT MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN, of the Fifth Infantry, says an American paper, who has been chosen to represent the United States in Japan, is well known in local military circles. His luck in getting the appointment was the subject of general discussion among the army men in Fort Sheridan yesterday. Some time ago the War Department was given an invitation by the Government of Japan to send five officers of the United States to accompany the forces. Only one man was selected, and Lieut. O'Brien was the fortunate man. He is to make an exhaustive report of the military operations, and if the opinions of his fellow-officers are sustained he will do the task well. He will have an opportunity to make himself as famous as Captain Greene, who performed a similar commission for the United States during the Turko-Russian War in 1878. Lieutenant O'Brien is stationed at present in Fort Leavenworth. He was in Chicago during the riots and left with his company shortly after the manoeuvres at Evanston. He is 31 years old and graduated in the class of '85 at West Point; he is an honour graduate of Fort Leavenworth. He is a protégé of Patrick A. Collins, the Consul-General at London. Lieut. O'Brien hails from South Boston. On June 14, 1885, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the Thirteenth Infantry. Later he was transferred to the Sixth Regiment. In 1892 he was made First Lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry. He is a crack shot. He married the daughter of Capt. Kendal of the Sixth Cavalry, and has two children.

STATEMENT OF SURGEON-GENERAL ISHIGURO.

THE *Setsu Maru* reaching Hiroshima on the evening of the 2nd inst. brought back one hundred and eighteen officers and soldiers wounded in the battle of Phýng-yang, all of whom were at once conveyed to the Hiroshima Barrack Hospital. Early the next morning Surgeon-General Ishiguro, accompanied by a number of his subordinates, visited the Hospital and himself dressed the wounds of eleven officers, besides personally examining the injuries of all those believed to have been seriously wounded. He expressed himself as highly gratified with the condition of the wounded men, and observed that during the twenty-five years of his official connection with military sanitation the progress manifested by this department of medicine, as evidenced in the civil war of the elder Saigo, contrasted most favourably with the condition of former year; and now that another opportunity arrived to test the degree of progress achieved, the result was still more gratifying. The most noteworthy points were, continued the Surgeon-General, the total absence of any formation of pus or indeed any inclination in that direction, and his desite

the fact that the bandages applied on the field at Phýng-yang had not been attended to or changed for nine days; the total absence of any indication of defective surgical treatment at the seat of war; and finally the gratifying fact that out of one hundred and eighteen disabled soldiers sent across the sea only four showed any feverish symptoms. The first and third points are due to the soldiers having been made to carry disinfected bandages with them and also to their having received instruction in the art of attending to their wounds. The second is attributable to the improved instruction given at the Military School of Surgery. Twenty days had gone by since the wounded soldiers were first admitted to treatment, and in that short space of time not a few who had received deep-seated injuries were entirely restored to health. In other words, compared with the results achieved in the Civil War of 1877, their recovery was effected in just one-third of the time formerly required. The advance made by the military surgery of Japan is indeed remarkable. In this context the case of a wounded Chinese prisoner, now in the same Hospital, may be cited by the way of contrast. He fell into the hands of his Japanese captors some thirty days after having been wounded in the battle of A-san. During that period he had been subjected to the old method of treatment, as still practised by the Chinese. More than a month has elapsed since he came under the skilled supervision of the Japanese surgeons, but as the first treatment was so clumsy and defective he is still far from being convalescent. Surgeon-General Ishiguro further expressed his extreme satisfaction that the object for whose attainment he had so long and earnestly laboured was so nearly reached. The thought even brought tears of gratitude to his eyes, concludes the *Hochi Shimbun*, from which we have taken the above particulars.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE "NEW YORK HERALD."

THE Chemulpo correspondent of the *Kokkai* and *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* gives the result of an interview with the war correspondent of the *New York Herald*. The conversation was held at Chemulpo on the occasion of the latter's return thither from Phýng-yang. It was on the 18th ult., said the *Herald's* representative, that he sailed up the Tai-dong on a junk. Here and there on the banks one could see dozens of dead Chinese, all in an advanced state of decomposition. So fearful was the resulting stench that he was continually obliged to carry a bottle of scent in his hand. The number of corpses gradually increased as the boat approached Phýng-yang, the surrounding air being thereby vitiated to such an extent that it was almost impossible to eat his meals. The dead bodies of the Japanese were found to be nearly always fearfully mutilated: heads and arms were missing, having evidently been carried off as trophies by the barbarous Chinese soldiery. In marked contrast to this savagery, he gave a striking instance of the generosity shown by the Japanese to the soldiers and people of China. On the 16th, just after the fall of Phýng-yang, a heavily-laden Chinese junk was captured by the Japanese troops on the lower course of the Tai-dong. Four Chinese sailors and one China-woman were on board. The woman was discovered to be the wife of a Chinese telegraph expert, formerly stationed at the Chinese Telegraph office at Chemulpo but subsequently stationed at a similar post at Phýng-yang, where he had been taken prisoner with several others on the 16th. The junk was requisitioned for Japanese service and her crew ordered to assist in conveying stores brought by Japanese steamers to the lower Tai-dong up the river to Phýng-yang. Delighted to find themselves mercifully treated, the men worked for several days with admirable diligence. Their enforced labour was however not of long continuance. About a week later they were brought into the presence of Lieut.-General Viscount Nozu and were told that although they belonged to a nation that was the bitter enemy of Japan they

themselves were not considered as foes. In recognition of the service which they had rendered the Japanese army they were about to be set free, and thirty *yen* would be paid to each man, in lieu of travelling expenses. Moreover, they should be furnished with a pass securing their safe passage through the Japanese lines. The four men were completely dumbfounded at this magnanimous liberality, and so struck were they by the chivalrous generosity of the Japanese that they repeatedly refused to accept the proffered money. It was literally with tears of gratitude they were at last obliged to take the gift. The woman was similarly treated and was at the same time assured that though her husband was a prisoner and in confinement his life was perfectly safe. A similar spirit actuates the Japanese army in its treatment of the Chinese prisoners of war. When the *Herald's* correspondent was in Phýng-yang there were no less than eight hundred Chinese captives employed in various matters connected with the Japanese army. Yet their treatment was so kind and liberal that, in the correspondent's opinion, they were more like guests than enemies taken with arms in hand. The action of the Japanese army in all these points certainly surpasses that of any civilized country placed in similar circumstances. Indeed the *Herald* correspondent had been compelled in his letters to write so favourably of the Japanese that he apprehended the accusation of partiality; yet all that he had written was fact, pure and simple, and without the least colouring. The war conducted by Japan is a civilized warfare, and so, however much England may espouse the cause of China, that country with its savage methods of fighting can never hold its ground against Japan. The correspondent believed that the Flag of the Rising Sun might within the month be planted on the walls of Peking. He had sent off his first letter to the *New York Herald* from Phýng-yang, and had caused a copy of this to be forwarded to Viscount Mutsu. He had come back to Chemulpo only to procure certain necessary articles for his further journey and also, according to a previous promise, to deliver an address before the Representatives and Consuls of the various Treaty Powers stationed at Sôul and elsewhere. The next step would be direct to the Yalu by steamer.

THE TONG-HAK LEADER INTERVIEWED.

WE find in the vernacular press an account of an interview which a certain Japanese gentleman is said to have had with Kim Ho-kin, the leader of the Tong-hak (*Tôgaku-îdô*) insurgents, at the latter's head-quarters at Chen-la. The information is reported to be official. The gentleman in question set out from Sôul on the 2nd of last month and reached Kim's head-quarters five days later. There was no difficulty experienced in meeting with the insurgent chief, and the conversation that followed was carried on entirely in writing; it lasted for fully three hours. Kim's explanation of the cause of the uprising of his followers was to this effect:—He and his compatriots, regarding with indignation the usurpation of supreme power by the Min faction, and utterly unable to endure its despotic rule, had frequently petitioned the Government to enforce the removal of the Mins. All their efforts in that direction proved fruitless, for the Mins kept a sharp look-out and never let a word of complaint reach the ears of the King. Kim and his fellow-thinkers therefore reluctantly determined to resort to violent measures in order to attain their object, and the rebellion broke out. Kim expressed himself as deeply regretful that the uprising had directly led to the war between Japan and China. What he and his followers regarded with the liveliest satisfaction was that the Min faction had been overthrown, thanks to the chivalrous exertion of Japan, and that, by having prevailed upon the Tai Wôn-kun to come out of his retirement and to re-assume the chief supremacy, a number of administrative abuses were about to be done away with. The original aims of the insurgents were thus, he declared, for the most part suc-

cessfully accomplished. He and his followers ought, therefore, to give up their arms and go back to their peaceful avocations: but there was still one thing which caused them solicitude, the fact that they knew nothing of the particulars of the reformatory methods about to be undertaken by Japan and the Tai Wōn-kun. Kim now warns his followers to refrain from any further disorderly acts; but both he and they are exceedingly anxious to get some information concerning the plans of the new government. The insurgent chief further said that he had retreated from Chōn-ju, to which place the royal army had been despatched to attack the Tong-haks, simply because as a loyal man he could not offer resistance to forces sent out by the King. There is no foundation whatever for the reported new uprising of the Tong-haks. The rumour is due to the presence of certain lawless hordes engaged in devastating some districts to the north.

The interviewer describes Kim as being about forty years old, with a peculiarly dignified expression of countenance. His range of knowledge is not particularly wide, yet for a Korean he may be termed a man of great culture, probably the result of his partiality for foreigners. He has the gift of presence of mind in a rare degree, and is very conscientious. With all this he has the faults common to all Koreans: suspicion and want of sincerity; only he is shrewd enough not to discover these sentiments so readily as the rest of his countrymen do. In a word, he is neither a very good man, nor a hero, nor a knave, but yet an able man with burning enthusiasm disguised under a cool exterior. The interviewer finally suggests that he should be appointed to some suitable post through the intervention of the Japanese Government. Such an appointment would be both popular and beneficial to Korea.

TWO EXCITING MOMENTS.

A Tokyo contemporary gives several excerpts from a letter of Captain Yamada, one of the officers who played a conspicuous part in the battle of Phiyōng-yang and whose company was in the very heat of the fight. After speaking of isolated instances of bravery, he states that there were two occasions during the battle when men and officers alike experienced the keenest pleasure. The first was when he and his regiment came upon a millet-field from which quite a fusillade had been kept up by hidden Chinese. The field was surrounded and the Japanese gradually drew an ever-narrowing circle about the doomed sharpshooters, of whom there may have been over one hundred concealed amid the waving grain. "It was the best kind of sport," writes the enthusiastic warrior; "our men blazed away whenever they caught a glimpse of the foe. They ran like rabbits hither and thither, looking for an outlet, but could find none. I never enjoyed a better 'pig hunt' (*butagari*). But it takes a good deal of military ardour to enter into the spirit of such a scene. The second occasion is one calculated to arouse a responsive thrill in every breast. After the battle was over and the victory of the Japanese troops definite and complete, every one as with one voice burst out into a glorious triumphant shout of "Nippon Teikoku Banzai!" The cry was taken up even by the wounded and echoed far and near. Captain Yamada says that it was done without premeditation, and that the whole host hurrahed as one man.

A DESPERATE ANIMAL.

THAT the universal patriotic enthusiasm of the Japanese is not confined to either sex is now plainly evident, since case after case has occurred of women pleading to be allowed to serve in the army in whatever capacity. That this feeling has extended in some degree to the domestic animals is, however, news, always excepting the instance of the White Horse of Ise. We now learn, on the unimpeachable authority of a Tokyo *Ko Shimbunshi*, that a very remarkable instance of intelligent patriotism has been observed in the case of a common—we say common advisedly, to distinguish him from the equine marvel of the Ise Shrine—horse hailing

from Gifu Prefecture. It appears that among a number of steeds brought up for the inspection of the local authorities, with a view to being sold for military purposes, there was one animal which rejoiced in a triad of owners, all of them being residents of Tanijima-mura,—and we would call attention to the fact that these minute details confirm the veracity of the narrative. Fault was however found with the horse: he had been too hard-worked probably; at all events he was condemned as unfit for military service. On the way home the crestfallen owners loaded their joint property with reproaches, possibly—though this is not distinctly stated—adding blows to words. The horse was finally stabled, evidently in very low spirits. The following morning, October 6th, when the stable-door was opened, the animal was found lying dead, a huge gaping wound appearing in the abdomen, while the clenched teeth still convulsively held a large sickle. Investigation showed that the animal had deliberately committed suicide by disembowelment, of course in despair at having been found unfit to serve with the army. The villagers immediately came in large numbers to view the miracle, and the horse was subsequently given a proper funeral. "How remarkable," says one of our *Ko Shimbunshi* contemporaries, "that the patriotic feeling should inspire even dumb animals!" Remarkable, indeed. There is just one point, however, that we should like to have explained: how did the horse manage the fatal weapon? Did he insert his head between his forelegs while standing; or did he sit on his haunches and work head downwards; or did he finally stand on his forelegs only and inflict the wound while in that trying position?

THE CENTRAL TREASURY AND WAR DISBURSEMENTS.

ACCORDING to the weekly reports issued by the Bank of Japan, remarkable the *Jiji Shimpō*, the total sum of money in the Central Treasury was only 1,803,637 yen during the week ending September 22nd. That amount was reduced by nearly one-half a week later, the report for September 29th showing only 955,443 yen in hand. The rate of diminution of the contents of the Central Treasury will give an idea of the vast amount of money daily spent in prosecuting the war. It is by no means easy to foretell how long the war may be kept on with that small amount of cash in hand; but as the first instalment—three million yen—of the thirty million War Loan recently raised has not yet been received at the Treasury, and moreover as the Treasury is itself entitled to issue exchequer notes to meet any sudden emergency, it need not be presumed that any particular difficulty will be met with in expending the amounts demanded by the war. The *Jiji* urges in conclusion that the patriotic public should contribute to the War Fund, seeing that such immense sums are required in prosecuting "our righteous war with China."

WEDDING.

DESPITE the inclemency of the weather a very large number of ladies and gentlemen gathered at Christ Church on Tuesday afternoon to be present at the nuptials of Miss Mabel Alice Morriss, daughter of the late Mr. Edward Morriss, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and Mr. Leonard Joseph Healing. The Church was profusely decorated with marguerites and bamboo chandeliers, pew-heads, and altar rails being adorned with bunches of the graceful flowers; while two floral arches, one at the end of the aisle, the other over the prayer cushions on which the bridal couple knelt, added considerably to the pretty effect. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. P. de C. Morriss. She was attired in a robe of white satin, with bunches of May blossoms, her corsage being trimmed with pearls and chiffon. Her bridesmaids were, Miss Eldridge, Miss Fanny Eldridge, Miss Thomas, Miss Divers, and Miss Nina Smith. They wore dresses of white silk trimmed with *eau de nil* moire ribbons and chiffon; and white Leghorn hats trimmed with white flowers and bunches of pink May blossoms. All

wore gold brooches in the shape of a bunch of May blossom, set with pearls, the gift of the bridegroom. Immediately preceding them in the bride's procession were two pages in white costumes, Masters Norman Dare and George Cook. Mr. H. V. Heuson attended the bridegroom as best-man. The Rev. E. C. Irwine, M.A., officiated throughout, Miss Leach presiding at the organ. A reception was afterwards held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Holme Cook. The honeymoon is to be spent at Dzushi.

THE TELEPHONE AS AN AID TO FRAUD.

FOR reasons that will be apparent, the following paragraph, from the *Kobe Chronicle*, should be given all the publicity possible:—"An ingenious attempt to defraud a merchant of Hyogo by means of a telephone message is reported. On Tuesday Mr. Kakizaki, a kerosene oil merchant, received a telephone message which purported to come from Mr. Adachi, a dealer in Osaka, saying that the banto of the latter was in Kobe on business, but finding himself short of money would apply to Mr. Kakizaki for 200 yen. In due course, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a man who said he was the banto of Mr. Adachi, called upon the Hyogo merchant, and said that being short of money he had telegraphed to his master, who had directed him to go to Mr. Kakizaki's office, where he would receive two hundred yen. He also produced a telegram authorizing him to receive that amount. Mr. Kakizaki who, it appears, was defrauded of four hundred yen some time ago by a somewhat similar device, took the precaution of telephoning to Mr. Adachi direct, but as soon as he expressed his intention of doing this the bogus banto left the shop, saying that he should shortly return. Mr. Adachi immediately replied from Osaka that he knew nothing of the telephone message sent in his name, and of course nothing more was seen of the banto or his confederates.

A LADY VOLUNTEER.

SEVERAL Tokyo *Ko Shimbun* have an interesting story to tell of a Miss Osuye Araki, now in the capital, whose one aim seems to be to get to the seat of war and serve her country there. She is said to be the daughter of a *shishō* of Yamaguchi Prefecture, twenty-four years old, and unusually quick and intelligent. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities she came up to Tokyo and engaged herself as a domestic in the house of a merchant in Kanda District. Her prime object, however, was to go to Korea, and after making all the inquiries she could, she finally applied to the Ushigome District Police for employment in or in connection with the army: she was, she stated, even willing to go as a coolie or in the most menial capacity if the Authorities would only accept her services. After some well-meant advice, which she refused to listen to, she was told that there might be a chance of getting employment through the Red Cross Society. Her application there proved successful and she is now training for a nurse and will shortly be sent to the seat of war. It goes without saying that the metropolitan press can find no words too laudatory to express their high opinion of the young lady's patriotism and determination.

A POSSIBLE RENEGADE.

A NUMBER of vernacular journals, particularly the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*, give some interesting particulars concerning the person of Ishii Heitaro, recently arrested on landing at Nagasaki on suspicion of being a spy in the employ of the Chinese Government. Ishii is believed to be a native of Okayama Prefecture: that he is a Japanese admits of no doubt whatever. He went to Shanghai a number of years ago and then entered the service of a resident Japanese merchant, only to be discharged a little later for general worthlessness and dishonesty. He then formed a connection with an abandoned woman and opened a book-store, which proved a fresh failure, all his partner's means being engulfed in the venture. Thereafter he appears to have led a roving, hand-to-mouth, vagabond existence, and it was matter of remark

that when the last Japanese left Shanghai in a body he refused to accompany them, alleging his own perfect safety. Now the man has turned up in Nagasaki, and five or six hundred taels were found in his possession on his being arrested. The suspicion against him is very strong, particularly as Ishii is well-versed in the Chinese colloquial and is known to have been on an intimate footing with a number of Chinese subordinate officials. Such a suspicion alone is enough to make him an object of universal execration just at present.

THE "JIJI" AND THE "NICHU NICHU."

We regret to see that two of the leading papers in Tokyo, the *Jiji* and the *Nichi Nichi*, suddenly disregarding all sense of decorum and dignity, have fallen into recriminations against each other of the most personal nature. The cause of this procedure is that the report of the battle of Phŷng-yang appeared in the *Jiji* several days earlier than in the other papers. The *Nichi Nichi*, thinking it strange that the report from its two war correspondents who were present at Phŷng-yang, did not reach its office as soon as the *Jiji's* report, demanded an explanation of its correspondent in Sŷul, one of the two who went to Phŷng-yang. The answer was that the war correspondent of the *Jiji* who rode back to Sŷul from Phŷng-yang as soon as the battle was over, in return for help given him in the matter of war correspondence by the regular reporter of the *Nichi Nichi*, undertook to carry the report for the latter paper as well as his own. The two reports ought therefore to have arrived in Tokyo by the same mail. The *Nichi Nichi* at once published the letter from its Sŷul correspondent—a letter full of personalities about the *Jiji's* representative—and hinted that if the correspondent of the *Jiji* had really taken charge of the *Nichi Nichi's* report, he had kept it over a mail. The *Nichi Nichi* sarcastically observed at the same time that it was satisfied that the report of its correspondent had appeared before the others in the columns of the *Jiji*. The *Jiji Shimpō* protested against this charge in its issue of the next morning, giving the account of the very reporter accused, Mr. Sugi, who has returned to Tokyo. Mr. Sugi says that he could have received no assistance from Mr. Kuroda, the *Nichi Nichi's* reporter, as that gentleman fell ill on the evening of the 14th ult. On the contrary, it was Mr. Kuroda who was helped in various ways by the *Jiji's* correspondent; who himself was kindly assisted by Aide-de-camp Katsura. It was true that he undertook to carry the *Nichi Nichi's* report, together with various other important letters entrusted to him by several officers. These he sent to a ship which was about to start from Phŷng-sang to Chemulpo, thinking that the quickest way. His own report was not yet completed so that he could not send it by the quick route, but posted it from Sŷul, so that it was utterly beyond his power to keep the documents sent from Phŷng-sang from reaching Tokyo before his own report. Mr. Sugi adds that the conduct of the *Nichi Nichi's* Sŷul correspondent had caused much displeasure to a certain officer at Phŷng-sang, and that he was only saved from being disgraced by the intervention of the representatives of the other papers. The *Jiji* says that the charge of the *Nichi Nichi* is to be considered merely as the senseless attack of a shameless man whose mind has become deranged by jealousy and spite. It concludes by remarking that it cannot regard a paper guilty of such odious conduct as its contemporary, and that it ought not to be allowed to exist in the metropolis of the Empire. The *Nichi Nichi* returned to the charge in its next issue. It confines itself chiefly to the question why, if the *Jiji's* reporter really thought that sending letters from Phŷng-sang was quickest, he did not forward his report, which was by that time nearly complete, by that route. It then uses most abusive language against Mr. Fukuzawa, the Editor of the *Jiji*, ending by promising to teach a lesson to an old bigot when a letter bearing on the dispute arrives from its correspondent, Mr. Kuroda. The *Jiji* replies that

the *Nichi Nichi* has gone beyond the limits of journalistic decorum, for without commenting on the facts enumerated by Mr. Sugi, it has confined itself to venting its spite and envy. The fact that it has not published the contradiction of the charges preferred against him, sent to it by Mr. Sugi on the 13th instant, is an undeniable proof that those charges were utterly unfounded. The *Jiji* then declares that it will not trouble itself further with the affair, but will leave it to the judgment of the public.

DIFFICULTY AMONG THE OSAKA SPINNERS.

TOGETHER with the development of the cotton-spinning industry in Osaka, which city is now regarded as the centre of this industrial enterprise in Japan, difficulties appear to be of frequent occurrence among the spinners themselves, as well as between the masters and the workmen. The latest instance of the kind is a trouble that has quite recently arisen between the Meiji Spinning factory and the rest of the guild, as reported in the *Hochi Shimbun*. The matter is of a somewhat scandalous nature and has finally resulted in the excommunication of the offending factory. The offence is one of not uncommon occurrence in the case of newly-started concerns, and the Meiji Spinning Factory was, if our memory does not fail us, established in the early part of the present year. Upon experiencing exceeding inconvenience in the running of its machines, the Meiji, in direct violation of the covenant of the guild, decoyed some sixty skilled workmen over from the Osaka, Naniwa, and other factories of old standing. This action soon reached the ears of those factories, and being highly incensed at the breach of the agreement originally entered into by the upstart concern upon becoming one of the guild, they held repeated deliberative councils and sent in strong remonstrances. The Meiji at first tried to shuffle out of the trouble, but finally, on finding its little game of no avail, promised to surrender the decoyed men and to dismiss several of its principal officers. This was, it now appears, a mere temporizing device, for when the prescribed date for the fulfilment of the promise arrived, the factory requested a further delay, and at last roundly declared its inability to redeem the pledges made. The rest of the guild held conferences and finally ostracised the offending factory, striking its name from the list and even voting the sum of three thousand yen in order to better carry out retaliative measures. They have since gone a step farther and have resolved to refuse to do business with the cotton and yarn merchants who supply the Meiji Factory.

There is no doubt, premising the correctness of the above data, that the Meiji Spinning Factory has been guilty of a breach of faith all round and stands in need of exemplary correction. We now learn from other vernacular papers that the Authorities have in contemplation the compiling of suitable regulations calculated to provide against such troubles in future. From the above it would appear that it is high time for such a step to be taken.

THE NI-KAN BOYEKI KYOKAI.

FROM the *Shogyo Shimpō* we learn that an Association entitled the *Ni-kan Boyeki Kyokai*, or Japanese-Korean Commercial Association, has just been started at Isarago, Shiba District, Tokyo. The prime mover is Mr. Yoshida Bunzo, formerly Chief of the Japanese Post Office at Sŷul. Our contemporary reports that Mr. Yoshida first conceived the idea of the Association while still in Korea in an official capacity, particularly when he saw that the chief commercial power was in the hands of the Chinese, while their Japanese rivals were being gradually forced into the background. Resolving to restore the influence of his countrymen in the Korean markets, Mr. Yoshida resigned his post in February of the present year, and has ever since then most earnestly devoted himself to the organization of a Commercial Association having for its object the promotion of trade relations between Japan and the Peninsula. The war has given great impetus

and weight to his plan, the announcement of which has now been made in order to enlist the support of the public at large. His immediate programme is to get together several thousand supporters, each of whom is to pay a monthly charge of fifty sen. In return for this every member shall have the right to receive a copy of the monthly proceedings of the Association, wherein the most useful information will be given for those interested in the commerce of Korea. Each member will, moreover, enjoy unusual facilities for any trade enterprise in the kingdom. Sales-rooms will at first be established at Sŷul and Phŷng-yang, and later on in such places as Fusan, Wŷn-san, Kai-yang, etc. The Association will also make inquiries into the industrial, marine, and mining affairs of the country. In a word, the programme proposed by Mr. Yoshida bears a close general resemblance to that already carried out by Mr. Arai in China for like purposes. It is said that many distinguished business-men in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and elsewhere have promised their support to the scheme. A list of the names of the leading supporters is given in the *Shogyo Shimpō*.

THE CHITANI QUESTION.

THE complications about the appointment of the late Judge Chitani were solved by his death, but trouble incidental to them has arisen. It is said, writes the *Jiji Shimpō*, that in pursuance of the original intention, the Minister would have treated him as Chief Judge of the Okinawa Local Court. But here an interesting question arose, namely, whether the deceased Judge's representatives could claim that he should be treated as a judge of the Supreme Court. Supposing that his representatives are incompetent to make such claim another point has to be settled, and that is whether the failure of the Judge to proceed to Okinawa was due to personal considerations or to matters relating to his official functions. The distinction of these two points makes a great difference in the salary due to him for several months prior to his death, since should his objections be referred to the latter ground his representatives would receive his full salary, while in the other case they would only receive one-half. The point is of much moment to the Judge's family, as it is said that he had received no salary since January last.

GENERAL MEETING OF THE STRICT-ENFORCEMENT PARTY.

THE Strict-Enforcement Party, writes the correspondent of the *Hochi*, has played a conspicuous part in bringing about the present war, for, although it is chiefly by the august influence of the Emperor and the loyalty and bravery of the Army and Navy that we can hope to see China chastised and freed of her bigotry, unless this Party had loudly maintained that Japan should shake off her self-humiliating policy toward foreign countries, the present war with China might never have taken place. The Party should therefore hold itself responsible for the termination of the affair. It held its general meeting on the 12th instant at Onomichi, Hiroshima Prefecture. More than 300 adherents were present, the majority of whom were members of both Houses of the Diet. Mr. Suzuki Shigeto, M.P., addressed the assembly on the motive of its meeting, and was followed by Baron Ozawa and Viscount Tani, members of the House of Peers. The Viscount's speech was the longest and elicited the loudest applause. Nothing is more satisfactory, said he, than to see the Japanese Army and Navy achieving glorious success and gaining victory after victory. But they must be enabled to win still more glorious victories by being entirely freed from anxiety as to the feelings of the nation. The only way to do this is for its 40 million citizens to be firmly united and to support it to the utmost of their power. China is a vast country, but because her people have no national sentiment, she is always liable to be disgraced by other Powers. Japan is comparatively small, but its people, whenever any grave affair with a foreign country is in question, lay aside any internal dissension that may have been

dividing them and present a firm and united front to the enemy. It is this spirit that is actuating the Japanese at present and all encouragement should be given to it. Until Moukden is taken, the Taku forts are reduced, and the terms of peace dictated within the walls of Peking, many hardships will have to be undergone by the Army and Navy, and the people must give their heartiest support to the Authorities by practising frugality at home, but not sparing their subscriptions to the war. Those assembled then sat down to light refreshments and after having given three lusty cheers for the Emperor, the Army and the Navy, and for their Party, the meeting adjourned.

THE PRESENT STATE OF JAPANESE MARINE INSURANCE.

THE marine insurance business of Japan is now in a very shaky condition, observes the *Yiji Shimpō*, owing to the fact that while the transportation of ordinary merchandise has greatly decreased since the commencement of the war, the risk to which steamers are exposed has been considerably augmented. The ships chartered by the Government can be counted by scores, and as they are coming and going in a comparatively limited space of water the danger of collision is unusually great. Unless the collision or other accident is proved beyond dispute to have been incidental to warlike operations, the insurance companies are obliged to make good the claim. The premia on these special ships have, it is true, been doubled, but that is found quite inadequate to the increased risks, these being far greater than was at first supposed. The ships in question are obliged to undertake voyages without showing lights, and as they proceed at full speed there is also danger of their boilers bursting. Another trouble of the Japanese insurance companies is that the foreign insurance offices, in spite of having previously undertaken to re-insure these steamers, have now gone back on their promise, leaving the Japanese to bear the responsibility alone. The foreign companies have confined their insurance to merchant-vessels liable to encounter the risks of war, and in these cases have raised the rate of charges considerably. The *Yiji* learns that the Hongkong and Bombay insurance companies recently held a general conference and decided to raise the charges to double or two-and-a-half times the usual rate. The Japanese companies have not yet reached that point, and do not like to withdraw their insurance from steamers in the Government service. They are solicitous too of not subjecting their clients to any embarrassment in consideration of the purpose for which the ships are engaged.

COLLISION BETWEEN THE TOKYO ASSEMBLY AND THE CITY COUNCIL.

THE question of the Water-works is once again responsible for the occurrence of a difficulty between the Assembly and Council of the Metropolitan Municipality, the former having charged the latter with negligence of duty. The City Assembly is now in session deliberating on a bill relating to the prolongation of the period in which the Water-works are to be constructed. From the time of the introduction of the bill and the attendant investigation, an opinion seems to have arisen among the members that the City Council had signally failed to discharge its duties in the matter of constructing the Works, and that it should therefore be impeached. The Assembly was formally opened on the 1st inst., and on the following day the report of the Committee selected to investigate the bill, was read. As soon as the reading was over, one of the members moved that the strangers' gallery should be cleared. Upon this vote being negatived the same member proposed that, as a previous question, an impeachment bill should be resolved upon, the text of this document reading as follows:—"That whereas the same Council which had at first declared that the Water-works could be completed in five years, viz., in the period 1891-1895, now demanded that the term of completion should be prolonged until 1898; and

whereas a Council unable to redeem its publicly made pledge should, in consideration of the responsibility incumbent upon it, be compelled to resign; therefore be it resolved that a bill relating to the renewal of a public promise concerning the period in which a public work was to be completed, should be presented to the City Assembly by a new Council." A hot dispute ensued, but at last, on being put to the vote the impeachment resolution was carried by a narrow majority of one. Hereupon the Assembly resolved, with a view, to urging the resolution upon the Council, to prorogue their meetings for some time. Turning to the doings of the Council, one is puzzled and surprised to see it going on in an every-day manner, as if wholly indifferent to the resolution fulminated against it by the Assembly. The opinion of Mr. Yamagata, Secretary of the Municipality—the Governor of Tokyo being absent just at present—is said to be that neither the Governor nor Secretary need resign according to the vote, if adverse, of the City Assembly; the Councillors, themselves being nominated from among the members of the Assembly, may similarly disregard its actions, so long as they have no conscientious scruples in so doing; for there is no explicit provision in the Law of the Organization of Cities which requires them to be amenable to the vote of the Assembly. The prolongation of the period for the construction of the Water-works is, in the Secretary's opinion, really unavoidable, so that it is going much too far to charge the Council with neglect of duty for simply having bowed to the inevitable. Should the Assembly persist in suspending its deliberative meetings so long as the Council sees fit to pay no heed to its resolution, then the City Office will have either to adopt the carrying out of the original bill or else must dissolve the Assembly agreeably to the sanction of the Minister for Home Affairs. All these points are to be decided so soon as the Governor returns from Hiroshima.

A NEW LIGHT ON THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

A PAPER with the above title was recently read before the British Association by Mr. H. Yule Oldham. If we look at a map of the Atlantic Ocean we shall see, he said, that at three points the New World is comparatively easy of access from the Old: first, the north of North America by way of Iceland and Greenland; secondly, Central America, with the help of the steady north-east trade-winds; thirdly, Brazil, which is not only the nearest point to the Old World, but has the additional advantage of winds and currents tending in its direction. Columbus took the second route, but there is little doubt that he was anticipated in his discovery by nearly five centuries by Norsemen who came by the first route. Mr. Oldham brought forward reasons for believing that in 1447, the year of the birth of Columbus, a Portuguese ship taking the third route reached the coast of Brazil. The middle of the fifteenth century was the time of Portugal's greatest activity. Expedition after expedition was sent out by Prince Henry the Navigator to discover the wealthy Black Country, which was supposed to exist beyond the Great African Desert. In 1445 Cape Verd was rounded for the first time by a modern vessel. The Canary Islands were already known to the Spaniards; but the Portuguese discovered Porto Santo and Madeira. There is, then, nothing inherently improbable in the suggestion that one of the numerous Portuguese ships which at this time were cruising off the coast of Africa, should, by the prevailing winds and currents, have been carried to the coast of Brazil. Now is there any actual evidence that such a thing occurred? Mr. Oldham brought forward two facts which, taken in conjunction, go far to establish it. There is at Milan a remarkable manuscript map, dated A.D. 1448, drawn by Andrea Bianco, of Venice, one of the best known map-makers of his time. On this map are shown for the first time the results of the Portuguese discoveries as far as Cape Verd, but in addition there is drawn at the edge of the map, south-west from that Cape, a long stretch of coast-line labelled "Authentic

Island," with a further inscription to the effect that it stretches 1,500 miles westward. Such a name and inscription are quite exceptional on maps of this kind, and must have been inserted on account of definite information. What that information was we gather from "The Discoveries of the World," by Antonio Galvano, published in the 16th century. In this book it is stated that in 1447 a Portuguese ship was carried by a great tempest far westward until an island was discovered, from which gold was brought back to Portugal. Bianco's map of 1448 was made in London, and it therefore seems probable that Bianco, touching at Portugal on his voyage from Venice to England, there received information about the newly discovered "island." There can, then, be little doubt that nearly half a century before the voyage of Columbus a Portuguese ship had discovered the coast of Brazil.

SKITS FROM THE "MARU MARU CHIMBUN."

THE oldest-established as well as the most popular and best edited of Japanese humorous periodicals, is the *Maru Maru Chimbun*; nevertheless there can be little doubt that the circulation of even this favoured weekly falls considerably below two thousand. Since the death of Mr. Nomura Fumio, a many-sided man, and one with a keen perception of the ridiculous, the *Maru Maru* has rarely risen to those heights of humorous fancy that were once the delight of its readers. It poses now as a *farceur*, and particularly as a political satirist, sparing no Party and evidently deeming any one and every one legitimate game. The mainstay of this journal is at present a contributor widely-known under the sobriquet of *Uguisu-tai*, who seems, to judge by American standards of wit, to be a compound of Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley. Some of this writer's minor poems are really excellent, while his farcical sketches and anecdotes, devoid of that coarseness which is so often a feature of Japanese humour, rarely fail to excite a laugh.

In a recent number we find some paragraphs on Hiroshima that, despite the difficulty of rendering native wit into idiomatic English, are worthy of reproduction. The "Hiroshima Correspondent" says that the town appears as if the New Year's and the *Bon* holidays had struck it at the same time, with a large portion of Tokyo thrown in gratis. He gravely comments upon the paradox that the more people coming to Hiroshima the smaller the town grows. Accommodation is so scarce, he continues, that those who have "rooms" of only one mat, or even half a mat in size, proudly affix a placard at the entrance stating that "desirable suites" may be had on the premises. The demand for rooms (*ma*) is so great that residents having *noruma* (idle) fathers or *sonna* (foolish) sons, include these facts in the list of accommodations. Upon entering a barber's shop the resemblance of the large number of black-heads, waiting to be cut, to a charcoal-dealer's outfit, especially to those balls of pulverized and dried charcoal known as *tadon*, at once strikes the ingenious observer. Some people get tired of waiting for their turns and go away, in which case the barbers dub them *mōkaranai o-kyaku* (either, as written, "unprofitable guests," or else to be construed *mō karanai*, "guests who do not wish their hair cut").

Another writer makes a pertinent suggestion with regard to the Chinese prisoners taken at Phyōng-yang and elsewhere. It is obvious, as he astutely points out, that it costs many to feed these people in Japan while keeping them doing nothing. Why not put them to some practical use? It is said that the walls of Moukden are well-nigh impregnable, and that in order to take the city the siege-guns will have to be so aimed that their missiles will fly over the walls and into the city proper. In the writer's opinion a great deal might be done in this direction with a flight of large arrows. Now, says he, take the tallest and wiriest prisoners; let their queues be fastened firmly to the heels of their boots so

that their backs will be stretched and arched like a bow. Let the girdle act as a notch on which to rest the arrow-head,—and could one possibly wish for a better weapon? The suggestion is accompanied with an illustration showing a Chinaman strung in the above way and in the act of being shot off by a most smug-faced and contented-looking soldier.

MR. MAEDA'S MANIFESTO.

MR. MAGDA MASANA, widely and favourably known for his untiring devotion to the promotion of Japanese industrial interests, has issued a long and interesting manifesto on the relation between the war and industrial enterprise. It goes without question that the manifesto faithfully reflects his enthusiasm in and loyalty to the cause he has espoused. The writer prefaces his remarks by stating that he cannot understand how it comes that just at the moment when extraordinary exertion is called for on the part of those engaged in commerce and industry, they should content themselves with acting as on-lookers of the war, all the while neglecting to attend to their graver duties. The unusual development of commerce or industry generally begins with such extraordinary events as war, famine, or revolution; now therefore is the time of all others for those engaged in various practical avocations to put forth their utmost energy. A glorious termination of the war will take place at no very distant time, to judge from the success hitherto achieved by the arms of Japan; but is it possible to expect such a result for Japanese commerce as the matter now stands? Mr. Maeda is disposed to doubt this. Remember, he continues, that for hundreds of years the commercial rights of Japan have been suppressed or impeded by the hateful and despicable men of China; and that the trade relations existing between Japan and Korea are just about experiencing a vital and thorough change. Just at this critical moment the Chinese are about to be thoroughly humbled. Here we have an opportunity such as will not soon occur again. Is not this the time when the commercial privileges of China should be seized upon; when the profits accruing from that Empire's trade with Korea should be made to fall into the pockets of Japanese merchants, and Japan should become the undisputed mistress of the markets of the Far East? Mr. Maeda is thoroughly disappointed to find that business men are not alive to the gravity of their mission at present. His recent extensive tours throughout the greater part of Japan have convinced him, to his great and unpleasant surprise, that those who are dubbed "leading business men" are in reality standing wholly idle and merely gazing listlessly at the issues of the war. For what purpose then have such organizations as Chambers of Commerce—and there are many such institutions in Japan—been established? He has for his part already devoted more than two decades to the development of Japanese agriculture, commerce, and industry, with the solemn resolution of sacrificing himself to the cause of these interests. During this period of activity he has succeeded in organizing the Tea Guild, the Five-Two Staples Guild (*Go-ni Kwar*), the Match Guild, and the Kyushu Coal Guild. While he is personally ready to sacrifice his ease, interests, and even life itself to the development of the nation's resources, there is one reflection which fills him with concern: who will act as his successor after he is gone? Whatever happens he urges, in conclusion, that should success ever be achievable in commerce, industry or agriculture, it can only be made so by means of organizing commercial combinations that will work harmoniously. Union and coöperation are the only methods by which success may be attained.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TOKYO EXCHANGE.

DESPITE the long-continued prevalence of troubles among the projectors, the Tokyo Exchange has at last been formally started. The opening ceremony was held on the 1st inst. in the presence of more than six hundred guests, including both officials and private individuals. Congratulatory addresses were deli-

vered by several of those present. Viscount Enomoto, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, spoke to the following effect:—Since October of last year, when the new Exchange Regulations were first put into operation, no less than eighty-three Exchanges of various kinds have been established in the larger cities, thus greatly facilitating the conduct of business. Until the present, Tokyo has, in spite of its extreme importance as the centre of the Empire, possessed only two Exchanges, the one for rice and the other for stocks and shares. It is therefore most gratifying and worthy of praise that through the exertions of a number of distinguished business men an Exchange has been thus started, in which such staples as salt, sugar, oil, cotton, cotton yarns, cotton cloths, metals, and metallic ware and all cereals except rice are to be dealt in. The speaker then enjoined those connected with the Exchange to conduct its affairs so that the greatest possible benefit might accrue to the public at large, and that it might be taken as a model for all other institutions of the kind.

Commenting upon the above, the *Mainichi Shimbun* remarks that the inauguration of regular transactions in the above-mentioned nine articles of importance ought not only to confer immense benefits upon the merchants occupied with such staples, but also to tend to facilitate the smooth working of business of this description the country over. The want of such a regular mechanism of transactions has been keenly felt in the case of every one of these commodities: in that of cotton yarns, for instance, where, owing to the inadequate supply, it has hitherto been virtually impossible to enter upon positive contracts, as every body is eager to buy. Of the nine staples, transactions are expected to be most lively and numerous in the matter of yarns, salt, oils, and miscellaneous cereals, with least done in metal wares, as is proved by the fact that among more than fifty brokers belonging to the Exchange not one deals exclusively with the last mentioned commodity. The Exchange aims first of all at the avoidance of any speculative tendency in the conduct of its business, proposing thereafter to encourage transactions of a practical kind. The first part of this programme is regarded as very difficult at the present moment, when speculative transactions are of such very extensive prevalence; nevertheless it is by no means impracticable, according to the nature of the organization of Exchanges. An instructive contrast is furnished by the Oil Exchange and Cotton Yarn Exchange of Osaka. In the case of the former institution the transactions are virtually free from vicious ingredients, because the establishment is organized and kept up only by merchants actually trading in oils. The latter institution is wholly different, as it is not organized by business men at all. The transactions carried on within its walls are one and all tainted with speculation. It is stated that six-tenths of the shares of the new Tokyo Exchange are held by men really engaged in trading in the nine commodities enumerated; and it is for this reason confidently hoped that the objects aimed at will be attained.

MR. KAWASHIMA JUN ON THE WAR.

MR. KAWASHIMA JUN, a well-known member of the House of Representatives, and an adherent of the Constitutional Reform Party, has published in the vernacular press his views about the war. China, he says, is one of Japan's nearest neighbours and the two countries are intimately related as regards their history, literature, and religion. Yet China is apt to be arrogant, unfriendly, and discourteous toward her neighbours, and has not only laid herself open to disgraceful treatment from Western Powers, but has also disturbed the peace of the Orient. She does not even distinguish between the rights properly belonging to a State and those appertaining to individuals. Such being the case, it is questionable whether, supposing that China should be allowed to renew her friendship with Japan after the termination of the war, she would deserve to be admitted into an alliance with Japan for the purpose of pre-

serving the future tranquillity of the Orient. Mr. Kawashima thinks not, and maintains that even after the war is over, China should be regarded as an irreconcilable foe. She should be deprived of her power of resistance in the future and made to pay a large indemnity, say from 200 to 400 million taels, and to cede a portion of her territory, namely, the two provinces, Lian-tung and Formosa. Japan would thus be the first Power in the Orient, and the next question to be decided is how she is to carry out the task of preserving the peace of the East in spite of aggressive designs on the part of Western Powers. Mr. Kawashima's opinion is that the only way to effect this would be to open up and utilize the resources of Lian-tung and Formosa, to strengthen their defences, to perfect the army and navy of the country, and to enter into a defensive and offensive alliance with Korea. In case of an emergency occurring hereafter in the East, Japan should observe strict neutrality and act as an arbitrator after the matter is over, or she might conclude an alliance with England or Russia on a footing of absolute equality and thus aspire to the sovereignty of the East.

Commenting on the above opinion of Mr. Kawashima, the *Keisai* says that it fully endorses the statement that China should hereafter be regarded as an irreconcilable foe, but observes at the same time that the cession of Formosa and Lian-tung and an indemnity of 200 to 400 million taels would not crush China. The loss of these two provinces would make no impression on the big country, while the idea of demanding a large indemnity is too European and not applicable to China. Mr. Kawashima's remarks are a little premature. Should the Japanese Army come to occupy Kirin and Shinkiang, and the Navy to devastate the coasts of the Gulf of Pechili unopposed, Mr. Kawashima will not be content with the demands which he now makes, but will soar higher still.

SAMOA.

THE tripartite protectorate of Samoa by Germany, England, and the United States—the government by a Consular Triumvirate so severely criticised by Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson—is not likely to endure much longer. It is highly probable that before long the United States will withdraw from any active participation in the matter, and in view of this contingency the German residents are anxious to press Germany's claims to a preponderant influence in Samoa. A more energetic enforcement of these claims was advocated some months ago in a memorial addressed by the German Colonial Association to the Imperial Government. Recently a large number of the German inhabitants of Apia conveyed their thanks to the Association in a letter in which it is stated that a petition is shortly to be sent to the German Emperor requesting him either to establish a German protectorate or to annex the islands. This, says the letter, would be greeted with satisfaction, not only by the German elements of the population, but also by all the other respectable inhabitants (Mr. Stevenson is thus excluded as clearly as if he had been mentioned by name). Any other solution of the difficulty, such as a twofold protectorate by England and Germany in the event of the complete withdrawal of the United States, would, says the letter in conclusion, finally lead to the extinction of German influence in the South Seas. It is probable enough that the definite annexation of the islands, whether by Germany or England (for annexation by the United States seems to be out of the question), would be better than a continuance of the present anomalous régime.

The future attitude of the United States Government with regard to Samoa was clearly shadowed by Mr. Cleveland in his last annual message to Congress. In effect the view held is that it is unwise for the United States to meddle in the affairs of the island; they are too far distant to be of any use, and a continuation of the protectorate entails inconveniences and even dangers. The present status is no longer

tenable is fully recognized on all hands, but it is improbable that, if the United States withdraws, England will lightly submit to the annexation of the islands by Germany. New Zealand has claims that cannot be overlooked, and another Berlin Conference will be needed to bring the matter to a settlement.

BRICK CHIMNEYS AND EARTHQUAKES.

In obedience to instructions issued by the Home Office that inquiries should be made as to the construction of brick chimneys with reference to earthquakes, the Committee of Investigation has submitted a report which, epitomized, is as follows:—The effect of earthquakes upon chimneys being of great importance, the Committee are conducting minute inquiries into the matter. No definite opinion upon the subject can yet be given, but the investigations carried on thus far warrant the following observations. Judging from the fact that the debris of chimneys as high as 100 feet which have suffered from a shock, is not thrown, as a rule, beyond 3 or 4 *ken* from the base, it may be concluded that the space within a radius of 4 or 5 *ken* from the base should be considered most dangerous, the space beyond being comparatively safe. Defective mortar is the most potent factor that has thus far led to the falling of chimneys. Inferior mortar and an imperfect method of building up bricks which deprives the mortar of its adhesive power, are points frequently faulty. Regardless of form, a brick chimney should be constructed so that there is one layer of headers for every three or four layers of stretchers, and the bricks forming the outer side should be interlaced with those of the inner side at every third or fourth layer. The foundation should be durably constructed upon a firm soil, and where the soil is not sufficiently solid, as is often the case in the elevated quarters of Tokyo, the basement should be extended on four sides. Where the soil is very soft, as in Honjo and Fukagawa, the weight of the chimney should be distributed over a wider area, by driving piles in the site where the chimney is to be erected or by some other method. The shape of the chimney is of great importance in connection with earthquakes. A chimney whose line of slope approaches a parabolic curve appears to be the most durable. The merit of cast-iron chimneys has not yet been established. As regards chimneys made of a combination of bricks and cast-iron, a few of which have already been constructed in Tokyo, special attention should be paid to making the bands reach to the base. This kind of chimney and cast-iron chimneys have hitherto escaped with only slight damage, but there is no ground for guaranteeing them against a severe shock.

INFERNO.

The *Miyako Shimbun* and other metropolitan journals have a curious story to tell about the *Saikyo Maru* and her miraculous escape in the naval engagement off Hai-yang. The vessel being unarmed and apparently the object of the enemy's fiercest fire, not to speak of other unwelcome attentions in the shape of frequent torpedoes, the great thing was to increase her speed to the highest possible limit. For this reason the boilers were tested to their utmost extent, coal being heaped on the fires, until the boiler-room and stove-hole became terrifically hot, "ten times greater than the ordinary heat" says the *Miyako*, probably forgetting that the hyperbole, literally taken, would mean considerably above 1,000° Fahrenheit. At all events, though the stokers were relieved as much as possible, the dreadful heat grew rapidly insupportable and several men fainted in the discharge of their duty. Seeing this, the others showed a disinclination to obey the oft-reiterated command *sekiān wo kaberu*, "put on coal!" At this point several warrant-officers took up their station at the entrance to the boiler-room and with drawn swords threatened instant death to any who should falter. It was a heroic but necessary and successful measure. Deeming death certain in any case, the firemen concluded that it was

better to die while labouring in the service of their country, and for five mortal hours worked in a temperature unparalleled in the annals of steam-navigation. Several were more or less severely affected by the temperature, but no fatal cases occurred. The *Saikyo Maru* ran the gauntlet of her huge enemies and carried the Admiral through the heat of the action.

A BIG FIND.

The *Kokumin Shimbun* says Kobayashi Masutaro, a *jinrikisha* coolie, residing at Tobe, Yokohama, discovered *yen* 8,000 on the 19th inst. in the neighbourhood of the Shokin Ginko. The *jinrikisha* man took the money to the Bank, but was told that the money did not belong to that Bank. He afterwards gave his find to the Isezakicho Police Office. It was finally ascertained that the money was lost by Mr. Yamamoto, of the Yokohama Branch of the Third National Bank at Bentendori. *Yen* 20 was presented to the finder.

SALE OF THE "GOLDEN FLEECE."

By order of the Marshal of the U.S. Consulate-General, Mr. John W. Hall sold by auction at the Consulate on Saturday the schooner *Golden Fleece*, a vessel of 127.41 tons gross tonnage, built at Humboldt, California in 1875, which has been lately trading among the South Sea Islands. The bidding started at \$1,000 and rose gradually to \$3,200, at which price it was knocked down to Mr. J. Kernan.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The freight train which left Kyoto Station on the 16th inst. at 2.15 a.m. collided with a locomotive at Baba Station, says the *Nichi Nichi*. An engineer and a fireman were killed, the conductor and two stokers being more or less severely injured. The engines and seven trucks the destroyed.

SALE OF THE "JOSEPHINE."

The sealing schooner *Josephine*, whose adventures were recently related in Court, was sold by auction at the U.S. Consulate-General on Monday by Mr. Jno. W. Hall, acting under instructions from the U.S. Marshal. The bidding started at \$750, and closed at \$900, at which price Mr. A. E. Fisher secured the little vessel.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

A telegram received yesterday in Tokyo says that His Majesty the Emperor of Russia's strength is declining and that the symptoms of his malady have become aggravated. It seems that the Czar's illness was the result of influenza. Being ordered by his physicians to seek a warmer climate than that of St. Petersburg, he moved to Livadia, and there the symptoms of this serious trouble declared themselves. It is to be feared that His Majesty's state leaves little room for hope.

PARTICULARS OF THE FORMOSA MASSACRE.

The provincial newspaper issued in Tosa gives particulars of the massacre of 71 Japanese men and women engaged in camphor refining, to which reference was made some weeks ago in these columns. There were in all 81 Japanese in the little camphor colony in Formosa, and of these only 10 survived to tell of the horrible fate of their 71 unfortunate companions. The Tosa paper has the account which it publishes from the lips of one of the survivors. Tsunasaki Takekichi, the founder of the colony, had lived for some time in Formosa when he noticed that there were forests of camphor trees on the island, and conceived the idea of refining camphor. With that object in view he went to Nagasaki and enlisted the services of 69 men and 12 women. This little party was taken over in a sailing ship of his own to Formosa, together with enough provisions and other necessities to last them for a long

time. They reached a certain harbour in Formosa in the Spring of last year. The ship was anchored and the greater part of the merchandise was left in the care of a merchant in the neighbourhood. Then the party started for the interior where an extensive camphor forest was known to exist, taking with them a portion of the provisions, etc. The place was quite isolated, the men only discovering five huts during the whole distance of some 13 *ri* from the coast to the forest. The party was overjoyed at finding camphor trees in great abundance and of large size. As soon as they had erected some rough huts, they set about felling down trees and refining the camphor. The prospect was very bright, for as each of the men was paid more than a *yen* a day, he could lay by the sum of 100 *yen* in a comparatively short space of time. After a while an arrangement was made between the employer and his workmen to divide the proceeds obtained from selling the camphor on their return home. The number of casks of camphor increased fast, and by last July a shed 4 *ken* square was filled with them. At that time, when the prospects of the little colony were in such a flourishing condition, a terrible calamity overtook it. At about 3 p.m. on the 15th of July a native suddenly made his appearance and threatened the workmen in a loud voice that unless they surrendered all they had and left the place at once, they would be put to death. With this he left them, and it was not a mere threat, for before the employer could summon all his workmen who were scattered about in the forest, a large body of natives approached the plantation and opened fire. All this took place so suddenly that resistance was out of the question, and most of the men and women fled for their lives. When those who had managed to escape beyond the pursuit of the natives returned four days later, after having undergone indescribable privation, to the spot where their huts had stood, a most horrible sight met their eyes. The corpses of 69 men and women were scattered about, already half devoured by wolves and hardly to be identified. The huts were burnt to ashes and nearly all the property had been carried away by the savages. One after another the survivors returned to the scene of the disaster, making in all 12 men, for none of the women had escaped death. Having, at the suggestion of one of the men, taken a finger-nail from each of the victims to be carried back as mementoes to their families, the sad little party made for the harbour where they had anchored their ship, but on reaching it after a wearisome journey, they found that the vessel had been brought close in to the shore and destroyed. Considering it unsafe to stay there, the 12 survivors once more started for the interior. After travelling about 6 *ri* over pathless mountains, they came to a steep declivity of great height. They resolved to descend this by the aid of stout creepers that grew there. The first two men who tried the descent fell down and were dashed to pieces on the rocks below. The remaining 10 managed by exercising greater caution to reach the bottom safely and from there they made their way to the coast. Fortunately they discovered melons growing in abundance there so that they were able to satisfy their hunger and thirst. Early next day they espied a little boat completely equipped drifting about the coast. Taking with them a large stock of melons they boarded the boat and boldly pushed out to sea. On the 7th day they reached the harbour of Ezaki, in Loo-choo, where they were kindly treated, and from there they were conveyed a few days after to Fusan in a sailing-vessel. In Korea four of the men who had received wounds from the rifles of the savages were, through the kindness of an officer, admitted into a hospital and the remaining six were sent home on a Japanese transport. From one of these, a native of Tosa, the local paper obtained the above particulars.

This sounds very circumstantial. But it must be remembered that when the news of the above outrage first reached Japan, no confirmation of it could be obtained.

ARMY MEDICAL REPORT.

We take the following from the report of the Chief of the Medical Department of the 5th Corps at Pyŏng-yang:—Mindful of the obligation incumbent upon Japan after having joined the Geneva Convention, the staff of the Medical Department of the Japanese Army in Korea endeavoured, in spite of the fact that 500 Japanese wounded officers and soldiers required their immediate attention, to extend succour to the Chinese left wounded on the battle-field. After careful searching they found 116 Chinese whose wounds had hindered their escape. These soldiers were collected at one spot, and through the interpretation of Lieut.-Colonel Fukushima they were informed of the motives of the Medical Department of the Japanese Army in thus succouring those of the enemy who were found wounded. They were told that though the Chinese put to a horrible death their prisoners-of-war and mutilate their corpses, the Japanese, on account of the Geneva Convention, care for the wounded prisoners in the same way as their own wounded soldiers, and that therefore they should submit fearlessly to the treatment of the Japanese Medical Department. The wounded prisoners bowed low and appeared deeply touched by this unexpected mercy. So strong had the impression been that they should be killed in cold blood as soon as they fell into the hands of the Japanese, that many of the wounded soldiers fired out of thickets at those who approached them and made great resistance when they were being carried away. Mr. de Guerville, the correspondent of the *New York Herald*, came early on the morning of the 22nd of September to where the Chinese soldiers were being attended to and asked to be shown the hospital interior. The chief of the Medical Department complied with his request and explained how part of the staff was told off to treat the Chinese prisoners, though they could ill be spared by the Japanese patients, but how, owing to the difficulty experienced by the commissariat in transporting necessary things, he could not do for the wounded men all that he would wish to. He assured Mr. de Guerville, however, that the necessary disinfection of the wounds had been perfectly and satisfactorily attended to in every case, and asked him to visit the wards of the Japanese soldiers in order that he might see that friend and foe were treated alike. The press representative was full of admiration for the kind manner in which the Chinese prisoners were treated, and observed that no country in the West would out-do Japan in its kindness to prisoners of war. He announced his intention of informing the papers of Russia, France, and Italy on this subject, as he was able to write in the languages of all those countries, besides giving an account to the American papers that he represents.

FOREIGN ASSISTANCE TO THE RED CROSS HOSPITAL.

The strong desire of the foreign residents of Tokyo to contribute something toward lessening the hardships and sufferings of the brave men now fighting Japan's battles, will soon find active expression. Two events of great interest are on the tapis. The first is a concert under the patronage of the Foreign Corps Diplomatique; the second, a theatrical performance in the organization of which Baroness d'Anethan and Mrs. Sannomiya are taking a prominent part. The immediate object of both entertainments will be to add funds to the coffers of the Red Cross Hospital. The concert will be given in the early days of November, in the hall of the Musical Academy in Ueno Park. It will be an afternoon affair. We do not know whether the full programme has yet been arranged, but we learn that a part of the performance will be the First Act of *Faust*, with orchestral accompaniments and all operatic accessories. Tokyo is fortunate in the possession of two exceptionally gifted amateurs,

tenore robusto and a *basso*. By these gentlemen the rôles of *Faust* and *Mephistopheles* will be played. We need scarcely dilate upon the treat thus assured to the music-loving public. The theatrical performance will include two pieces, and the place of representation is to be the Imperial Hotel. The names of the plays are not yet announced, but we learn that several ladies and gentlemen of different nationalities have agreed to be cast for the principal parts, and as the lady patronesses are sparing no efforts to secure success, the prospect is altogether encouraging. Apart from the excellent object of these efforts—an object that cannot fail to enlist support—we think that the public will be specially grateful for them, in view of the benumbing influence exercised by the war on social gaieties of every kind. Tokyo being entirely deprived this winter of the balls and parties that usually enliven it, people will be charmed to listen to a first-rate concert and witness some really good theatricals.

THE IMPERIAL DIET.

Yesterday the Imperial Diet met for the transaction of regular business. Its proceedings have not yet been fully telegraphed, but the following speech was delivered by His Excellency Count Ito in the House of Peers:—

GENTLEMEN,—The Korean affair having developed into a war between this country and China, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to remove the Imperial military headquarters to this place, and to assume in person the solemn duty of general control over the expeditionary forces. His Imperial Majesty has further been pleased to convene here an extraordinary session of the Diet, so that you may take part in the deliberation of military measures of urgent importance. I have now the honour, in the discharge of my official duties, to avail myself of this opportunity for laying before you a general account of the circumstances that led to the present war between Japan and China.

It was Japan that took the lead in concluding with Korea a treaty recognizing her independence, and in thus introducing her to the rest of the world. Subsequently, in the course of a few years, other countries also opened communications with Korea, recognizing her independence and concluding treaties with her on that basis. From the close proximity of Korea to our shores, it follows that her tranquillity or disorder, her prosperity or decline, have most important bearings upon this country's welfare. Unfortunately Korea is not only weak and enervated, but is also afflicted with the curse of misadministration. Internal disorders are frequent, and, what is worse, the Government is so helpless to restore order that such disorders very often constitute dangers to the foreign residents of the country. Since Korea is thus daily declining, Japan has to consider her case seriously. If Japan chooses to leave her to her fate, well and good. But if, on the contrary, by way of completing the original programme of this empire when we recognised Korean independence in anticipation of any other nation, Japan, be desirous, as she undoubtedly is, of protecting her rights and interests in Korea, then it is imperatively necessary for her to secure the consolidation of Korea's independence as the basis of general peace in the East. Since the Restoration, in pursuance of the Grand Imperial Policy, it has been Japan's aim at home to promote civilization, and abroad to develop foreign intercourse. Valuing, as she does, the general peace of the East, it has ever been her desire to advance in her career of civilization hand in hand with her neighbours. Such, consequently, has always been the policy pursued by this country toward Korea, whenever trouble occurred in the peninsula, and similarly in her intercourse with China, Japan has always been frank and just, highly appreciating the Middle Kingdom's friendship and good will. For instance, at the outset of the present trouble, Japan desired, in accordance with the spirit of the Tientsin Treaty, to divide equally with China the responsibility of rendering assistance to Korea, and maintaining the peace of the East. China, on the other hand, wantonly rejected Japan's proposals on vain pretexts. Thereupon Japan had single-handed to advise Korea about the reform of her Administration. Korea was prompt in complying with Japan's friendly counsels, but China secretly and openly tried all means to thwart the work of reform, thereby creating a state of affairs that ultimately made war inevitable. At this point I shall lay before you correspondence that passed between the Governments of the two countries, as

an assistance to the right understanding of the situation. (Here follow various documents, of which translations will be published in our next issue.) What has thus far been read will show you how haughty and insulting has been China's attitude in this matter. On the one hand, she insisted on Korea's being her dependency; while, on the other, she pretended to recognize the autonomy of that Kingdom. In other words, China, while herself all the while interfering with Korea's affairs, tried to prevent the intervention of any other State, thus placing Korea under her sole management. China's object was evidently to utilize Korea's internal disorders for the purpose of increasing her own prestige there, and instead of helping the peninsula Kingdom to renovate its strength and preserve its independence, she sought to destroy its very existence and annex its territory. In pursuance of that policy, China tried, on the one hand, to obtain the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, on the false pretext that the *Togaku-to* had been subdued, thereby to gain time to send reinforcements to Korea by way of intimidation. On the other, in utter disregard of the Tientsin Treaty, she attempted to instigate Korea to reject Japan's friendly advice. There are abundant proofs to establish this point, but I do not think it necessary to dwell upon them at any length. At this stage of the affair, certain Powers took the friendly office of mediation, and approached the Governments of the two countries. But their well meant advice was rejected by China. Thereupon His Majesty's Government instructed its *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peking to declare to the Chinese Government that, since China was bent upon aggravating the complication, she alone must be held responsible for any emergency that might thereafter arise. China not only rejected Japan's friendly counsel and sought to disturb the peace of the East, but she even committed acts of warfare against this Empire. Under such circumstances, the only course left for Japan was to accept the challenge. Since the issue of the Imperial Rescript relating to the declaration of war, our Army and Navy have been able, by virtue of His Majesty's glory, as well as by the devotion and skill of the officers and men, to achieve repeated victories. You will heartily join with me in congratulating the country upon such an auspicious state of things. You, gentlemen, have already listened to the Speech from the Throne, and I have no doubt that you are prepared to perform your important legislative functions, so that the ultimate object of the present war may be attained by hearty co-operation between the Government and the people.

SERIOUS SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

An unfortunate shooting accident occurred near Matsuda Station on the Tokaido line about 3 p.m. on Monday. It appears that Mr. and Mrs. Faga were out on a shooting expedition in the neighbourhood, and Mrs. Faga, feeling tired, sat down to rest at a tea-house. A double-barrelled gun which had been in use happened to be still loaded, and the coolie who always accompanied Mr. Faga when out shooting, attempted to withdraw the charge. He bungled the operation when the gun went off and the contents of the barrel struck Iné, a girl of seven, third daughter of Nakamura Eisuke. The girl received the full charge in the upper part of her legs, and fell at once to the ground. When picked up it was found that she had sustained the worst wound on the inner part of her right thigh, which bled profusely. Medical assistance was sent for, and a telegram also despatched to Yokohama. Dr. Rokkaku, Police Inspector Kitano, and Chief Public Procurator Ando, of Yokohama, took the next train going to Kodzu, whence they proceeded to Matsuda in *jinrickisha*, arriving there about 5 o'clock. Mr. Faga, who had gone off in pursuit of further sport sometime before the accident happened, returned to Matsuda about 5 o'clock and offered pecuniary compensation. The police thought, however, that all that need be done in the matter was to detain the coolie, whose carelessness had brought about the accident, and the man was brought into Yokohama next day. Dr. Rokkaku who extracted the leaden pellets as soon as possible, and otherwise treated the wounds, expects no serious results other than those that usually attend gun-shot injuries.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

WAR ITEMS.

Various telegrams of a brief character have been received with reference to the occupation of Wiju by the advance guard of the Japanese army on the 8th instant. Some accounts say that the Chinese troops driven from the place were only a scouting party; others, that they had instructions to defend the town. All put their number at fully two thousand, a figure too large to be reconciled with the hypothesis of a mere scouting party. The Japanese advance guard is said to have consisted of two companies and a squadron of cavalry belonging to the Fifth Division. That is about the force—some 200 men—that we should expect to find employed for such a purpose. One of the telegrams alleges that the Chinese had built forts and made preparations pointing to a stubborn stand on the south bank of the Yalu, but that, on the approach of the enemy, they dismantled the forts and retired. That they retreated across the river seems pretty certain. The latest intelligence—non-official, however—is that the defending troops are massed at Chulien-cheng, near the north bank of the river, a strong and commanding position, which the Japanese must of course capture.

The *Hochi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Hiroshima to the effect that Major-General Tachimi's brigade entered Wiju on the 11th instant. The same message reports that the enemy's troops on the northern bank of the Yalu do not seem to exceed twelve or thirteen thousand, and that they have constructed a number of forts both up-stream and downstream. But their preparations for defence are not spoken of as very formidable.

In the *Kokkai* and the *Hochi* we find a statement that the Viceroy Li, who recently posted his head-quarters at Lutai, some eighteen miles from Tientsin, has now assumed supreme command of the naval and military forces, and raised his standard at Shan-hai-kwan. That place lies to the north of Tientsin at a distance of about 170 miles. It is the spot that has always been spoken of as most suitable for landing an army to attack Peking. Taku, at the mouth of the Peiho, is, of course, the nearest and most convenient place for such a purpose, so far as mere distance and routes are concerned. But Taku is defended not only by forts of immense power, but also by a bar which prevents vessels of any size coming closer than seven miles. It is virtually impregnable, supposing—a large hypothesis—that the Chinese troops really defend it.

The vernacular press has something to say about the return of Mr. Otori, Japanese Representative in Seoul. It seems to be generally concluded that want of success in procuring the practical inauguration of the reforms mapped out by the Japanese Government is the reason of Mr. Otori's recall. The *Kokkai* says that the Cabinet in Tokyo has no intention of stultifying itself in this matter. Japan's interference in Korea was prompted entirely by a sense of the necessity of introducing into that country's administration such a measure of order as should obviate the constant recurrence of insurrections and the correlated danger of foreign intervention. That her military and naval operations, undertaken solely to further the consummation of that purpose, should have been crowned with success, is altogether a secondary consideration. She means to achieve the mission that she set herself, and indeed if she exhibited any indifference on that point, her enemies would find striking justification of their charge that aggrandisement, not reform, was her real aim from the outset. As yet the work of reform in Korea has unquestionably hung fire. We have seen fine schemes upon paper, but it does not appear that anything substantial has been done, and Mr. Otori, rightly or wrongly, is held responsible for the failure. The *Kokkai* affirms that his Government directed Mr. Otori to return as far back as the 10th of September, but that in consideration of some active steps taken by him at the time, his departure from Seoul was not pressed. Repeated ill-success having, however, ensued, he was

again recalled on the 25th of September. The vernacular press adds that Count Goto has been urging the despatch of Mr. Hayashi Yuzo as Mr. Otori's successor, and that Count Inoye's visit to Korea is also to be attributed to Mr. Otori's failure to carry out the programme of reform.

A telegram to the *Nichi Nichi* from Hiroshima says that some additional spoils of war and four more guns have been found in Phyoŋ-yang. It adds that the Chinese prisoners and wounded were to arrive at Hiroshima on the 11th or 12th instant.

The horse ridden by General Yeh as well as two ponies used by the Manchurian cavalry, have been submitted for the Emperor's inspection at Hiroshima.

Shanghai telegraphs that Moukden has been taken. That is a trifle "previous," and decidedly Shanghai-landish.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that the sum which the Diet will be asked to vote in its special session, for national defence, will be 70 million yen, and that the rate of interest will be less than 6 per cent—presumably 5. This meagre statement leaves us entirely in the dark as to whether the sum mentioned is to supplement the 50-million loan already in process of issuing or whether it is inclusive of that sum. We opine the former. Recently it was roughly estimated that the expenses incurred in connection with the Korean campaign are 300,000 yen daily or about 9 million yen per month. On that hypothesis the funds available at the outbreak of the war together with the loan of 50 millions would suffice for nearly a year's operations. But we greatly doubt the accuracy of such an estimate, and we note also that it does not include any outlay on account of the Navy or in connection with the second corps d'armée now understood to be on the verge of the arena. Our own belief is that a million yen per diem will be found to have been expended when all the items of the account come to be added up. Even on that supposition it will be one of the cheapest wars ever conducted. Japan has certainly enough money to meet all her needs for a considerable time, but whether she will be wise if she relies solely on her own resources is another question. Probably the indirect losses entailed by such independence would be a large multiple of the total actually expended upon belligerent operations. Between her and the European market, however, there is always interposed that terrible barrier of the standards. England will lend only on a gold basis, and it would be hard for Japanese financiers to take the risk of selling a gold loan for a sum in silver that might prove seriously inadequate to re-purchase the original amount of the yellow metal when the debt matured.

It will be remembered that uncertainty existed as to the ratio between the quantity of gold and silver included in the treasure captured at Phyoŋ-yang. We now learn from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that there were ingots of gold weighing 25,350 *kwan* (1 *kwan*=84 lbs. av.), bars of silver weighing 143,910 *kwan*, and a mixture of both metals weighing 4,600 *kwan*.

The Viceroy Li, whose importance to China at the present crisis may be estimated by the ubiquity that rumour assigns to him, does not appear to have proceeded either to Lutai or to Shan-hai-kwan, but to be still directing affairs from Tientsin. Such is the information conveyed in a telegram from Shanghai published by the *Yiji Shimpō*. It differs from the news journalistically received last mail from China, which represents the Viceroy as then resolved to proceed to Lutai, inspecting the Taku and Peitang forts en route. To whatever point the Viceroy repairs we do not expect that he will effect much against Japan. The *Yiji*'s telegram says that his appearance in the arena is expected to be the signal for the total and final "doubling up" of the impertinent little empire opposed to him. This reminds us of the coup that the Chinese cavalry was expected to make when England and France invaded the Middle Kingdom. China had 3,000 mounted braves and she resolved with courteous ferocity to let

the invaders land and then pound them into dust under the hoofs of this mighty horde. But there happened to be 300 Sikh Cavalry and Royal Dragoons in the British force. The Chinese made the mistake of allowing these troublesome folk to land and the result was that the 3,000 mounted braves never appeared in the arena again.

If we were disposed to vaunt our foresight and ridicule the misplaced confidence of others, we might here recall the unqualified predictions that we ventured to utter on the eve of this war as to the certainty of Japanese success in every encounter with the Chinese, and we might also point to the curiously changed tone of the writers who pooh-poohed our prophecies and spoke with bated breath of China's immense resources and proud invulnerability. But we content ourselves with noting that no measures now within reach of China's capacity are considered even by the *North-China Daily News* sufficient to guarantee Peking against a Japanese invasion. The Vice-President of the Board of War, Wang, has been ordered to raise 30,000 volunteers for the defence of Tientsin, and various other similar efforts are said to have been made by the Chinese Government. Concerning all this, however, the leading Shanghai journal writes:—"We can hardly hope that these measures will prevent the Japanese reaching Peking, but they may delay their advance until General Winter comes to China's aid."

According to the Shanghai journals a great flotilla of transports containing Japanese troops is said to be cruising about somewhere in the Gulf of Pechili. In its issue of October the 8th the *North-China Daily News* said that 70 of these transports were reported to have passed the north-east promontory on the 1st of October, and that a British man-of-war had previously seen 60 of them. The same journal in the same issue published another report "on good authority" that 40,000 Japanese troops had landed on the 6th instant at Taliu-whan. This Bay of Taliu lies about 40 miles to the east of Port Arthur, and a landing there would of course mean an advance against the latter place. Such are the rumours circulating in Shanghai.

It appears that General Yeh was not killed after all at Phyoŋ-yang. It will be remembered that the body evidently of a high officer was found outside the city three or four days after its capture, and from documents discovered on the corpse it was supposed to be that of General Yeh. But we read in the Shanghai journals that the General arrived safely at Wiju and telegraphed thence on the 2nd instant to the Viceroy Li.

Here is an interesting paragraph from the Tientsin correspondent of the *China Gazette*—

The railroad was never so busy as it is just at present. The traffic up and down, of all kinds of railway vehicle, has never ceased this morning, the commotion being due to the movements of troops destined for the Korean frontier and the Chinese ports considered by the authorities to be open to attack by the Japanese. I have already in a former letter, mentioned 25 battalions of Honan soldiers as proceeding to Tungchow. They have just been diverted from their march there, by orders received from Peking, and sent away instead to Shan-hai-kwan or beyond, as occasion may require. The change in the route of these troops is supposed to be due to a belief, which is obtaining general hold in Peking, that the Japanese contemplate a march on the capital, or on Moukden, via Shan-hai-kwan. Five of these twenty battalions are still some considerable distance, I believe, from Tientsin, not having been able to keep up with their comrades on account of the incompleteness of their equipment. The Commander of the division, General Chang, is said to have arrived, but if this be true, the fact has been kept a secret from the soldiers, most of whom are in ignorance as to the whereabouts of their leader. One thing, however, is certain; most of General Chang's body-guard are in Tientsin, for I have seen them for myself. They are men of very fine physique, clad in black velvet coats, black calico trousers, and an orange coloured vest over all, with a green silk sash round the waist. All the Honan soldiers in Tientsin remind me of what I have read of the Irish rapparees; they are the most jolly and rollicking fellows you can imagine and are thoroughly good-hearted. In ancient times I believe, the ancestors of most of these men were Nestorian

Christians, and they have always been foremost in the political revolutions of the Empire. The Honanese troops have saved the present dynasty from destruction twice at least, and it is to be hoped that their loyalty will be suitably rewarded on the present occasion.

The *China Gazette* publishes a rumour that General Wei, who commanded a Division of the Chinese Army at Phyöng-yang, was wounded on that occasion and has not been heard of since. Appended to this rumour is a statement that the General, having stolen 100,000 Tls. out of 200,000 entrusted to him to pay his troops, is quietly sneaking back to his home in Anhui. But against this story we have to set a report published by the *North-China Daily News*, namely that General Yeh, in recent despatches, highly eulogizes the discipline preserved by the Division that General Wei commanded. If it be true that General Wei was wounded at Phyöng-yang and has not since been heard of, it may be that his was the body mistaken by the Japanese for that of General Yeh and buried with military honours at Phyöng-yang.

We read in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* that all the Foreign Consuls in Shanghai, with the exception of the British Consul-General, have addressed to the Government in Peking a protest against China's failure to observe the conditions essential to the preservation of Shanghai's neutrality. The arsenal is specially referred to. It is alleged that work is pushed on there with the greatest activity, and that small arms and ammunition are manufactured in considerable quantities. Purchases of warlike material are also freely made from foreign merchants, and Europeans and Americans are enlisted for service with the Chinese Navy and Army. China having thus violated her engagement to respect the neutrality of the place, Japan can not be any longer held to her pledge, and should her men-of-war be seen one fine morning in the Woosung River, no breach of promise can be laid to her charge. Disquieted by the prospect thus unfolded, the foreign Consuls have forwarded a strong remonstrance to Peking. So writes the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. It is by no means a new question. For many weeks the Japanese Cabinet is understood to have urged the above view of the case upon the British Government, since it was to the latter that the two empires gave their pledge to respect Shanghai's neutrality. Acting under instructions from London, the British Consul-General proceeded to the Arsenal and assured himself by direct inspection that the capacities of the place were too insignificant to be worthy of notice. Three hundred stand of small arms—if we remember rightly—represented the maximum monthly output of the factories according to the Consul-General's report. It must be confessed, however, that the pettiness of a sin is rather a miserable plea to urge. China ought not to carry on the work of an arsenal under the shelter of Shanghai's neutrality. There can be no second opinion on that point. What may fairly be said, however, is that by including Shanghai in the field of hostile operations, Japan would invite complications far more serious than any inconvenience she can suffer from China's bad faith in the matter. For her own sake she had better let things drift. That, however, constitutes no apology for China, and it is very much to be desired that England should use her best endeavours to correct abuses, the unrestrained practice of which indirectly affect her reputation for impartiality.

Commander Saito, of the Imperial Navy, having been directed by the Emperor to obtain particulars of the injuries done to the Chinese ships in the fight on the 17th September, has presented a report from which the *Kokkai* extracts the following:—

Chao-yung—This ship was so severely injured by the Japanese cannonade that she became unmanageable and also took fire. Enveloped in flames, she finally sank.

Yang-wai—This vessel also was set on fire by the Japanese shells, and her crew barely succeeded in navigating her into shallow water. An examination of her condition subsequently made by the *Chiyoda*, showed that she had received 65 shots

from 12 c.m. and larger guns about 4 feet below the water line, and that she had been hit many times by smaller projectiles. The ravages of the fire, however, made it difficult to form an exact idea of her injuries.

Chih-yuen—This ship's condition was very similar to that of the *Chao-yung*. She turned over on her port side and went down bow foremost, her screw revolving in the air.

King-yuen—This vessel received the fire of the four ships of the Flying Squadron in succession. Shell after shell was seen to strike her. She burst into flames, and after steering wildly in various directions, took a heavy list to port and went down.

Ting-yuen—This ship had her woodwork set on fire by the Japanese shells, and becoming enveloped in flames and smoke, continued burning for two hours. At an early period of the fight she manoeuvred slowly, and seemed unable to use any guns larger than her 15-c.m. Her main mast was shot away, and she was not seen to run up her flag again.

Lai-yuen—This vessel also was set on fire and burned for about an hour and a half, but did not seem to become unmanageable. It is said that she was set on fire by a shot from the *Akagi's* stern-chaser when she attacked that gun-boat.

Chen-yuen—This ship fought stoutly throughout. When the Principal Japanese Squadron engaged the two ironclads *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen*, the Flying Squadron having gone in pursuit of the enemy's other vessels which were in full retreat, the *Chen-yuen* received such injuries that she manoeuvred with difficulty and was also threatened with destruction by a conflagration. But the *Chen-yuen* stood by her, protected her, and never slackened her fire to the last.

Ching-yuen, *Ping-yuen*, *Kwang-yi*—These three ships, at the time of their fight, showed no outwardly visible injuries, but were apparently unable to use their principal guns.

Chi-yuen—This vessel from the commencement of the fight kept a long way off, and received only a few shots from the *Naniwa*. She did not appear much injured, but, on the other hand, she made no use of her heavy guns throughout the engagement.

Kwang-shan—This ship, in attempting to escape, ran on a rock, and five days later, when the *Naniwa* and *Akitsushima* were in sight, her crew blew her up. Her shell and one mast alone remain of her now.

Chan-nan, *Chan-chung*—These ships made their escape in company with the torpedo boats and did not take any direct part in the engagement. They were consequently uninjured.

News is hourly expected of the landing of the Second Japanese Army at some point in the Gulf of Pechili.

Two telegrams have been received from Shanghai, each announcing the same fact though in somewhat different terms. One message says simply that the Viceroy Li has committed suicide; the other, that he has committed suicide by taking poison. The *Fiji Shimp* publishes these telegrams and is evidently disposed to credit them in consequence of the duplication of the message. But there have been so many rumours about the Viceroy Li that we hesitate to place any faith in this last story. It seems to us quite apocryphal.

A telegram from Hiroshima says that 571 Chinese prisoners arrived at Ujina on the morning of the 14th inst in the steamer *Wakanoura Maru*. There had been two deaths on the voyage—one apparently due to a man's jumping overboard—and among the prisoners were 110 wounded. These captives are to be sent to Tokyo and Osaka.

The news from the front in Korea is that the Chinese troops massed on the northern bank of the Yalu are said to aggregate 25,000 men, but reconnaissances made by the Japanese have not disclosed such a large force. Chinliencheng is obviously the point at which the Chinese intend to make their stand, and all appearances go to indicate that it will be obstinate; as obstinate, at any rate, as Chinese troops seem capable of making. Chinliencheng is, in fact, to be another Phyöng-yang. The Japanese, on their side, will not cross the Yalu until all their preparations for an immediate advance in force are completed. Still, intelligence of a battle ought to reach us in a few days at latest.

According to the *Fiji Shimp*, the draft of a telegraphic despatch addressed to the Viceroy Li by the four Chinese Generals Tso, Li, Wei, and Na, before the taking of Phyöng-yang, has

come into the possession of the Japanese. Our contemporary gives a copy, which we translate:—

Since the arrival of the undersigned at Phyöng-yang, reconnaissances have been conducted to examine the features of the ground and the dispositions of the enemy. At Kai-song on the South and Gensan on the East the Japanese are posted in force. Squadrons of cavalry are sent out by them daily for scouting purposes, and their men-of-war enter the various ports in the peninsula with a similar object. Their plan of action apparently is to send small forces against us from day to day in order to draw us out of our entrenchments and lead us into an ambushade. Their men-of-war, also, cruise in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei, hoping to induce our ships to come out so that their services may not be available for conveying re-inforcements. Between Wi-ju and Phyöng-yang the two towns of An-ju and Chön-ju are easily accessible from the sea. The Japanese can land there from small vessels. Should they do so, thus cutting our communications, our main position, Phyöng-yang, can be invested on all sides. Phyöng-yang, owing to its commanding situation, is the most important place in Korea and will undoubtedly be the object of a Japanese attack such as must not be lightly regarded. That the enemy has not yet directed a large army against us seems to be owing to his uncertainty as to our strength. Our four corps have not yet fully arrived, but even though they were all here, we should only have something over thirty battalions (?). That force would be more than sufficient to meet the enemy, unless we are obliged to divide it, in which case not only would there be difficulty in holding this important position, but also it might be impossible to carry out a uniform strategical plan. We are informed that the Japanese are procuring re-inforcements to the extent of 15,000 men. In that event our army may find itself surrounded, and unable possibly to obtain re-inforcements or procure supplies of food and ammunition, may simply become a helpless target for the enemy's balls. After mature deliberation the undersigned four Generals have concluded that it will be best to send suitable garrisons to Wi-ju, An-ju, and Chön-ju, and to post strong forces of our best troops in Gensan, Hwang-ju and Hai-ju, arranging for combined attacks by these various corps. In this way disaster will be avoided and the necessity for retreat averted. The plan concerns the defeat or victory of the whole army, and we pray that it be sanctioned.

(Signed)

Tso.
Li.
Wei.
Ma.

Dated August 18th, 1894.

This despatch is not easily comprehensible at first sight. The writers seem first to condemn the idea of dividing their forces, and then to recommend that very plan. The explanation is that the Four Generals are simply asking for re-inforcements. They have men enough, they say, if they can keep them together, but they have not enough to guard the various positions of importance and to fulfil the strategical programme that they deem most advisable. They enunciate that programme, and apply for re-inforcements to carry it out.

The *China Gazette* says:—

The Duke Kwei Kung has arrived in Tientsin, with 3,000 men of the Peking Field Force as a bodyguard, and the entire strength of this, China's choicest Tartar army, numbering some 48,000 men, is expected to reach the neighbourhood shortly—if it is not already there by this time. The Duke, whose relationship to the Court we have already explained, is in daily conference with the Viceroy who is determined to remove his headquarters to Lutai, where a large army will be gathered. The advent of these Tartar warriors in Tientsin is hailed with anything but pleasure by the people, who stand in mortal terror of the wild Manchus, who are generally quite as dangerous to friend as to foe.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Mr. Sultzberger, "Private Secretary to the Viceroy Li," left Shanghai on the 8th inst by the French Mail steamer *Saghalien* for Tokyo, and that public opinion regards him as the bearer of a secret message. Mr. Sultzberger is not the Private Secretary of the Viceroy Li, we think, but of Lord Li, formerly Japanese Representative in Tokyo. Lord Li, a most enlightened and liberal-minded statesman, strongly advocates the principle of settling all international difficulties by arbitration and without appeal to the sword. There are, however, complications that defy such a mode of ar-

The first batch of the Chinese prisoners taken at Phyōng-yang reached Tokyo a little before noon yesterday. Many of them were wounded and had to be carried through the streets on stretchers, all the rest being provided with *kuruma*—which is certainly the height of courtesy—to screen them from any rudeness on the part of the excited and enthusiastic crowds that lined the road of march. Nearly all of the Chinese looked well, if a little thin, and were tall, well-built men, but with an expression of the most hopeless despondency. Most of them kept as far back in their *kuruma* as possible, to avoid the curious gaze of the crowd, while not a few were visibly affected and shed tears. It was most remarkable to see how very quiet and orderly the good people of Tokyo were at this, their first sight of their enemies. There was absolutely no cheering and not an abusive epithet leveled at the heads of the prisoners, but there was tremendous eagerness to see as much as could possibly be seen. The whole lot of captives was under the escort of a troop of infantry with fixed bayonets, and proceeded quietly and without disturbance through the streets, which were densely thronged despite drizzling rain. The captives numbered 56 in all.

The little *Akagi* has been thoroughly repaired. She took a trial trip on the 12th instant and has now rejoined the active fleet. The *Akagi*, we may mention, was built in Kobe.

The Tong-haks are still giving trouble in Korea. A telegram sent from Hiroshima on the 15th instant says that they are active in Chon-shan, Chun-chon, and Chōl-la, and that in the two latter places they have united their forces and show a disposition to march upon Sōul. A force of Korean troops has been sent against them, and, at the request of Mr. Otori, it has been supplemented by some Japanese gendarmes.

The News Agency remarks that not many days remain during the present year for naval operations in the Gulf of Pechili. After the end of November navigation becomes almost impossible in the northern ports of the Gulf. It is probable, therefore, that the Japanese Squadrons will make a resolute effort to come to blows once more with the Chinese ships before winter closes down.

On its march from Wiju—of which place it now has undisturbed possession—to Moukden, the Japanese army will have to take Chiu-lien and Feng-huang, each of which is a position of great natural strength. The Chinese have erected a number of forts at these places and have a large body of troops to garrison them. But it is not expected, says the News Agency, that the invading army will find at either town a task so formidable as that overcome at Phyōng-yang. The Chinese are said to be in great difficulties for provisions; so much so, indeed, that they will welcome the Japanese advance as a pretext for retiring upon Moukden. It will be remembered, however, that this same embarrassment about commissariat was said to exist in the case of the garrison at Phyōng-yang, whereas, when the place fell, considerable stores of grain were found there. We do not see any special reason why the Chinese troops in Manchuria should be short of provisions. Their communications with their bases in Fengtien, Kirin, and Hei-lung-chiang are always open, and though the marine route is closed by Japanese ships, that should not cause any perplexity, inasmuch as stores are presumably drawn altogether from the interior. Japanese journalists frequently write as though a Chinese army depended chiefly upon supplies furnished by the regions traversed on its march, but that is not the case.

Now that the Japanese forces are on the eve of invading Manchuria, our readers will be interested by the following extract from an exhaustive article recently published by *The Times* on "The Chinese Army":—

With regard to the second Tartar force, the army of Manchuria, its exact numbers are not easily to be ascertained, but it is raised from the 180,000 Bannermen on the register in the three divisions—viz., Fengtien, Kirin, and Hei-lung-chiang—of that vast province. The Bannermen

also furnish many recruits, especially to the cavalry, and the Chinese population has increased in an almost extraordinary manner during the last few years, and, as military service is obligatory, could be drawn on in case of necessity. How large a proportion of these numerous tribesmen, whose *métier* is supposed to be fighting, have received any training and modern weapons is matter of diverse opinions and estimates, but the best information puts them at 80,000. There are a number of facts which show that this is not excessive, and among these might be mentioned the circumstance that the Governor of Kirin alone held a review of 15,000 men armed with Mauser rifles which was witnessed by several English travellers. Moukden, the chief town of Fengtien and the old capital of the Manchus, is the headquarters of the southern division of the army of Manchuria, Kirin of the middle division, and Tsitsihar of the northern division, of Hei-lung-chiang. It is believed that the strongest numerically and the most efficient is the first-named division, which probably numbers 30,000 men, all armed with rifles. Unfortunately these troops do not possess a uniform weapon, the picked regiments having Remington repeating rifles and the others Enfields. The artillery attached to this division consists of four batteries of Krupp field-pieces, besides a considerable number of heavy siege guns placed in the forts that have been constructed along the Russian and Korean frontiers. For operations in Korea the Fengtien division is one that would be mainly called on for troops, and there is little doubt that a considerable portion of its strength has already been despatched to the Yalu river which separates Fengtien from Korea.

A telegram from Ninsen says that, on the 12th instant, a party of rioters numbering some 1,500, came together in the neighbourhood of Heruyan (?), and the local authorities being unable to cope with them applied to the Japanese for assistance. It became necessary at last to use fire-arms, with the result that 8 of the insurgents were killed and 10 wounded.

There is no news from the seat of war. It is rumoured that Major-General Tachimi's troops have crossed the Yalu, but we question the truth of the report. Probably the massing of the battalions preparatory to an advance in force against Chiu-lien occupies some time.

Great activity prevails at Hiroshima, but it is not permissible to publish any information on that subject.

The news of the Viceroy Li's suicide is denied. We never placed any confidence in it.

There is to-day an almost absolute dearth of news from the seat of War. The troops ought by this time to have crossed the Yalu into Manchuria, supposing that such an operation is immediately contemplated. But it would seem that an expedition in some other direction engrosses attention for the moment.

A very brief telegram in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* announces that a ringleader and 91 men of the Tong-haks were taken prisoners on the 15th instant, and that a leader and 130 men were killed on the 16th.

LETTERS FROM HIROSHIMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Hiroshima, October 13th, 1894.

As you doubtless know by this time, a change will take place in the personnel of the Japanese Minister at Sōul. Mr. Otori will be replaced by Count Inouye, the present Minister of Home Affairs. Mr. Otori's services to his country at this important crisis are recognised on all hands, but the juncture demands a man of first-rate capacity, with personal prestige and influence sufficient even to control the Cabinet at home. News from the Korean capital for the past few weeks has not been encouraging. It is plainly discernible that the reformative efforts of the Korean Government have thus far borne little practical fruit. The principal business of the politicians in Sōul seems to consist in petty contests for personal ascendancy. It is even reported that the Tai Wōn-kun has shown himself disposed to assume a defiant attitude toward the friendly counsels of the Japanese Minister, and that the progressive elements or, in other words, the politicians generally accredited with Japanese inclinations, are losing influence

in the Cabinet. At all events, things do not seem to be moving at all satisfactorily. Such a state of affairs can not be tolerated by Japan, whose honour is now involved in successfully accomplishing the reform of the Korean Administration. The appointment of a statesman of Count Inouye's resolution and sagacity to the post of Minister to Sōul, is, on the one hand, a most tangible proof of the earnestness with which the Japanese Government regards the question of Korean reform and regeneration; while, on the other, it inspires the public with reasonable confidence that whatever good can be got out of the Korean nation, will surely be evolved under the guidance and supervision of the new Minister. I am informed that the post was sought by the Count himself. He has been much concerned at the methods thus far adopted in dealing with the important task undertaken by Japan. If Count Inouye should be found incapable of setting the Koreans on their own feet, we may conclude that the work is not achievable, and that there is no hope for Korean independence. In the event of the Count's going over to Korea, a successor at the Home Office will have to be appointed. Who will obtain the portfolio I am not yet in a position to inform your readers. Count Inouye is now staying here and daily conferring with the Premier, Count Ito.

Some persons say that Mr. Suyematsu will accompany Count Inouye to Sōul. The rumour doubtless had its origin in the fact that the able President of the Legislative Bureau recently visited the Korean capital to observe how things were moving there. The knowledge thus obtained would no doubt be useful to Count Inouye in case of his appointment to Sōul. But at present I have good authority for saying that Mr. Suyematsu is not likely to accompany the mission.

Of the notables that recently arrived here, I may mention Count Goto, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Count Soyejima, a Privy Councillor; Count Itagaki, leader of the Radical party; Viscount Hayashi Tomoyuki, and so forth. Mr. Yoshikawa, Minister of Justice, is expected this afternoon at 5.56. To-day the trains have brought a large number of the members of both Houses of the Diet, most of whom took part in the Opposition meeting at Onomichi yesterday. The members of the Diet have been able to find quarters in and around this city without having recourse to such inconvenient places as Onomichi and Miyajima. The Houses will assemble the day after to-morrow, and the formal opening by the Emperor will probably take place on the 17th instant. As to the probable President of the new House of Representatives, opinion generally points to Mr. Kusumoto Masataka.

With regard to the meeting at Onomichi above alluded to, it was held in a Buddhist temple there. Those present numbered a little over three hundred, of whom 96 were members of the Diet, including several eminent Peers. Mr. Suzuki Shigetoo moved a resolution which was unanimously carried, namely, that the present Japanese-Chinese complication should be dealt with throughout with firmness and resolution, and that, in order to attain that object, no amount of expense should be refused. Speeches were made by Baron Ozawa and Viscount Tani. They agreed in insisting, on the one hand, that the present war should be carried to the bitter end, and, on the other, in declaring that the nation must place in the hands of the Government whatever sum of money may be necessary for the purpose—sentiments in which those present unanimously concurred. Three cheers for the Emperor, the Empire, the Strong Foreign Policy Party, the Army and the Navy, completed the demonstration. A reunion then followed, as is customary on such occasions, during which a number of fireworks enlivened the quiet seaport town of Onomichi.

Mr. A. B. de Guerville, war correspondent of the *New York Herald*, who was present at the battle of Phyōng-yang, is now staying here. He is daily engaged in visiting the principal personages in Hiroshima. He has obtained permission to accompany the second army now about to leave. I do not know of any other

foreign correspondent having applied for permission to accompany the second army.

Hiroshima, October 14th, 1894.

The Chinese captives of Phyöng-yang arrived here to-day. They came by the *Wakamoura Maru* which entered the port of Ujina at eight in the morning; but they were not landed until about half-past three in the afternoon. It was one of the most miserable sights I have ever witnessed to see these poor fellows come on shore at Ujina. A dirtier, a more beggarly looking, and a more stinking mass of human beings I have never seen. Of course nothing else could have been expected of a set of men naturally prone to dirty habits, who, after living a campaign life for a number of weeks in an Army far from being remarkable for either discipline or organization, have been prisoners for nearly four weeks, first on the field of battle and afterwards on a long sea voyage. They were sun-burnt, emaciated, and extremely mean-looking. They were of various ages: a few were mere boys of seventeen or eighteen, while many were nearly fifty. With the exception of two or three, they were of medium stature, not higher than the ordinary Japanese. Most of them had their queues cut at varying lengths of a few inches to a foot, while the part of their heads ordinarily shaved was covered with a growth of several weeks. None of them wore any headgear. Their garments were in most cases ordinary Chinese clothes, tattered and dirty in the extreme. I had expected that they would look dejected and ashamed; but I had forgotten that they were Chinese. Their general appearance was mean and haggard, but not a trace of dejection or conscious shame was discernible in their expression. Many were even smiling in a foolish and vacant manner. They were probably happy to think that they had fallen into the hands of civilized people. With the exception of a few, they are ordinary soldiers. As to their number, I had been told that it was seven hundred, but from the rough counts I made on the spot, it could not exceed five hundred. Besides them, however, there were 111 sick and wounded, so that the total number that arrived to-day may be approximately put at 600. The sick and wounded were at once sent by rail, one half to Tokyo and the other half to Osaka, there being a military line between Hiroshima and Ujina. Before putting them in the train, the wounded prisoners had their bandages changed, while equally suitable medical attention was paid to those suffering from internal diseases.

After a short rest, the healthy captives were formed into a procession two abreast. They were preceded by an officer on horseback and a few soldiers, and at regular intervals a few guards escorted them. The rear was brought up by a small detachment of foot about fifty strong. I may here mention a fact which I ought to have stated in the above general description of the prisoners, namely that the only bodily restraint put upon them was the binding of their hands in front separately to the two ends of a small hempen cord about two feet long, so that they can freely use their hands for ordinary purposes of eating and washing. It was a little past five that the procession began to move toward Hiroshima. When the nearest extremity of the city was reached it was near dusk. The streets through which the captives were led were lined on both sides with a dense crowd of people, one half of whom consisted of soldiers eager to have a look at the kind of men against whom they were shortly going to fight. Beyond greeting these miserable specimens with a hearty laugh, the soldiers, it must be noted, did not utter a single rude remark to the poor fellows. At the parade ground before the citadel, the prisoners were allowed to rest for a few seconds, during which time they were questioned in Chinese by an officer (a Major) whose name I have not been able to ascertain. The conversation, I regret to say, was Greek to me. The captives were then led into the citadel, where they were to be supplied with food. Originally it had been arranged that a portion of them should be lodged in the building oc-

cupied by His Majesty the Emperor, so that he might have an opportunity to see them. But it being completely dark when they arrived at the parade ground, I presume this part of the programme was not carried out. They were to be put in the train for Otsu in the course of the evening, but they may perhaps be allowed to sleep in the barracks here to night, so as to be inspected by the Emperor to-morrow morning. But I cannot be positive on this point. On their arrival at Otsu, they will be allowed to wash themselves and to replace their dirty rags by clean Japanese clothes, and then no doubt they will feel so completely at home that, like their predecessors—the sailors of the captured war vessel *Tsao-kiang*—they will cry to be allowed to stay in this country for ever.

I stated in a former letter that the port of Ujina was spacious enough to afford shelter to twenty ships of the *Saikyo Maru's* size. But I have since found by actual observation that it can easily hold double that number of steamers. At present the port presents an extremely lively aspect. Further than that I will not adventure, for that is the limit prescribed for the Japanese newspapers in matters concerning the movements of troops in the country.

Hiroshima, October 15, 1894.

Concerning the preliminary proceedings of the Houses of the Diet to-day, it is unnecessary for me to make any mention here, as the particulars must have at once been telegraphed to Tokyo. My time will be better employed in giving you a brief description of the place where this memorable session is to meet. As stated in a previous letter, the temporary buildings stand in the south-eastern corner of the Parade Ground adjacent to the head-quarters of the gendarmes, the edifice for which, a two-storied brick building of good appearance, is appropriated to the use of the official staff of the Houses of the Diet. The compound is enclosed by bamboo fences of a temporary nature, and there are three gates on the front. Entering by the central gate, which by-the-by is shut on ordinary occasions, you come to the principal doorway, which, through a passage about 12 ft. wide and 50 ft. long, leads right to the door of the apartment set apart for His Imperial Majesty's use. Adjacent to the Imperial apartment the rooms for dining purposes. Between the row of these rooms at the back and a corresponding series of apartments facing the front of the building are located the halls for the assembly of the Houses. The one on the right, as you enter from the central doorway above alluded to, is that of the Upper House and the one on the left that of the Lower House. The arrangements in the halls are in general similar to those in the buildings in Tokyo. The tables and benches are of unvarnished wood of the coarsest character, reminding one of a schoolroom in a provincial village. The gallery for spectators is a narrow place at the back of the hall slightly raised above the last rows of seats for the members. They can not hold more than 150. Altogether the building, though somewhat better than the original plan, is rough and tasteless in the extreme. With the exception of the Imperial apartment, the windows are fitted with paper *shoji*, and in many places, the roughly united planks freely admit both draught and sunbeam. However, it being still very warm here, there will be little fear of the members taking cold. With very slight improvements, the building can be turned into an excellent hospital or office. The idea said to be entertained by some persons of holding in this building the ordinary session during the cold winter months, is simply monstrous.

In one of the rooms appropriated for the use of the members of the Upper House, were displayed for the inspection of the members a collection of the trophies of the victory at Phyöng-yang, recently brought back by Lieutenant-Colonel Nakamura, who had been despatched there as Imperial Messenger. There were banners and flags of all shapes and devices, one being that of General Yeh, the commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces; a dozen rifles, mostly of American make, fixed with

small and slender bayonets, whose edges and points were blunt and unsharpened; a large number of swords and spears of various shapes, some of them being of unwieldy dimensions; several suits of uniform, mostly of cavalry troopers; cavalry harness with its accessories. There were also a few reminiscences of the naval victory of the 17th ultimo. A number of Naval photographs, evidently reproductions from those taken by an engineer of the *Saikyo Maru*, attracted much notice. However, as might have been expected, they are indistinct and incapable of imparting any clear notion of the actual engagement. But they are curious and interesting enough in their way. There was also a draught-pipe (ventilator) taken from the Chinese war-ship *Yang-wei*, which, if I remember rightly, got on a shoal and afterwards was destroyed by fire. The pipe is perforated by a large number of shot, mostly from 12 centimeter guns.

A subject that would interest your readers very much if handled properly, is the embarkation of troops, horses, and warlike goods. But unfortunately it is a subject on which it would not be judicious for me to write in detail. I may, however, attempt to give a very general idea of how the thing is managed, without making any direct allusion to particular cases or incidents of the embarkation. Supposing that a body of troops, constituting a regiment or any smaller group, intended for transportation abroad has been drafted by rail to the city of Hiroshima, and that a sufficient number of transports have come into the port of Ujina, the shipping of material of war and provisions begins several days previous to the embarkation of troops. The goods trains go direct to Ujina, which is now connected with this place by a military line. On arrival there they are put into temporary storehouses erected at a convenient distance from the wharf. The wharf is about 120 yards long, and paved with stone, gradually sloping into the sea. Owing to the latter circumstance, boats can not be brought alongside the edge. A sort of a floating pier is fitted up whenever shipping takes place, by putting a number of planks firmly united together on to a junk moored lengthwise at a distance of a few yards from the shore. The junk itself is completely covered over with a similar combination of planks. To the outer edge of the pier thus constructed boats are brought lengthwise, and goods are hauled into them with the greatest ease. The number of these floating piers can be increased as much as the space on the wharf admits, in accordance with the needs of particular occasions. Troops and horses are conveyed to the boats over the same passages. On embarkation day, the waters of the harbour are very lively with almost uninterrupted lines of boats coming and going between the wharf and the transports, which lie at distances varying from half a mile to a mile and a half. Troops and horses are marched from here to Ujina along the smooth road connecting the two places. Everything is managed with such consummate regularity and rapidity, that the shipping of, say, an army corps consisting of more than 20,000 men, together with all accessories, such as horses, provisions, and ammunition, can be effected in an incredibly short space of time, though exactly how long I cannot state in this place. How many transports the Government has now under its control, is not known exactly. But it may be safely presumed that the number can not be less than sixty.

LETTER FROM PHYÖNG-YANG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Phyöng-yang, September 19th.

I came here on a transport in about five days from Tokyo. Being the only foreigner who can report part of the events, I thought it might interest you to know some of the things I have been a witness of. It would be useless to say anything of the battle and of the defeat of the Chinese, for the telegraph first and the official reports after must have given you a full account of these. I shall not insist either on the ad-

mirable *ténue* of the soldiers, the perfect organization of the different services, or the great ability shown by the military staff. What has proved a thousand times more interesting to me is the way the Chinese prisoners and wounded have been treated, and for this I hardly know how to express my admiration. In entering the forts of Phýng-yang the Japanese found the mutilated heads of those of their companions who had been captured, wounded, or killed, in the first day's battle. Upon taking possession of the building previously occupied by the Chinese General, General Nozu and his staff found the frightfully mutilated head of a young lieutenant, wounded and captured the day before. Would it have been surprising if, after seeing such atrocities the Japanese soldiers had refused quarter to the Chinese who fell into their hands? Who could have blamed them if they had done so? But far from doing anything of the kind, they are treating their prisoners in the kindest possible way. I have seen these men—the worst looking lot of human beings I ever saw. They look more like wild beasts than men. The filth that prevails among them is indescribable. Most of them also are without uniforms and minus their queues, for as soon as they saw that the battle was lost their first care was to take off the former and to cut off the latter, in the hope of passing themselves off as Koreans. The roads, the camps, the forts, the whole country around the city, are littered with blue and red uniforms and black queues. These men are well lodged and well fed, and even taken out walking for their health! I had some conversation with a captured commander. He said he could not understand the meaning of the Japanese kindness; he was surprised at being given three meals a day, with as much rice and water as he needed (which is more than generous considering what it costs Japan to get food up here). I asked him if he were not grateful to the Japanese for not cutting off his head, and ashamed of the way in which the Chinese had treated their Japanese prisoners. He answered that no words could express his gratitude; and that, as for the barbarous conduct of the Chinese towards their prisoners, it was due to "habit and to high orders." He could hardly believe me when I assured him that I had seen Chinese prisoners in Ujima, and that they were well treated. I went from there to the hospital for wounded Chinese. They were treated exactly as if they were Japanese. I saw several difficult operations performed in which the surgeons displayed the utmost skill. The hospital was in every way admirably organized. Returning thence to the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief, whose guest I am, I witnessed two interesting scenes. Four Chinamen were brought in, and, half scared to death, dropped on their knees. They were boatmen who had helped the Japanese soldiers to cross the river—they had given their assistance somewhat under compulsion. A good sum of money was handed to these men as a reward, and they were told that their boat would be returned to them and that they could go back to China. To avoid the risk of their being stopped by Japanese soldiers or ships they were given a passport. The poor devils looked at each other unable to understand such generosity. Behind these men was a Chinese woman who was very pretty and who, far from looking scared, seemed to be *à son aise*. She was the only woman found in the deserted city. She was in no way maltreated, but on the contrary was supplied with food and money. She is the wife of the Chinese telegraph operator at Phýng-yang. It seems marvellous to one acquainted with the manners of European soldiers in time of war that this woman in a city taken possession of by fifteen or twenty thousand soldiers and coolies (men of the lowest class), was treated with the highest respect. If these facts do not call forth the admiration of the world, I am at a loss to know what will do so. I do not see how Japan can be refused the place she rightly claims among the civilized nations of the world. I am not well enough acquainted with the state of affairs in Japan to be able to speak of Treaty Revision. I have heard, how-

ever, that many foreigners object to it from a fear lest they should fail to receive justice at Japanese hands. It appears to me that if the Japanese treat foreigners in their courts as kindly and as fairly as they treat their enemies in the battle-field, there would be no possible cause for complaint. And it must be considered that foreigners will not have to face soldiers excited by battle and by the barbarous conduct of their adversaries, but trained and self-controlled judges.

P.S.—Villages and cities have been sacked by the Chinese and entirely abandoned by the Koreans. The Japanese officers are doing all they can to get the Koreans to return to their homes, which the fugitives are doing little by little. The Koreans are astonished at the treatment they receive from the Japanese, who do not take a turnip without paying down its value.

THE BATTLE OF PHÝNG-YANG.

The Chinese have been badly routed and have fled North toward the Manchurian frontier. It is likely they will not stop until they get there. Phýng-yang, the famous stronghold, where from 16,000 to 20,000 of them had surrounded themselves with forts and fortifications, which they thought impregnable, has been taken by the first division of the Japanese army, about 12,000 men, after one day's fighting. The city was defended by 27 forts, and such an amount of fortified works that it is estimated that to build them in the 40 days they spent there 10,000 Chinese must have been at work night and day. In addition to these fortifications, Phýng-yang is magnificently protected by nature itself. Built on the plateau of a high hill, which it entirely covers and which is extremely high and steep at the North, it is nearly surrounded by a wide river, which protects it at the South, East, and West. Not satisfied with the old, high and thick stone walls, or with their new fortifications, the Chinese crossed the river and built on the other bank a long line of forts, well provided with many cannon, 30 of which were excellent modern quick-firing guns (several Krupps of 1890). I have explained in a previous letter how I went in a military transport from Japan to Chemulpo—from there I expected to try to join the army by land, which would have taken at least 8 or 9 days. Upon my arrival, however, the commander of the place, General Yanya, told me that he was sending a transport to the Phýng-yang river, a 20 hours' run by steamer, and that I should probably be able to reach the army in a day and a half. It was considered quite safe, as Japanese men-of-war were guarding the entrance of the river, and gunboats would of necessity escort us. The river, though no steamer had ever entered it, had been surveyed some three years ago by officers of the Japanese navy, and had been reported navigable. After quite a number of experiences, we anchored about 45 miles up the river and 30 miles from Phýng-yang. The water being too shallow for the steamer to proceed further, a number of army officers who were on board and myself decided to attempt to continue the voyage in small sampans, which we had brought on the steamer's deck. They are flat boats, of the shape of our row-boats, and of course uncovered. We left at 7 in the evening. Two sampans were loaded with provisions and ammunition for the army, another had twenty soldiers on board, and the fourth, beside myself and Japanese servant, 10 officers and 3 soldiers. It was pitch dark when we sailed, and I must say this night trip, up an unknown river surrounded by immense black mountains was most impressive. Packed like sardines in a box, we managed, however, to sleep until about 4 a.m., when I was suddenly awakened by the rain. We were in a dense fog, and soaking wet. My companions, however, did not seem to notice it and kept on snoring, as only Japanese can do. When at last they woke up, by six o'clock, in spite of their uniforms and decorations, they were far from looking dignified. The commander himself looked awfully depressed, especially as he could not find his boots, and his high riding boots were filled

with water. By 10 o'clock, the sun having pierced the fog and the rain having stopped, the temperature, which had been icy during the night, suddenly rose to 93. We were then but a short distance from Phýng-yang, where the battle was raging. Soon we saw dozens of dead soldiers, and horses and oxen which the river was carrying down to the sea. We arrived in time to see the end of the first day's battle, which had been fought in the following manner.

Two weeks ago the Japanese generals in Sôul decided that the attack should take place on September 15th. The first division of the army was divided into three detachments, the first under General Tatsumi, the second under General Oshima, the remaining division under the Commander-in-chief, General Nozu. The first as seen by the map I sent you, took its position north-east of Phýng-yang, the second south-east, the third west. Meanwhile, a brigade sent by sea direct from Japan to Gensan had come down from there and seized the Northern roads. The Chinese were therefore completely surrounded. But what cannot be imagined, and what no words can well describe, are the great difficulties presented by the march from Sôul and the suffering and privations of officers and soldiers. The country had been sacked by the Chinese troops, cities and villages had been deserted by the people, and not a bit of provision or water could be found anywhere. Arms, ammunition, artillery, food, had to be carried by pony, and mostly by Japanese coolies brought from Japan. There are over 10,000 of them between the first and second divisions. It would have been impossible to use waggons, as there are no roads at all. This being one of the most mountainous countries in the world, and even paths being sacree, one can easily imagine the difficulty met with by a whole army in march. In addition there were a great many wide and deep rivers, and not one bridge to cross them. In spite of the fatigue and suffering, the soldiers never lost their spirits—they were as well disposed, as full of hope and energy, as happy, as good-natured, and as joyful at the arrival as they were at the start. It must be said that this army is magnificent. The men are well dressed, their arms as good as any in the world, the discipline excellent. I have seen them after forced marches, and even after a battle, looking as well and strong as could be. We are accustomed to hear of the "small" Japanese, but the soldiers of the first division are far from short, and are the best built men in the world. In this they can compare with many European troops, and especially with the Italian troops, which I saw manœuvring a few months since.

In the afternoon of the 14th the Commander-in-chief having heard from the different detachments that they had arrived and had taken up their positions, sent word back to them that they should begin the attack before daylight the following day.

At 3 a.m. on the 15th Gen. Oshima's division marched forward. These soldiers have done nearly all the fighting since the beginning of the war. They are the troops who fought and defeated the Chinese at A-san. In front of the river the Chinese had erected three very powerful forts, commanding the head of three bridges of flat boats. Five thousand Chinese defended them and the approaches, which are covered with small trees and thick bush. These men were from Tientsin and Port Arthur, and therefore part of Li Hung-chang's best troops. They were armed with excellent rifles and made a brave, daring, and great fight. They were far superior to the other troops. General Oshima had hardly 3,000 men to fight these 5,000 and their forts. It was from the beginning a hard fought and deadly battle. The Chinese were on the alert and poured a continued and well directed fire from the quick-firing guns of the forts, and a very efficient rifle firing from the bushes. The Japanese, however, managed to gain ground little by little and at 3 in the afternoon they had swept the Chinese from the bush. At that time General Oshima was wounded in the side by a rifle shot, and considering that it would be dark before six, and that his men had

had neither food nor water since 2 a.m., and that nothing could be had on the battle-field, he decided to go back to his last camping-place.

The other detachments had also began the attack before daylight. General Tatsumi, after a hard struggle, by 2 p.m. was master of the forts and hills commanding the city from the East, and but a few hundred yards from the last walls. He then brought together all the artillery at his disposal to bombard the place and make an opening in the high walls for his troops to enter the city. Soon after three, the Chinese raised the white flag above the gate just opposite his guns. Firing was stopped, and the Chinese Commander sent word begging that the bombarding be stopped and promising that he would surrender the city at daybreak. The General, who was anxious to give his soldiers a rest and something to eat, agreed to this. At 8 p.m., however, when darkness was complete, the whole Chinese army made a *sortie en masse* trying to force their way through the troops of the Commander-in-chief, General Nozu. Failing to do so, they threw their whole cavalry, about 1,250 horses against the Sato detachment commanding the northern road. They were received with a terrific fire, which killed 250 of them. At this minute, taking opportunity of the disorder in which the shooting had put them, 450 Japanese cavalry-men, who were posted between the Nozu and Sato's detachments, made a glorious charge. They came like thunder and lightning upon the Chinese, cutting them to pieces and killing 500 of them. At this place, in front of the Sato's position, the dead bodies of 270 Chinese soldiers and 310 horses were found in a space of 200 yards. While this fighting was going on, however, the remainder of the Chinese army managed to escape, going north by some unknown paths in the mountains. When we entered the city the following morning, it was altogether deserted. Most Koreans had fled from it before the arrival of the Chinese, and the few who had remained had run away with the Chinese, fearing to be killed by the Japanese. The sight presented by Phŏnyang, I shall never forget. Everywhere was ruin upon ruin. Every house has been thrown open, doors and windows smashed, and chests and boxes broken and sacked by the Chinese. Hundreds of dead Chinamen and Koreans, horses, oxen, pigs, and dogs were lying in their blood, the odors being still worse than the sight. A few scared and barking dogs and some small black pigs running in all directions were the only living things to be seen. The dirt and filth were beyond description. While part of the different detachments were taking quarters as ordered beforehand, the Commander-in-chief and Etat-Major, marched across the city to the palace which had been left a few hours since by the Chinese General. It is a large building surrounded by several belts of stone walls, on high grounds, overlooking the city. It is composed of a very large hall, used also as a reception room, surmounted by an immense Chinese carved roof supported by wooden columns painted red. The front is entirely open and has no doors or windows—the left and back are closed by paper windows; to the right, two paper doors lead to three rooms. Back of this main building are several small ones. In the large hall we found the head of a young and brilliant Japanese Lieutenant who had been wounded the day before while leading his company to the assault of a fort. In the different Chinese forts the heads of over 20 Japanese prisoners were found, frightfully mutilated. The Chinese general having offered considerable sums of money, not only for a Japanese head, but even for part of a head, so much for the nose or the ear, many poor and innocent Koreans have been killed, not only by Chinese but by their own people anxious to get rewards. This is simply awful, and it seems to me high time that the civilized nations of the world should express their indignation to the Peking Government, for there is not the slightest doubt that orders came from there. It is proved by the letters and papers left behind, together with love letters, battle,

plans, etc., by the Chinese generals. How can England support against Japan such barbarians as the Chinese, especially when Japan is on the side of right and justice? Especially when the Japanese are fighting the war of civilisation in Asia? The 700 prisoners of war taken here were treated as well as the Japanese soldiers are. I went to see them this morning. Never before did I see such a miserable lot of wild-looking creatures. They looked more like beasts and savages than men. They were undoubtedly the dirtiest set of people I ever put eyes on—among them are a commander and a number of officers. To those I talked through an interpreter. My presence seemed to scare the life out of them. What was the "Foreign devil" doing here? It is not surprising. I am the only foreigner here, and my quick arrival in spite of so many difficulties has surprised the Japanese themselves. My presence has created quite a sensation. The Chinese commander upon my arrival took a Sphinx like attitude—I opened the conversation by saying that I know Li Hung-chang well, and had often seen him and other officials in Tientsin. The expression on his face immediately changed; he brightened up, smiled, and exclaimed:—

Oh! he is China's great man. If he had always been listened to China would now be in another position. I knew the American Consul in Tientsin!

Indeed! and do you know Mr. Tenney, the Secretary of the Consulate who is the teacher of Li Hung-chang's boys?

Oh yes, very nice man. I see you know Tientsin! Yes, how are you treated here?

Oh! so well! so very well!—we are given three meals a day, rice and water, fresh.

Are you not glad they did not cut off your head? Oh! no words could express our feelings, no words, it is too good, I cannot understand it.

Simply, because Japan is a civilised country. Are you not ashamed, seeing this, of the way you treated Japanese prisoners!

Yes, but it is habit and orders from high places. I saw the Chinese prisoners at Ujina, in Japan; they were well treated and well provided for, and the Chinese residents in Japan are under protection of the government and have not been annoyed.

Oh! it is very strange and good! How do you explain your defeat and the victory of the Japanese? The commander shook his head.

I cannot understand, no I cannot, such a strong place and strong forts. The Japanese soldiers and arms must be very good, I think better than the French in Tonkin. Cannot understand.

From there I went to the hospital, where the Chinese wounded are given as good and attentive care as if they were Japanese. There are 210 of them. The place is admirably arranged and the surgeons I saw at work (modern school of surgery of course) cutting legs and arms, extracting bullets, etc., did it with surprising skill. The quickness and dexterity of the aides, in washing the wounds, sewing them up, dressing them and etc., were amazing. Better could not be done in the New York or Berlin hospitals. I have already mentioned that the Red Cross ambulances, as all the other services of the Japanese, were perfection. The Chinese have none. The surgeons' apparatus, medicines, bandages, etc., the whole as complete as possible are carried in large lacquer chests divided in to drawers and compartments. Only three of the Chinese wounded have died. The others have recovered, or at least are in a fair way of getting well again. In returning from there I witnessed two interesting scenes. I was talking with the Commander-in-chief, General Nozu, when four Chinese were brought to the palace. The poor devils were scared to death and dropped upon their knees. They were four boatmen who had been ordered during the battle to take some Japanese officers across the river, and who had done so. Now they were presented with a good sum of money as a reward, and they were told they could go back to China. In order to prevent them being arrested by the advanced guards, or by men-of-war, they were given passports. They could hardly believe it was true. They looked at each other with the greatest fear, for a long time not daring to walk away. I noticed none of them had a queue and asked

Commandant Muraki why it was. He smiled and answered, well, we had them cut. There are no earthly reasons for a man to wear such a thing. It is a reminder of barbarism. Behind the boatmen stood a Chinese woman, the only one of her sex, Korean or Chinese, found in this deserted city. She looked very pretty, interesting, and lady like, in short, quite civilised. She was not scared a bit and spoke freely. I had noticed her the previous evening cooking some food for some Japanese soldiers, and had wondered how a Chinese woman could possibly happen to be there. Now I learned that she is the wife of the Chinese telegraphic operator of Phŏnyang. She has not been annoyed at all, is absolutely free to go about, has been supplied with food, and which is more and quite wonderful, in this place occupied by 16,000 soldiers and coolies, she, the only woman here, and an enemy's wife, has been treated with the utmost respect. She had come to ask the release of her husband, who is among the prisoners. Now if all this does not speak highly in Japan's favour and for the magnificent discipline and behaviour of her soldiers, I do not know what will. I hardly know how to express my admiration at all I have seen. It is simply too admirable to be described. Japan is proving that she has a right and a real one to be considered as a great civilised nation. It is high time for the Foreign nations to understand it and to bow to their younger sister. England has already revised the treaties imposed upon Japan. I understand that the Washington Cabinet is not against the idea of doing the same. Why not do it at once and in such a way as to show our great appreciation of Japan's conduct? Some nations are said to object to treaty revision (and the English residents in Japan do so) on the ground that once the Consular Courts are abolished, it would be impossible for foreigners coming under Japanese Jurisdiction to have fair play. Well! I shall only say that if Japan treats (and she certainly will) foreigners in her Courts as she does her enemies on the battle-fields, those, as these, will be better treated than they would in many European countries.

I have visited the camps and forts of the Chinese. These last are very well built, but what filth and dirt everywhere! The camps are full of cooking and porcelain utensils, saddles, bridles, and harness. Everywhere on the walls, on the paths out in the country, are found piles of excellent cartridges of different calibre, mostly for Winchester and Martini rifles. Arms of all description have been picked up, from the finest modern rifles to the oldest swords, lances, arrows, spears, etc., and rifles used a century ago, some long and thin like an Arabian gun. But the strangest sight of all is to meet, at a every two or three steps, the Chinese uniforms of blue cotton with large red bands, and hundreds of long queues. As soon as the Chinese soldier finds out that he is beaten, he throws off his uniform and cuts his hair in the hope of passing himself for a Korean! A hair dealer would make a fortune in coming here and picking the endless number of queues. The Chinese left behind them (besides millions of fleas, which seem to have taken me for their head-quarters), 200,000 dollars' worth of gold and silver, 30,000 dollars in Korean copper coin; enough rice to feed the whole army for 15 days; many cannon, among which are 34 fine modern quick-firing guns, 1,000 Winchesters, a very large amount of cartridges, and thousands of flags of all kinds and colours. The losses on the side of Japan are 8 officers killed—26 wounded—154 soldiers killed, 421 wounded. About 1,000 Chinese were killed and 700 made prisoners. The number of wounded is supposed to be about 2,000. General Tso Ka-okin is reported to have been killed. As I have said, I am the only foreigner here. I am the guest of Commander-in-chief, General Nozu, in the Staff's head-quarters. The three little rooms in the palace are occupied by the General and his aides and secretary. In the large hall, or reception room, there is a large platform on which the Chinese Commander used to sit with his staff. It is covered with the finest of mats. Screens have been placed around, and it is now my bed room. The nights

are as Siberian as the days are tropical, but fortunately the Chinese Commander has left behind some fine silk and velvet blankets, padded with the softest of furs. I enjoy them immensely. The Japanese officers are doing all in their power to bring the Koreans back to their cities. These are getting to understand that they have nothing to fear from the Japanese; on the contrary; they can get a great deal of money from them, as the Japanese never take a thing, but pay well for all that is brought to them. Every day sees the number of returning Korean increasing, and even some woman have come back.

Several Regiments are pursuing the Chinese. We shall stay here until the 25th, when General Yamagata will arrive to take command. We shall then proceed North to Wi-ju, on the Chinese frontier, where the Chinese will make another attempt at fighting it is supposed.

A. B. DE GUERVILLE.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The vernacular press alleges that the official opening of the Diet's extraordinary session at Hiroshima will take place on the 18th instant, and that the Houses will sit on Sunday the 21st as well as on week-days. Presumably the prorogation will take place on the 24th instant.

It is alleged that the various political parties differ as to the procedure to be adopted in expressing their views about the war. The *Kaishin-to* advocate an Address to the Throne; the Reform Party (*Kakushin-to*), a Representation to the Government; and the *Kokumin Kyokai*, a Resolution. The matter is now under discussion and the probable result will be that the three. Parties will embody their views in a Resolution.

The above three Parties constitute the *Ko-ha*, or strong Foreign-Policy Association. The *Jiyu-to*, on the other hand, appear to be opposed to any parliamentary action of the kind proposed. They hold that it would be premature for the Diet to thank the Army and Navy, and further that to address the Throne about the war at the present stage would be to infringe the Imperial Prerogative, to divulge military secrets and to hamper the action of the Administration.

Viscount Nomura Yasushi, a Privy Councillor, has been appointed Minister of State for Home Affairs, and Count Inouye goes to Korea as Minister Plenipotentiary with the special treatment of a *Shin-nin*.

The election of the President of the House of Representatives has resulted as follows:—

Mr. Kusumoto Masataka	157 votes.
Mr. Kono Hironaka	147 votes.
Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi	127 votes.
Mr. Hoshi Toru	124 votes.

The last three members belong to the *Jiyu-to*, the first, Mr. Kusumoto, to the *Kaishin-to*, or Party of Progressive Reform (*i.e.* the Opposition). Mr. Kusumoto held the post of President in the last Diet. In the election when the House of Representatives met last May, he received 153 votes and Mr. Kono 147, the majority being only 6 whereas now it is 10. It is not possible to deduce from these figures any exact idea as to the strength of the opposing parties in the Diet: the method of voting by *scrutin de liste* forbids precise inference. But we may at least conclude that the Opposition are as strong as they were last session.

The returns of the Presidential election in the House of Representatives telegraphed to the Tokyo News Agency on Monday afternoon and published by us on Tuesday morning were slightly incorrect. The figures given by the *Official Gazette* are as follow:—

Mr. Kusumoto Masataka	157 votes.
Mr. Kono Hironaka	152 votes.
Mr. Sasa Tomofusa	133 votes.

This list is much more intelligible than the one previously published. According to the latter, it appeared that the *Jiyu-to* put forward three candidates, a procedure bound to entail dissipation of strength and therefore failure in the face of a united Opposition. But

it is now seen that there was only one *Jiyu-to* candidate, and that neither Mr. Hoshi Toru nor Mr. Kataoka Kenkichi stood. It is also seen from the above returns that both Mr. Kusumoto and Mr. Kono must have received the support of several politicians belonging to camps different from their own. The votes cast for them aggregate 309, whereas the total number of members present was only 298. We explained last May that the method of voting is by *scrutin de liste*: that is to say, each member writes down three names indicating his choice of three candidates for presentation to the Emperor. Under such an arrangement members of unpronounced views are not unlikely to indite the names of a *Jiyu-to* candidate and a *Kaishin-to* candidate on the same paper. In the last Diet Mr. Kusumoto received 153 votes a Mr. Kono 147, the difference being 6. In the present Diet each candidate has obtained more numerous support, and the difference is reduced to 5. The actual strength of the various political parties in the present House of Representatives is said to be as follows:—

<i>Jiyu-to</i>	114
<i>Kaishin-to</i>	47
<i>Rikken Kakushin-to</i>	32
<i>Kokumin Kyokai</i>	33
<i>Zaisei Kakushin-to</i>	5
Independent	69

The organs of the *Kaishin-to*, dividing these six groups on the broad lines of "government" and "opposition," give to the latter 162 votes, and to the former 115, while 23 are considered to be without bias for either side. But it is difficult to reconcile such an estimate with the results of the Presidential election. The "moderates" appear to be at least as strong in the present House as in the last. In the May session, the Moderate candidate for the Presidency obtained 147 votes in a House of 294: he has now obtained 152 votes in a House of 298. The latter record is better than the former. On the other hand, the Opposition candidate, who obtained 153 votes in a House of 294, has now obtained 157 in a House of 298. If any inference is deducible from the figures, it would seem that the Opposition is slightly weaker than it was last session. We do not think, however, that any hard-and-fast inference is deducible.

Mr. Sasa Tomofusa, whose name appears third on the list, is a member of the *Kokumin Kyokai*. He has always been an important figure on the political stage, and within the Diet his reputation is that of a painstaking, conscientious member.

The *Jiyu-to* did not put forward any candidate for the Vice-Presidency. The result of the election was:—

	Votes.
Mr. Shimada Saburo (<i>Kaishin-to</i>)	156
Mr. Sasa Tomofusa (<i>Kokumin Kyokai</i>)	143
Mr. Taguchi Ukichi (<i>Zaisei Kakushin-to</i>)	136

Mr. Taguchi is the editor of the *Keisai Zasshi*; a man universally liked and respected, but virtually new in the political arena. The number of votes cast for him seems to us a healthy sign of the House's disposition.

No immediate interest attaches to the distribution of parties in the House. It is not at all probable that any question relating to home politics will brought up for discussion. The war and the means of providing funds to carry it on will probably occupy the exclusive attention of the Diet during the few days of its session.

An Imperial Rescript announces that the official opening of the Diet takes place on the 18th instant at 10 a.m.

The following Government Delegates have been appointed:—

Mr. Suymatsu Kencho.	Law Bureau.
Mr. Tajiri.	Finance Department.
Mr. Matsuo.	Finance Department.
Major-General Kodama.	War Department.
Rear-Admiral Ito.	Naval Department.
Chief Paymaster Kawaguchi.	Naval Department.

The following Government Measures will, it is said, be submitted to the Diet in its extraordinary session:—

Bill relating to War Expenditures.
Bill relating to the issue of War Bonds.
Bills seeking <i>ex-post-facto</i> assent to various Imperial

perial Urgency Ordinances issued in connection with the war.

Bill for increasing the tax upon *Saki*, Tobacco, and Incomes.

Bill for the construction of a railway between Hiroshima and Bakan (Shimonoseki).

It is alleged that the Diet will be asked to sanction a total domestic loan of 70 million yen for war purposes, at an interest of 6 per cent. or less.

The official opening of the Diet took place on the 18th instant. The Speech from the Throne was as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen—We have convoked an extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet on this occasion, and have ordered Our Ministers of State to lay before you, as measures of great urgency, Bills relating to military and naval expenditures.

We regret to say that China, having, in disregard of her duty, declined to cooperate for the preservation of the peace of the Orient, war has resulted. But the sword having been unsheathed must not be returned to its scabbard until the object of the war shall have been attained.

It is Our earnest desire that Our loyal subjects, acting in perfect union and harmony, should devote themselves to promote the interests of Our Empire, so that the complete and final triumph of Our arms being secured, the blessings of peace may speedily be restored to the Orient, and the honour of Our nation vindicated. My Lords and Gentlemen, We invite your efforts to bring about the full realization of that object.

Messrs. Kusumoto Masataka and Shimada Saburo have been duly appointed President and Vice-President respectively of the House of Representatives.

It is reported that in the event of the Government's not introducing a Bill in the present session of the Diet with reference to the enrolment of volunteers (*Giyu-hei*), Mr. Haseba Junko and other Satsuma members of the House will introduce one.

The following measures, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, have been submitted by the Government to the Lower House:—

1.—Bill relating to the Special Financing of Military Expenditures.

2.—Bill providing for the raising of 100 million yen, by means of public bonds and loans, for the purpose of Military Expenditures in China and Korea.

3.—Extraordinary Military Budget. (Total amount 150 million yen, of which 26 millions was to be taken from the Reserve and the remainder raised by issuing Military Bonds.)

4.—Imperial Ordinance No. 143, for *post-facto* approval.

The Bills introduced officially in the Upper House, have reference solely to measures for which *post-facto* consent is sought.

TOKYO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ON REMEDIAL MEASURES.

The Osaka Chamber of Commerce met the other day, says the *Mainichi Shimbun*, for the purpose of discussing remedial measures for the money market. The following conclusions were arrived at:—

That the Bank of Japan should be requested to enlarge its scope of discounting commercial notes so as facilitate advances by increasing the number of securities.

That the Bank of Japan should exercise the utmost caution in raising the rate of interest, and should maintain, to the utmost of its ability, a quiet level in the money market.

That the connection now existing between the Bank of Japan and private banking concerns should be rendered still more intimate, so that the two may more efficaciously render mutual assistance.

That both national and private banks should be advised to do everything to facilitate the circulation of money.

A copy of the foregoing resolutions was then sent by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce to each of the sister institutions throughout Japan, asking for their concurrence and support. On receipt of the document the Tokyo Chamber appointed a special committee and began, on the 24th ult., to institute inquiries into the important problem. Since that date the Committee has held frequent deliberative meetings

and, as might have been expected, great diversity of opinion has been noticeable among the members. Mr. Amenomiya Keijiro maintains that there is no need to deliberate on remedial measures as applicable to the money market, for the simple reason that so long as the methods employed in raising the War Fund be selected with due caution, so as to avoid any disturbance of the economic world, it would be far better to leave the matter alone. Only when any further necessity arises for the Government to recoup the war-chest, the Authorities should be induced to have recourse to a foreign loan. Mr. Shibusawa, whose views on the subject we have already reproduced at length, was opposed to this opinion of Mr. Amenomiya. He contended that, supposing one hundred million yen required for the prosecution of the war, it would be unnecessary either to float a loan in the foreign money markets or to make an additional issue of convertible notes. There is now, he said, a specie reserve equivalent to seventy-seven million yen in the vaults of the Bank of Japan; should even thirty million of that amount be appropriated for war purposes the par ratio between silver and paper currency would not be disturbed. There are moreover fifty million yen from the Domestic Loan, and should the surplus Revenue be added to these two items the total would not fall short of one hundred million yen. The Committee held its last meeting on the 2nd inst., when, after a somewhat lengthy discussion, a decision was arrived at which differed slightly in details from that resolved upon by the Osaka Chamber of Commerce. This decision was to the effect that the Bank of Japan should be requested to abstain from raising the rate of interest for some time to come; that the shares of certain trustworthy banks and corporations, hitherto not included by the Bank of Japan in its list of good securities or received by it in hypothecation, should be made hypothecatable, so as to increase the catalogue of acknowledged securities; that should the specie reserve fall below one-third of the total issue of convertible notes, the Minister of Finance should be requested to raise a foreign loan in case of any further outlay becoming necessary in connection with the war. The reason why the Chamber passed the last resolution in particular is said to be that as no unusual disturbance was manifest in France even when the specie reserve had fallen to about one-quarter of the total value of the notes in circulation, and moreover as in England, Austria, and other countries the reserve had, on occasion, been reduced to one-third without interfering with the relative values of silver and paper, therefore Japan ought to be able to do at least that much without incurring any special risk. The following table sets forth the amount of specie held in reserve by the Bank of Japan since the outbreak of hostilities with China:—

Date.	Silver Yen.
July 30th—August 4th	77,301,960
August 6th—August 11th	77,184,823
August 13th—August 18th	77,841,774
August 20th—August 25th	78,408,623
August 27th—September 1st	79,259,329
September 3rd—September 8th	79,201,137
September 10th—September 15th	78,572,362
September 17th—September 22nd	77,977,580
September 24th—September 29th	77,122,336

It is apparent from the above that the total specie reserve is now only some 180,000 yen less than at the beginning of August. The total value of convertible notes now in circulation is 137,581,939 yen. The amount of specie corresponding to one-third of that sum is, approximately, 45,860,000 yen. At that rate we find a surplus of 30,000,000 yen which the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce deems available for war purposes.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* scoffs at the rumour that the Government is contemplating the floating of a foreign loan. The report is altogether baseless. The Authorities, says our contemporary, have from the outset of the war been prepared to raise, and that without special difficulty, a sum of one hundred or even two hundred million yen in this country. Under such circumstances, it is highly improbable that the Government will introduce any proposal of the kind in the present session of the Imperial

Diet; it would, on the contrary, disapprove of such a measure should the idea be brought forward by any of the representatives. It is possible that the rumour that several foreigners have offered to undertake the raising of a foreign loan for Japan, may have given rise to the story; or it may, indeed, be nothing more than a fabrication of certain interested stock-jobbers.

SERICULTURE IN JAPAN.

Some interesting correspondence on the sericulture of Japan has appeared in the *Keisai Zasshi* over the signatures of two men, apparently sericulturists. The letter treats of the comparative inferiority of Japanese silk to French and Italian varieties, and give a suggestion as to its improvement. Everybody interested in the silk industry of Japan, observe the writers, regards with great regret the fact that Japanese silk fetches in Europe or America 20 to 30 per cent. less than French or Italian, and even the best kinds, such as those produced in Tomioka, Muroyama, or Tokuyue are 20 or 30 per cent. cheaper than the corresponding French or Italian varieties. The correspondents of the *Keisai Zasshi* made careful investigations to discover whether this difference in value is due to imperfect skill on the part of Japanese artisans, or to the inability of Japanese merchants to obtain the full confidence of foreign weavers, or whether the coarseness of the Japanese fibre makes it less adapted to the manufacture of fine threads. They found, however, that the difference is not great enough to justify such a wide divergence in price between Japanese silk and that produced in France and Italy. Last fall the problem was finally solved. The two correspondents called on Mr. Tokuyue, a celebrated silk manufacturer in Gumma Prefecture, and learned from him that when the competitive silk exhibition was held in Yokohama in 1874, the silk procured from white cocoons was judged to be better than that obtained from the bluish-white ones, which had hitherto been chiefly raised by the silk growers of Gumma Ken. The manufacturers were consequently advised by the central and local authorities to give preference to white cocoons, which advice was followed not only in Gumma, but also in most of the other silk-raising districts in Japan. This, however, turned out to be a serious mistake. The reason why the thread of the bluish-white cocoons was considered by the judges of the Yokohama Exhibition to be inferior to that of the white cocoons, was due to the defective method of manufacturing the former and to want of uniformity in its lustre. Convinced that the bluish-white cocoons must produce thread of a finer quality than the white variety, Mr. Tokuyue took a quantity of silk manufactured from the former to the Chicago Exhibition and had part of it examined at the New York Silk Conditioning House. The result of the examination was that the silk was pronounced to be third in rank among the six best kinds produced in Japan, Italy, China, and France in point of elasticity, while in respect of strength and diminution of weight in process of manufacture it was superior to the best yellowish variety of Italy and only surpassed by the yellowish variety of France. Mr. Tokuyue thinks that if sufficient attention be paid to the raising of the worms producing the bluish-white cocoons, it will not be difficult for Japanese silk to become superior to the best French kinds. The reason why the pure white silk threads are not valued so highly in the Western market as the varieties produced in Italy and France is that they are deficient in strength and elasticity and are liable to become frizzled, thus making them unfit for weaving purposes.

The opinion of Mr. Moriyama, the celebrated weaver of Kiryu, coincided with that of Mr. Tokuyue. He observed that for weaving white *habutaye*, or handkerchief silk, the white silk is of course best, but for weaving material to be dyed, whether in a dark or a light shade, the bluish silk is much superior to the white, being stronger and much more elastic and lustrous. For dyeing a deep black the silk should be of a bluish or of a yellow tint.

The correspondents sent circulars containing the above information to all the principal silk raisers in Japan, and the replies received from them agree that the worms that produce the bluish silk are both hardier and more easily fed than any others. The thread of the bluish variety is, however, inferior to that of the white, being somewhat coarser. The correspondents are confident that this defect can be remedied by repeated careful sorting, and they advise silk-raisers to take active steps in the matter before it is too late. It is indeed high time, as the bluish-white variety of cocoons is now very scarce in Gumma, Yamanashi, and Hokkaido.

THE "JIJI SHIMPO" ON FOREIGN LOANS.

Though not absolutely opposed to the idea of raising a foreign loan, the *Jiji* seems to think that it would be unadvisable for the Government to take any such step on account of the present economic condition of Japan and of the foreign market. The *Jiji* assigns, as the reasons of those who advocate the raising of a foreign loan, 1st, the supposed incapacity of Japan to furnish, without disturbing the stability of the present financial system, the required amount of specie, which will of course increase as the Japanese army pushes more and more into the interior of China; 2nd, the danger of producing a panic should further large demands be made on the Japanese money market, which is already unusually tight. The first argument is based on the financial position of the country, while the second is due to considerations connected with monetary circulation and is therefore chiefly held by the speculative class. The *Jiji* is opposed to the first reason inasmuch as, up to a certain limit, the diminution of specie can be continued without disturbing the stability of the financial system of the country. There are still in the vaults of the Nippon Ginko about 77 million yen in specie, of which 22 millions are in gold. If this be converted at the ruling market rate, the total amount of specie at present in the Bank of Japan exceeds 86 million yen, or 63 per cent. of the total value of convertible notes now in circulation. Our contemporary's opinion is that this reserve can be reduced with impunity to 50 million yen, considering that in 1891 the ratio which the specie reserve bore to paper notes was only a little over 1 to 4. The second reason given for the advisability of a foreign loan is considered by the *Jiji* to be even more baseless. It observes that the money market at present is not so much tight as depressed, since bankers and capitalists are taking the greatest precautions in order to be prepared for an emergency. That the circulation of money is greatly impeded in spite of the fact that the total currency in circulation is greater than it was last June, may be inferred from the fact that the deposits in the Nippon Ginko have greatly increased of late. So long as the war continues, no amount of money imported from abroad can remedy this state of affairs. Our contemporary thinks that it would not be easy for Japan to raise a large foreign loan, in London for example, owing to the fact that English capitalists do not know enough about this country to be tempted to invest their money in Japanese bonds unless at a great profit.

The *Jiji* scoffs at the remarks of the *Jiji Shimpō*. It does not consider that the amount of specie reserve is already smaller than is safe, but it contends that to undertake to raise a foreign loan after the reserve has considerably diminished would be a very unwise policy, as foreign capitalists would take advantage of the situation and would only advance their money at ruinous rates. The Radical organ maintains, therefore, that a foreign loan should be raised now as the country is at present in no pressing straits. It does not share the *Jiji's* opinion that foreign capitalists, being ignorant of Japan, would demand unusually favourable terms for money advanced by them.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE WAR.

PHYÖNG-YANG is separated from Wiju by a distance of 138 miles. There are in that interval many obstacles to military transport and many positions at which troublesome resistance might be organized by a resolute commander. The Japanese forces have not hitherto been able to accomplish any feats of marching in Korea. The best time made by them was on their first campaign. Leaving Söul on July 25th, they took possession of the Chinese fortified camp at A-San, 67 miles distant, on the 30th of the same month, and re-entered Söul on August 4th, thus covering 134 miles in 11 days; an average of fully 12 miles per diem. But the column that marched against A-San was small and had few encumbrances. The progress of such a force is a very different affair from the progress of an army. No such record was subsequently achieved. It is difficult, indeed, to determine what time was actually required for the march of the forces from Söul to Phyöng-yang, because the column's advance was checked for several days owing to a change of strategical programme which involved the simultaneous despatch of a force from Gensan. But the first stages of the Söul army's northward movement did not exhibit a higher speed than 6 miles *per diem*; a decidedly slow rate of advance. Assuming that as a basis of calculation, the distance between Phyöng-yang and Wiju should have required 23 days to traverse. Phyöng-yang fell on September 16th. The assaulting forces underwent great hardships in connection with its capture and some repose must have been allowed them before resuming the march northward. They seem to have remained three or four days in Phyöng-yang, and to have set out from that town on or about the 20th September. Hence they should have reached Wiju on the 13th or 14th October, whereas they reached it on the 8th. That shows an improved rate of march as compared with the record of the campaign southward of Phyöng-yang.

The Chinese may be said to have made no stand in Korean territory since the battle of Phyöng-yang. They have allowed themselves to be driven incontinently from a country which they call a "dependency" of the Middle Kingdom. Between Phyöng-yang and Wiju there are several positions of strategical importance. An-ju and Chöng-ju are the chief of these. An-ju, a walled town, whose battlements rise on the north side to a height of 70 or 80 feet above the plain, lies at the entrance to a defile in the mountains through which the main road passes. Its capture would have been a necessity for an army marching north, and its defence, if resolutely undertaken by even a small force, might have involved much delay and a heavy tale of casualties for an assaulting column. The Chinese, during their retreat of 41 miles from Phyöng-yang to An-ju, had time to

conceive the project of rallying there and to muster courage for the purpose. But they were still so perturbed when they reached the town that they halted only long enough to abandon the remnants of their artillery and a quantity of ammunition. At Chöng-ju, 30 miles farther on, they had been instructed, it is said, to make a stand pending the advent of reinforcements coming across the Yalu and over-sea from Taku. They made no stand whatever, but continued their flight incontinently. Finally, at Wiju on the banks of the Yalu, they were content to show themselves and then flit across the river.

The Japanese are thus in possession of the whole of the Korean peninsula from north to south. Is not the fact suggestive? A few years ago, when Great Britain, withdrawn from Port Hamilton, her subjects in the East found comfort in the intelligence that she had exacted from China a promise guaranteeing the integrity of Korea. Nobody showed any disposition to ridicule such a promise given by such a Power, for it chanced that China's military prestige had just then been raised out of the dust on a pinnacle of happy accidents in Tonquin and Annam. But we have now a practical standard by which to gauge the value of a Chinese guarantee. Suppose that Japan had been Russia—we apologise to the Northern Power for quoting it in this context but crave permission to borrow its name merely for the purposes of a concrete illustration—suppose Japan had been Russia, and that the duty of protecting her little dependency against invasion from the direction of the Tumen river, instead of from Chemulpo, had been imposed upon China 73 days ago, may it be fairly assumed that the task of protection would have been better or more successfully performed, and that two months and a half would not have sufficed for the Imperial Bear to lay one paw on Wiju and another on Söul, just as it has sufficed for Japan to drive the last banner-man across the Yalu? Bulk is generally advantageous in a buffer. China is very bulky, and her interests in Central Asia certainly lie in the same nutshell with those of Great Britain. But when her capacity to resist crushing comes to be put to a practical test, she proves a mere puff-ball, a buffer of dust. She crumbles away at the first touch of steel, and English diplomacy is doubtless taking keen note of these things.

TO MOUKDEN.

THE Japanese army is now concentrated at Wiju. What dispositions, if any, the Chinese have made for disputing the passage of the Yalu, we have as yet no intelligence. It is a river of considerable width, consisting of three branches at Wiju. The first, about 600 feet across, is shallow. Between it and the next channel lies an island about a third of a mile wide. Then

comes the main branch, some 650 feet in width and from 20 to 25 feet deep; then again another island, and then the third channel. Were the Japanese compelled to cross at Wiju the operation might be made terribly costly. But the Yalu may be negotiated higher up or lower down. It widens greatly below Wiju, but not until Antung is reached, some 6 or 7 miles farther down, do we find a place where vessels of any size can approach the northern, or Chinese bank. Takushan, 30 miles distant on the coast, is the usual place of call for ships. It was there, apparently, that the force of 4,000 men, convoyed by Admiral TING's squadron, landed on the 16th of September. Since the naval victory on the 17th of September the command of the whole Korean coast is in Japan's hands. If there is any possibility of using her men-of-war to assist the operations of her land forces, we may be sure that she will do so. Reports, apparently trustworthy, say that the Chinese have erected eight forts on the northern bank of the river and that they are busily building others. But it is alleged that they have only some nine thousand troops on the spot. We can not credit that. Ten thousand men at least escaped from Phyöng-yang, four thousand were carried over-sea from Pechili on the 16th of September, and large re-inforcements are said to have been moved southward from Fengtien. There ought to be at least twenty thousand men massed on the Manchurian frontier in the vicinity of Chiu-lien-cheng. A battle is therefore imminent. Chiu-lien-cheng is said to be a very strong place. The town, surrounded by massive walls, stands on lofty ground, having the river in front and mountains on either side. But it seems questionable whether the Chinese have made any resolute attempt to strengthen its natural defences. On the whole, we do not anticipate that the Japanese army will be much delayed by the enemy's preparations to dispute the passage of the frontier.

The Yalu now becomes the Japanese basis of operations. Thence to Moukden a distance of 173 miles has to be traversed. Marching into an enemy's country in the closing days of autumn the Japanese army has a serious task before it. It can scarcely hope to reach Moukden before the middle of November, and by that time campaigning will have become difficult on account of the cold. No pain has been spared to equip the army against rigours of climate. Vast quantities of wadded garments have been purchased by the War Office in Tokyo during the past two months, and forwarded to the seat of war. There is no reason to expect that the troops will suffer seriously from cold before they reach Moukden. To bring them back again, however, before winter fairly sets in, would be a difficult task. We should not imagine

that anything of the kind is contemplated. They army can winter very comfortably in Moukden, and take the field once more when spring comes. Such a programme does not involve any of the terrible catastrophes so freely predicted by prophets of evil. If the Manchurian SOVEREIGN is content to leave his ancient capital and the tombs of his ancestors in the possession of a foreign enemy, the Japanese troops may be nearly as comfortable there as they would be in barracks in Hiroshima or Nagoya.

COUNT INOUE'S MISSION TO KOREA.

COUNT INOUE'S Mission to Korea naturally strikes the public as a notable incident. His Excellency has for many years been regarded as one of the most sagacious and daring statesmen that Japan possesses. He played a prominent part in the stirring events of the Restoration, and his influence has been powerfully felt in the domestic and foreign policy of the empire ever since the fall of feudalism. It would be easy to indicate leading officials who enjoy a larger share of popularity than Count INOUE, for though he possesses in a remarkable degree the faculty of winning confidence and affection, his radical and uncompromising methods necessarily provoke many enmities. But if he has often been the object of attack and slander, even his critics and assailants have never failed to recognise his great abilities, and thus, through good report and evil report, he has steadily risen in the nation's esteem until he now holds such a place that were his countrymen required to select a statesman preëminently qualified to deal with an emergency demanding keen insight, quick decision, and unflinching courage, their choice would certainly fall upon him. The portfolio held by Count INOUE in the present Cabinet is generally acknowledged to be of paramount importance. He accepted the administration of Home Affairs at a time when several questions seriously affecting the relations between the Government and the people lay within the sphere of that Department's functions, and his management of those troublesome problems has been such as to disarm censure and restore contentment. That a Cabinet Minister so valuable at home and so conspicuous as a national leader, should be sent in the ordinarily insignificant capacity of Japanese Representative to Söul, and should agree to go, indicates clearly not alone the difficulties hitherto encountered by Japan in her attempts to reform the administration of the peninsular Kingdom, but also her resolve to carry the task to completion. She owes it, in fact, to her own reputation for consistency and honesty that there should be no half-heartedness or paltering with this important question. The avowed motive of her

armed intervention in Korean affairs was to place the administration of the Kingdom on such a footing of order as should deprive political factions of pretexts to disturb the public peace, and should put an end to the constant recurrence of crises calculated to provoke foreign interference. It can not be claimed that she has yet made much progress toward the consummation of that end. Political intrigue seems to have become a kind of second nature with the Koreans, and perpetual struggles for self-aggrandisement have so thoroughly demoralized the statesmen and nobles of the little Kingdom that in every emergency, however perilous to national integrity, they see only a fresh opportunity to gratify personal ambition. Japan's efforts to reorganize have apparently set the rival factions again by the ears. The TAI WÖN-KUN, whose reputation and ability it was sought to utilize, seems to have under-estimated the seriousness of his patrons, seems to have concluded that to mar their purpose mattered little provided that he remade himself. Perhaps the old man's sanguinary record did not justify confidence. But if a fair record be essential, it would result that all prominent Koreans must be excluded from an active share in the reformed administration. Herein, in truth, lies another difficulty. More than once during the past fourteen years the desire for reform has been translated into action by Korean patriots, but so thoroughly Korean were the treachery and ferocity of their methods that failure was always accompanied by disgrace. Yet the men thus discredited and attainted are the only Koreans that have proved the earnestness of their reforming purpose. They are precisely the persons whose services Japan must enlist for the achievement of her programme, and, at the same time, they are precisely the persons whose association with any programme provokes keen opposition on the part of those that were formerly their intended victims. It is easy to appreciate the immense difficulties of the task that Japan has set herself, and to understand that the ablest statesmen she possesses will find in it full employment for their talent and tact. Mr. OTORI'S recall will, of course, be interpreted in a sense unfavourable to his reputation. But Mr. OTORI, according to the best authorities, has not failed morally. He returns because the situation demands a greater exercise of independent authority and a more striking display of prestige than he was officially competent to employ or historically qualified to exhibit. It has been roundly charged against him by the Special Correspondent of *The Times* that he pushed diplomatic guile beyond all reasonable limits at the outset of the complication, inasmuch as he alleged that Japan's object in sending troops to Söul was the protection of her nationals' life and property. We fail to appreciate the justice of such an accusation.

Its force depends entirely upon the hypothesis that Japan from the very commencement entertained warlike designs against China, and upon the principle that she was under obligation to proclaim them. The former supposition is not warranted, and the latter contention is extravagant. An appeal to arms would never have been necessary had China agreed to cooperate with Japan in the reform of the Korean administration—a task the need of which has been further demonstrated by China's conspicuous inability to protect her corrupt and ill-governed "dependency"—and as for the pretence that Japan was bound by any recognised code of international morality to avow intentions which were still merely contingent, no fair critic will maintain it. On the last occasion when the two empires had troops stationed in Korea, the Japanese, a mere handful of men, found themselves assailed by twenty times their number of Chinese braves, and the Japanese Representative with his suite and all the inmates of his Legation, had to fly from a burning building and force their way from Söul through a mob instigated and abetted by the soldiers of the Middle Kingdom. It was within the limits of reasonable precaution that the Government in Tokyo should take measures to secure its Representative and nationals against similar disaster in the sequel of the complications that commenced last June; and if Mr. OTORI invited his colleagues to put that construction on the despatch of troops to Söul, he did what any Western diplomatist would have done under the circumstances. It is manifestly extravagant in one breath to denounce Oriental duplicity, and in the next to require that Oriental diplomacy should conform with a standard of morality never attained or aspired to in the Occident. Mr. OTORI has acquitted himself well under conditions of great difficulty, and his Government owes it to him to recognise his services in such a manner as shall guarantee them against unfair depreciation. He steps aside to make room not for an official of his own standing, but for a statesman of ripest experience, proved constructive capacity, and the highest reputation. Japan, in short, sends to Söul the very best man she has to send, thus not only offering conclusive proof of her own sincerity and earnestness in the matter of Korean reform, but also conveying to Korea an unmistakable intimation that political feuds and family intrigues will no longer be suffered for a moment to obstruct the path of national progress and regeneration. We note further that Count INOUE will be accompanied by Mr. SAITO SHUICHIRO, formerly Vice-Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce. Mr. SAITO'S high qualities have often been referred to in these columns. During the last session of the Diet he was sacrificed to a miserable

party intrigue, his fall reflecting scarcely less discredit on those that suffered, than on those that contrived, it. Count INOUE'S invariably staunch recognition of merit is confirmed by his choice of Mr. SAITO to assist him in the difficult task of Korean reform, and the foreign public, as well as the Japanese, may feel confident in the success of an undertaking directed by two such men.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN JAPAN.

THE Rev. J. L. ATKINSON, writing from Kobe to the *Independent*, asserts that freedom of conscience is not enjoyed by the Japanese to the extent guaranteed by the Constitution. He brings certain specific charges. For instance, he alleges that "a verbal command has recently gone forth from a Prince of the Blood, who is the commanding officer of the chief and related garrisons in a certain part of Japan, that all soldiers who are Christians must give up their Christianity," and he adds that, in consequence of the order, several soldiers have taken their names off the church register. We can not but think that Mr. ATKINSON is misinformed. The issue of such an order by a General Officer in Japan would be distinctly unconstitutional, and, if brought to the knowledge of the Minister of State for War, must entail immediate reprimand. Considering the great difficulty, if not impossibility, of ascertaining, without the aid of the military authorities themselves, the truth or falsehood of Mr. ATKINSON'S charge, the propriety of publicly preferring it seems exceedingly questionable. Mr. ATKINSON does not advance it as a rumour, but asserts positively that the order has been issued, and that several private soldiers and officers have ceased to be open adherents of Christianity in consequence. He further describes it as "the most flagrant act of tyranny I have heard of for some time," and adds that "acts of a kindred nature have been altogether too common since, as well as before, the promulgation of the Constitution." Now, in point of fact, liberty of conscience does exist in a very full degree in Japan. Christianity, in all its forms, Buddhism and Shinto are preached and propagated side by side. Christian Cathedrals or Churches figure conspicuously in the chief cities; Christian places of worship stand open to disciples in almost every part of the empire; the Christian faith is preached by the exponents of all its sects day after day and at a thousand different places; Christian believers are to be found in every rank of life, among soldiers, among politicians, among officials, in the Household of the SOVEREIGN himself; to be a Christian involves no sort of opprobrium or disability. What, then, are "the acts of tyranny" that have been "altogether too common since the promulgation of the Con-

stitution?" Mr. ATKINSON is evidently a zealous Christian. We believe that he works with the utmost earnestness to spread the knowledge of the creed he loves, and we offer every tribute to the courageous frankness that prompts him to publish his complaints over his own signature. But surely such a man can well understand that the zeal with which he is himself filled on behalf of Christianity may prompt disciples of Buddhism and Shinto to similar activity in the cause of their creeds. Passing, from the alleged unconstitutionality of an Imperial Prince to the sphere of secular education, he pens this complaint:—"As the case now stands, it seems that if the principal of a Government normal school happens to be a Christian, or friendly to Christianity, the students are at liberty to attend Christian services, or to become professing Christians; otherwise their liberty is taken away from them. The same is true of the common schools where there is a head and under-teachers. If the principal is opposed to Christianity, the under-teachers are given to understand that they are to have nothing to do with it. If they refuse to obey, their services are soon dispensed with, *but never because they are Christians!*" Has Mr. ATKINSON considered the true import of these vague accusations? Does he not see how idle it is, on the one hand, to accuse believers in Buddhism and Shinto of exercising their influence in the cause of their creed; and on the other, how unjust it is to imply, on the strength of such evidence, that the Government wittingly suffers an unconstitutional exercise of authority by its officials? We shall not pay Mr. ATKINSON'S zeal the bad compliment of supposing that were he himself principal of a school, he would not employ every legitimate means to turn his students from worshipping in temples and shrines, and to provide for them teachers of the Christian persuasion. The whole question is, are illegitimate means employed? Mr. ATKINSON leads us to believe that they are. He alleges that where the principal of a school is not friendly to Christianity, the students are deprived of liberty to attend Christian services or become professing Christians. How is that accomplished? How are students deprived of the liberty to become professing Christians? It is to be presumed that Mr. ATKINSON has not publicly preferred this charge without assuring himself that there are substantial grounds for it. We trust, therefore, that he will not hesitate to produce them, for nothing is more unjust than to invite a public verdict on the basis of vague complaints unsupported by specific evidence. He italicises the fact that under-teachers are *never dismissed because they are Christians*: some other pretext is found for dispensing with their services. Where, then, is the unconstitutionality? We do not desire to

be interpreted as denying that a bigoted and shrewd Buddhist, if placed in charge of a school, can throw innumerable obstacles in the path of students or teachers not sharing his own religious views, and may nevertheless avoid every transgression of the letter of the Constitution. But we do affirm that such things are inevitable, and that to cry out against them is undignified and fatuous, unless a constitutional remedy can be suggested. Is there such a remedy? Let us again quote Mr. ATKINSON:—

I am told that the chiefs of any and all departments, military, civil, legal, educational or what not, exercise at their discretion this arbitrary authority in allowing or forbidding a variety of things. The authority is said to be extra legal or lawless, yet it is exercised as though it were properly delegated and employed. It is not easy to imagine that the highest authorities are ignorant of this assumption and arbitrary use of power. It must be assumed that for reasons best known to themselves, they choose to wink at it. The Government of Japan may be said to tolerate Christianity, but it can hardly be said that it encourages it. A fair front is put on before the outside world, but behind this choice lacquer of appearance there is the silent allowance—or possibly worse—of the unfairness, injustice, and tyranny already mentioned.

Here we are told that "the Government of Japan may be said to tolerate Christianity, but it can hardly be said that it encourages it." Apparently Mr. ATKINSON thinks that the Government ought to "encourage Christianity," and that any less favourable attitude on the part of officialdom begets "unfairness, injustice, and tyranny." Mr. ATKINSON may be assured that the Government of Japan, so long as it is controlled by the statesmen of the *Meiji* era, will never "encourage" Christianity. It will never "encourage" any form of religious belief. Its avowed, and, we believe, sincere, policy is to preserve an absolutely impartial front to all creeds so long as they are not injurious to public morals or to the preservation of peace and good order. If the propagandists of Christianity wish to fatally exclude their creed from any place in the heart of the nation, their quickest device is to place it under the shadow of official encouragement. If they wish it to win public favour, their wisest plan is to stand entirely aloof from Governmental aid and to abstain from idle complaints against abuses which, if they exist at all, can be remedied only by such an exercise of Governmental interference as would amount to distinct favoritism. Christianity can fight and win its battle without any adventitious aid. Its final success can only be postponed, we venture to think, by protests in the nature of Mr. ATKINSON'S article.

FOREIGN VIEWS ABOUT THE WAR.

THE leading Shanghai journal has an article in reply to our comments on the attitude of the foreign press and the foreign community of this country toward Japan in the present crisis. The platform assigned to us by our contemporaries is that of deprecating all open

criticism even on the part of persons who consider Japan's conduct aggressive and unjustifiable. We have never wittingly laid down such a proposition. Fair criticism is within every man's right, and from fair criticism we are confident that the Japanese do not shrink. The criticism of which we have complained belongs to an entirely different order. It is plainly inspired by dislike. The gulf between DIVES and LAZARUS in their last state was not wider than the gulf that exists between the impartial summing up of a journalist who seeks only to discover the right, and the captious, ill-natured attacks to which Japan used to be habitually subjected, and is still occasionally subjected by the foreign press at the open ports. We have unhesitatingly denounced the attitude of those unfriendly journals as indecent and injudicious. The *North-China Daily News* itself furnishes an object lesson. It evidently thinks that the leading foreign paper published in China ought not to aggravate China's difficulties at a supreme moment of her national existence by seeking to excite foreign prejudice against her. Thus convinced, our Shanghai contemporary espouses the cause of the country of its adoption with considerable vigour and, as we think, with a good deal of partiality. We do not for an instant traverse the propriety of its motives, though its methods occasionally startle us. In its zeal to enlist sympathy with China it very seriously misrepresents Japan. Above all, it clings tenaciously to its fancy that this war was undertaken by Japan as the alternative to an inevitable revolution at home, and that her statesmen deliberately chose to fly at China's throat rather than "grant the genuinely representative and responsible government promised to their people." The Shanghai journal does not stand alone as an exponent of that mistake, but we, who have watched the Japanese closely for many years, and who may fairly claim to know something of their politics, do not hesitate to say that if any revolution was to be apprehended by the Cabinet in Tokyo, it was a revolution against an invertebrate policy toward China, not a revolution to exact from the EMPEROR concessions in excess of those already granted by the Constitution. To discuss that question in detail, however, would require more space than we can devote to it at the moment. We pass on to notice our contemporary's singular contention that Japan can not have been sincere in her desire to aid Korea since she never sought to induce the Foreign Powers to intervene on behalf of reform in the peninsula. It is truly astonishing to find such an argument gravely advanced. What had the Foreign Powers to do with Korean reform? It was precisely because Japan desired to finally remove all pretext for foreign interference that she adopted the programme for which she is now condemned. The

Korean question concerns the Japanese and Chinese Empires alone. It is in the vital interests of both countries that the peninsular kingdom should be independent, strong, and progressive. To pursue that purpose by inviting a Western syndicate headed, let us say, by Russia, to dictate terms of reform to the Sōul Government would have been a fatuous and self-stultifying policy. Japan invited China to coöperate for the regeneration of Korea. China preferred the risks of fighting to the troubles of reform. Wholly incapable herself of protecting Korea, as has now been amply demonstrated, she refused to assist in launching the little kingdom on a route that would have led to its capacity for self-protection. On China's shoulders rests the responsibility. She would not agree to the inauguration of an era of progress in a neighbouring kingdom, and she is now likely to be beaten into a very painful consciousness of her own uncivilized stagnation.

The article on which we are commenting ends with a paragraph couched in extremely violent terms. "Not only," we are told, "has the vernacular Press of Japan teemed with falsehoods unchecked by the rigid Press Censorate, but abroad by statements by Japanese officials of all degrees the painstaking and systematic circulation of untruths has been persistently carried on with the object of prejudicing public opinion in favour of Japan." There is a good deal more in the same strain of general denunciation. Now the fact is that the Japanese press, though it has not by any means been free from misstatements and misrepresentations, can not be fairly charged with sinning more conspicuously in that respect than the press of any Western country would have sinned under similar circumstances. If her journalists and her diplomatists denied that she had "ulterior or hostile designs" and asserted on her behalf "purely and honourably pacific intentions" they did precisely what British journalists and British diplomatists would have done and have frequently done under similar circumstances. Two wrongs do not make a right, but neither ought people in glass houses to throw stones. We have no hesitation in saying that were the columns of the *North-China Daily News* itself collated since the beginning of this war, they would furnish a catalogue of misrepresentations far more formidable than the corresponding list obtainable from the whole of the Japanese vernacular press. No MÜNCHHAUSEN figuring in the columns of Oriental journals begins to be "a circumstance" to the Korean correspondent of our Shanghai contemporary.

Lawyer: "What are your assets?" Client: "About \$15,000." Lawyer: "What are your liabilities?" Client: "Only \$5,000 and a dress-maker's bill that hasn't come in yet." Lawyer: "Better assign."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The *Fiji Shimpō* in a recent issue said:—"Suppose that a Russian paper, on hearing that an English army fighting against a certain enemy, had defeated them easily, accounted for the victory as follows:—'Since the English army routed them so easily, the enemy in question must have been a disorderly crowd of coolies. It is unlikely that for the purpose of fighting against an army like the English, the enemy would deem it necessary to employ regular soldiers whose training cost them time and money.' Would not Englishmen consider this comment an insult to the English army?" Now the *Japan Daily Advertiser* comes forward and answers "Certainly not." I should like to know whether all Englishmen are of the same opinion as the editor of the *Advertiser*.

I remain, respectfully, yours,

A JAPANESE.

Tokyo, October 12th, 1894.

[There can be no question that it would be a gross insult. A newspaper may, we think, with perfect propriety and without any breach of courtesy toward the victors, comment on the faulty tactics, the obvious unpreparedness, and the general lack of fighting power displayed by the vanquished. But to infer that because a Chinese army was beaten by Japanese troops it must have been "a disorderly crowd of coolies," and to conclude that the Chinese would not have thought it necessary to employ their regular soldiers against such an enemy as the Japanese, is unquestionably to insult the latter most flagrantly. We do not know whether the *Japan Daily Advertiser* used the language apparently attributed to it, nor are we aware what tone that journal has adopted throughout the war, but it seems to us exceedingly improbable that any American newspaper published in Yokohama would seek to minimize Japan's successes in the manner indicated by our correspondent.—Ed. J.M.]

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In to-day's issue of the *Japan Mail* I find a letter over the signature of Mr. M. Seel, Architect, in which strictures are passed on a statement made in my report of the earthquake of the 7th instant. The writer refers in particular to a passage in that report stating that "part of the scaffolding (of the new Law Courts) had come in the ground and some of the ornamental brickwork was loosened." May I assure Mr. Seel that this was not written on my own personal responsibility and therefore, so far as I am concerned, was not "manufactured out of whole cloth." I did not, it is true, receive this particular item of information from police headquarters, but if Mr. Seel will kindly glance over the report again he will find that I made no assertion of the kind. When I reached the vicinity of the Hibiya Parade Ground, shortly after midnight, I met a police-constable on the street whom I questioned and who told me that a loud noise had been heard in the neighbourhood of the Law Courts which had been attributed to the falling of some scaffolding, as the walls appeared otherwise intact. He volunteered, moreover, the statement that a part of the ornamental brickwork was believed to have become loose and fallen, but that the darkness of the night had prevented any thorough investigation. Trusting that Mr. Seel will be satisfied with this explanation,

I am yours, etc.,

THE REPORTER.

Tokyo, October 12th, 1894.

Mr. Seel's communication to this journal was couched in terms that would have excluded it from the columns of any newspaper in Europe. But in the East it is forbidden to be exacting in such matters, and, for the rest, we believe that they alone suffer by discourtesy who show themselves discourteous.—Ed. J.M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Allow me to express my special satisfaction with your reporter's remarks in reply to my strictures on his report about the recent earthquake's doings with the new Law Courts—remarks which fully explain and apologize for his error. The appended remarks of the *Ed. J.M.* seem hardly called for as they are mere assertion of an opinion, and an intelligent reading public may be trusted to draw its own inferences notwithstanding.

A mere statement of fact would hardly be excluded from a respectable European paper, nor does it deserve the epithet "discourteous." This at least is your correspondent's humble opinion, until the facts are shown to be different from what is the essential contention of my letter. The seriousness of the tone assumed in my letter is natural for an architect whose special effort in this country is to counteract these inimical forces of

nature—feelings which others may not be able to realize.

Thanking you for inserting these remarks, I am, yours respectfully,

R. M. SEEL.

Tokyo, October 5th, 1894.

["A mere statement of facts" would certainly not be excluded from a newspaper. Had Mr. Seel's letter been "a mere statement of facts," our comment on its tone would never have been penned.—Ed. J.M.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—There evidently is a misunderstanding on the part of the "Ed. J. M." with respect to Mr. Seel's recent communications. That Mr. Seel has so seriously offended all newspaper proprietors is assumed rather than pointed out. Having read carefully all that has so far appeared, and having also consulted with others, I have not been able to find the ground of the "Ed. J. M.'s" strictures. That the reporter's remarks on the Law Courts were without foundation, Mr. Seel, seem to have been very careful to ascertain. I have also ascertained the same at first hand, i.e. from the night watchman, who says that he immediately ran in the direction of the building and heard no noise of falling bricks or timbers, nor with a policeman could find any trace of damages. Besides, the reporter has in effect acknowledged and apologized for the error.

Mr. Seel being a German, uses in characterizing the error the English equivalent of "aus dem vollen zeng arbeiten," a figurative expression which is capable of various constructions, meaning in German "to take a big mouthful," "to put on thick," to exaggerate strongly and not necessarily to prevaricate, nor does it seem to me that it necessarily has a discourteous sense even in the mouth of an Englishman,—at any rate, not where statements are entirely baseless.

As to the criticism of professional reporters at the close of the article (the only other remark that might be objected to), surely no one in Europe or America would care to deny that this criticism also has at its foundation "a mere statement of facts" in perhaps the major part of the work of professional reporters in these countries. Being an American who is not ignorant of Europe, you will pardon me for holding these opinions.

That Mr. Seel's remarks are essentially "a mere statement of facts" even where he draws inferences seems still the only proper construction to be put on them. Moreover, explaining in his second letter the reason for the tone of severity assumed (and here the professional man is entitled to all respect, while he speaks of his specialty), you will pardon me for also thinking that the "Ed. J. M.'s" remarks "seem hardly called for," as also the further remark on the second letter.

But if they are still claimed to be in place, what inferences shall the reader draw from such expressions as are found in an editorial of the 16th inst., under the heading "Further Theft?" In both cases the facts seem undeniable; as for severity the letter is not couched in figurative expressions which are possible of various degrees and even kinds of interpretation, but calls a *spade* a *spade*,—no doubt properly so.

That many words should be spent on such small matters is not my desire, but it does seem as if men should try to understand each other before judging each other so severely.

Enclosing my card, I am, yours, respectfully,

EPSILON.

[That is precisely what we think. Had Mr. Seel "endeavored to understand our reporter before judging him so harshly" this trouble would have been avoided.—Ed. J.M.]

POSTAL IRREGULARITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I think a point has been reached, with regard to irregular deliveries of mail matter in Tokyo, at which patience would be the reverse of a virtue. For the last two months, at least, the letters and parcels brought by the several steamship lines from America have not reached their destination in Tsukiji until ten or twelve hours after their arrival at Yokohama. In almost every instance, long extracts from American papers have been published in the *Mail*, and circulated throughout Tsukiji, some hours before the reception of letters coming by the same ship. The most extraordinary detention of all occurred to-day. The *Oceanic* reached Yokohama at 6.57 p.m. on the 15th instant. Her mail was not distributed in Tsukiji until 5 o'clock this afternoon, a delay of nearly twenty-four hours.

No comment, I presume, is necessary. I trust, however, that this statement of the facts will receive due attention from the proper authorities.

Tokyo, October 16th, 1894.

H.

THE BISHOP OF JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In Thursday's *Mail* under the head of "The French Mail," is an interesting item of news concerning the Anglican Missionary Conference of May last. Could you secure the papers of both Professor Lloyd and Bishop Bickersteth and re-print them in the *Mail*? I am sure they would be of interest to a large number of your readers. I am especially curious to learn how Bishop Bickersteth establishes his second point, i.e.—"The successive arrangements which have been made have been submitted to, and been sanctioned by, the authorities of both Churches." In this connection the enclosed clipping from the missionary organ of the American Church may be of interest, especially the two marked resolutions of the Board of Managers claiming Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto for the American Church, and citing the ancient canon which provides that two Bishops should not exercise jurisdiction in the same city.

Resolved: That this Board will consider favourably a division leaving Tokyo, Osaka, and Kyoto in the care of the American Church, and otherwise dividing on lines to be agreed upon by the representatives of the Japan Church and all other parties concerned.

Resolved: That in the judgment of this Board the interests of missionary work in Japan require territorial division, and in making such division regard should be had to the ancient canon which provides that two Bishops should not exercise jurisdiction in the same city.

Yours sincerely, ANGLO-AMERICAN.

October 12th, 1894.

THE LATE GUN ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have to request you to be good enough to withdraw the statement you made in your issue of to-day with reference to a shooting accident which occurred at Matsuda on the 15th instant. Your account of the occurrence is not in accordance with the facts, which could have been ascertained from me had you so desired it.

The accident happened at 3 o'clock p.m., in consequence of the coolie who accompanied me having endeavoured to open the gun. At the time I was away, it being 5 o'clock before I arrived at the tea-house where the occurrence happened.

I at once proceeded to the Police Station, where the officers in charge informed me, in response to my offer of pecuniary compensation for the injury to the child, that all they considered it necessary to do was to detain the coolie who was the cause of the accident. This was done, the coolie not returning to Yokohama until the next morning.

I cannot believe that the Police Authorities have sent a report of the occurrence justifying your paragraph, and it is therefore a matter of great surprise to me that you should have failed to make any mention whatever of the Japanese to whose carelessness the accident was attributable.

I am, Sir, your obediently,

VICTOR FAGA.

Yokohama, October 17th, 1894.

[We have no statement to withdraw, but we willingly add Mr. Faga's explanation that the gun was in the hands of a coolie when it went off. Our report said that it was lying on a bench when the accident happened.—Ed. J.M.]

EXECUTION OF THE LAW OF SIEGE.

We, in virtue of Article XIV. of the Imperial Constitution and acting upon the advice of Our Privy Councillors, hereby give Our sanction to the present Ordinance relating to the execution of the Law of Siege, and order the same to be proclaimed.

(His Imperial Majesty's Sign Manual.)

(Privy Seal.)

Dated, October 5th, 27th year of Meiji.

Countersigned

COUNT ITO HIROBUMI,
Minister President of State.

COUNT OTAMA IWAO,
Minister of State for War.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. CLXXIV.

The whole of the Cities of Hiroshima and Ujima in the Prefecture of Hiroshima shall be considered as being in an initiatory State of War, and the Law of Siege shall be enforced from the day on which the present Ordinance is issued.

The Acting Chief of the Fifth Military Division shall be appointed Commander for the purpose of executing the Law of Siege.

The Acting Chief of the Fifth Military Division has issued the following instructions to the Local Executive Officials, Judges, and Public Procura-

tors stationed within the limit defined in the Ordinance:—

Art. I.—Until further instructions be issued, the Local Executive Officials, Judges, and Public Procurators need not, in accordance with Art. IX. of the Law of Siege, apply for the direction of the Commanding Officer.

Art. II.—The Local Executive Officials have to carry out, within the limits of Art. XIV. of the Law of Siege and under the supervision of the Commanding Officer, the following provisions, but with the proviso that the rigidity or severity of the enforcement be regulated in accordance with the exigencies of the moment.

1. Matters relating to the suspension of assemblages deemed obnoxious to the State for the time being;
2. Matters relating to the search for and, according to circumstances, the seizure of fire-arms, weapons, sword-sticks, and other dangerous or lethal articles;
3. Matters relating to the inspection of outgoing or incoming ships, railway trains, or freight;
4. Matters relating to the establishment of offices of inspection at various important places, so as to prevent the passage of persons, either native or of foreign birth, deemed obnoxious to the State for the moment; and, according to circumstances, closing all highways or avenues of approach by land or sea.

MR. ADELSTEIN'S CONCERT AT THE PUBLIC HALL.

There can be but one opinion regarding the Concert given at the Public Hall on Saturday evening by Mr. Samuel Adelstein and several of our local amateurs. It was a great success. As a mandolin player Mr. Adelstein can hold his own with the best masters of the instrument, but he is incomparably a better musician, in the true sense of the term, when playing upon the lute. With this latter instrument he obtained the most delicate shades of expression mingled with broad almost cello-like effects when rendering some dainty pieces from the works of Schubert, Musso, and Mascagni. But not alone to Mr. Adelstein does the whole measure of success apply; he was most ably assisted in the concerted pieces, while Miss Bloxham's and Mr. Goldman's songs were very charming. Before passing on to a detailed account of the performance, we would like to note the improvements recently effected in the mural decoration of the Public Hall. The hitherto glaring blank walls have been distempered in two shades, and a Grecian key-pattern band of a warm brown colour now runs round the building, the whole producing a most pleasing effect upon the eye.

The concert opened with a piano duet by Mr. and Miss Griffin, which, as usual, was excellently well done. Miss Bloxham then gave a sweet little song, the composition of H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, entitled in the "Sunny Month of May." This was loudly encored and Miss Bloxham returned and bowed her thanks. Two mandolin solos by Mr. Samuel Adelstein formed the third number. The first, a fantasia from "Faust," the second a Serenade of Bellini's. Low and sweet were the dreamy cadences of this "Souvenir de Firenze," which came as a great surprise to many. Needless to say the performance aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm, which only an encore could allay. Mr. S. L. Goldman substituted "Dreams" for "Leonore," the song which appeared on the programme, and achieved success. An instrumental trio for mandolin, violin, and piano was the last item before the interval. Dr. Moore took the violin, Mr. Griffin the piano, and Mr. Adelstein the mandolin. The piece was a serenade from the "Rose di Maggio," a composition in which the mandolin was heard to perfection. We should have preferred the violin to have adopted a more prominent tone in this serenade, its subordination to the mandolin being at times too pronounced; but the general effect we must hold was very charming.

The second half commenced with a piano duet from the "Caliph of Bagdad." Seldom have we heard better orchestration than was displayed by Mr. and Miss Griffin in this selection, the *gawaf* of a full orchestra seeming to be called upon during its rendering. As the applause died away, Mr. Adelstein appeared to give for the first time in Yokohama two lute solos. Schubert's "Serenade," a dreamy composition of some merit, was the first of the bracketed pieces, and was beautifully executed; but surpassing it in daintiness was the "Elegia" of Musso. This was a veritable gem. Not less pleasing in another fashion was the next contribution of Miss Bloxham's, Goring Thomas' "Summer Night." Plaintive in melody as well as in words, this song is such an one as Miss Bloxham has taught us by her

exquisite handling to value highly. Last evening, too, her voice seemed more than usually charged with that suggestion of unshed tears, of patient heart-wrung yearning which casts such a spell upon all her hearers. At the conclusion of the song the audience were so insistent that Miss Bloxham returned to the platform and drawing off her gloves sat down to the piano. She then gave as an encore the Highland ballad of Lord Ronald McDonald and his Lowland bride "who killed her skirts of green satin" and hied to the northward in response to his frequent request to "gang to the Highlands." The instrumental quartette, the "Intermezzo Sinfonico" from the "Cavalleria Rusticana" was another number delightfully given and had to be repeated before the house would let the musicians go. Mr. Goldman next gave "Alla Stella Confidente" with lute obligato by Mr. Adelstein. This was a most finished performance and was loudly applauded. An instrumental sextette, comprising violin, viola, flute, cello, mandolin, and piano, concluded one of the most enjoyable concerts ever given in Yokohama. We hope Mr. Adelstein will see his way to give us another concert before long. The following was the programme:—

- 1.—Piano Duet....."Norma".....Bellini.
Miss Griffin and Mr. Griffin.
 - 2.—Vocal Solo....."The Bunnet Month of May"
H.R.H. Prince Beatrice.
 - 3.—Mandolin Solo.....
"Fantasie".....Verdi-Rovinnani.
"Souvenir de Firenze".....Bellini.
Mr. Samuel Adelstein.
 - 4.—Baritone Solo....."Dreams".....
Mr. S. L. Goldman.
 - 5.—Instrumental Trio....."Rose di Maggio".....Rossi.
Mandolin, Mr. Samuel Adelstein; Violin, Dr. Gordon Munro;
Piano, Mr. John Griffin.
 - 6.—Piano Duet....."Caliph of Haggad".....Boieldieu.
Miss Griffin and Mr. Griffin.
 - 7.—Lute Solo....."Serenade".....Schubert.
"Elegia".....Mussorgi.
Mr. Samuel Adelstein.
 - 8.—Vocal Solo....."Summer Night".....Goring Thomas.
Miss Bloxham.
 - 9.—Instrumental Quartette....."Intermezzo Sinfonico" from
"Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni.
Lute, Mr. Samuel Adelstein; Violin, Dr. Gordon Munro; Cello,
Mr. W. A. Crane; Piano, Mr. John Griffin.
 - 10.—Baritone Solo....."Alla Stella Confidente".....Robaudi.
Mr. S. L. Goldman; Lute Obligato, Mr. Samuel Adelstein.
 - 11.—Instrumental Sextette....."Music a Proibita".....
Graniani-Walter.
- Mandolin Solo, Mr. Samuel Adelstein; Violin, Dr. Gordon Munro; Flute, M. Lafaye de Micheaux; Viola, Mr. Dannenberg; Cello, Mr. W. A. Crane; Piano, Mr. John Griffin.

BASEBALL.

A Baseball Match was arranged on Saturday between teams from the U.S.S. *Charleston* and Yokohama, but rain fell before the game was concluded, only six innings being played. Both sides were out of practice, as will be seen by the scores. For Yokohama, Gibbs put out two men very neatly in the short time at his disposal, and both he and Tuska proved themselves good batters and runners, the former also running for Dr. Stokes. These teams, after a little practice, would probably give a much better exhibition of the game. Mr. W. S. Stone was the umpire, and his decisions—doubtless perfectly fair—were delivered with promptness, though they did not escape comment. When players question the decision of the umpire, they do not appear to see that they become self-constituted umpires, certainly an untenable position under any circumstances. Following are the scores:—

"CHARLESTON."			
	FOR.	RUNS.	OUTS.
Mr. Chipman	P.	4	1
Mr. Smith	C.	3	2
Mr. Mahoney	3 B.	3	2
Mr. Reamey	C.	3	2
Mr. Schuett	C.	3	2
Mr. Neimann	C.F.	0	3
Mr. Stevenson	L.F.	0	3
Mr. Magill	L.F.	0	3
Mr. Crosby	L.F.	0	3
18			
YOKOHAMA.			
	FOR.	RUNS.	OUTS.
Mr. Mortens, U.S.N.	C.	1	3
Mr. Stokes, U.S.N.	3 B.	0	3
Mr. Mortens	2 B.	0	3
Mr. Tilden	2 B.	0	3
Mr. Howard	P.	4	0
Mr. Tuska	P.	4	0
Mr. Gibbs	3 B.	4	0
Mr. Book	L.F.	1	3
Mr. Macdonald	C.F.	1	3
29			
INNINGS.			
"Charleston"	1	3	5
Yokohama	5	7	1
	0	4	3

Operas based upon English poems or English romances are growing common on the Continent. Verdi's latest operas are both founded on Shakespeare. A Danish composer has set a book adapted from Haggard's "Cleopatra," and a new opera, "Enoch Arden," drawn from Tennyson's poem, has been accepted at the Imperial Opera, Berlin. The music is by Victor Haussman, a young and untried composer.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, September 20th.

To-morrow Mr. Gustavus Goward's collection of works representing Japanese scenery will be on exhibition in the Art Institute of this city.

Capt. Wm. R. Bridgeman, late of the *Baltimore*, and Miss Mary K. Hesser, of Kanazawa, have recently died in this country.

Rev. Frederick J. Stanley, formerly of Tokyo, is now engaged in preaching and lecturing in this country. In his repertoire of lectures are found the following subjects:—"God's Footprints in the Orient," "The Three C's [Country, Customs and Characteristics] of the Land at the Root of the Sun," "Three S's and J's," or "Sights and Scenes of a Seven Thousand Miles' Journey from Japan to Jerusalem," "Pictorial Journey through Japan," and a "Parlour Lecture and Social Entertainment," in which Mr. and Mrs. Stanley appear in Japanese costume and illustrate Japanese customs.

The *Independent* of the 6th inst. contained an interesting article by Rev. W. E. Griffith, D.D., on "The Ecclesiastical Guillotine in Japan." Dr. Griffith will lecture this season, under the auspices of the Redpath Lyceum Bureau of Boston, on "The China-Japanese War in Korea," in which he will treat China, Japan, and Korea respectively as the "giant, athlete, and pigmy." "The Religions of Japan" by Dr. Griffith is announced by Chas. Scribner's Sons as "in the press," and will receive a hearty welcome by all scholars.

Lafcadio Hearn's "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan" will soon be issued in 2 vols., 800, at \$4.00 by Houghton, Mifflin and Co.

The War Department, accepting the invitation of the Japanese Government, has detailed Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien, of the Fifth Infantry, to accompany the Japanese forces during the war with China; Lieut. O'Brien bails from South Boston, and graduated from West Point in 1885.

The press of this country hailed with delight the news of the glorious Japanese victory at Pyongyang; and are pretty generally hoping for a speedy revision of the treaty between Japan and the United States. There is considerable chagrin felt because, on account of the unwarranted prejudice of the Pacific Coast Senators against Japanese immigration, England was enabled to get in ahead of us.

Gen. Ezeta, of San Salvador, has thus far escaped extradition at San Francisco.

Lieut. Peary's party, except Lieut. Peary and two companions, have reached St. Johns, N.F., in safety, and tell tales of hardships and mishaps. A tidal wave carried away a stock of petroleum which was to be used for fuel, so that they were compelled to burn their houses and quarter with the natives. They were also compelled to eke out their rations with walrus. On September 12th, 1893, a baby was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Peary in Greenland. Lieut. Peary and companions remain at Bowdoin Bay to continue the explorations for another year.

The westward record on the Atlantic is now held by the American liner *New York*, which recently made the trip in 6 days, 7 hours and 7 minutes from Southampton to New York City. The bicycle mile record has also been pulled down a little by Tyler, of Springfield, Mass., and stands now at 2.03½. And yesterday at Galesburg, Ill., Alix dethroned Nancy Hanks by trotting a mile in 2.03½. It is interesting to note how closely together a horse and a man on a wheel can make a mile.

Two very prominent "old-timers" died on the 1st inst. One was Samuel J. Kirkwood, Iowa's "War Governor," ex-Senator and ex-Secretary of the Interior; the other was Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks, ex-Congressman, ex-Governor of Massachusetts, and an able officer in the Civil War. He was the first Republican Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Recent important nominations are as follows: State-Senator Coffin (Rep.) for Governor of Connecticut; and Ex-Vice-Pres. Levi P. Morton (Rep.) for Governor of New York. For the latter position Gov. Flower (Dem.) declines to be a candidate for re-election.

The Republican victory in Maine (with the immense plurality of 38,424) is not so much of a gain as is claimed. The Republican vote is not much larger than in 1892, but the Democratic vote was greatly reduced. The Democrats in large numbers stayed at home; that is all.

The Sugar-planters of Louisiana are organizing a movement in the interests of the Republican party. It is to be hoped that they will succeed in "Solid South." It seems quite likely that

that the Republicans will make large gains all over the country; and it is not improbable that they will regain control of the House of Representatives. They will also fight hard for the Senate.

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic was held this year in Pittsburgh. Col. Thos. G. Lawler, of Rockford, Ill., was elected Commander-in-Chief.

The evidence is all in on both sides in the case against Debs *et al* for contempt of court before Judge Woods. After the counsel have furnished an abstract of evidence and printed briefs of their arguments, and have had a chance next Tuesday for oral argument, the court will take the matter under advisement.

The Civil Federation of this city has entered upon an active warfare against gambling. Several raids have been made with more or less success; but in one case the gamblers were ready with writs against the raiding officers for "riotous behaviour" displayed in the act of breaking up the gambling paraphernalia. There is a very strong suspicion that the gamblers are privately "protected" by the city authorities.

On the 15th inst. the wreck of a freight train near Hammond, Wis., set fire to two oil-tanks which exploded and scattered their blazing contents over a crowd of spectators. Many were badly burned; but no one was killed.

The frequent rains of this month have been generally too late to do much good to the crops; but to some extent in certain localities they have improved corn and have revived the dried up pastures.

From all parts of the country come reports of slight improvement in general trade. The gold reserve in the U.S. Treasury is gradually increasing.

The Chicago schools have opened this fall with largely increased attendance, which in some instance has outrun the largely increased facilities. The colleges and universities also report gains.

There is a plan under consideration for re-organizing Harvard University by splitting it up into several colleges, somewhat after the Oxford plan, with about 500 students in each.

Mrs. Stanford has generous plans for improvements in Stanford University. That institution will receive \$3,000,000 at the distribution of the estate. This sum will be used for a library building (\$150,000), a memorial chapel, a girls' dormitory (\$250,000) and a chemical building (\$50,000.)

The Board of Regents of the University of Wisconsin have exonerated Prof. R. T. Ely from the charges brought against him by State Superintendent Wells.

The "missionary extension course" of the J.P.S.C.E. began here on last Sunday. Speakers are to go about to the large centres, and even to smaller places where they may be called, and are to address mass meetings on missionary subjects (home and foreign). It is hoped that \$1,000,000 may be raised by the Christian Endeavour Societies before January 1st, 1895, to pay the debts of the denominational missionary societies.

THE QUESTION OF KOREA.

I venture to think, for reasons which will be found below, and at greater length in my forthcoming book on the Far East, that British opinion is being led on the wrong tack with regard to the question of Korea. And, moreover, that the Government, by taking no step to stem this ill-directed current, is preparing an unpleasant and wholly unnecessary situation for itself in the immediate future. Its silence was happily broken a few days ago by Sir Edward Grey's answer to Sir Thomas Sutherland, and as I am writing thirty miles from a railway, in the remote north of Scotland, it may well be that further steps of which I am ignorant have already been taken in the same direction. There are, however, many considerations and facts which should be present in the minds of British readers, in view of the possible wide extension of the existing imbroglio, and these I shall attempt to state, only justifying my position by the remark that for more than three years I studied the Far Eastern problem in all the countries concerned, that I have visited all the treaty ports in Korea, ridden across the peninsula, and spent some time in Seoul.

Korea seems a very poor place to fight for. Its people are plunged in the most miserable poverty of any in the poverty-stricken East. Even the Siamese peasant, the most elaborately taxed person in creation, is rich in comparison with his Korean brother. The latter dare not save a single cash to be invested in any visible form, for the omnipresent *nyang pan*, under which name every official is known, from pounce upon it under some excuse or other. A five-pound note would be simply snatched from my hand if I saw, with

the possible exception of an animal or two, in a week's journey in the interior. From the King down to the lowest hanger-on of the palace, the sole interest in life of the whole *nyang-pan* tribe is to take from the hewers of wood and drawers of water everything except what is absolutely necessary to the preservation of life. Hence the total stagnation of commerce among the natives. There is no city in the Far East except Seoul where the traveller cannot find some object of art or manufacture to bring home as a specimen of native work. There I went into the street of the cabinet-makers for this purpose, but the most costly cabinet I could find was offered for two dollars, and it was not worth bringing away. Again, Korean money is marvellous among the currencies of the world for its worthlessness. Three thousand *sapek*, or cash, go to the debased Mexican dollar. They are made, so far as I could find out, of an alloy of zinc and dirt, and you can snap them between finger and thumb like a biscuit. Needless to add, they bear a grandiloquent inscription, declaring them to be the treasure of the world, and commanding that no one debase them. He would be an ingenious person who should attempt it. Again, in Korea the women are the beasts of burden—shocking in appearance beyond description. Its king is the worst type of ruler to be found in the whole East, and an interview with him and his son is a suggestion of the society of Gomorrah. The country has been believed by every traveller to possess considerable natural resources, but every attempt to develop these has come to utter failure. Mint, post-office, match factory, sericulture, mining—all of these have been introduced with a flourish of trumpets, to collapse miserably within a short time. If it had not been for the Japanese, Korea would still be the Hermit Kingdom, without a trace of trade, or the possibility of improvement. One thing only has saved it from being annexed by anybody who chose—the fact that it stands at the focus of the geography of the Far Eastern question, too important to Great Britain, Russia, Japan, and China for one of these to encroach upon it without arousing the instant opposition of the other three. The Korean navy consists of half a dozen "admirals," who know no more about a ship than a Hindu knows about skates—indeed, how should they since there is no Korean ship for them to know? And the Korean army is almost equally non-existent. There are a thousand soldiers or so, but no account need be taken of them. Two regiments of them were drilled for my inspection, and a very amusing sight it was—a sort of cross between Swedish gymnastics and the soldiers of Drury Lane pantomime. An eye-witness has just written in *The Times* that a number of newly-raised "naval soldiers" were armed with muskets without locks! So much for Korea itself. It is little, but it is all.

Five years ago the Englishman who knows more of that inscrutable entity, the Chinese mind, than any man living, told me that of all her "vassals," there were only two for which China would fight—Thibet and Korea. Personally, I do not believe that anything which could happen, short of an advance upon Peking itself, would cause China to declare war against any European power. The rôle of sleeping leviathan suits her perfectly, but she well knows that the first step she might take would destroy the illusion upon which her security is based. What she likes is to remain perfectly quiescent, while the world trembles to think what she might do if aroused—to lie still in her Confucian savagery, while such utterances as that mass of rubbish called "China: the Sleep and the Awakening," which the Marquis Tseng signed in the *Asiatic Quarterly* a few years ago, and represent her as advancing with a cautious but irresistible march. The strangest thing is that the civilised world has been deceived by these tactics, and even such keen analysts of national characteristics as the late Mr. Charles Pearson have painted a future in which China, having prepared herself by long training, should put forth her gigantic strength and overrun the world. This ethereal fable of "Jack and the Beanstalk" is amusing enough to anybody who really knows the first truths about China, but it is safe to conjecture that nobody has been moved by it to such hearty laughter as the great Viceroy of Pechili himself. China has long been destined to be the prey of the first armed comer. Fortunately for herself, but unfortunately for the interest of other countries, this has been Japan. She has no illusions about China, and she is engaged in pricking the bubble. But the Beanstalk is hard to cut down. A news agency solemnly announces that each province of China has been called upon to furnish 20,000 men; nineteen multiplied by 20,000 is 380,000, and the astounded reader is invited to believe that this enormous force is gathering and marching to Peking like Lars Porsena's men to Rome. The newspaper reader may perhaps be

be expected to know that the Emperor of China could as easily raise 20,000 men in Mars as in some of his provinces; that it would not be difficult to enlist a considerable force in one part of China to attack another part; that absolutely no organisation exists in China for the handling of such masses; that the men would find themselves without uniforms, without arms, without food, without the most rudimentary knowledge of war, without leaders of any description whatever; or that a huge army of the kind in the neighbourhood of the capital would be almost certain to seize the opportunity to upset the present alien Government. But it is hardly making too high a demand upon any reader that he should glance at the map of China, make a rough multiplication of the degrees of longitude he sees before him, and ask himself how 20,000 men are to march a thousand miles through a country which is always on the verge of famine. However, when one of our leading statesmen is of opinion that China must inevitably win in the end, "because of her enormous armed strength," other people may be excused for going astray. One expression of opinion has puzzled me extremely. Captain Lang, R.N., to whose great administrative skill and absolute devotion to her interests China owes most of whatever naval strength she may possess to-day—and whom, it may be added, she characteristically rewarded by dismissing him by intrigue and with insult—has recently been reported as saying to an interviewer, among many other rather startling tributes to Chinese naval prowess, that "with an officer like Admiral Ting, whom I would not hesitate to follow anywhere, the Chinese navy would prove a splendid force." Unless my memory is very much at fault, this worthy "Admiral" has had no education whatever as a seaman, owing his appointment to the ordinary routine of competitive examination in the Chinese classics, and being merely the nominal superior of Admiral—as he then was—Lang, to "save the face" of the Chinese. In fact, I believe he was previously a cavalry General, a branch of the service in which he would be equally unprejudiced by any information. Until I read this interview, moreover, I was under the impression that Admiral Ting Ju-chang was the hero of the story of the Chinese Admiral whom Captain Lang found one day playing pitch and toss, or what corresponds to it in China, with the sentry at his door, both of them seated on the floor of the Admiral's cabin.

The news at the present moment is that the Chinese fleet has disappeared, and that the Japanese ships are anxiously looking for it, while Li Hung-chang has explained that he knows very well where it is, but that for reasons of policy its whereabouts must be kept secret. The truth is, that if the Japanese do not sweep the Chinese from the sea, then study, skill, devotion, and experience go for nothing, and there is no need for us to train our naval officers at all. One thing only could save the Chinese on the sea—the enlistment by large promises of money of European naval officers, in whose hands complete and unfettered control should be placed. The Chinese seamen are not wanting in courage, but naturally enough they have no confidence whatever in their leaders, and they would probably fight well enough to give their undoubtedly fine ships a chance if they were well commanded. Even in this case, however, the fear would be that the ships have been allowed to deteriorate to such an extent that nothing like their best could be got out of them. I remember once being shown by a Chinese naval officer over one of their biggest ironclads, which was on a cruise at the time, and therefore presumably in first-rate condition. I noticed a gun carefully protected in a canvas cover. As we passed it, I asked casually what it was. The officer explained with pride that it was a new quick-firing gun, and called a quartermaster to remove the covering. The order was obeyed with evident reluctance, and when the gun was at length exposed it proved to be used by one of the watches as a receptacle for their "chow," and was filled with chop-sticks and littered with rice and pickles. Of course I promptly looked the other way, but it required no knowledge of Chinese to interpret the remarks of the officer to the quartermaster. No doubt the whole watch went thorough the process of "eating bamboo" the moment I was off the ship; but the Chinese are incorrigible. It would be discouraging to a European engineer who should be appointed to a Chinese ship to find that if there were any subordinate boiler small enough for the purpose, it had probably been used for stewing dog.

Another example of Chinese administration which came to my knowledge may be interesting at this moment. Some years ago the Chinese Government ordered a magnificent set of Hotchkiss cartridge-making machinery. In due time this arrived, but two mandarins claimed it for their respective districts, and, failing to agree,

each seized such portions of the machinery as he could secure and carried them off to his own place. When I was there, half the machine was in one arsenal and half in another several hundred miles away. Unfortunately, Europeans are not always above taking advantage of Chinese supineness. A cargo of cocoa powder was ordered from well-known manufacturers and landed at Port Arthur for use in the big guns there. By-and-by it was tried and found not to ignite, and finally the whole of it was thrown into the sea. But both Europeans and Chinese had pocketed a good "squeeze" out of the transaction. Stories of this kind could be told by the hundred. Two items of news which have recently been telegraphed may be recalled in this connection. The first is that on the march from Pechili to the Yalu River a large number of deserters fell out on the first day. They were probably wretched coolies fainting for want of food, but they were promptly beheaded. The second is that the Governor of Formosa has offered rewards for the heads of Japanese officers and men. When his coast is blockaded, as it may soon be to stop the supply of coal, his "braves" will have their chance. The Franco-Chinese war was marked by horrible atrocities, first on the Chinese side, and later, by a natural process of retaliation, on the French also. I have stood on the spot where a Frenchman was skinned alive by Chinese, and when Frenchmen had witnessed the unspeakable mutilations and tortures to which their captured comrades were subjected, it was not surprising that any Chinaman who fell into their hands received a very short shrift indeed. "*Fusilles-le moi!*" was a familiar order in those days. It may be well to remember by-and-by in defence of the Japanese that they are civilised troops fighting an enemy as cruel and unscrupulous as an Apache Indian. "When under arms," said Captain Lang in the interview I have quoted, "one-half of the Chinese army is made up of savages." I would suggest to any war correspondents who may be about to leave for the front that they will do well to attach themselves to the Chinese forces. If they then fall into the hands of the Japanese they will be treated with decency, whereas if they accompanied the Japanese they would be wise to adopt the method of men who fight the American Indians, and keep one cartridge to blow out their brains when capture became certain. At the risk of giving offence, I will express one more opinion—that any white man who allows himself to be bribed into fighting on the Chinese side should henceforward be treated as a pariah by his fellows. Some of the reasons for this view will be found below.

In spite of all that has been written about Japan, and of the thousands of people who have visited the country, Europe has not yet learned to take her seriously. The war with China and the treaty with England will at last force foreigners to see Japan as she is. The Japanese are a martial and a proud race, with marvellous intelligence, and untiring energy and enthusiasm. When Western civilisation was thrust upon them at the cannon's mouth they were quick to perceive the material and intellectual superiorities of their unwelcome visitors, and they set themselves to adopt these as rapidly as possible. They have been laughed at for sending a Commission to Europe to decide upon the best religion, but this was really on a par with the multitude of investigations they have set on foot in other directions. They did not find the religion, but they found an army and a navy, equal, so far as they go, to those of any of the great Powers; in scientific studies, in medicine, in photography, in many kinds of manufactures, they are astonishing the few observers who watch them, and the world will soon be equally astonished at this new competitor for markets. As soon as Japanese statesmen realised what was meant by the comity of nations they desired to enter it, and their political ideal was at once placed in view. It is both a simple and a natural one—to hold the balance of power in the Far East. What England was supposed to be in Europe for a long period, that Japan determined to be in her own part of Asia. To this end she has followed twin paths. On the one hand she has sought to advance herself in social organisation, in learning, in law, in political institutions. On the other hand, she has built up an armed strength with which to protect these things, and compel other nations, when the time came, to recognise them. It is no exaggeration at all to say that in the future, when distinguishing between the nations of Europe and those of Asia, Japan must be classed for all practical purposes with the former. As will be seen in a few months, Great Britain has taken the lead—and none too soon—in admitting this. It follows from the above that as China is the enemy, at all times and under all circumstances, of civilisation and of Europe, so is she the enemy of Japan. The Japanese regard

the Chinese with equal hatred and contempt. To the Chinese the Japanese are traitors to Asia. Japan has long held toward Chinese immigrants the attitude which Australia and the United States have at length adopted. Outside the Treaty Ports there is not a Chinaman in Japan. And they would not be in the Treaty Ports if Japan were not prevented by the treaties which Western nations have forced upon her from keeping them out. She believes that there is nothing whatever either to be hoped or feared from China, a belief which we, too, shall probably share some day. Her first collision with China came in 1874, when China abandoned the Loo-choo Islands to her. Then came the several collisions in Korea, in all of which Japan came off successful in the end. She will never give way to China at any point. Her view of China as a power is fairly expressed by a humorous article which appeared the other day in one of the Tokyo papers. There are two things, said the writer, which are indispensable to every Chinese soldier in the field—an umbrella to keep the sun and rain from him by day, and a lantern to enable him to find his way at night. What an opportunity, therefore, for Japanese merchants! Let them instantly send large cargoes of umbrellas and lanterns to Korea, and they will be sure of immense sales and profits.

Unless a great change has recently come over the diplomacy of Japan, it is Russia that she fears. The status of all the other European Powers in the Far East is fixed. Spain and Portugal count for nothing. Japan could wipe out either of them. France has no temptation extend north and east of Tongking. Germany is making great progress with her trade, but she has no territorial advantages to seek. Great Britain has reached her limit, with the exception of the Malay Peninsula, which will certainly be hers sooner or later, and of Siam, in which developments are possible; and Japan is not interested in either of these directions. But for Russia the Far East lies in the direct line of immediate expansion. The Tsar, as all European diplomatists are thankful to know, is at the present moment a great power for peace. In all relations, with this country at any rate, he has maintained an attitude which has made the path of international politics as easy and a pleasant one to tread. He has been firm but friendly, reasonable beyond the wont of monarchs, a devoted and straightforward ally to all preservers of peace, a terror to all who were tempted to imperil it. But Japan has learned that nations have to reckon with the inevitable *Drang* of other nations, and that the cannot count for security upon the desires of any individual. Japan has suffered once in a little transaction with Russia, when she exchanged Saghalien for the Kurile Islands. She has seen illegitimate European-directed sealing expeditions which sailed secretly from her shores, fired upon murderously by armed parties in Russian waters, and no redress or even information has been obtainable. She has watched the Russian fleet come for its manœuvres year after year to the Korean bay in which lies Port Lazareff; only the other day a Russian cruiser, the *Vitus*, was lost there. She knows that the Russian Minister at Sôul has tried—as one of his own colleagues expressed it to me—to *jouer un grand rôle dans un petit trou*. She has applied to the Russian Minister and the Chinese Resident there the proverb that "two foxes cannot live in the same sack." She remembers when a Russian man-of-war—I think it was the *Vladimir Monomach*—beat to quarters in Yokohama harbour and trained her guns upon an approaching British ship, and when she telegraphed down the coast for a little gunboat of her own which carried a 35-ton gun, and anchored it alongside the Russian before sending on board to exact an apology for so gross a breach of neutrality. The time for Russian action in the Far East may not be ripe yet, for it will be long before the trans-Siberian railway will be of any service. But sooner or later Russia will desire a winter harbour in those waters, and that harbour would be a serious matter for Japan if it were secured in Korea. China, it is true, has received from Russia, and passed on to England, an assurance that Russia will not impair the integrity of Korea; but Japan believes, whatever England may think, that this is not worth the paper on which it is written, more than any other engagements to which China is a party. Thus this question of Korea stands in the direct line of Japanese political interests.

According to modern views, however, Japanese commercial interests still seem to present a more cogent argument than her political ones. These must be briefly summarised at this point. Virtually the greater part of Korea's modern trade has been created by Japan, and is in the hands of her merchants. Except with China and Japan, Korea has little trade worth mentioning, and the interest of the latter is exactly twice that of the

former. The net value of Korean direct foreign trade for 1892 and 1893 together was \$4,240,498 with China, and \$8,306,571 with Japan. In tonnage of shipping the proportion is vastly greater in favour of Japan. Her tonnage in 1893 was over twenty times that of China, and the number of vessels entered and cleared was over twenty-five times. The exact figures are: tonnage—China, 14,376; Japan, 304,224; number of vessels—China, 37; Japan, 956. In fact, the tonnage of Japan's shipping trade with Korea last year was more than seven times that all other nations put together, including China! There is, therefore, abundant ground for Japan to be keenly concerned with what goes on in Korea. Many a Western war has been fought to preserve a smaller actual and prospective commercial preponderance.

The present war is the last link in a perfectly straight chain of circumstances. Korea remained sealed against foreigners of all nations until 1876. In 1866 an American trading schooner called the *General Sherman* had been destroyed by the Koreans, and her crew and passengers murdered. A man-of-war, the *Wachusett*, was sent to obtain satisfaction, but failed to do so. In 1870 a small American expedition again appeared, and while negotiations were in progress the Koreans fired upon a surveying party. Thereupon the American commander landed his troops upon the island of Kiang Hwa, destroyed five Korean forts, routed the army, killing three hundred men, and then retired, with the result that Korea was more firmly closed against foreigners than ever. The young King came of age in 1873, and succeeded his cruel and conservative father. In 1875 some sailors from a Japanese man-of-war were fired upon while drawing water at Kiang Hwa. The Japanese captain also destroyed a fort and killed a number of Koreans, but his Government followed up the incident by sending a fleet under General Kuroda to demand satisfaction, and offer the Koreans the alternative of a treaty of commerce or a war. The former was chosen, China, on being appealed to by the Koreans, refusing—as she has done on several similar occasions—to have anything to do with the action of her nominal vassal. A treaty was therefore signed on February 26, 1876, between Korea and Japan, and from this moment dates the opening of Korea to foreign intercourse. On this occasion, too, the suzerainty of China was formally set aside, without any protests on her part—indeed, with her express recognition, since she refused to interfere. Article I. of this treaty reads as follows:—"Chosen being an independent State enjoys the same Sovereign rights as Japan." Chemulpo, Fusan, and Wonsan were opened by this treaty to Japanese trade.

The King himself was in favour of extending the same privileges to other nations at their request, but the conservative party prevented him. In 1882 fresh overtures were made by foreign nations, and the reactionaries took alarm. Led by a "scholar" named Pe Lo-kuan, an insurrection broke out in Sôul, directed chiefly against the Japanese, as the promoters of foreign intercourse. Several members of the Japanese, legation were murdered in the streets, the legation itself was attacked, and Consul Hanabusa and his staff were at last compelled to cut their way through the mob and make for the palace, where they hoped to find refuge. Here, however, the gates were shut against them, so they fought their way out of the city with the greatest pluck, and walked all night to Chemulpo, where, to escape violence, they put to sea in a native boat. Fortunately the British surveying vessel, *Flying Fish*, saw them, and conveyed them to Nagasaki. This happened in July, 1882. Of course the Japanese Government took instant action, but with great moderation began by merely sending Mr. Hanabusa back to Sôul with a strong escort, to demand reparation. This was abjectly offered, and a Chinese force which arrived with marvellous promptitude suppressed the rebellion, execute a number of the leaders, and caused their mangled bodies to be publicly exposed. A sum of \$500,000 was accepted by the Japanese as indemnity; but was subsequently forgiven to Korea in consequence of her inability to pay it. Next year, other nations once more following in the steps of Japan, treaties with Korea were concluded by the United States, France, England, and Germany.

In 1885 the whole incident was repeated, with this difference, that the instigators of the outbreak were a few students who had imbibed progressive notions in Japan, and who imagined that, if they began by assassination, foreign nations would support them. During a dinner-party to celebrate the opening of the new post-office, an attempt was made to murder Ming Yong-ik, an influential nobleman, who, though he had visited the United States, was bitterly opposed to the party of progress, and was known to have expostulated with the King for having conferred office on the students who had been educated in Japan. The

revolutionary leaders proceeded to the palace, secured the person and to some extent the sympathy of the King, and in his name, and no doubt with his assent, despatched messengers, and finally an autograph letter from himself, to Mr. Takezoye, the Japanese Minister, begging him to come instantly and safeguard the royal person. Mr. Takezoye, accompanied by the legation guard of 130 Japanese soldiers, complied, and guarded the palace for days. In the meantime, the revolutionists executed five of the conservative Ministers. By this time the Chinese troops in Sôul had decided to assert themselves: two thousand proceeded to the palace, and without allowing any opportunity for negotiation or explanation, fired upon the Japanese guard. Although outnumbered by almost ten to one, the latter had no difficulty in holding their own, but at length the King decided, to prevent further bloodshed, to place himself in the hands of Chinese, and therefore he proceeded alone, with the consent of Mr. Takezoye, to the Chinese commander. Having no further reason for remaining, the Japanese left the palace, fought their way to the legation, but finding it surrounded by an armed mob of Chinese and Koreans, and without any provisions for a siege, they quitted it again, and it was immediately burned behind them. Then for the second time the Japanese representative and a small band of his countrymen fought their way through the streets of Sôul, and walked twenty-six miles to Chemulpo, where they chartered a steamer and returned to Japan. Again the Japanese Government demanded satisfaction, but this time from China, on account of the action of the Chinese soldiers. The negotiations between Count Ito and Li Hung-chang, at Tientsin, in 1885, followed, and after long delays, and finally a distinct hint from the former that if a result satisfactory to Japan was not arrived at, war would be declared, the Convention of Tientsin was concluded. China agreed to withdraw her troops from Korea, ■ punish her officers who had commanded the troops in Sôul on the occasion of the attack on the Japanese there on December 6th of the preceding year, and to investigate the outrages committed by her troops on the following day. The clauses of the Convention, which has unfortunately never been published officially, were two. The first declared that the King of Korea should be invited to form a force sufficient to preserve order in future, to be trained by officers of some nation other than China or Japan, and that certain internal reforms should be instituted by him; and the second, that either China or Japan should have the right to dispatch troops to Korea, ■ necessary to preserve order and protect their nationals, on giving notice each to the other, and that when order was restored both forces should be withdrawn simultaneously. Thus China at last formally recognised the equality of Japan with herself so far as Korea was concerned. This Convention shows one other important thing—that Japan put forward only the most moderate claims, that she sought no advantages for herself in Korea, but accepted in full satisfaction of her demands conditions which merely guaranteed the future peace and prosperity of Korea. These facts should be borne in mind when charges of intemperance are made against Japan at the present moment.

For the third time history has sought to repeat itself. Another rebellion broke out, which the King of Korea was wholly unable to suppress. This time Japan did not wait for the burning of her legation and the expulsion of her representative by the forces of Korean reaction. But let it be remembered that while landing troops in perfect accordance with her treaty rights, she again contented herself with proposing to China the joint occupation of the country until reforms should have been definitely carried out to render future disturbances impossible. Not one sign has she ever given, but quite the reverse, of the slightest intention to secure territorial advantages for herself in Korea. Upon China must rest the responsibility of refusing these terms. So far as my knowledge of the situation goes, I am unable to see how Japan could have acted up to this point with greater moderation, or could have been satisfied to propose any other conditions.

Whether Japan was well advised to plunge into war without making more prolonged attempt to gain her ends by peaceful means is another question. I am well aware that European diplomatists are generally of opinion that she was not well advised to do so. It must be remembered, however, that Japan knows China far better than we do; and that she may have had information which is not in the hands of spectators of her action, such, for example, as that China was preparing to place herself in a position of military supremacy in Korea before demanding her own terms for the future. At any rate, Japan has abundant evidence, as Great

Britain will be found to have recognised as soon as the new treaty is published, of her right to take her fate in her own hands, and so long as the interests of other nations are not threatened it is difficult to understand by what right they would interfere. So far, let me once more repeat, Japan has demanded nothing but an assurance of the integrity of Korea and the reform of her abominable institutions. If European nations step in on the mere plea of preventing the horrors of war, one does not need to be much of a cynic to suggest that they would do well to begin nearer home. Japan, in the opinion of those who know her best, may be trusted to conduct her hostilities in what is called a civilised manner. With regard to the affair of the *Kowshing*, it would be presumptuous in any one not an expert to express an opinion, even if the facts were not in process of sifting at this moment. But it should not be forgotten that two eminent professors of international law have written to *The Times* asserting that Japan was well within her rights in the action she took.

I come finally to the question of British public opinion and the British Government. For some inscrutable reason British opinion has from the beginning of the dispute been strongly anti-Japanese. *The Times* has within the last few days thrown the great weight of its authority a little more in the direction of sympathy with the Japanese, but otherwise, with the exception of the *Daily Chronicle* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, every London paper, as far as I have seen, has pinned its faith to the justice of the Chinese side, and declared its belief in ultimate Chinese victory. And the Government, with the single exception of Sir Edward Grey's answer to Sir Thomas Sutherland, has spoken no word to enlighten the community. Yet it has concluded a treaty, in the negotiation of which both Liberal and Conservative Administrations have taken part, recognising Japan as an equal footing with every civilised Power, and conferring upon Japan the right of civil and criminal judicial control over British subjects. At last Japan will also be able to make her own Customs regulations, and will escape from the lordship of States of the overwhelming importance of Hawaii, Spain, Belgium, and Peru. The result of this silence, it may be feared, will be that the Government will produce its treaty at the very moment when public opinion in Great Britain has committed itself beyond recall to the opposite side. The situation will be an unpleasant one, and might conceivably have far-reaching consequences.

To the conscience of England the matter should take a slightly different form. Japan, in spite of all her mistakes, stands for light and civilisation; her institutions are enlightened; her laws, drawn up by European jurists, are equal to the best we know, and they are justly administered; her punishments are humane; her scientific and sociological ideals are our own. China stands for darkness and savagery. Her science is ludicrous superstition, her law is barbarous, her punishments are awful, her politics are corruption, her ideals are isolation and stagnation. In thousands of Yamen throughout China men are tortured every day, hung up by the thumbs, forced to kneel upon chains, beaten with heavy bamboos, their ankles cracked, their limbs broken. Every week men are publicly crucified and hacked to death by the "thousand cuts." How is anybody to desire the extension of the sway of the latter rather than that of the former, without avowing himself a partisan of savagery?—HENRY NORMAN in the *Contemporary Review*.

THE EFFECT OF FIRING BIG GUNS.

In an article on the Naval Manœuvres, a correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* gives the following description of the internal effects of the firing of two guns on board the *Barfleur*. The *Barfleur* steamed in a circle, of which the centre was the target. When the range was 1,500 yards Lieutenant Horne was given a chance to show what the fore turret 10-inch guns could do. As we were steaming with the wind it seemed as if the men in the turret would have to wait for some time before their opportunity came. To fill in time I leaned in an easy pose against the brass rail of the fore-bridge, which is close to the turret. While I was so leaning the two 10-inch guns were fired simultaneously. For several moments I wondered what hit me and where I was hit. I had been regularly lifted by the concussion, but came down quite whole. Not so with the glass that protects the helmsman from the weather, or the windows in the chart-house. The glass in them is a third of an inch thick, nevertheless the windows were smashed to atoms. An ink bottle that stood on the table in the chart-house jumped about six inches. Every drop of ink sprang out, but the bottle dropped back to the spot from which it had jumped. Still, so far as noise is concerned, the sort of noise that penetrates and hurts, I would rather listen to 10-inch guns all day than to 3 and 6-pounders for an hour. The smoking-room of the ward-room is just forward of the after turret and on the main deck. One of the skylights in the smoking-room was open when the after-turret guns were fired. There were three water-bottles on the table at the time. There were also three tumblers. Both the bottles and the tumblers were full—full of water. When the guns were fired the bottles and the tumblers jumped into the air. Three gentlemen who were in the room also left their seats. The bottles and tumblers fell back into their old places, but every drop of water had been spilled upon the table. Nothing had been broken. Dr. Willis was in the sick bay when the after-turret guns were fired. The sick bay is on the lower deck. He was about to extract a tooth from a patient. The latter was seated. The doctor had just got the forceps in the right place, and had taken a firm hold when the double explosion occurred. Both he and the patient were lifted, and when they came down again the tooth was out. The doctor said he had not pulled, and the patient said he had not felt the tooth coming out. As a tooth extractor, without pain, it would perhaps, be difficult to beat a 10-inch gun.

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LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL"]

London, October 12.

According to the opinion of the Imperial physicians, the malady of the Emperor of Russia is incurable, though he will probably live several months. The Grand Duke Alexander will attend the Emperor to Corfu, after which he will proceed to Darmstadt to escort the Princess Alix to Russia, where the wedding will take place in November.

London, October 14.

The United States have declined to have anything to do with the Korean affair.

Her Majesty's ships *Spartan* and *Edgar* will shortly be ordered to Singapore.

The news about the Russian wedding is incorrect.

[The *Spartan* (8), is a twin-screw cruiser of the second class, 3,600 tons and 7,000 nominal horse-power; the *Edgar* (12), is a first-class twin-screw cruiser, of 7,350 tons and 10,000 nominal horse-power. The latter is at present attached to the Mediterranean Fleet, but the former is not yet in commission.—Ed. J.M.]

London, October 18.

Six steamers of the Volunteer fleet are to leave Vladivostok equipped as war cruisers.

London, October 19.

The Grand Duke Vladimir, the Grand Duke Sergins, and the Grand Duke Paul, escorting the Princess Alix, have started for Russia.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* announces that the condition of the Emperor of Russia is worse. Prayers for his recovery are said in the churches of St. Petersburg.

[“SPECIAL” TELEGRAM TO “JAPAN MAIL.”]

Nagasaki, October 15.

The rumoured suicide of Li Hung-chang has been confirmed on good authority. He took poison, and died on Saturday.

[We doubt this.—Ed. J.M.]

Nagasaki, October 16.

The reported suicide of Li Hung-chang has not been officially confirmed, and is open to doubt.

Kobe, October 20.

Mr. Hussey, while piloting the *Wadena* through the Inland Sea, fell dead on the bridge at 8 a.m. yesterday. The yacht has returned to this port with the body.

[FROM THE “N.C. DAILY NEWS.”]

Hongkong, October 9.

Lady Robinson, who was confined on the 3rd instant, died on Monday. The child is also dead.

[FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.]

Hiroshima, October 16.

H.I.H. Prince Kanin Kotohito arrived at Chhon-ju on the 9th inst. from Phyoŋ-yang. He will command a division of troops at the approaching fight.

The Imperial Ordinance authorising the opening of the present session of the Diet on the 18th inst., was promulgated to-day.

Shimonoseki, October 16.

Count Inouye arrived here this morning. He will leave for Korea in two or three days.

Otsu, October 16.

Mr. Nukino Jo, of the 30th National Bank, Osaka, was relieved of yen 58,000 by pick-pockets last night while returning with that sum from the Nagoya Branch of the Bank. The affair happened in a train between Yawata and Hikone.

Hiroshima, October 16.

The House of Peers did not meet to-day.

The House of Representatives opened at 9 a.m. Mr. Mizuno, Chief Secretary of the House, first introduced Mr. Kusumoto, the new President, who gave a short address.

Mr. Shimada, Vice-President of the House, was next introduced. The latter returned thanks for his appointment.

Mr. Terata Hikotaro, the oldest member in the House, replied to the President and Vice-President on behalf of the other representatives.

Seats were then appropriated by lot, after which the eldest and the youngest members in each section was appointed its Chief and Manager respectively. The following is a list of the Chiefs and Managers:—

Section.	Chief.	Manager.
First	Okamura Mitsugu	Hiyama Tomio.
Second	Sugiyoshi Tadaharu	Kondo Shinsaku.
Third	Hanaki Jinemou	Yamamoto Ryutarō.
Fourth	Awaya Shinaro	Kanaka Matayemon.
Fifth	Nakano Chihō	Rai Toshinō.
Sixth	Hara Zenzaburō	Naohara Morijiro.
Seventh	Tomioke Kanichi	Minamishima Masaku.
Eighth	Terata Hikotaro	Kawakita Kanshiichi.
Ninth	Muro Kojiro	Nishimura Keiraku.

The House rose at 10 a.m.

Hiroshima, October 17.

Prince Wi-hwa, the Korean Ambassador, arrived here to-day.

The Radical representatives in the Lower House held a meeting to-day, and decided to introduce the following Representation into the House:—Our Empire is now passing through a crisis of great import, necessitating the rapid pushing forward of all measures relating to the extension of the Army and Navy. It is therefore desirable that the construction of the new war-ships approved of by the Diet in its Fourth Session should be expedited, so that they may the more speedily be added to the fleet. It is also necessary to complete the construction of fortifications in charge of the First Division, and to manufacture arms and ammunition with greater speed, while experiments with the newly invented powder should proceed more rapidly. The establishment of a steel factory is also necessary. Plans and estimates relating to these matters should be laid by the Government before the present session of the Diet, and if any of these projects do not come within the present intentions of the Government, then the authorities should not fail to ask the consent of the Diet to them in the next session. No negotiations with other parties in connection with this Representation will be made by the *Jiyu-to*.

Shanghai October 17.

Prince Kyo has sealed the residence of the Viceroy Li. So Kei has been released from his position.

Fusan, October 17.

Mr. Otori, Japanese Minister, leaves Soul to-morrow for home.

Izulara, Tsushima, October 18.

The *Sonyu Maru*, with Prince Wi-hwa on board, put into this port to-day owing to bad weather. Her departure has not yet been announced.

Fusan, October 18.

The military telegraph line has been carried as far as Wi-ju.

Shimonoseki, October 18.

A Korean despatch states that a Japanese resident in Soul, named Kobayashi, was assaulted by Koreans outside the Southern Gate while proceeding to Man-ri-so. Kobayashi drew a sword and slightly injured two of his opponents, one of whom was a Korean soldier, the other a Tong-bak partisan.

Hiroshima, October 17.

A report from Fusan received at Headquarters states that a number of disorderly Korean natives, calling themselves the Shogi army, created a riot in Chhol-la-do. The rebels are dominated by an anti-Japanese spirit. Korean and Japanese soldiers have been despatched to the spot. The report of a reconnoitering party sent to Ha-long has not yet been received, but rumour says that the rebels of that district have withdrawn from Ha-long. It is said that another mob is collecting in Chin-ju.

Shimonoseki, October 19.

A Ninsen correspondent, under date the 16th inst., states that seven Chinese residents have been arrested by the Japanese on suspicion of being spies. Three of them were handed over to the British Consul, who has since certified that they are not doubtful characters. These three Chinamen are to be sent back to China by a British man-of-war in two or three days. Of the remaining four, one has proved to be a spy, while the other three are under examination. Twenty-six Russian seamen entered Sôul on the 11th inst. for the protection of the Russian Legation.

Hiroshima, October 19.

Anti-foreign feeling in the interior of China has greatly increased since the beginning of the China-Japan war, and as the Chinese Government appears to be unable to restrain it or prevent an outbreak of violence, the British Government, considering that the lives and property of the British residents of Peking, Tientsin, and the Chinese treaty ports are in imminent peril, has decided to dispatch some troops from India, to afford necessary protection. The troops are said to be on their way to China.

Hiroshima, October 19.

The House of Peers met at 10.15 a.m. to-day. The President first reported that he had presented the Peers' reply to the Imperial Speech, at Headquarters. Count Ito, accompanied by Count Saigo, Mr. Yoshikawa, Viscount Nomura, and Marquis Satonji, then delivered a speech. During the afternoon sitting, the House passed the reports of the Special Committees nominated by the President during the forenoon for the purpose of investigating subjects connected with military and postal matters and the discontinuance of leave to visit Korea. The Committees advocated giving *ex post facto* consent to these matters. The resolutions were at once sent down to the House of Representatives.

The House of Representatives met at 9.25 a.m. The election of a Chairman of the Whole House resulted in the return of Mr. Suyehiro Shigeyasu (Extremist), who obtained 144 votes against Mr. Tanikawa Naotada's 124. The President next reported that he had presented the House's reply to the Imperial Speech, after which the House proceeded to elect the Standing Committees.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Oriental Hotel, 87, Main Street, on Mondays and Thursday in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 1 to 11 p.m.

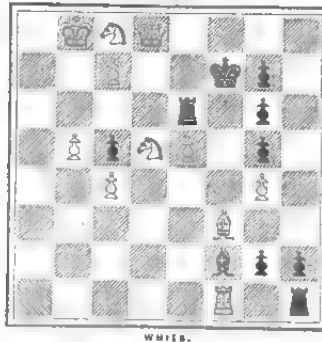
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 143.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1—R to B 6 | 1—K to K 5 |
| 2—R x P ch. | 2—K moves |
| 3—Q to R 6, mate | |
| | if 1—B to Kt sq. |
| | 2—Any |
| | if 1—B to Q 3, Kt 3, or R 4 |
| 2—B to Q 6 ch. | 2—K moves |
| 3—Mates acc. | |
| | if 1—P to Q 6 |
| 2—B to B 3 ch. | 2—K moves |
| 3—Mates acc. | |
| | if 1—Any other |
| 2—R to B 5 ch. | 2—K moves |
| 3—Mates acc. | |

Correct solutions received from Omega, J.D., and W.H.S.

PROBLEM No. 145.

By S. LUDW.

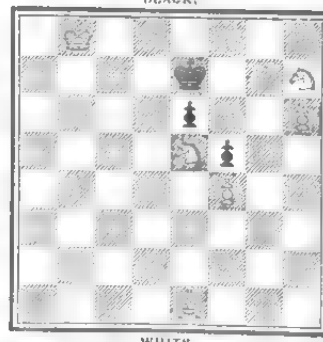


White to play and mate in three moves.

The following original position contributed by one of our readers (13 years of age), is given for the benefit of similar youthful aspirants for Chess fame. It shows considerable constructive ability. Solutions will be acknowledged.

PROBLEM No. 146.

By P. (Tokyo).



White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 174.

This game is one of the recognised masterpieces of chess. Some years ago Herr Steinitz fully analysed the game, and we give his notes almost complete.

(EVANS GAMBIT.)

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| Anderssen. | Dufresne. |
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—Kt to KB 3 | 2—Kt to QB 3 |
| 3—B to B 4 | 3—B to B 4 |
| 4—P to Q Kt 4 | 4—B takes P |
| 5—P to QB 3 | 5—B to R 4 |
| 6—P to Q 4 | 6—P takes P |
| 7—Castles | 7—P to Q 6 (a) |
| 8—Q to Kt 3 | 8—Q to B 3 (b) |
| 9—P to K 5 | 9—Q to Kt 3 |
| 10—R to K sq. | 10—K Kt to K 2 |
| 11—B to Q R 3 | 11—P to Q Kt 4 (c) |
| 12—Q takes P | 12—R to Q Kt sq. |
| 13—Q to R 4 | 13—B to Kt 3 (d) |
| 14—Q Kt to Q 2 | 14—B to Q Kt 2 (e) |
| 15—Kt to K 4 | 15—Q to B 4 (f) |
| 16—B takes Q P | 16—Q to R 4 (g) |
| 17—Kt to B 6 ch. (h) | 17—P takes Kt |
| 18—P takes P | 18—R to K Kt sq. |
| 19—Q R to Q sq. (i) | 19—Q takes Kt (j) |
| 20—R takes Kt ch. | 20—K takes R (k) |
| 21—Q takes Q P ch. (l) | 21—K takes Q |
| 22—B to B 5 double ch. | 22—K to K sq. |
| 23—B to Q 7 ch. | 23—K to B sq. |
| 24—B takes Kt mate. | |

(a) Several defences intended to stop White's attack in the Evans. Like most others, it has not stood the test of analysis. It does no more than tide Black over the early difficulties without breaking finally the superiority of White's position.

(b) Q to K 5 at this stage has also been tried, but is considered inferior on account of the reply R to Q R 3, followed in answer by P to Q 3 by R to K sq. threatening P to K 5.

(c) This is the key move to the chief counter attack in the compromised defence after the third pawn has been taken on Black's seventh move, and evidently the discovery of its force due to M. Dufresne. The sacrifice of the P in this variation is bold and ingenious, but untrue; for thereby Black virtually abandons his surplus of pawns, since the pawn at Q 6 must fall, and the forces will, therefore, be even, with the position manifestly in the first player's favour.

(d) He is bound to seek protection for his B if he wishes to castle on the K side, for otherwise a piece would be lost, as White would capture K Kt with Q B.

(e) There was no time for this. Castling should not have been delayed. 24..... Castles; 25—Kt to K 4, K to R sq.; 26—B takes Q P, P to K B 3; 27—Q R to Q sq., Q to K sq., and the opponent exchanging it for the K B P, the diagonal of White's Q B will be closed by P to Q 3 with a satisfactory result.

(f) Feeble, but he was exposed to some loss. Castling was still best, but involved the loss of the exchange—25..... Castles; 26—B takes Q P, K to R sq.; 27—Kt to Q B 3, P to K B 4; 28—Kt takes Q P, Kt to Q 5; 29—P takes Kt, B takes Kt; 30—P to K Kt 3; and as the B can come back to K B sq. in case of need, White is in no danger, and Black gains nothing by Q to R 6.

(g) Kt to K B 3 or Kt to Q 6 ch. was threatened, and he had apparently nothing better. K to Q sq. was of no use either.

(h) This is the point to which attention should be directed. The merit of this great sacrifice is that it was then new.

(i) An evergreen in the laurel crown of the departed chess hero. This introduction would excite admiration in a problem which had involved weeks of labour. Yet here it is in actual play, and for depth and brilliancy united, the combination of which it is pregnant has hardly its equal in the records of hand-to-hand contests.

(j) Mr. Steinitz gives here the following pretty variation, apparently not noticed at the time:—29..... R takes P ch.; 30—K takes R (best), Kt to K 4; 31—Q takes Q P ch., K to B sq. (if K takes Q, then White wins by R to Kt 6 dis. ch.); 32—Q takes Kt ch., K to Kt sq.; 33—B to K 4 and wins. If at..... Kt takes Q; 34—R takes Kt ch., K to Q sq.; 35—R takes Kt ch., K to K sq. (to capture the R obviously loses the Q); 36—R to Q B ch., K takes R; 37—B to B 5 double ch. and mates in three more moves.

(k) Here, again, he might have been ungenerous enough to make White's main variation disappear for the discovery of the analyst, by 21..... K to Q sq.; 22—R takes P ch., K to B sq. (best); 23—R to Q 8 ch., K takes R; 24—Q to Q 7 ch., K takes Q; 25—B to B 5 double ch. and mates next move.

(l) How many players would have conceived such a wonderful termination, six moves deep, in actual play? The preparation of White's 18th move evidently foretold this extraordinary brilliant sacrifice, and its beautiful sequence. Andersen's grand "coup" must have been the result of accurate calculation, for White was menaced with mate in a few moves, which could not be avoided in any other way.

Lasker has been invited by the West Australian Chess Association to visit the West Australian chess centres. He has intimated in reply that he will arrive in the colony about November, and that his stay will extend to a fortnight.

A CHESS CAPRICE.

(FROM THE ITALIAN.)

Oh, to express,	And I confess
With real success,	That no address,
And worthy stress,	No dire distress,
The heartiness	Can well repress
With which I bless	The eagerness
The manliness	With which I press
Of pensive Chess.	To play at Chess.
For who can guess	No pitiless
The broad excess	Fair sorceress
Of thoughtfulness	Could dispossess
And steadiness	By soft caress
One must possess	By mien or dress
For full success	Th' obsequiousness
In playing Chess?	I owe to Chess.

As we anticipated last week, Tarrasch has won the Leipsic tournament which was played last month. We have not the exact score; but the following was the position of the prize-winners at the close of the contest:—

Tarrasch.....	first prize.
Lipke	second prize.
Teichmann.....	third prize.
Blackburne	fourth prize
Walbrodt	fifth prize
Janowsky }	..... sixth prize.
Marco }	

Lipke, the winner of the second prize, is undoubtedly a great player. He earned his master title at Dresden in 1892 and won the chief prize the following year at Magdeburg. Teichmann is a member of the English contingent who but recently came into prominence by beating Baird and some of the lesser lights in England. Marco is a young player from Vienna, who divided second and third prize with Makovitz at Dresden recently. Janowsky is a Parisian. The remainder of the prize-winners have already won their spurs, and their names are familiar to most chess-players.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America	per P. & M. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 21st.*
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 21st.*
From Hongkong	per C. & O. Co.	Monday, Oct. 22nd.*
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. & R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 22nd.*
From America	per C. & O. Co.	Friday, Nov. 2nd.*
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Friday, Oct. 26th.**
From Europe, via		
Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'day, Oct. 23rd.
From Hongkong	per C. P. & R. Co.	Thursday, Nov. 8th.

* City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco on October 18th. † From left Hongkong on October 18th. ‡ Empress of India left Vancouver on October 18th. § Gallic left San Francisco on October 18th. ** Sydney (with French mail) left Hongkong on October 18th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For America	per C. & O. Co.	on or about Oct. 23rd.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 27th.
For Victoria, B.C., and		
Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 27th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. & R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 29th.
For America	per P. & M. Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 30th.
For Europe, via Hong-		
kong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Nov. 2nd.
For Europe, via Hong-		
hai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 3rd.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. & R. Co.	Friday, Nov. 8th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Ito Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, Renny, 13th October, —Kobe 12th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Argyll, British steamer, 1,886, Williamson, 13th October, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson, 13th October, —Yokkaichi 12th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Malwa, British steamer, 1,694, R. A. Peters, 14th October, —Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Saghalien, French steamer, 2,580, Chevalier, 14th October, —Marseilles 2nd September, Hongkong 3rd October, Shanghai 8th, and Kobe 13th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Achilles, British steamer, 1,470, 15th October, —Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Kenderdine, 15th October, —Vladivostok via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Retriever, American schooner, 75, H. J. Spow, 16th October, —North Pacific, 1,099 Seal Skins.—T. M. Laffin.

Strathesk, British steamer, 1,454, Foulds, 16th October, —Java, Ballast.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, R. Barton, 15th October, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, Toyoshima, 15th October, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 3,646, Selby, 15th October, —London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Haitan, British steamer, 1,183, Goddard, 15th October, —Hongkong, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oceanic, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 16th October, —San Francisco 25th September, via Honolulu 3rd October, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 17th October, —Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sta.

Strathdon, British steamer, 1,720, Johnston, 17th October, —Kobe 16th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hinode Maru, Japanese steamer, 789, G. Soluye, 18th October, —Otaru, Coal.—S. Asano & Co.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson, 18th October, —Yokkaichi 17th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilsen, 18th October, —Kobe, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Volute, British tank-steamer, 2,348, Stott, 18th October, —Batoum via ports, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Pak Ling, British steamer, 1,910, Lond, 18th October, —London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,901, J. Pantan, R.N.R., 19th October, —Tacoma, Wash., 2nd October, via Victoria, B.C., 3rd, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Niobe, German steamer, 1,666, E. J. Pfaff, 19th October, —Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson, 14th October, —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Senator, British ship, 1,695, H. T. Smith, 14th October, —Royal Roads, Ballast.—Order.

Tsuruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 742, C. Olsen, 14th October, —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Argyll, British steamer, 1,886, Williamson, 16th October, —Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Charleston (8), U.S. cruiser, Captain Coffin, 16th October, —Korea.

Malwa, British steamer, 1,694, R. A. Peters, 16th October, —Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oceanic, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 17th October, —Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Kenderdine, 17th October, —Vladivostok via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Liddasdale, British steamer, 1,716, A. Clark, 17th October, —Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, R. Barton, 18th October, —Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, J. A. Renny, 18th October, —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilsen, 18th October, —Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Haitan, British steamer, 1,183, Goddard, 19th October, —Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Strathesk, British steamer, 1,454, Foulds, 19th October, —Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson, 19th October, —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 19th October, —Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sta.

Glenfarg, British steamer, 3,646, Selby, 20th October, —Hakodate, Ballast.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Saghalien, French steamer, 2,580, Chevalier, 20th October, —Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Strathdon, British steamer, 1,720, Johnston, 20th October, —Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Saghalien*, from Marseilles via ports: —Mr. and Mrs. Klobukowski, Fathers Lemoine and Harrois, Mr. Klobukowski's servant, Messrs. Kotor, P. M. Papanias, L. Periole, Martin Bock, Oudin, Série, Martin, Burke, Drummond Hay, H. M. Sultzerberger, Behn, Mr. and Mrs. Levy, Mr. H. H. Joseph, Mr. A. Woolley, Mrs. Holly, Miss Jessie Strickland, Mr. J. Dufour, and Mr. Walsh in cabin; one Indian in steerage.

Per Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, from Kobe: —Miss Moore and Major-General Owen, R.N., in cabin; Mr. E. Sonne in second class, and 23 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, from San Francisco: —Colonel Chas. F. Crocker, Mr. D. O. Mills, Rev. P. J. Quigley, Mr. L. C. Garwood, Mrs. Garwood, Mr. S. L. Heap, U.S.N., Mr. Luther L. Holden, Mr. William B. Jones, Mrs. Jennie F. Rutter, Mrs. W. H. Perry, Miss L. G. Gregory, Mrs. Emily C. Earle, Mrs. S. A. Billing, Mr. E. Warren Clarke, Mrs. W. W. Campbell, Mrs. F. Tufts, Miss G. C. Bigelow, Miss Rachel Read, Mrs. R. H. Whitlock, Mr. Alfred Morrill, Mr. T. Matsuo, Mr. T. Yamaki, Mr. W. K. Hill, Miss Irene E. Lee, and Mr. Geo. Lambert in cabin. For Hongkong: —Mr. Geo. H. Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Mr. John Kirke, Mr. Cham Kew, Mrs. Chas. Liebenstein, Miss Eleanor Chesnut, and Mr. Chan Quong Chung in cabin. For Shanghai: —Rev. Paul Bergen, Mrs. Bergen and infant, Miss L. M. Rolleston, Dr. N. S. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins, Master Paul S. Hopkins, Master Ralph H. Hopkins, Mrs. J. H. Pyke and infant, Miss Ruth Pyke, Miss Agnes Pyke, Miss Mildred Pyke, Master Fred. Pyke, Miss Ume Hamada and Japanese servant, Rev. H. E. King, Mrs. King and infant, Miss Kate P. King, Miss Alice Terrill, Dr. Geo. D. Lowry, Mrs. Lowry, Mrs. Geo. R. Davis, Mr. Walter W. Davis, Mr. Lawrence K. Davis, Master Frank K. Davis, and Master Edward H. Davis in cabin. For Honolulu: —Mr. J. H. Hackfeld and Mr. W. Stoddart in cabin. From Honolulu to Yokohama: —Mr. J. Hirsch in cabin.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, from Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.: —Captain and Mrs. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Goddard, Mr. J. McWilliams, and Mr. H. B. Smithers in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports: —Mr. P. S. Keller, Hon. J. H. Hamilton and son, Mr. M. de Bunsen, Mrs. Simpson and amah, Mr. H. A. Pattman and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Liegfeld, child, infant, and servant, Dr. D. F. Arnold, Mr. Irlam, Mr. and Mrs. Stone, child, infant, and amah, Lieut. W. H. Bunbury, Mr. McLaughlin, Miss F. Smith, Mr. A. Boehmer, and Mrs. and Miss Drewell in cabin; 2 Indians in steerage.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, for Hongkong via Nagasaki: —Mr. A. H. Skelton, Major Lyle, Captain Forbes, Lieut. Stockley, Mr. I. Kuhn, Mr. W. K. Hill, Captain and Mrs. Combe and child, Captain Howell, Mr. R. Lowe, Mr. E. F. Mackay, Dr. Quigley, Mr. F. Basila, and Mrs. White in cabin.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Oceanic*, Captain Smith, reports: —Left San Francisco the 25th September at 3.59 p.m. and arrived at Honolulu the 2nd October at 0.32 p.m. Left Honolulu the 3rd at 3.30 p.m. and arrived at Yokohama the 15th

October at 6.57 p.m. Passage from Honolulu 11, days, 10 hours, 34 minutes.

The Japanese steamer *Tokio Maru*, Captain Kenderdine, reports: —Left Kobe the 13th October at 7 p.m.; passed Rock Island the 15th at 12.10 a.m. Arrived at Yokohama at 8.10 a.m. Had strong gales with cloudy weather the whole way.

The British steamer *Victoria*, Captain J. Pantan, R.N.R., reports: —Left Tacoma, Wash., the 2nd October at 9.40 a.m., and Victoria, B.C., the 3rd at 8.30 a.m.; had strong westerly winds with heavy head seas throughout the passage; crossed the meridian on the 12th inst. in 51° North lat.; passed Inuboye-saki the 18th at 7.30 p.m. Arrived at Yokohama the 19th October at 7.30 a.m. Time on passage, 15 days, 5 hours, 30 min.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports: —Silk, 275 bales; Waste Silk, 425 bales.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

The following vessels are advertised as on the berth:—

For LONDON via ports, Quick Despatch, the "PALMED."—Butterfield & Swire.

For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, Quick Despatch, the "ANGERS."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

For NEW YORK, October 21st, the "ACHILLES."—Butterfield & Swire.

For SAN FRANCISCO, on or about October 23rd, the "BEGLIC."—O. & O. S. S. Co.

For TACOMA, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., October 27th, the "SIKH."—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe and Shanghai, October 29th, the "EMPERESS OF INDIA."—Frazar & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, October 30th, the "PERU."—P. M. S. S. Co.

For LONDON and Hamburg, October 23rd, the "VOLUTE."—Samuel Samuel & Co.

For HONGKONG via Hyogo and Nagasaki, October 27th, at 10 a.m., the "VERONA."—P. & O. S. N. Co.

For HONGKONG via Kobe and Nagasaki, November 2nd, the "NEVERNBERG."—Norddeutscher Lloyd.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., November 9th, the "EMPERESS OF CHINA."—Frazar & Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Achilles, British steamer, 1,560, 15th October, —Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Niobe, German steamer, 1,666, E. J. Pfaff, 19th October, —Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Pak Ling, British steamer, 1,910, Lond, 18th October, —London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Volute, British tank-steamer, 2,348, Stott, 18th October, —Batoum via ports, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Anaconda, American schooner, 41, A. Lawson, 22nd September, —North Pacific, 71 Seals.—Captain.

Arctic, British schooner, 40, J. H. Pyne, 3rd July, —North Pacific, 261 Seals.—Captain.

Combermere, British ship, 1,686, Jenkins, 28th September, —New York 23rd April, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Petersen, 5th October, —North Pacific, 50 otters and 5 seals.—Captain.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 130, J. T. Harrison, 22nd July, —Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Golden Fleets, American schooner, 131, J. B. Laurie, 2nd August, —Ruk Island, Wood and Coconuts.—Captain.

Josephine, American schooner, 16, Gen. W. Gale, 11th September, —North Pacific, 29 Seals.—Captain.

Mattie T. Dyer, American schooner, 103, C. E. Mockler, 20th September, —North Pacific, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

Mount Washington, American bark, 1,217, Rose, 23rd May, —Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sta.

Retriever, American schooner, 75, H. J. Snow, 16th October, —North Pacific, 1,099 Seal Skins.—T. M. Laffin.

W. P. Hall, British schooner, 98, J. P. Brown, 12th October, —North Pacific, 440 Seals.—Captain.

Worlock, British steam-schooner, 31, A. Rieddich, 17th November, —Petropaulovsky, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The general market continues in the same state as last reported, and all round business is not at all so lively as merchants could wish. Yarns continue dull, while there is still some demand for Grey Shirtings at or near late quotations. Fancies generally dull, but there should soon be a demand for Cloth and Blankets as winter approaches.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8½ yds. 34 inches	\$2.25 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9½ yds. 45 inches	3.60 to 3.25
T. Cloth—7½ yds. 34 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds. 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds. 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italiana and Sateens Black, 34 inches	0.16 to 0.24
	PER YARD.
Velvets—Black, 35 yds. 22 inches	0.85 to 0.95
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds. 42-3 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds. 24-25 yds. 30 inches	1.60 to 1.75
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3½ yds. 24-25 yds. 30 inches	1.80 to 2.10
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4½ yds. 24-25 yds. 30 inches	2.35 to 2.75
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5½ yds. 24-25 yds. 30 inches	2.95 to 3.15

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.27 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 34 yds. 34 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yds. 34 inches	0.37 to 0.30
Medium	0.22 to 0.25
Italian Cloth, 30 yds. 34 inches	0.37 to 0.30
Common	0.22 to 0.25
Mousseline de laine—Crape, 24 yds. 34 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloths—Pilots, 54 to 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Primates, 54 to 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scotch and Green, 4 to 34 yds. per lb.	0.45 to 0.52

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	34.00 to 34.50
Nos. 16/24, Medium	35.00 to 35.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	35.00 to 35.50
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	35.00 to 35.50
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	35.50 to 36.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	36.50 to 37.00
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 38.00
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 38/42, Two-fold	41.00 to 43.00
Nos. 48/52, Two-fold	44.00 to 48.00

No. 20s, Bombay	—
No. 16s, Bombay	—

METALS.

Some business doing, but the general trade is not brisk. Quotations unaltered.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, ½ inch	\$3.35 to 3.30
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.35 to 3.40
Round and square up to ½ inch	3.25 to 3.40
Iron Plates, assorted	3.50 to 3.65
Sheet Iron	4.45 to 4.60
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.00 to 9.25
Wire Nails, assorted	5.60 to 5.90
Iron Plates, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KEROSENE.

Market remains as last advised, and the outlook appears fairly good. No fresh arrivals of late from New York, and the stock of American Oil continues to decrease. The *Volute* is in from Batum with a full cargo of Russian oil in bulk.

Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77
Comet	1.72 to 1.75
Devoe	—
Russian Anchor	1.72 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72

SUGAR.

Brown—Not so much doing, as buyers appear to be digesting their former purchases. White—No change.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	\$4.20 to 4.40
Brown Manila	5.10 to 5.15
Brown Daitong	3.40 to 3.30
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.10 to 7.20
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Much less doing, and the daily settlements have sunk to small proportions. Dealers talk of lower prices with a view to getting buyers interested once more. But there is at present no real fall, especially in sorts that are of current sale and well known cloths.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shanghai)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Nishu)	—
Hanks—No. 21 (Shanghai)	—
Hanks—No. 21 (Nishu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—

Filatures—Extra 10/15 deniers	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	770 to 780
Filatures—No. 1, 10/15 deniers	780 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den	720 to 725
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	700 to 710
Filatures—No. 3, 11/20 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oahu) Heat No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	720 to 725
Re-reels—No. 11, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 24, 14/18 deniers	620 to 630
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	600 to 610
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	710 to 720
Kakadas—No. 14	680 to 700
Kakadas—No. 2	640 to 650
Kakadas—No. 24	610 to 630
Kakadas—No. 3	610 to 615
Kakadas—No. 34	600 to 605
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oahu Sendai—No. 24	—
Hamatsuki—No. 1, 2	—
Hamatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

Business continues to some extent, but it seems probable that holders must reduce their asking prices if they want to make serious inroads on the heavy stock.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$120 to 150
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-ito—Oahu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	80 to 90
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Hushu, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	80 to 85
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kihiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kihiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kihiso—Oahu, Good to Best	—
Kihiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kihiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kihiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	35 to 30
Kihiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	28 to 25
Kihiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair	30 to 25
Kihiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	25 to 20
Kihiso—Neri, Good to Common	19 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best	—

TEA.

No change. Market dull with little doing.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER POUND.
Choicest	\$36 to 40
Choice	32 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	22 to 24
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	13 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has been very steady, notwithstanding a slight rise and subsequent fall in silver quotations.

Sterling—Bank L. T.	2/11
Sterling—Bank Hills on demand	2/11
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	2/11
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	2/21
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/21
On Paris—Bank sight	1/6
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2/75
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/2 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 10 days' sight	1/2 dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73 1/2
On Shanghai—Private to days' sight	74 1/2
On India—Bank sight	103
On India—Private 30 days' sight	106
On America—Bank Hills on demand	51 1/2
On America—Private 30 days' sight	52 1/2
On America—Private 4 months' sight	53 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2/16
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	2/23
Bar Silver (London)	208

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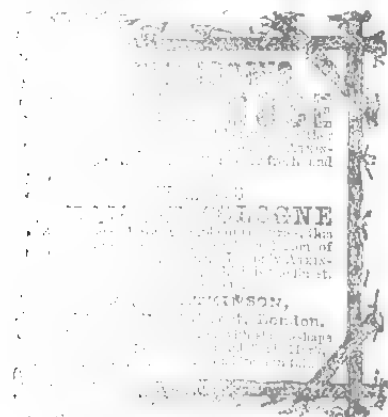
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 17.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, OCTOBER 27TH, 1894.

月三年五十二第明
可記書信通日十三

Vol. XXII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, OCT. 27TH, 1894.

BIRTH.

At No. 5, Kata Hira-cho, Sendai, on Monday, October 15th, at 4.30 a.m., to MARY ELEANOR BEERS, wife of HENRY SCOTT JEFFERYS, a son. Net weight 1280 grammes, i.e. 10½ lb. Both mother and child doing well.

MARRIAGE.

At San Francisco, October 18th, 1894, Mr. CHARLES HEYMANN, of Paris, and Miss ROSE HART, of San Francisco. (By Telegram.)

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A SCHEME is on foot for building a dock at Uraga.

THE Race Ball takes place on Monday, November 5th.

THE Diet has voted a War Budget of one hundred and fifty million yen.

THE chrysanthemum shows at Dango-zaka are now open.

MR. KATO MASUO, was appointed on the 22nd inst. Japanese Consul at Fusan, Korea.

THE establishment of the Yokohama Rice Exchange was officially sanctioned on the 19th inst.

THE thanks of the Diet have been formally tendered to the Army and Navy engaged in the China war.

KAWAKAMI OTOJIRO, the *soshi* actor, has left for

Korea to gather material on the battle-fields of A-san and Phyong-yang for his next melodrama of the war.

KOBZ has been again defeated at cricket on its own ground by Yokohama—this time by eight wickets.

MR. OTORI, ex-Japanese Minister to Korea, who is now on his way home, will be appointed a Privy Councillor.

HANCOCK, the professional walker, has been out-paced by eight Kobe amateurs by 108 yards in a four mile match.

It is stated that some three hundred selected Japanese police constables will shortly be sent from Tokyo to Korea.

THE Korean Ambassador, Prince Wi-hwa, has been received in audience by the Emperor. He is now visiting the capital.

THE Korean Export Company, a commercial association composed of Osaka merchants, will have a capital of yen 500,000.

MR. IMAIZUMI YUSAKU, Instructor in the Tokyo Fine Art Academy, has been promoted President of the Kyoto Fine Art School.

THE First Army crossed the Yalu on the 24th instant, and the Second Army landed on the Lian-tong peninsula on the 23rd.

MR. FURUKAWA ICHIBI, the great mine owner, will have to contest his claim to the Mizusawa copper-mine in the Tokyo Local Court.

It is stated that the Cabinet has resolved to appoint Mr. Kitagaki, Governor of Hokkaido, as successor to the late Mr. Nakai, Governor of Kyoto.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Red Cross Society of Japan to send a party of six physicians and twelve nurses with each military transport.

THE English Rothschilds have offered their services to Japan in floating a foreign loan whenever the Japanese Government considers that step necessary.

THE new yacht *Mary*, raced for the first time on Saturday, and proved herself a speedy boat. She won Messrs. Lane, Crawford, and Co.'s Cup with the greatest ease.

A HUNDRED Japanese fishing boats, each carrying a crew of four men, left Shimomoseki on the 11th inst. for the Tai-dong-kiang. Nothing is known of the object of their departure.

JUDGE NAGASHIMA IWAHO, of the Hiroshima Court of Appeal, has been promoted President of the Naha Local Court, Okinawa Prefecture—the position refused by the late Judge Chitani.

THE shock of the great earthquake of Monday was slightly felt at Nagoya, Hikone, Hakodate, Ishinomaki, Nagano, Fukushima, and Miyako. The shake was more strongly felt at Niigata, where clocks were stopped.

COUNT ARIMA RAIMAN has contributed yen 5,000 each to the War and Naval Departments. The Count also presented yen 3,000 towards the relief of families of his retainers who have proceeded to the seat of War.

DESPITE the unsuitability of the weather the Yokohama Autumn Regatta took place on Saturday afternoon. Only one mishap occurred, a boat engaged in the Junior Pairs being swamped in the heavy seas.

THE Aome and Kawagoye Railways having approached completion will be subjected to Government inspection before the close of this month. The lines are expected to be opened to traffic about the beginning of November.

REUTER telegraphs:—It is affirmed in Tokyo that Japan will not sheath the sword until she has exacted guarantees that in the future the Chinese will not meddle with Korea, and until an ample indemnity has been paid. It is reported that the Chinese are holding the Northern bank of the Yalu with a strong force, and that the Japanese have entered Yichou (Wiju). The *Novosti* urges Russian intervention and the annexation of Korea and Manchuria, thus enabling Russia to extend the Siberian railway to Söul, and to strengthen her footing on the Pacific. A Russian physician has informed the Czar that his disease is incurable, but that he may live some months. The United States have declined to join in any meddling with regard to Korean affairs. Germany has also declined to intervene at the present juncture, and it is believed that the project will collapse. The Chinese Legation repudiates a rumour from Shanghai that the Chinese have made overtures for peace, and states that peace is out of the question for a very long time. The Amir of Afghanistan is suffering from hemorrhage of the kidneys. Germany has expressed herself willing to co-operate with the other Powers with a view to protect European interests in the East. The Russian troops on the Amoor have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in case of any internal troubles in China making intervention necessary. On the 20th instant, the British Government was informed by China that she was prepared to negotiate for peace. Overtures were accordingly made by the British Government to the various Powers with the object of arranging a collective representation to Japan, who also was asked whether the terms offered by China were likely to prove a satisfactory basis of negotiation. No definite reply has been received by Japan, but it is believed that a basis acceptable to her and China can be evolved. The majority of the Powers are in accord with Great Britain, and it is hoped that the others also will assent. James Anthony Froude, the historian, is dead.

THERE is very little change in the Import trade. Yarns are not much inquired for, and quotations are more or less nominal, while Shirtings only move slowly at late rates, and the stock being heavy there is no immediate prospect of any improvement in values. Fancy Articles are dull, but deals have been effected in Turkey Reds where buyers have been current. There have been small sales of Lawns, Velvets, and Satins. Woollens are dull, the expected activity not having yet commenced. Metals generally are not much looked after. Bar Iron has been taken at a fraction better money, but Plates are weak, and the only movement in Nails is delivery of previous contracts. Kerosene is steady at late rates with a fairly good business. The Sugar trade is healthy, most of the bargains being in Brown sorts, and stocks are being reduced. White Sugars are quiet, but prices for all kinds are fully maintained. The Silk trade has seen a considerable spurt during the week, and fully 2,000 piculs have passed the scales, sellers, as usual, trying, on the strength of this business, to put up prices, in which they will probably succeed so far as certain favourite chops are concerned. A moderate business has been done in Waste, at recent rates, and outgoing steamers are taking considerable cargo, largely previous purchases. A small trade continues to be done in Tea, but the finer grades of leaf are entirely absent from the market, and as probably there is but little more to come in from the country, the season may be said to be drawing to a close. Exchange has again fluctuated, though rates are now about the same as those of a week ago.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The special session of the Diet is referred to by the vernacular press as being as harmonious as its proceedings were unanimous. We proceed to collect some of the papers' comments:—Party spirit, so violent in preceding sessions of the Lower House that severe criticisms were pronounced on that body by both Japanese and foreign critics, did not obtrude even its shadow into the record of this last session. All parties received the Premier's address with applause and passed the War Budget without a dissentient voice. The task the House had been asked to achieve in seven days, it accomplished in three, a striking contrast to its custom on previous occasions. In short, it proved itself in every way a worthy legislature, fully appreciating the occasion, but not blinded by it, as witness its refusal to give *post facto* consent to the Edict relating to the travel to Korea, against which the popular voice had been loudly raised. The House has acquitted itself so well, there will be less disposition to assert that the Japanese are unfit for constitutional government. It is not indeed an exaggeration to say that even England, justly proud of the perfection of her constitutional institutions, might be pleased to call such a House her own. The Representation to the Government unanimously presented by the Lower House, and the letters of thanks and eulogy sent to the forces abroad through the Head-quarters by both Houses, will serve to the Army as a reinforcement of a million men and to the navy as an increase of a thousand ships of the line. The *Nichi Nichi*, rejoicing that the so-called popular parties have been awakened by the war to the importance of spending public money on coast defences and other military populations, says:—Let them not return to their old fallacy of considering that their sole duty in the House is to publicly announce their client's poverty and advocate administrative steps to lessen its rigour.

The *Yiji* heads one of its leaders "England and Japan," and advises English journalists in general not to unscrupulously assert their country's rights against Japan in small matters, such as the *Kowshing* affair, the pretended insult of Mr. and Mrs. Gardner by Japanese soldiers, and so forth. The goodwill shown to Japan by their government, much to the satisfaction of all Japanese, in revising the old Treaty, foremost among Western Powers, may fail to produce any beneficial results because of the recklessness of their petty attacks.

The *Mainichi* reads the recent issues of *The Times* as doing justice to Japan in calling her a rising Power in the East. Believing that the London paper has commenced to sympathize more with Japan rather than China, the Progressionist organ praises its English contemporary's wisdom. At the same time, it condemns *The Times* as somewhat shortsighted in its estimate of the tendencies of the time. "The London King of journals finds nothing better calculated to further British interests in Asia than that Russia should be prevented from obtaining in the North Pacific a harbour open all the year round. Japan is not fighting for mere lust of conquest. She has no selfish political ambition to achieve in the present war. Therefore, should she succeed in her aims, her gains will be shared equally by all other countries, including China herself. The flourishing trade which Europe, and especially England now enjoys with China, and the benefits and advantages accruing from it, are doubtless due to the twenty-five trading ports that England and France forced the Peking Government to open, by virtue of their superior military strength in the battles at Canton and Peking. Were the whole of China thrown open as it would probably be in the sequel of Japan's victory, the gain accruing to English merchants and traders would be immense, to say nothing of the benefit likely to be reaped by men of other countries. The *Mainichi* reminds Eng-

lishmen of the purpose that inspired them when they stood before the Congress of Powers, urging the necessity of reforms in the Turkish Government, which then looked in their eyes as barbarous and unhuman as the Chinese now appears in the eyes of the Japanese. That noble purpose no less than commercial interest should induce Englishmen to pray for Japan's success, rather than to think of their selfish Indian policy, and a paper of *The Times'* worth should entertain broader and more exalted views than those now found in its columns."

The *Nippon* has now finished the long article to which we alluded in our last summary. We give its spirit here. The Orient is the Orient of Orientals. Occidentals have only a partial interest in it. It follows therefore that an event might any day occur in which Japan has a mixed interest with one or more Western countries. Situated as Japan is, if she desires to rise as a new Power of the world, she must seek a close political friend or friends among the Powers of Europe. In the sphere of politics, love and smiles all round are forbidden. The present war, however victorious Japan be, may prove nothing or worse than nothing to her should her diplomatists fail to find, at an early date a true European friend, whose aim is to prevent other European Powers from carrying out their ambitious projects in the East and to confer the benefits of peace and civilization upon the barbarous or half-civilized nations of Asia. As to Korea, Japan has two things to accomplish, namely, to ensure its independence and to lead it into the route of proper administrative reforms. In order to attain the first of these objects, it will not suffice to humiliate China. The completion of the Siberian railway a few years hence will lead Russia to turn her eyes more keenly than ever upon the little peninsular Kingdom. In view of a prospect so obvious and so important, as well for Korean independence as for the fulfilment of Japan's mission to maintain the peace of the East, a child in politics can see how Japan should behave toward the great Northern Power. For the accomplishment of Korean reform Japan's friendly interference need not be carried beyond the following:—

- 1.—To induce the Korean Cabinet to engage a Japanese adviser.
- 2.—To see that the Provincial Governors are well selected.
- 3.—To cause an efficient police system to be established under each Provincial Government.
- 4.—To show how to reorganize the Army so as to make it strong enough to subdue a rebellion.
- 5.—To make the new Korean Government employ Japanese police and army officers.

As regards China, the *Nippon* considers it indispensable to make her agree that a Japanese military force sufficient to protect the Japanese residents, shall be stationed in an important town in the South. Without that peace should never be concluded with China, however strong her pledge to abandon her suzerainty over Korea or however large the war indemnity offered by her. The *Nippon* dwells long upon this question, since it regards Southern China as a very hopeful field of commercial success for Japanese.

The loan problem continues to torment metropolitan journalists. The *Yiji*, which has always most to say upon a question of such a nature, exclaims that the money market cannot but suffer when such a large sum as 150,000,000 *yen* is withdrawn from the usual channels of circulation. The war must run its course. The loan must be raised. The question now remaining to be answered is not whether it shall be raised but how. The Bank of Japan should not be allowed to issue convertible notes on the security of loan bonds. That might be considered by some a very good method of tidying over the present crisis without disturbing the monetary balance of the country. But in the *Yiji's* opinion, it would entail the troubles incidental to an over-issue of paper currency. No other policy is safe than to raise the necessary sum after the usual method of floating a loan. It is impossible to find lenders at 5

or 6 %, why not offer 7 %, or give a 100 *yen* bond for 70 or 80 *yen*? The *Yiju* advocates a foreign loan as the easiest and safest means of meeting the difficulty. It speaks of an increased issue of Nippon Ginko convertible notes as a right method of supplying the industrial and commercial classes with the capital that they will inevitably find lacking when the proposed loan has been floated, and it laughs to scorn the *Yiji's* fear of an over-issue of paper, since convertible notes can never be over-issued. The *Hochi* sees no great difficulties in the way of the proposed loan. Let the people, both high and low, carry patriotism, prudence, frugality, and industry to the uttermost. Money will flow into the Central Treasury as fast as necessary, without entailing any perceptible inconvenience either in the money market or in industrial circles. The Progressionist organ urges the Government to lower the denominations of the new bonds to the utmost practical extent. In this connection it may interest our readers to quote the *Yiji's* opinion that the amount of money circulating in the whole empire under ordinary circumstances is from 150,000,000 to 160,000,000 *yen*, and that the daily war-expenses are about *yen* 200,000.

Taking it for granted that, in semi-civilized society, nothing is more fruitful of domestic disturbance than differences of religious faith, the *Mainichi* discerns in China seeds of trouble ready to germinate. In addition to Buddhism, Christianity, Lamaism, and Mohammedanism, there are in the interior of China several other forms of creed, among which those known as the Haku-ren-kyo, the Taisei-mon, and the Koro-kwai are most prominent. All these different forms of faith are bitterly hostile to one another. The Haku-ren and the Koro fanatics are rancorous foes of the reigning dynasty, and the dearest wish of their heart is the restoration of the Ming line. Now that the former is waging a foreign war, their bows are bent against the Peking Government, and nothing but an ambitious and intrepid chief is wanting to precipitate rebellion.

The work of the Red Cross Society is spoken of almost unanimously by the vernacular papers as promising to effect even more than the war itself in reforming Chinese hearts and giving China an object lesson in the benefits of civilization and general progress. Seen in this grand light, the charitable institution is held to be entitled to more attention and aid than it now receives from either Japanese or foreigners.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE NIPPON SEA-WEED COMPANY.

The Nippon Sea-weed (*kombu*) Company is on the verge of bankruptcy. Its disaster, observes the *Yiji Shimpō*, is entirely due to want of foresight on the part of the managers. With the object of out-doing the Chinese merchants who had previously monopolized the trade, and in order to increase further the export of sea-weed, the Company endeavoured to facilitate matters for producers and to enhance the price of the article, with the result that production was extraordinarily increased and stocks accumulated in the warehouses of the Company entirely out of proportion to the demand. The Company at last gave way under the strain. Several influential business men interested in the Company are endeavouring to persuade the creditors to consent to a compromise, and there is still hope of the Company's being put on its legs again. The creditors would do well to agree to a compromise and save the Company, as the business is very profitable provided it be carefully managed. The chief places to which the sea-weed is exported are Shanghai, Tientsin, and Newchwang, where the average yearly demand ranges from 120,000 to 130,000 *koku*, and as the amount consumed in Japan is about 40,000 *koku*, the total demand for the weed may be estimated at 170,000 *koku* yearly. The amount

produced last year was about a quarter of a million *koku*, besides which there was a considerable quantity over from the previous year, consequently the supply was greatly in excess of the demand. The shrewd Chinese merchants, many of whom acted as agents of the Company by depositing a certain security, quickly discerned this state of affairs and gave up their contracts, although forfeiting their securities. The Company was at once placed in a very difficult position, but tried to hush up its failures and thus to bear through the crisis. But the mischievous machinations of some shareholders who endeavoured to make a profit by exposing the actual condition of the Company, combined with the outbreak of the war were too much for it. The failure of the Company has injured the sea-weed trade greatly, for Chinese merchants have begun to resume their original control of it. It is said that the market value of sea-weed, which at one time was as low as 200 *yen* per *koku* has somewhat improved, having risen to about 300 *yen*.

SWINDLING AGENTS.

It is undeniable that those re-called to serve in the army, no matter how strong the ties that bind them to their homes or the importance, from a business standpoint, of their stay in Japan, rarely show any hesitation in answering the summons promptly. The chief desire is not only to go to Hiroshima or Korea but to enter upon actual service; to have a brush with the enemy at the earliest possible opportunity. This laudable spirit of obedience to the Imperial mandate is everywhere visible. And yet there are equally undeniably those who must needs feel greatly disappointed, to say the least, at having to serve once more, particularly when that service is to mean nothing better than the routine of drilling raw recruits, mounting guard, or forming an insignificant part of the garrison of this or that city. The service in such cases is divested of glamour and cannot by any means be attractive to those who have settled down to other occupations which may, in many instances, be rendered hopeless for the future by reason of the interested person having to dissolve all ties connected with them. And here is just where the swindling fraternity have seen a fresh opportunity to trade on the credulity of other people. In the vicinity of nearly every barracks in Tokyo some of these men are ever loitering. As soon as they catch sight of some dusty pedestrian, with a bundle in his hand or hung across his shoulder, evidently approaching with the firm step of an ex-soldier and in consequence of the military summons which has brought him to the capital, they draw near and by dint of adroit questioning soon find out whether the man has any disinclination to serve or not. If he has, they throw out hints that they can get him free this time; they will not charge much for their service: three or five *yen* will be quite sufficient to do the trick, as they are "on intimate terms with the military authorities." A good many young men are so green, it is said, as to be gulled by these representations; the money is handed over or clothes in lieu of the necessary funds; the obliging friend bids the recalcitrant reservist wait where he is for half an hour and then goes quietly off with his booty, of course never to be seen again. It seems strange, but is none the less true that scores of similar cases have come to the notice of the authorities, and every Tokyo newspaper gives a place to warning re-enlisted men against the practices of such swindling agents. There is nothing novel in the idea: it is as old as the hills, having been practised everywhere in Europe. But it is strange how history repeats itself.

KOREAN CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Sŏul correspondents of several Tokyo papers have a number of anecdotes to tell of the unusual talents of Prince Wi-hwa, the new Korean ambassador to Japan. He is said to be a young man of remarkable abilities and with a decided taste for diplomacy. He is the son of one of the royal concubines, who for her beauty and the favour shown her by the King, was

posed to have been put to death by the Queen, who seems peculiarly given to unfortunate interference in a number of directions. The young prince was educated with unusual care, being his father's favourite from childhood, and the Koreans are delighted with the idea of his coming to this country and showing the Royal Family at its best.

Minister Otori is about, according to the correspondent of the *Miyako Shimbun*, to re-enter military service. He will, without returning to Japan, at once join the first *corps d'armée* under Lieut.-General Viscount Nozu. Another report states that he has offered to bring a volunteer regiment composed mainly of his old comrades into the field, and that this proposal will probably meet with the approval of the Authorities. We doubt the latter part of this rumour. It is true that nearly three hundred of his former companions-in-arms did once offer to go to Korea as his personal body-guard, just before the outbreak of hostilities. But a good many of these seasoned warriors have since been drafted into service, so that it is not clear where the material for the volunteer regiment would come from.

The price of necessities of every kind is reported to have gone up enormously in Korea, particularly in the north-western provinces. A metropolitan contemporary gives the following list of prices which speak for themselves:—

	Before the War.	Present Price.
Wine, per bottle	35 <i>sen</i>	1 <i>yen</i> 50 <i>sen</i>
Eggs, each	1 <i>sen</i>	3 <i>sen</i>
Salt, per <i>sho</i>	20-30 <i>sen</i>	1 <i>yen</i>
White sugar, per <i>lb.</i>	9 <i>sen</i>	45 <i>sen</i>
Chestnuts, per <i>sho</i>	5-7 <i>sen</i>	20 <i>sen</i>
Cheap native tobacco, per package	8 <i>sen</i>	10 <i>sen</i>
Native cigarettes, per 50 pieces	5 <i>sen</i>	80 <i>sen</i>
Wheat, per slice	5 <i>sen</i>	1 <i>sen</i>
Native underclothing, the piece	30-35 <i>sen</i>	1 <i>yen</i>

On the other hand, with the sole exception of rice, the value of cereals has not increased in proportion. Millet, maize, barley, and buckwheat and plentiful and not too dear. Vegetables or greens are exceedingly scarce and very high, particularly those raised from seeds imported from Japan.

MARQUIS MAEDA'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE WAR FUND.

MENTION has already been made in these columns of the very large sums contributed to the war-chest by several leading members of the nobility: 20,000 *yen* by the House of Satsuma, 15,000 *yen* from the House of Mito, and so forth. But by far the largest donation is that of Marquis Maeda, which is truly a nobly generous and patriotic gift. He hands first one hundred thousand *yen* to the Army and Navy Departments, for equal distribution; then six thousand *yen* to the poor families of re-enlisted men coming from the three provinces of Kaga, Echū, and Noto; moreover, in the case of any men of these three places being killed in battle, he promises to pay fifty *yen* to the family or surviving relatives if the deceased has been an officer; twenty *yen* if a petty officer; and five *yen* if a common soldier. Finally he gives two thousand seven hundred yards of good thick flannel, to be made up into underclothing, to the Navy; and four hundred and fifty yards of the same material to the Army. It goes without saying that the Japanese papers speak in the very highest terms of this most generously patriotic gift and pledge. Several journals slyly hint that this should be a lesson to less open-handed though much richer noblemen. But so far as things have gone at present it is remarkable with what zeal and generosity the titled classes have responded to the call: not merely investing large sums in the War Loan Bonds, but making also equally large donations of money to the War Fund and all sorts of comforts and luxuries to the men who are fighting for Japan's name and fame in a foreign and hostile land.

PATRIOTIC ADVERTISEMENTS.

WE notice in a number of metropolitan journals the appearance of patriotic devices in advertising columns, all of a nature well

calculated to attract the eye. Among others there is one representing a huge hand grasping a bayonet, on the end of which a painfully-impossible Chinaman is impaled in the manner of the professional beetle-sticker. In another instance the advertisement is surrounded by a border of the following novel description:—On the right is a vertical column of miniature Japanese soldiers running, gun in hand, their Chinese adversaries being depicted on the left, weaponless, with queues shaped like the letter S, and evidently in the panic of precipitate flight; the upper border is composed of small Japanese naval ensigns, while the lower border is made up of inverted Chinese standards. A third advertiser—a druggist, of all folks in the world—has as a centre-piece a Japanese soldier loaded down with heads of decapitated Chinese. Groups of the national flag are also very common advertising attractions, particularly in the case of book stores announcing the publication of some new work on China or Korea. But best of all is perhaps a quaint ornamental head-piece representing the Chinese Sovereign on his knees imploring his life at the hands of an irate Japanese soldier with uplifted sword.

SCIENCE IN JAPAN.

As illustrating the notice accorded to the progress of scientific research in Japan, we quote the following from *The Times*:—

A book especially devoted to water, but in peace rather than in war, is the large volume on *The Water Supply of Towns, and the Construction of Water Works*, by W. K. Burton, Professor of Sanitary Engineering in the Imperial University, Tokyo (Crosby, Lockwood and Co.). Of course, there are many other such works in existence; Mr. Burton refers to several of them in his preface and quotes others elsewhere. But his book is interesting in itself, not only in its text and in its excellent illustrations, but because it is one more proof among very many of the extraordinary scientific advance which has been taking place for several years in Japan. This is not the place for discussing the question whether that advance is likely to stand the strain now being put upon it by war; but the books that are being constantly produced, either by the Japanese themselves or by their European instructors, are enough to show that, so far as intelligence and materials are concerned, the Japanese must no longer be measured by Oriental standards. This is brought out to a certain extent by Mr. Burton's work, but still more by such a publication as the journal of the College of Science, Imperial University, Japan, of which two new parts have just reached us. A few of the articles are written by European professors, but some of them, on questions of minute embryology and on the constitution of glycerol and its derivatives, are written by Professors Mitukuri and Sakurai, and would do credit to any Fellow of the Royal Society. The observations made by the former upon the development of the young in the egg of the sea turtle are of high scientific interest. And yet it is only about 25 years since the Japanese awoke from the sleep of centuries and determined to learn all that the West could teach them! Where will they be a century hence? Is it from them that Lord Salisbury's "little oasis" is destined to receive its widest and most rapid extension?

MARUBASHI MITSU.

THE preliminary examination of Marubashi Mitsu, arrested some ten days ago at Nagasaki, as reported in these columns, on suspicion of being a Chinese spy, has now been concluded, with the result that the woman is proved beyond all doubt to be a Chinese emissary of some sort. Her case is a peculiar one. A native of Shizuoka, she chose the profession of a female physician of the *kampo* or Chinese medical style. Not doing well in her own province, she for some unexplained reason found her way to Shanghai, where she soon obtained a Chinese *clientelle* among the subordinate physicians of the native town. Being tolerably well-favoured, she is reported to have formed other *liaisons* of a less reputable nature, and at all events was admitted as an intimate into a number of Chinese families. Her own countrymen would have nothing to do with her. Shortly before the outbreak of the war she was noticed in constant and secret communication with a number of Chinese officials, so that upon her arrival at Nagasaki—the police having full cognizance of the facts beforehand—she at once became an object of suspicion. It was another link in the chain to find her making arrangements to rent a house at twenty *yen* a month, an unconscionable sum for a

woman in her station of life. Upon being arrested, a thorough search was made among her effects, which elicited the discovery of a number of compromising documents, among others several letters from the Taotai of Shanghai. These have since been deciphered, and it appears that the suspect has long been, and most probably still is, in the Chinese secret service employ. The woman is quite young yet—only twenty-four—and appears to be fully aware of the danger she is in.

THE LATE MR. MAGATA SEI.

Of recent years the two most prominent men in the field of typography in Japan have been Mr. Hirano Toniiji and Mr. Magata, the former one of the co-founders and the latter the sole Manager and Director of the great Tsukiji Type Foundry, Tokyo. Mr. Hirano, one of the most progressive and enlightened men of the Bakufu days, and entirely absorbed in encouraging the advance of printing in his native land, died, a little less than two years ago; and now we regret to have to record the sudden decease of his colleague, Mr. Magata Sei, who succumbed to a short and fatal disease at Himeji on the 15th inst. A native of the southern part of Japan, Mr. Magata was one of the patriots who, in the early sixties, did not fail to see that the introduction of Western art and science meant the sole possible salvation of Japan. The spread of knowledge he regarded as the best means to that end, and printing from movable types became with him and his fellow-thinker an absolute national necessity. The story of the introduction of Occidental typography into Japan reads like a romance, and has been ably set forth in a little pamphlet got out by the above-named foundry. It is written in English so that further reference here is unnecessary; we need only mention that the *Insatsu Kyoku*, the great Osaka Type Foundry and Printing House, as well as the Tsukiji Type Foundry, were all outcomes of the devoted labours of these men. Under Mr. Magata's direction the Tsukiji Foundry has flourished exceedingly, being not only on familiar terms with like institutions the world over, but also notable for the number of admirable and novel founts invented there. It is no little thing to say that the Tsukiji Type Foundry supplies every newspaper-office with type, machinery, and every other typographical appliance, throughout Japan. Moreover, the same establishment's excellent English type, representing a large variety of useful and ornamental founts, is sold to foreign journals not only in Japan but also in China, Siam, Batavia, and the Straits Settlements. It is also due to Mr. Magata's indefatigable efforts that lithography has made such unexampled progress in this country, as well as colour-printing, photo-lithography, and zincography. Personally Mr. Magata was a man of great magnetism; warm-hearted, generous, forgiving, thoroughly honest, and the soul of honour. The hundreds of employes in his great establishment knew that he was ever looking after their interests and hence placed the most unbounded confidence in his gentle rule. To those who knew him intimately he was the truest and best of friends. His funeral, which took place on Sunday, the 21st inst., from a temple in Shiba, was attended by thousands who mourned his loss; and we best echo the popular voice when we say that Japan could ill spare such a man. Mr. Magata leaves an only daughter and an adopted son.

THOROUGHLY SCARED.

THE *Asahi Shimbun* has an amusing story to tell of the Chinese captives now at Miyakomura in Ehime Prefecture. They are provisionally housed in the Choken-ji, a large and well-built temple, and every attention is paid to their reasonable wants. The other day a big funeral was celebrated at another temple in the immediate vicinity, drums and gongs making a great noise as the procession slowly approached. For some unknown reason the Chinese appeared, without exception, to take this as the signal of their own dissolution, believing nothing less than immediate decapitation to be in store for them.

With folded palms they beseeched their guards to have mercy, kowtowed repeatedly, while many burst into despairing tears. It cost considerable time and trouble to reassure the trembling Celestials, but when once the fact that their lives were to be spared "this time" was thoroughly understood, their joy knew no bounds. "What a cowardly lot they are, after all," remarks the *Asahi* scornfully.

LESSONS OF THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

Two interesting articles on the naval manoeuvres of July appear in the magazines for September: one, in the *Nineteenth Century*, by Mr. W. Laird Clowes, whose book "The Captain of the Mary Rose," attracted considerable attention last year; the other, purporting to be written by a foreigner, appears in the *Fortnightly Review* under the pseudonym of "Nauticus." Both are admonitory in tone: Mr. Clowes referring more especially to the lessons to be derived from a study of the manoeuvres; "Nauticus" insisting strongly on the fact that our Navy is undermanned.

Both writers agree in their interpretation of the scheme of the manoeuvres, but Mr. Clowes goes into this point more fully than "Nauticus." We have not space to explain fully the plan of operations, but we may briefly say that with the aid of an imaginary isthmus connecting Ireland with South America and the marking off of certain areas as neutral ground, the Irish Sea was transformed into a reproduction on a reduced scale, and as seen in a looking-glass, of the Mediterranean Sea, in which a naval contest was to take place between two rival navies supposed to be those of England and France respectively. The aim of the manoeuvres was to demonstrate what would happen if on the one hand French fleets at Toulon and Brest, and on the other English fleets at Plymouth and Malta, were, on the outbreak of war, simultaneously, to commence operations. Whichever combatant could succeed in joining its forces first might hope to attack and destroy the enemies' two fleets in detail. As one of the writers say, in such a situation strategy is practically impossible, any one with a map and a pair of compasses can foresee what the result must be, and all the fleets could do was to sail straight to the fate preordained for them. What actually happened was this: the Toulon Fleet steamed straight for Gibraltar, made a junction, near the fortress, with the Brest Fleet, and, steaming on into the Atlantic, encountered and defeated the Plymouth fleet, to which the combined forces were immensely superior. Two of the French ships were considered to be sunk by the fire from the Rock. Returning into the Mediterranean, the combined French fleets sought the Malta fleet and crushingly defeated it.

"Nauticus" ridicules the idea that the manoeuvres were necessary to teach what he considers to be self-evident truths, but in the main he agrees with Mr. Laird Clowes, who thus formulates the three leading strategical lessons of the campaign: first, to make certain of holding the Mediterranean we must, in addition to other measures, regularly maintain in that sea a naval force stronger than any foreign naval force in the same waters. We cannot rely on being able to reinforce our Mediterranean fleet from the Channel. Secondly, so long as Gibraltar remains without the means of repairing on a large scale any vessels that may go thither seriously damaged, it is almost useless as a naval base. Thirdly, when fleets are separated, the interior position still confers, as it has ever conferred, enormous advantages upon the combatant who holds it. Mr. Laird Clowes concludes his summary of the strategical lessons of the manoeuvres by saying: "If we permit ourselves to be any longer tempted to hazard the continuance of our Mediterranean supremacy upon the chances of luck, upon the stupidity of a hostile admiral, upon the slowness of foreign naval mobilisation, or indeed upon anything outside of our own force, foresight,

and full preparedness, we may as well simplify matters and shorten the agony of our national dissolution by clearing out of the Mediterranean to-morrow and never again venturing thither.

"Nauticus" criticises severely the whole scheme of the naval manoeuvres. The Admiralty has, he says, got into a rut in the matter. First of all, the manoeuvres are no real test of rapidity of mobilisation, for they always take place in July, are expected, and carefully prepared for. Let them be held at an unexpected time, and few of our ships would be able to put to sea. In preparation for the manoeuvres, which are confidently expected as the summer comes on, minor defects, which at other times of the year are but too apt to be neglected, are carefully corrected. But mobilisation without notice would find many reported defects still awaiting correction. Secondly, the navy is seriously undermanned. The ships that were actually mobilised on July 18th, excluding torpedo boats and miscellaneous craft, numbered 39. There remained mobilisable but unmobilised, 40. Yet the ships actually mobilised were undermanned. They were all, for example, obliged to carry much too large a proportion of second-class or inexperienced stokers—men not able to get the best speed out of a ship. Many vessels were so short of officers that the strain upon the staff proved almost insupportable. Commanders and captains were put to do lieutenants' work. On the day after the mobilisation the Admiralty was in the position of being absolutely unable to commission properly so much as one additional torpedo boat. There was material in plenty, but men were not forthcoming. According to "Nauticus," to enable all the ships of the British navy to be completely mobilised, Her Majesty would need no less than 15,120 additional servants, men and officers together. If war were declared to-morrow, where would these men be obtained? "You will get them, I suppose, by accepting veterans who have forgotten the service, merchantmen who never had more than the vaguest knowledge of it, and landmen to whom the sea is a mystery; but I do not believe that in these days of scientific warfare people of that stamp will materially assist you in the work of winning battles. It would undoubtedly be safer for you to have the necessary men ready and properly trained."

Again, says "Nauticus," the Admiralty has got into a rut in the matter of using the Irish Sea for the naval manoeuvres. Year after year they attempt in the same place the elucidation of strategical problems illustrative of possible naval operations on a great scale. The Irish Sea is much too small for the purpose. A fleet has hardly a chance of avoiding discovery for as much as eight or ten hours, and strategy is therefore almost impossible. The absurdity would be apparent if it were proposed to hold the manoeuvres in the Solent, yet it is just as absurd, for purposes of strategical exercise, to make the Irish Sea do duty for the Mediterranean as it would be to make the Solent do duty for the Irish Sea, or to make the pond in St. James's Park do duty for the Solent. Next year the Admiralty should choose a wider area and a broader plan for the manoeuvres.

One extraordinary incident of the campaign is alluded to in severe terms by both the critics. One of the fleets was lying in Belfast Lough expecting an attack by hostile torpedo boats. As a matter of fact there was no enemy within a hundred miles, but the fleet in the Lough could not know this. If had retired into harbour after an action which the Admiral had regarded as indecisive, but which the umpire subsequently gave as a defeat against him. After dark a few boats were sent out to patrol. A little after two in the morning one of these boats returning into the harbour was mistaken for one of the enemy's torpedo boats. She was fired at, and the result was as remarkable as that of the stone thrown by Cadmus among the children of the dragon's teeth. About fifty

search-lights were soon flashing in every direction, all the ships began firing at anything and everything, and for about twenty minutes the fleet was actively occupied in destroying itself. As *The Times*' correspondent wrote: "The truth of the matter is that the entire fleet was in a condition which in war-time would have been one of panic. . . . No one knew whether he was firing at friend or foe. . . . If it had been real warfare, and we had been anchored at Gibraltar, having gone thither after an action with the French fleet, the affair would have been as good as a French victory, for we should probably have disabled or sunk half our own ships." Next morning five ships reported to have seen one torpedo boat, five others to have seen two torpedo boats, one to have seen three torpedo boats. Yet one torpedo boat and one only was in motion that night, and she was only a vedette boat, as different from any of the enemy's torpedo boats as a gunboat is from a line-of-battle ship. From this Mr. Laird Clowes draws the lesson that some scheme for ensuring the prompt recognition of friendly boats should be quickly devised and put into operation. The bewildering effects of the search-lights in Belfast Lough confirms what Mr. Laird Clowes said of their use in "The Captain of the Mary Rose."

THE PROS AND CONS OF A FOREIGN LOAN.

We find in the columns of a Tokyo contemporary an short summary of the views advanced in favour of or against a foreign loan at the present juncture. The conclusion arrived at is one which our readers will already have drawn for themselves, viz., those in power are opposed to the raising of a loan otherwise than in Japan, whereas party politicians in general as well as the leading merchants prefer getting the necessary war-fund from European money markets. The leading papers of the metropolis are divided into three classes: (1) those that are in favour of a foreign loan; (2) those who are strongly opposed to such a step; and (3) those who write in a cautious manner and advocate neither measure with energy. The names of the journals belonging to the first two categories are as follow:—

FOR.	AGAINST.
<i>Niroku Shimbun.</i>	<i>Nichi Nichi Shimbun.</i>
<i>Mainichi Shimbun.</i>	<i>Yoji Shimpō.</i>
<i>Hochi Shimbun.</i>	<i>Kokumin Shimbun.</i>
<i>Fiyu.</i>	<i>Nippon.</i>
	<i>Miyako Shimbun.</i>
	<i>Yorozu Chōho.</i>
	<i>Mesamashi.</i>

So far as numerical strength is concerned, it will be seen that the advantage is with the opponents of a foreign loan, though it must not be forgotten that the last three on the list belong to the category of the *Ko Shimbunshi*, i.e., the press of less importance. The *Nichi Nichi*, being semi-official, of course takes the view held by the Cabinet Ministers; the *Fiyu*, on the contrary, is independent and supposed to have great weight in commercial circles, yet here we find the same views expressed; the *Kokumin* is also independent, but with strongly defined *Kaishin-to* tendencies, so that it is a surprise to find this paper holding opinions at variance with the policy it is supposed to advocate; the *Nippon* is the most independent—and generally the most recklessly uncompromising—of the lot. The *Mainichi* and *Hochi*, representing the other side, are the mouth-pieces of the *Kaishin-to*, as the *Fiyu* is that of the Ultra-Radicals. The *Niroku* is not partisan in its views.

Nearly every Chamber of Commerce throughout the country has expressed an opinion on the subject, and all follow the lead of the Osaka Chamber, as modified by that of Tokyo. Only the Bank of Japan, the most important institution of all, is unhesitatingly opposed to borrowing funds in Europe, certainly not at present. With regard to Counts Iiagaki and Okuma, the former is represented as not having distinctly thrown the weight of his influence in either balance, yet he is avowedly against repeated domestic loans, believing the economic equilibrium of the country thereby liable to serious disturbance. On the other hand, Count Okuma

is definitely in favour of a foreign loan and has expressed himself strongly on the subject. These two gentlemen reflect the view of their respective parties; but it will be remembered that the raising of a 150 million yen fund in Japan was unanimously acceded to by the members of those very parties whose leaders and organs are theoretically opposed to this step. The Tokyo brokers are represented as being, almost to a man, disinclined to abet the issue of other War Loan Bonds, alleging, as they do, that the withdrawal of large sums from circulation will cause great suffering in many directions. The manufacturing class are, on the other hand, said to be in favour of the measure approved by the Cabinet. The war has here given great impetus to a number of works, and the tightness of the market is not so much appreciated as elsewhere. Patriotically speaking, the mass of the people is decidedly against borrowing from England, Germany, the United States, or any other country—as much as it is opposed to foreign interference until China is compelled to sue for peace on terms dictated by Japan.

NEATLY CAUGHT.

SHORTLY before 7 o'clock in the evening of the 22nd inst. a masked burglar, armed with a short sword, made his way into the dwelling of a wealthy merchant residing in Fukagawa District, Tokyo. The owner had just dined and was peeling a persimmon preparatory to eating it by way of dessert when the unwelcome intruder presented himself. The robber at once demanded all the money there was in the house, threatening instant death in case of a refusal. The only reply of the merchant, a middle-aged man of great coolness of mind, was to spring upon the burglar and inflict a slight wound with the fruit-knife he held in his hand. An unequal combat ensued, the merchant being cut in a number of places. In the meantime the wife and one maid-servant ran out into the street shouting *dorobo!* and soon a posse of police were surrounding the house, from which, however, the burglar had just managed to slip out unobserved. Immediate search was instituted in the neighbourhood, but without success. Finally, nearly two hours later, a strange-looking object was observed to be approaching the brink of the shallow pond in a temple of Benten, not far from the merchant's dwelling where the police were still keeping watch. Shivering and dripping, the burglar emerged from the pond only to fall into his waiting captors' hands. He had spent nearly two hours in the cold mud, he said, and preferred any length of imprisonment to staying any longer there, slowly freezing to death. Upon being taken to the District Station, he was found to have been wounded in four places by the intrepid merchant, whom he had been unable to rob of anything. He was proved to be a peripatetic news-vendor, and stated that this was his first attempt in crime. He had been in great need of the sum of thirty yen, and this as well as an ancient grudge which he bore the merchant in question, had led him to play the robber. The merchant is, according to the *Miyako Shimbun*, in great danger, no less than twenty-six different sword-cuts having been found on his body.

THE EMPEROR AT HIROSHIMA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Mainichi* sends the following account of the Emperor from Hiroshima:—"Since the Imperial Standard was raised in Hiroshima the indefatigable diligence with which his Imperial Majesty has attended to matters connected with the war is extraordinary. The Emperor rises at six every morning, and dressing himself in uniform, takes his seat on his chair and attends to military and other important affairs till 11 o'clock at night. He has only one room of 20 mats in which he attends to business, takes his meals, and sleeps. There is only one chair in his room, and though advised by his chamberlains to make use of a more comfortable seat he continues to use the old one. At about 4 p.m. he takes a bath, undressing himself with his own hands, after which he again dons his uniform and resumes his duty. At supper he only takes

two cups of wine, and as he attends to many matters after supper, he does not retire to bed as a rule till past midnight. Since his Majesty has taken up his Head-quarters at Hiroshima he has only left his room three times, namely, when he visited Kure, when the prizes taken at the battle of Phōng-yang were arranged for his inspection near the corridor of his room, and when he personally conducted the opening ceremony of the extraordinary session of the Diet. The Court physicians frequently advise him to take exercise, but he disregards all such remonstrances. Fortunately his strong constitution stands this unusual strain well, and he is as healthy and hearty as ever. This information, says the *Mainichi's* correspondent, was obtained from one of the courtiers in attendance on His Majesty.

YOKOHAMA ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE annual general meeting of the Yokohama St. Andrew's Society was held on Friday evening, Mr. J. D. Hutchison, President, in the Chair. The report, which was adopted, showed that the balance to the credit of the Society's current account with the H. & S. Bank is \$270.48, and the Society has still a claim on the new O. B. C. in Liquidation, of \$165.80. Sympathetic reference was made to the deaths of Mr. Henry Steele and Mr. R. Inglis during the year. The membership is now 84, of whom 35 are absent. The officers elected for the year were:—President, Mr. J. D. Hutchison; Vice-President, Mr. J. A. Fraser; Committee, Messrs. R. W. Borthwick, E. Coutts, J. Troup, D. McNeill, J. Stewart; hon. treasurer, Mr. G. Philip; hon. secretary, Mr. C. W. Ure. It was resolved to send round a list to members for signatures of those who are in favour of a ball on the 30th November, and another meeting will be held to consider and determine upon this matter.

SCULLING.

THE Single Sculls Handicap, originally arranged as the sixth race at the Autumn Regatta, but postponed owing to the rough water then prevailing, has again had to be put off. The three competitors went down towards the starting post on Thursday afternoon, but Hood's boat filled before the starter could get the men into line, and the race was abandoned for that day. It is to be hoped that some smooth water will be found shortly, for the race should be a very good one, as Mottu conceded 15 secs. to Hood and 35 secs. to W. Goddard.

"FAIR JAPAN."

MESSRS. KELLY AND WALSH have issued, by way of a Christmas Souvenir to send to friends in the old country, a beautiful little book containing six photographs and as many verselets. The poet is Mr. William Tod Helmut, the negatives are by Mr. O. A. Poole, and the colotypes by Mr. K. Ogawa. All are excellent, and so are the binding and general design of the book. Anybody should be delighted to receive such a Christmas card, and anyone might be satisfied to send it. It is called "Fair Japan."

AN EXPLANATION.

WE learn from correspondence that Mr. Faga is apprehensive lest his connection with the shooting accident on the 15th instant may be misapprehended by readers of this journal. To remove all ground of error we therefore state that Mr. Faga was not present when the accident occurred, and that the gun was in the hands of a Japanese servant, or coolie, when it went off.

ALTERATION IN RAILWAY SERVICE.

THE following trains will not run to-morrow (28th):—From Shimbashi to Yokohama, 8.20 p.m., 9.05 p.m., and 11.10 p.m.; from Shimbashi to Kobe, 9.55 p.m.; from Yokohama to Shimbashi, 9.05 p.m., 10 p.m., and 11.30 p.m.; from Kobe to Shimbashi, 9.40 p.m.

LONDON'S NEW LORD MAYOR.

SIR JOSEPH RENALS, Kt., Senior Alderman, representing the Ward of Aldersgate since 1888, who was Sheriff in 1892, is the new Lord Mayor of London.

WAR ITEMS.

There is a comparative lull in the receipt of intelligence from the seat of war. So far the general public knows the situation is that the Japanese Army in Korea has advanced to the southern bank of the Yalu river, and is there massing, preparatory to the invasion of Manchuria; while another army of considerable size is assembled at Hiroshima. On these hypotheses some impatience is founded. It is thought that things are marching too deliberately, and that the Japanese military authorities have no practical conception of the hardships inseparable from a winter campaign. Well, the plain truth is that the general public is insufficiently informed. This is the lull before the storm. We do not desire to be mysterious, but it is not permissible to publish information that might entail serious mischief. This much we may say, however, that if the army on the Yalu is waiting, and if the movements of the army in Hiroshima are not known to outsiders, hesitation or delay are not to be inferred.

The Shanghai papers contain rumours closely resembling the stories that were put into circulation with reference to Phyöng-yang. In the case of the latter city, two tales were gravely given to the world: one, that the Japanese army had delivered its assault against Phyöng-yang on the July 15th and had been repulsed with heavy loss; the other, that the Chinese entered Phyöng-yang on July 17th, driving out its Japanese garrison with much slaughter. So, on the 15th of July, the Japanese army assaulted a city garrisoned by itself, and on the 17th the Chinese army entered a city which, two days previously, it had successfully defended against an enemy's assault. The public has a marvellous capacity for swallowing "gup" at seasons like the present. The journals publishing the above stories did not appear to find them at all extraordinary, and we are now treated to tales of like character. Thus, it is alleged that on Oct. 6th, a large force of Japanese attacked Wi-ju, but the Chinese, anticipating the assault, had occupied "every point commanding the city at a distance," and the result was that the Japanese had to retreat with the loss of some 1,300 men in killed and wounded. Now even this story, as it stands, at once excites mistrust, for it is evidently manufactured by some one unacquainted with the topography of Wi-ju. That city stands on a low hill on the southern, or Korean, bank of the Yalu river, and is separated by a valley five miles wide from the nearest range of hills on the south. The river, which consists of three branches, their aggregate width about 1,200 yards, flows past the northern base of the hill on which the city is situated. It will, therefore, be at once apparent that to describe the Chinese garrison as occupying "every point commanding the city at a distance," is absurd. To do that the Chinese troops must have crossed a valley five miles wide and posted themselves on the hills at the other side. That, however, is not the most curious feature of the stories in circulation. For in the very next paragraph of the newspaper publishing the news we read the following:—"We learn by wire from Tientsin that the news of the skirmish in which the Japanese advance guard was *driven back across the Yalu* had reached that port." Observe the words we have italicized "*driven back across the Yalu*." If the Japanese were "*driven back across the Yalu*" they must have advanced through Manchuria to attack Wi-ju, and they must have carried troops across the river in boats to assault the north side of a town the defenders of which had marched across a valley on the opposite, or southern side, and had posted themselves on a mountain range five miles away. Were ever such absurdities solemnly published in newspaper columns?

Meanwhile, we remain without official intelligence of the forward movement of the army in Korea. A telegram published by the *Kokkai* says that one brigade of Japanese troops has already crossed the Yalu, and that the Chinese have retreated into the interior. But another telegram appearing in the columns of the

journal represents the Chinese as engaged constructing forts on the northern bank of the river opposite Wi-ju. If a Japanese battalion has crossed, it must either have made the passage at a point higher up stream than Wi-ju—in which case it may have obtained a footing on the northern bank without fighting—or, crossing at Wi-ju, it must have found Chiu-lien undefended. All accounts hitherto received agree in representing that Chiu-lien and Feng-hwang are strongly garrisoned, and that the Chinese have strengthened them with outworks of considerable resisting capacity. Chiu-lien is within sight from Wi-ju, looking across the river, and if it is held in force, a passage from Wi-ju and a lodgment on the opposite bank would scarcely be possible without fighting.

The latest intelligence on this subject is published by the *Chu-o Shimbun* in the form of a telegram sent from Hiroshima on the forenoon of the 21st instant. It says that the whole of the Japanese army (not merely the advance-guard, but also the main body under General Yamagata and the rear-guard under Lieut.-Colonel Fukushima) has reached the banks of the Yalu, and that the hostile forces are separated from each other only by the river. As for the Chinese Army, it is said by this authority to be twice as large as the force engaged in the defence of Phyöng-yang, and its efforts to construct fortifications on the northern bank of the river are represented as most earnest. It is therefore anticipated that the Chinese intend to exert all their strength in opposing the passage of the Yalu and that the battle now imminent will be much fiercer and bloodier than that at Phyöng-yang. The date of the conflict is of course uncertain, but the general impression appears to be that it will take place towards the close of the month. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the *Chu-o's* telegram, but if we were disposed to prophesy, we should say that before ten days have passed China will be beaten to her knees both on sea and on shore.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a letter from its correspondent dated at An-ju on the 4th instant. It is scarcely necessary to refer in detail to the contents of this letter since they are for the most part antiquated. One thing we learn from it, however, namely, that the march of the Japanese army was slightly delayed by commissariat difficulties and that not until the 5th instant was it in a position to advance beyond An-ju.

The Tong-haks are still giving trouble in Korea. According to a telegram published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* several hundreds of them assembled in Chöl-la-do with the intention of attacking the Japanese Army. Their proceedings created considerable alarm in Söul and 300 Korean soldiers were despatched to the scene on the 16th instant and were followed on the 17th by a small body of Japanese. Whether these forces failed to restore order or whether it was feared that they might prove insufficient, an additional body of 300 Korean troops marched from Söul on the 19th instant.

The Korean Ambassador who comes to Japan to convey his country's thanks to the Emperor, arrived at Ujina on the morning of the 20th instant in the *Soryo Maru*. He was received by a number of Imperial Household Officials and the party proceeded once to Hiroshima under escort of a force of gendarmes.

Here are two paragraphs which we re-produce with all reservations from the *Peking and Tientsin Times*:—

The authorities at Port Arthur, on the arrival of the fleet after the late naval battle, telegraphed to Tientsin for a doctor to be sent there. A surgeon was asked if he would go, who at once expressed his willingness to do so provided he was supplied with proper medical stores and surgical appliances, of which he made out a list. The list was probably submitted, after the Chinese manner, to some one quite incompetent to deal with such a matter, who thought the stores and appliances unnecessary, and as the doctor would not go unless properly equipped, the matter ended in his not being sent. This is the way the Chinese treat their own wounded. As to the medical stores on board their fighting ships, the Captain receives a

certain monthly sum to supply them. Of course he does not supply them, and when wanted they are not to be found. The men know that they are deprived of such necessities by the greed of their officers, but of what use is complaint? It is only part of the universal system of peculation to which every one pays the homage of his sincere hope to get into a position some day to be himself a peculator on a larger or smaller scale according to circumstances.

We have the following information from a reliable source. It is not a pleasant story, but it ought not to be suppressed. It reflects seriously on the Chinese commanders and the Chinese system:—Before the battle of Ping-yang, a council of war was held by the three generals commanding. The troops were discontented at not having been paid for some time. It was not proposed to pay them till after a big fight as there would then be fewer to pay. The only troops that had been regularly paid were those of General Tso. At the council General Yeh proposed that they should evacuate Ping-yang and retire. General Tso turned indignantly on him, exclaiming: "Retire! certainly not; give me your brevet and then you yourself can retire to hell!" Upon this General Yeh said: "Of course I did not mean it. I only said it to try your courage, and we all know now what a brave man General Tso is." When the attack was commenced General Tso mounted a rampart, though begged not to place himself in so exposed a situation. He replied that he at least would set a good example. At the first assault he fell wounded in several places. His own men crying out "The great man is dead," became panic stricken and fled, the other soldiers following. When the panic commenced the Japanese cried out "Throw down your arms and your lives are safe." Many did so. In fact the number that escaped was not more than 1,000. When hand to hand fighting took place the Japanese made deadly use of the bayonet, the Chinese, in spite of their superior size and strength, being utterly unable to cope with their skill in the use of the weapon. A troop of Chinese cavalry charged the Japanese infantry shouting wild war whoops. Not a sound was heard from the Japanese line till they were only 200 yards from their enemy when a whistle gave the signal for volley firing. The effect was instantaneous. The cavalry was riddled with balls, became utterly demoralised and those left alive turned and fled. The few soldiers that escaped said it was quite impossible for them to fight against the skill and courage of the Japanese.

The *North-China Daily News* has made a discovery. "It may be regarded as certain now," writes that journal, "confirmed as it is by the independent testimony of our Moukden correspondents, that there were only some four, to five thousand Chinese in Phyöng-yang, who held the Japanese army at bay until their General was killed, when a considerable proportion also succeeded in getting away." That is a very remarkable conclusion. The *North-China Daily News* itself has from time to time given detailed accounts of the transport of large bodies of troops from Takto Korea. The *North-China Daily News* itself told us, three months ago, that the Kirin army of 30,000 had been ordered to cross the Yalu and advance against Söul. And now suddenly the very same journal announces that "it may be regarded as certain that there were only some four or five thousand Chinese in Phyöng-yang." The quaintest part of the discovery, too, is that the Shanghai journal quotes the corroboratory authority of its Moukden correspondents. Yet the very day before it gave this discovery to the world, we find it publishing a letter from "our own Moukden correspondent," which contains the following:—

General Tso then had to push on into Korea with all haste and was called by telegraph to halt at Ping-yang. He is said to have had 4,000 men. An equal number of Manchu troops under General Feng joined him there; and probably all the Tientsin troops despatched before the declaration of war. On arrival they had no food; but steps were at once taken to forward grain which was soon plentifully supplied. The next we heard of him was a skirmish of some of his scouts with 50 Japanese soldiers out exploring. Then came a request to have winter clothing forwarded, which showed us he was not then taking any steps to push forward. We heard of slight engagements in which the Japanese troops were kept back. Lastly, came an urgent telegram for reinforcements as they were only 18,000 men all told and were faced by a Japanese army of 40,000, then said to be within 200 li. To some of us who knew of the

marching through of many thousands of men this telegram came as a surprise, till it was ascertained that far the greater number of troops had never crossed the Yaloo, but had taken up their post on the Chinese side of the river.

Thus the Moukden correspondent makes the Phyang-yang garrison consist of 4,000 men under Tso, 4,000 men under Feng, and probably all the Tientsin troops despatched before the declaration of war; quotes a telegram from Tso himself complaining that he had only 18,000 at Phyang-yang, and expresses surprise at the telegram as "many thousands of men had marched through." How on earth does the *North-China Daily News* interpret its Moukden correspondents as corroborating the discovery that only 4,000 Chinese were at Phyang-yang? Our Shanghai contemporary is the journal that lately preached to the Japanese a scathing homily about want of veracity.

H.B.M.'s Minister in Peking, writing to the Shanghai Branch of the Evangelical Alliance about the death of the Rev. J. Wylie, says:—

"Throughout the negotiations I have insisted upon the immediate carrying out of the sentences passed upon the criminals so as to connect in the popular mind the punishment with the crime. The chief criminal has already been executed; proclamations have been issued throughout the country and in all places indicated by Her Majesty's Consul, Mr. Bullock; and I am expecting daily to hear that the accomplices of the crime have received the severe punishment of exile with hard labour, and that the officers concerned have been cashiered in accordance with the sentence passed upon them.

"I am bound to admit, however, that the Chinese government have shown the most praiseworthy desire to take all the measures suggested to them for the prevention of similar outrages in the future, but in the ferment and popular excitement caused by war it is beyond doubt that foreigners, especially those who reside in the interior, will be exposed to unusual risks and dangers, and I consider that it is incumbent upon missionaries to exercise the greatest prudence during the continuance of hostilities, and above all not to expose their families to the dangers consequent upon the present state of things."

We have heard so many cries of "Wolf, wolf," from Shanghai that the latest rumour about a Japanese landing at Port Arthur has probably been received by the public with a smile of incredulity. But it is not unlikely that this last story contains an embryo of truth. A flotilla of some 50 transports carrying the Second Japanese Army is said to have left Hiroshima on the 18th instant. Its destination was of course kept secret, but the initiated believed that Port Arthur was the objective point. Its numbers also were not publicly known, but we believe the figure to be 22,000 combatants. The flotilla carried 500 flat-bottomed boats for the purpose of landing troops, and the utmost care had been exercised to render the equipment of the army complete in every respect. From Hiroshima to the rumoured place of disembarkation is 850 miles approximately, or say 4 days' steaming at the comparatively slow rate of a great flotilla's progress. It was not to be expected, therefore, that the ships could reach their destination before the 22nd instant, and for that reason we are inclined to scrutinize the Shanghai telegram with some doubt. On the other hand, Port Arthur is in overland telegraphic communication with Peking and Tientsin, and it is scarcely conceivable that the Chinese commanders in the Liau-tong Peninsula could fail to transmit intelligence of a Japanese landing before the cutting of the wires by an invading force. If they did succeed in sending a message, the news might reach Shanghai as well as Peking in a very few hours, and there would then be nothing extraordinary in the fact that Shanghai was informed on the 22nd. Of course not a moment would be lost in landing the troops so soon as the transports reached the indicated place, so that, from every point of view, the news of a disembarkation on the evening of the 21st, or the morning of the 22nd, is not incredible. We are now dependent on Shanghai for intelligence of the earliest doings of this Second Army, but so soon as the landing is effected, the telegraph from Port Arthur to Peking will at once be interrupted. The

quickest route for news will then be *via* Wi-ju. A line of telegraph crosses Korea from Wi-ju to Fusan, and the distance from Port Arthur to Wi-ju is a little over 300 miles, or a day's steaming for a fast boat. Thus, at the best, we shall have to possess our souls in considerable patience.

Port Arthur being now a cynosure of observation, our readers will find interest in the following extract from *The Times*:—

The mouth of the Gulf of Pechili, at the head of which lie Taku, Tientsin, and the short route to Peking, narrows to about 110 miles between Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. These ports seem thus marked by nature as the strategic outposts of the north-eastern coast line of China. A hostile force entering the Gulf of Pechili must leave them on its flanks and rear. According to popular fallacy, the possession of two strongly fortified harbours thus placed would confer upon China the command of the adjacent waters. Fortified ports are, however, strategically worthless apart from the service which fleets can render outside of them, and the value of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei depends entirely on the fighting capacity of the Chinese navy. The mere proximity of a fortified place of refuge is scarcely an element of victory; but, as history shows, it has frequently supplied counsels of inactivity. Such misgivings, which do not occur to our own publicists, are not likely to have troubled the Chinese mind, and both Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei have been fortified in orthodox fashion. The former, which is the chief naval arsenal of northern China, lies at the head of a large inlet. The port, which is entered by a channel, little over 200 yards broad, affords no room for the anchorage of a considerable squadron; but a fine tidal basin has been constructed capable of accommodating about 14 large vessels. A large dry dock, much machinery, and coal stores stated to have been recently increased, complete the naval resources of Port Arthur. It is, apparently, a comfortable place in which to lay up a squadron, but somewhat ill-adapted to the needs of a force which desires to be able to get quickly to sea. The coast defences are spread over more than four miles of sea-board, and consist of about 12 batteries equally distributed on either side of the entrance of the port. The armament consists of more than 40 Krupp guns varying from 15 c. m. (6in.) to 24 c. m. (9 1/2 in.), including some rifled mortars. In addition there is a torpedo-boat station, and an elaborate system of submarine mines has been provided. Altogether the coast defences of Port Arthur, so far as mere material is concerned, seem to rise fully to modern standards of British fortifications. On the land front the shoaling of the harbour gives protection on the western side. On the east, encircling hills rise to heights of 350ft. to 650ft., and small fortified camps, redoubts, and miniature Chinese walls affect to guard this important arsenal. As usual, the back-door appears to be relatively weak, although, in accordance with all the teaching of history, this would necessarily be the way of approach selected by an enemy. Assuming the Chinese navy to be the incapable of action, the defence of Port Arthur must mainly depend upon the fighting power of its garrison in the field. The present strength and composition of that garrison are unknown, but the normal force appears to be about 4,000 men, well trained according to Chinese standards, and since the recent Japanese naval reconnaissance considerable reinforcements have unquestionably been forwarded from Taku, which is only 240 miles distant. Under these circumstances, Port Arthur should prove a hard nut to crack, and an expeditionary force of at least 15,000 men ought to be needed to achieve success. If caught in a trap the Chinese, in spite of their utter want of real preparations, may be expected to fight stubbornly. From the Japanese point of view the destruction of this Chinese arsenal would be a great triumph, intrinsically valuable only if their antagonist's navy is a serious force, morally important in any case. Success would imply that the Chinese navy as a fighting force may safely be neglected.

The question is, at what point would a Japanese landing be effected. The Shanghai telegram speaks of "Kim-ju." We believe the real place to be a bay about 12 miles distant from the walled city of Chin-chiu, and 37 miles from Port Arthur. If our supposition be correct, Chin-chiu would have to be taken by the troops *en route* for the port. Assuming the utmost reasonable celerity of movement, let us say that the landing was effected on the 22nd and 23rd and that the forward march commences on the 25th. Then the attack on Chin-chiu would probably take place on the 27th, and supposing that no very serious resistance were encountered there, the remaining 25 miles to Port Arthur might be covered by the 31st. We do not know the nature of the country in the Liau-tong peninsula, but it can scarcely present more formidable obstacles to the march of an army than does Korea, and the rate of progress here assumed is consistent with Korean precedent.

Thus the 1st or 2nd of November promises to be an important day in the annals of this war. Can it be that there is a deliberate intention to capture Port Arthur on the Emperor's birthday (November 3rd), just as Phyang-yang was captured on the day that his Majesty raised his Standard in Hiroshima?

Meanwhile, what of the Chinese fleet? The most contradictory rumours are circulated as to its condition. Some allege that it is completely incapacitated for the moment; others, that the two ironclads have already put to sea and were recently seen off Taku. Whatever be the truth, the fleet must now either attempt to prove itself a useful factor in the defence of the empire, or disappear from the arena. Evidently it has failed, or made no attempt, to intercept the Japanese flotilla of transports. Of course the transports are under convoy of powerful squadrons, but that should not deter Admiral Ting, for now, if ever, he has to justify the *raison d'être* of the celebrated Peiyang Fleet that he commands. Failing to intercept the flotilla, he might still essay to take an active part in the defence of Port Arthur by lying off the promontory and shelling the assaulting columns. But in attempting such a manoeuvre he would have to reckon with the Japanese men-of-war, which are doubtless sweeping the whole vicinity of the field. Whatever programme Admiral Ting adopts, it is scarcely conceivable that he can now avoid a battle for life or death. Beaten, his surviving ships would have to choose between alternatives which, at the moment, we are not free to discuss. We may here add that, according to the Tokyo News Agency, the Shanghai telegram is regarded as premature. Our readers can form their own conclusions from what we have written.

From the Yalu intelligence continues to be meagre. We still hear of strong preparations for defence at Chiu-lien. There the Chinese are said to have constructed numbers of forts, armed them heavily, and also mined the approaches. The Manchurian cavalry are also reported as being in great force. With regard to the strength of the Chinese army, no official estimate is published, but rumour continues to put it at from thirty to forty thousand.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* publishes a telegram purporting to be from Shanghai, which says that the defences at Shan-hai-kwan are daily progressing toward completion, and that a large body of troops arrived there about a week ago. We do not know how much credence this deserves.

In the *Hochi* we find a telegram from Hiroshima, dated 3.10 p.m. on the 22nd, which says that the Tong-haks now number from four to five thousand, but that many of them have joined under intimidation. A company of Japanese numbering 150, together with a number of Korean police have been sent to deal with them. The Japanese evidently hold these insurgents in very low esteem.

We reproduce the following from the *China Gazette* with all reservations:—

A certain foreign steamer, which has quite lately been at Port Arthur with coal, etc., and is now in the river here, brings down reports which throw a lurid light upon the situation at that important place. The captain and officers saw the Chinese ships, which had been in the naval battle and a terrible sight even then they presented. The wounded were lying about on every side, recovering as best they could with the poor surgical resources at their command, while many of the dead were still unburied, being merely covered with mats, probably until their friends arranged to send coffins. Those badly wounded were lying where they fell, in many instances quite close to the dead bodies. As for the repairs to the vessels, what has been reported in the Chinese papers is simply bunkum. Many of the ships had scarcely been touched at all, and the marks of the shot and shell were plainly visible in their battered upper works. A couple of the ships that had not been in the thick of the fight, but on its outskirts, were better looking, but those that suffered heaviest, including all the ironclads, were still in a terrible plight. While the steamer was at Port Arthur, the panic of the Japanese approach commenced, and before she left every inch of her space was taken up with Chinese officers and men both from the fleet and from the forts, who went on board and insisted on being taken to Taku, whether the captain wished or not. Vice-admirals, post captains, lieutenants, engineers, and petty officers, and men from the fleet, hustled and jostled with generals, and colonels, majors and captains, and every grade of petty officer, and the rank and file of the land forces, for berths on the steamer, as they were taken away from the place, which they momentarily expected to be attacked. Many of the officers from the forts had their wives and

families with them, and paid for their passages with diamond rings and valuables. The naval heroes strenuously declared they would not go to sea again.

A telegram despatched from Hiroshima at 6.45 p.m. on the 25th instant and published by the News Agency says that the Second Army under General Oyama landed at Shang-ching on the 23rd instant. The telegram adds that one or two skirmishes have taken place, and that the enemy's force in Chin-chiu does not exceed from 7,000 to 8,000 men. At Chin-chiu the Lian-tang peninsula is only some three or four miles wide, and it is possible that the Chinese will make a stand there. Moreover, the troops at Chin-chiu can not be the sole defenders of the peninsula and Port Arthur. It may be assumed that the latter place is garrisoned by at least an equal number. Its garrison in time of peace is four thousand, and unless the Chinese have been singularly remiss, they must have poured a much greater force into the place long ago. The combat now impending differs in one important respect from those hitherto waged, for the Chinese will be caught in a cul-de-sac. At A-san and at Phyoŋ-yang a route of escape was open to them if defeated, and they showed considerable alacrity in availing themselves of it. But at Port Arthur they must fight to the death, surrender, or jump into the sea. It is not likely that any provision of ships has been made to take them off in the event of disaster. Of course, if men want to run away, there is always a means of doing so, especially when the attack is spread over a front of four miles and directed against 12 batteries. But fugitives will not be able to retreat in large masses as they could do after the two battles in Korea. We strongly suspect that the fact, though apparently making for thoroughness of victory, is not particularly agreeable to the Japanese Commanders. They do not want prisoners—that is plain. Why should they indeed? The only uses of prisoners are to reduce the number of an enemy's fighting men and to serve for ransoming captives taken by him. But certainly the loss of a few thousand "braves" does not weigh a feather in the scale of Chinese calculations, and an exchange of live prisoners is out of the question with such a foe, though a barter of lopped-off ears or noses might be on the tapis. The worst possible policy on the part of the Japanese would be to burden themselves with a multitude of Chinese whom they must treat handsomely, thereby incurring heavy expense and provoking only laughter on China's side. These considerations seem to have been realized and acted on throughout, though they do not appear to have presented themselves to foreign critics of Japan's "want of thoroughness." It is Port Arthur that General Oyama wants, not a mob of hungry beings like those now enjoying Japan's hospitality in Tokyo, Osaka, and elsewhere.

There has been some talk of the landing being delayed by rough water in the Gulf of Pechili or the Yellow Sea, but if our readers recall what we wrote on Wednesday they will see that everything must have proceeded without hitch. The last of the transports is said to have left Hiroshima on the 18th instant, and the flotilla doubtless sailed from Shimonsaki on the 19th. Eight hundred miles had then to be traversed, a distance requiring fully four days under the circumstances. Hence the flotilla can not have reached the little bay chosen for disembarkation before the evening of the 22nd. Shang-ching is not marked on any ordinary map, but it lies at the head of a gulf separated from Talien Bay by the promontory of Takoo-shan. It is said to be some 25 miles from Chin-chiu, but the estimate requires verification.

As for the First Army, i.e. the Army in Korea, the following telegram from Field-Marshal Yamagata, dated Wi-ju, October 24th, reached Hiroshima at 1.15 p.m. on the 25th:—

Colonel Sato's brigade crossed the Yalu above Shai-ken-chan this morning, and attacked one of the enemy's forts on the northern bank of the river. The fort was garrisoned by about 100 infantry and 500 cavalry, who had two guns. It was captured at 1.30 p.m. The Chinese troops belong to a division distinguished by the ideograph signifying "Spring." Their loss was 20 killed, two field

pieces and ten rifles fell into the hands of our troops, who had no casualties. Colonel Sato's brigade is now marching against Li-tsz-yuen on the left bank of the river Ai, a tributary of the Yalu.

This telegram not only reached Tokyo by the ordinary means but was also forwarded to us direct from Hiroshima. Its authenticity is therefore beyond question. Shai-ken-chan, where the crossing was effected, lies to the north-east of Wi-ju at a distance of about 10 miles. Li-tsz-yuen is situated near the point where the Yalu river is joined, on the northern side, by its tributary the Ai, a stream that flows past Chiu-lien-cheng and enters the Yalu a little below Wi-ju. It is plain from the above that the Chinese troops are not disposed to offer any serious resistance. They allow their forts to be stormed and their artillery captured without inflicting any loss on the assailants. Field-Marshal Yamagata having now resumed his advance on the north of the Yalu, we may expect that events will move quickly.

A telegram from Hiroshima says that the British Fleet on the China-Japan station is to be increased to 23 ships.

The *Kokkai* publishes two telegrams from Shanghai. The first is to the effect that a powder magazine has burst in Chin-lien-cheng, causing considerable loss of life to the Chinese troops. The second says that the General Commanding the Kirin Army has despatched ten thousand picked troopers of the Manchurian cavalry to defend Feng-hwang, and that several thousand more will follow speedily.

Intelligence from the Field Marshal commanding-in-chief in Korea, dated at Hu-shan, on the northern bank of the Yalu, at 6.30 p.m. on the 25th instant, transmitted from Wi-ju at 9.30 p.m. the same day, and received at Hiroshima at 10.30 a.m. on the 26th, says that, according to the programme pre-arranged, the main body of the army crossed the Yalu at half past six on the morning of the 25th instant, and came into collision with the enemy shortly afterwards. By 10.30 the Chinese troops were all driven from the vicinity of Hu-shan, and the Japanese occupied the elevated ground on the west bank of the Ai river. According to the statement of a Chinese officer who was taken prisoner, the Chinese troops in the neighbourhood of Hu-shan consisted of eighteen regiments. The loss on the Japanese side was 70 killed and wounded. The enemy's casualties are not yet clearly ascertained, but the killed can not be less than 200. The attack on Chiu-lien-cheng was to be delivered on the morning of the 26th at dawn. Chiu-lien-cheng is said to be defended by the whole of the division distinguished by the ideograph "I" (我) under the command of Sung Ching from Port Arthur. Colonel Sato's battalion, which crossed the Yalu on the 24th in the vicinity of Shai-ken-chan, and which marched thence against Li-tsz-yuen, took part in the above fight at Hu-shan.

Another telegram despatched from Wi-ju by Colonel Tsuchiya at 11.50 a.m. on the 25th instant and received in Hiroshima at 11.30 p.m. the same day, says that the attack on the enemy at Hu-shan commenced at 6.40 a.m. that day, and that at a little after ten o'clock the enemy were completely routed. The message adds that their strength was 3,500.

The river Ai, as already mentioned, is a stream of considerable magnitude, flowing past Chiu-lien-cheng and entering the Yalu just below Wi-ju. Hu-shan is not marked on the maps, but is evidently near the Ai river between Chiu-lien-cheng and the Yalu. It will be observed that while Colonel Tsuchiya's telegram, despatched in the forenoon, puts the number of Chinese troops engaged at 3,500, Field-Marshal Yamagata, wiring at night, mentions 18 regiments on the authority of an officer who had been taken prisoner. A Chinese regiment consists nominally of 500 men, so that estimate gives a force of some 9,000. We must await further intelligence before determining this point. It is at all events evident that the capacity of the Chinese troops to resist the Japanese is not increasing. To-morrow will doubtless bring news of a big battle.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a telegram sent from Fusan at 10 p.m. on the 25th, which says that about a thousand of the Tong-haks marched against the commissariat station at Kafun, and got as far as the right bank of the Mokkei (?) river, when they were met and scattered by the Japanese guards of the station. One man, a gendarme, was killed on the Japanese side.

FIRE ON THE FRENCH MAIL STEAMER.

"Just as we go to press," says the *Kobe Chronicle* of the 22nd inst., "we learn that fire has broken out in the forehold of the *Saghalien*. The pumps are at work, and it is thought the fire will be got under in the course of an hour or two." On enquiry at the office of the Messageries Maritimes at this port, we learn that the fire was extinguished, and the vessel left Kobe at seven o'clock this morning for her destination. The cause of the fire is still unknown, but the Yokohama Agent states that no matches were included in the vessel's cargo.

THE CONCERT IN TOKYO.

Despite numerous difficulties to be overcome, the Concert in aid of the Red Cross Association, to which brief allusion was made in these columns a few days ago, may now be said to have been fully arranged. The idea of this Concert, originating, we believe, with Mr. Braccialini, has speedily awakened echoes of sympathy. Owing to the always helpful and practical influence of Mrs. Sannomiya, whose life seems to be devoted to the cause of benevolence in its widest sense, and owing, above all, to the goodness of the cause, it has been found possible to secure the patronage of Her Imperial Highness the Princess Koinatsu, of the Corps Diplomatique, and of many of the nobility. We shall publish in due time the names of the ladies forming the Committee and other particulars.

No expert is ignorant of the difficulties connected with the *mise en scène* and instrumentation of an opera like *Faust*, difficulties formidable in any country and almost deterrent in Japan, where such an undertaking is unprecedented. With regard to the music, however, a *deus ex machina* has been found in the person of Professor Eckert, and we venture to say that the pianoforte part for the first act of *Faust* has been very skilfully arranged by the Professor. As for the orchestra under his guidance, well instructed and well led, it will certainly awaken memories of operas in the West. From the singers who have promised their aid we may anticipate commensurate results. *Faust*, which even to great artists presents difficulties of no common order, must be a most formidable undertaking to amateurs. Still, the result may be anticipated with confidence since *Faust's* rôle will be taken by that admirable tenor, Mr. Braccialini, and the part of Mephistopheles by a bass whose voice many of our readers have probably had the pleasure of hearing in the salons of Tokyo. Altogether a musical treat quite out of the common may be anticipated. The date of the representation has been fixed for the evening of November 10th, and the place will be the Musical Academy at Uyeno. In addition to the opera several amateurs of recognised talent have promised to perform at a concert which will precede the representation of *Faust*. Their contribution alone would be well worthy of public support.

Messrs. Amenomori Keijiro, Hiya Tetsu-saburo, and fifteen other promoters of the proposed electric railway between Tokyo and Yokohama have applied for certificates from the Governors of Tokyo and Kanagawa preparatory to petitioning the Central Government for permission to commence work. The line will start at Shinagawa and end at Oye Bridge, Yokohama, via Rokugo, Kawasaki, Koyasu, and Kanagawa from

LETTER FROM HIROSHIMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Hiroshima, October 20th, 1894.

The long expected Korean Ambassador, Prince Wi-hwa, second son of the King, arrived here at half-past nine this morning. About 7.40 a.m. the steamer, *Chang Riong*, with the Ambassador and suite on board, entered the port of Ujina. The Prince is a young man of about twenty, with a gentle and intelligent face. The object of the mission, it is said, is to convey thanks to the Emperor for His Majesty's goodness in sending a special messenger, Marquis Salonji, to the King of Korea. Hence it possesses little political significance, except as a sign of the friendship that now exists between the two Courts. The Prince and his suite are staying at the residence of Mr. Asano Tetsukichi, a scion of the noble house of that name.

Shortly after the party had landed, I paid a visit to the Korean steamer *Chang Riong*. I thought that it was manned by Japanese, but I was entirely mistaken, for not a single Japanese is on board. She is a little steamer of 403 tons, built in Germany and bought from a German merchant by the Korean Government seven or eight years ago. Ordinarily she is employed for the transport of tribute rice. The Captain, Mr. F. Tessensohn, who received me very kindly and furnished me with these facts, is a German. The rest of the officers, three in all, are Europeans. The crew consists entirely of Koreans, and the boys and cooks are Chinese. In reply to my enquiry, the captain told me that the Koreans are very good sailors, obedient and hard-working. The steamer left In-chhön on Monday the 15th instant, and on account of bad weather entered the port of Izugahara in Tsushima on the night of the 17th. The young prince was so sea-sick that he particularly desired to have the steamer enter that place. She left there next day. To-day at 2 p.m. she sailed for Nagasaki, where she will go into dock and be thoroughly cleaned; after which she will return to Ujina to take the Ambassador back to Korea. Beside the *Chang Riong*, the Korean Government possesses two other small steamers, the *Hei Riong* (200 tons) and the *Hei Neck* (500 tons).

The particulars about the opening of the Diet and the subsequent proceedings in both Houses must be known to your readers by this time. The Speech from the Throne and Count Ito's speech in the House of Peers on the 19th instant had a most excellent effect upon the minds of politicians. The members of the Lower House had come here more or less suspicious that the Government was not determined to go as far as they wished. They evidently thought that the Ministry would not be disinclined to open diplomatic communications with China when winter came. But after their arrival here, they learned enough about the intentions and plans of the Government to convince them that the Cabinet would be satisfied with no half-hearted programme. To remove their doubts completely, they were assured by the Emperor himself that the present war is to be prosecuted until its objects shall have been satisfactorily attained. Before the opening of the Diet, there was a project among the Radicals to make a Representation to the Government recommending it to introduce in the present and the next session various measures relating to the military defence of the country. On finding that these measures were already under contemplation by the Cabinet, the Radicals gave up the idea of making a Representation. Among the so-called allied parties, the extreme section, the Progressionists, have been, and still are, bent on placing on record some kind of vote clearly indicating their want of confidence in the Cabinet. But their project has no chance of obtaining much support in the present session. Something, however, must be done, and they introduced to-day a Representation to the Government recommending the latter to push the war to its last stage. The Representation has been handed over to a Committee, and will be brought up for discussion to-

morrow. If passed, it will signify little. To tell the truth, the Houses of the Diet are in an excellent mood. How thoroughly the Opposition politicians appreciate the necessity of united action at the present juncture was shown to-day in a most significant manner in the House of Representatives. The War Budget, authorizing the expenditure of 150 million yen, was voted unanimously, without any formality of debate. I say unanimously, not in its figurative but in its literal sense: not a single member remained sitting when the Budget was put to the vote. Its passage was the signal for an extraordinary outburst of enthusiasm; cheers and clapping of hands resounded throughout the hall. It is not the Government that leads the nation in the present crisis: the people themselves are the leaders.

LETTER FROM KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Söul, October 11th.

The battle of Ph्योंg-yang has gone into history. Reports are coming in showing that there was heavy fighting on both sides. The cavalry engagement outside the north gate between 450 Japanese and 1,200 Chinese was fightful in losses. In a space, say, two hundred yards square, there were found in killed and wounded 310 men and 270 horses. This comes so straight that it may be accepted as correct. The attack around the south gate was also heavy, and it is said the Chinese, when hearing the firing behind them from the hills at the back of the Governor's Palace in the north of the city, were panic stricken, and throwing away their arms, rushed through the South gate and made good their escape. There is a very general impression here that in Ph्योंg-yang, as at A-San, the Japanese must have allowed the Chinese braves who had thrown away their arms to escape.

The retreating, fleeing, unarmed, and desperate Chinese braves seemed to inspire more fear in the Koreans than their coming did two months previously. The Court Gazette yesterday reported no less than eight magistrates, whose districts are to the north of Ph्योंg-yang as "missing." "Did they go with the Chinese?" "No." "Where are they?" Where most Koreans are at such a time—in the bush.

The Tong-hak excitement continues. The followers of this "doctrine" have degenerated into marauding bands. Two provinces are overrun by them. The local authorities are powerless, and in not a few cases have joined the "Tonghaks. Levies of rice are made on the rich, and, when not paid, are collected by force and their houses set on fire. They prevent tribute rice going to Söul, alleging that it is needed where it is raised. Men in the country have commenced to flee to the capital for protection. Yesterday the Tai Wön-kun ordered the insurgents to disperse and return to peaceful occupations. In a very respectful note in reply they promise to obey. If they carry out their promise, much relief will be experienced immediately.

Two foreigners were hunting a week or so ago on Nam San, the mountain in the southern part of the city. The Japanese Legation is on one of the spurs, and their soldiers likewise are encamped there. One of the Nimrods let fly at a bird in a tree. Soon they found themselves surrounded by very polite Japanese soldiers. The Nimrods could not speak Japanese and the soldiers were equally proficient in the use of English. Having finished their day's hunt, they were returning home, and as the spur by the Legation happened to be their nearest way, they followed it. The soldiers very politely escorted them. Coming to the guardhouse, an invitation was motioned to enter, but courteously declined. Then by various gesticulations known but to those who find themselves under necessity of speaking in an unknown tongue, the Nimrods and the braves succeeded in getting into the Legation, being unable to agree on any other place. After some parleying one of the hunters managed to get his card to the Minister, though he had to get a Korean standing by to take it for

him. The Minister came out promptly, "explained," then the soldiers bowed apologetically, and the hunters sought their homes in the western part of the city. This little incident, thoroughly enjoyed by all, coupled with the explanation of the Minister, who said that strict orders were given to arrest anybody found with guns or swords, shows conclusively that Japan has made herself responsible for the peace of the Capital.

EARTHQUAKE IN YAMAGATA AND AKITA PREFECTURES.

Telegrams received on Tuesday in Tokyo announce a very severe earthquake in Yamagata Prefecture at 5.35 p.m. on the 22nd instant. The two Districts most disturbed were Akumi and Tagawa. In the west Division of the latter many houses were overthrown, eighty were destroyed by fire, and forty persons were killed or wounded. Conflagrations were said to be still raging at the time of the despatch of the telegram (9.25 a.m. on the 23rd). In the eastern Division of the same District, a hundred houses were overthrown and 20 people were killed. In Akumi District the disasters are supposed to have been still greater, but the telegraph being interrupted, information has not been procured. The principal shock is said to have lasted 36 minutes and 20 seconds, but that sounds scarcely credible, unless a succession of shocks is referred to. Elsewhere in the telegram 47 shocks are spoken of, and it is added that the people fled from all the buildings into the open air. Yamagata Prefecture lies to the north-east of Tokyo, from which the town of Yamagata is 240 miles distant. The same shock was felt in Tokyo, though not severely. Yamagata is situated about midway between the two seas.

The great earthquake was equally severely felt in Akita Prefecture. The shock commenced at 5.30 p.m. on the 22nd inst., and the ground vibrated for 36 minutes and 20 seconds. The shock was most most strongly felt at Honjo, where all the residents ran out into the open air. Some 47 shocks were experienced, and a rumour is current that the Chokai-zai is in a state of eruption. A telegram despatched from Akita on the 23rd at 10.07 a.m. announces that flames were seen in the southern face of Honjo. Seven violent shocks, says the message, were felt there since 5.30 p.m. yesterday, but no damage was done to buildings. The message adds that three severe and eight slight earthquakes occurred at Yuzawa, with several after shocks. Omagari was visited by three big shocks.

A Sakata telegram, despatched on the 23rd inst. at 11 a.m., says that the great earthquake was felt there at 5.45 p.m. yesterday, and a considerable number of houses were overthrown. Several violent shocks followed, and fires subsequently broke out in various places. Nearly all the town of Sakata was destroyed. The Post Office was destroyed by fire.

THE PROBABLE CENTRE OF THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN YAMAGATA AND AKITA.

Prof. Amori, of the College of Science of the Imperial University, has started for Yamagata and Akita to investigate the recent disastrous seismic shocks that caused such havoc in those districts. His opinion is that, judging by the extent of the area over which the disturbance was felt—the shock having been sensible at Tokyo, Hikone, and Hakodate—the origin can not be referred to an eruption of Chokai or any action of the kind; and as the districts bordering the Sea of Japan suffered most, the centre of the disturbance must be somewhere in the bed of that Sea not far from the coast. The cause was most probably non-volcanic, but rather the subsidence of an extensive tract of sea-bed. An expert of the Geological Bureau suggests another explanation. His opinion is that from the news thus far telegraphed to Tokyo, he can not but fix the vicinity of Chokai-san as the centre of disturbance. It is true that that volcano has been reported as not presenting any change,

but it does not follow that because no change has been observed in the mountain itself, the earthquake could not have originated in its vicinity. Seismic disturbances are liable to happen at points of least resistance, and as volcanic ranges are generally lines of least resistance, the shock probably originated in the vicinity of Chokai even though that volcano presents no change. In the present earthquake the districts lying along the coast, as Sakata, Honjyo, and so forth, suffered conspicuously; but so also did Nozawa which is situated at a considerable distance from the sea. All those districts lie around Chokai, and the hypothesis propounded by the above expert is not inconsistent with the facts thus far reported. The volcano was active in former times, as old chronicles show, and, owing to the presence of a volcanic chain, the O-u districts, particularly those washed by the Japan Sea, have been visited by severe earthquakes from ancient eras.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Returns thus far published give the casualties caused by the earthquake on the 23rd inst. as follow:—

	Nishi-taga-wa.	Higashi-taga-wa.	Sakata and suburbs.
Houses overthrown ..	110	53	484
Houses damaged	—	68	—
Houses burned	70	52	1,233
Persons killed	60	96	203
Persons wounded	—	99	—

It is possible, of course, that these figures are exaggerated. If they be accurate, the record is very formidable—359 lives lost, 1,355 houses burned, and 647 houses overthrown. Sakata, which suffered most, is a town of some 19,000 inhabitants lying on the north-west coast at a distance of about 20 miles from Chokai-zan, the volcano which some suppose to have been the centre of disturbance. Concerning this mountain "Murray's Hand Book" says:—

Scarcely any other peak in Japan, Yari-gatake perhaps excepted, affords so extensive a prospect. Sunrise is the best time for the view, for which reason the traveller should arrange so as to spend the night on the top. It is, however, possible to make the ascent and to descend again to Fukura in one long day. The distance to the summit, which is considered to be 971, is divided into three equal stages, of which the first 324 may be performed on horseback. The second takes one to the shed at Kawara-ishi, 4,800 ft. above the sea, where water and poor native food can be obtained, and where even in summer patches of snow may be seen. The third stage leads past the rim of an old crater, and over snow and volcanic scoriae to the present peak. Near the top are some sheds for pilgrims, and a small temple little better than a hut. The actual summit rises 800 ft. above this point, and is reached by clambering over a wilderness of broken rocks and stones, the effect of some ancient eruption.

The first recorded eruption took place in A.D. 865, and the last in 1865. Traces of its action may still be seen in the solfatara on the W. side of the mountain; but the upheaval was an insignificant one, and the volcanic force of Chokai-san is evidently becoming extinct.

From the summit the eye wanders over the entire range of mountains dividing Ugo from Rikuchu, and over those of Nambu beyond. Looking W. is the sea, with to the S. the long headland of Ofjika. Opposite lies Hishima, and to the E. Awajima and Sado. To the S. is the plain of the lower Mugami-gawa, bounded by the mountains of Uzen and Echigo, with the long slope of Gwassan in the centre. Most curious of all, as the first rays of light break through the darkness, is the conical shadow of Chokai-zan itself, projected on the sea, and rapidly diminishing in size as the sun ascends.

During the week ended the 21st inst., there were 134 dysentery cases and 46 deaths and 33 typhoid fever cases and 9 deaths in Osaka, 26 typhoid fever cases and 6 deaths and 378 dysentery cases and 119 deaths in Hyogo, 35 typhoid fever cases and 6 deaths in Gumma, 28 typhoid fever cases and 6 deaths in Aomori, and 27 typhoid fever cases and 7 deaths in Yamagata, while 74 dysentery cases and 28 deaths were reported in Tottori and 92 dysentery cases and 24 deaths in Kochi during the five days ended the 20th. Kanagawa reported 29 typhoid fever cases and 9 deaths and 30 dysentery cases and 11 deaths during the week ended the 16th.—*Official Gazette.*

THE SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

The comments evoked in connection with our account of the shooting accident on the 15th instant afford a startling illustration of the temper of a section of the Yokohama community. The accident was a deplorable affair. It resulted in the wounding of a little girl of seven. In considering such a catastrophe no person of ordinary humanity would be visited by any sentiment except pity for the little child. Recognising absolutely that the thing was a pure accident, sympathy with the suffering child would be the only feeling excited. Our report of the incident was such as carefully to exclude every suggestion of blame to the owner of the gun. We stated that, according to the accounts received by us, the gun had been put at half-cock and laid on a bench in a tea-house; that its owner was resting in the tea-house; that a group of children assembled to watch the foreigner, and that the gun had suddenly gone off, wounding one of the children. If any inference were deducible from this statement, it was that the children themselves had brushed against the gun, or disturbed the bench, and thus brought about the catastrophe. Not the remotest suggestion of blame to the foreigner was implied. With considerable astonishment, therefore, did we subsequently receive a strongly worded letter from the owner of the gun, calling upon us to "withdraw our statement," declaring conviction that the Police Authorities "could not have sent a report justifying our paragraph," and expressing surprise that we should have published such an account. Now what was the statement that this gentleman desired to have substituted? This—that he himself had not been present when the accident occurred; that he had left the gun loaded in charge of a coolie; that the latter, fiddling with the weapon, had accidentally discharged it, wounding a child, and that the owner had remained ignorant of the catastrophe for two hours. Which of the two accounts would any of our readers prefer to have circulated were he himself involved—our original account, according to which a gun that its owner had laid, half-cocked, on a bench, remaining himself near it, was discharged by the crowding of a group of children, to the injury of one of them; or the owner's account, that he left a loaded gun for at least two hours in charge of a common coolie, went away himself, and on returning found that the ignorant coolie, by fiddling with a weapon which, in its loaded state, ought never to have been entrusted to him, had wounded a child? The former story showed the owner blameless except, perhaps, to the extent of an infinitesimal lack of forethought; the latter showed him guilty of very considerable carelessness. Observe what ensued. Because we had not originally published the latter version, and did not immediately give prominence to its worst feature when the owner's account reached us, we were accused of having sought to imply that the accident was caused by the foreigner, and were charged with a "dirty and despicable trick of misrepresentation." Such extraordinary rancour, such utterly blind suspicion, is almost beyond credence. Why should an international character be imparted to the simplest accident by local mischief-makers? Surely there cannot be the slenderest shadow of internationalism in the wounding of a little Japanese girl of seven by a gun that a European has laid upon a bench in a tea-house! Unfortunately, there are a class of men among us who make it their *métier* to put a malevolent construction on everything. They are men of such fine honour and courage that their favourite device is to write to the press anonymous letters, teeming with personal abuse and gross insults—letters the contents of which they dare not for an instant publish over their own signatures. Unfortunately, also, there are in this Settlement newspapers so faithful to the canons of moral decency and journalistic respectability that they greedily receive and unhesitatingly publish such letters. Therefore it seems probable that the spirit of rancour must be for ever kept alive. But we do not recall any more striking instance of its excesses than that quoted above.

HONGKONG NEWS.

The ratifications were exchanged on 23rd August of the Commercial Convention signed on 1st March between England and China for the settlement of questions of frontier and trade arising out of the British annexation of Upper Burmah. A telegram in Australian papers states that under the Burmah Convention British subjects will be allowed to trade with Yunnan.

The lesson of the Hongkong plague has not been lost on Singapore, says a Hongkong paper, where a general compulsory cleansing has been going on for some time past. The other day there were sixty-nine whitewashing summonses before the Magistrate, and in most cases small fines were imposed.

In view of the reported decision to increase the Hongkong garrison, remarks the *Daily Press*, it is considered not improbable that the Shropshires may be detained on the station for some time longer. It would be a disappointment to the Regiment not to leave at the time appointed, but the Colony would welcome their longer stay.

The absconding shroff of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. has been arrested in Hongkong. The amount of his defalcation is set down at \$7,598.62.

It is stated that the typhoon which swept over Hongkong on October 5th was as severe as the memorable disaster in 1874. The Observatory, however, gave ample warning, and the shipping in harbour escaped to places of refuge. At an early hour, says the *Daily Press*, the corner of the Hongkong Hotel on the Praya was thronged with spectators of one of the grandest bits of storm water which could be seen. All the hongs and stores closed their doors before tiffin, business being hopeless, and most of the residents on the lower levels devoted themselves to watching the progress of events. The harbour at 9 o'clock was a seething froth of foaming waters, and the wind then was from the N.E. the waves broke in masses over the wharves and Praya sending sheets of spray many feet into the air. It was, at tiffin time, a scene not to be forgotten. The "white horses" spread themselves across the broken sea and dashed furiously against any obstacle in their mad career. Driving rain helped in a measure to keep the water down but added to the obscurity which generally enwrapped the harbour and through which only occasionally could be seen the funnel of a steamer or the bare poles of a sailing vessel. During the afternoon the wind increased in force as the barometer gradually dropped. Although in the opinion of many "experts" the glass was not likely to fall below 29.40 (it being presumed that the typhoon would pass to the westward) at 3.10 p.m. it was 29.29 and at 4 p.m. had sunk to 29.20. The barometer still continued to fall and by 5 o'clock the typhoon was blowing at its worst. The lowest reading of the barometer was 29.15, between five and six o'clock. After seven o'clock the wind began to abate and by ten o'clock the weather was comparatively calm, but the barometer rose very slowly. The damage done on shore was very extensive, and several lives were lost among the junk population.

The following paragraph from the *China Mail* of October 9th requires a little explanation in view of the recent report as to the giving out of the *Undaunted's* piston-rods:—H.M.S. *Undaunted*, which is under orders to sail for the north, goes into Kowloon Dock for repairs at 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning. She will probably leave Hongkong on Sunday (Oct. 14) with stores, ammunition, &c., for the Squadron at present in Korean waters. The *Wivern* goes into Dock immediately after the *Undaunted* comes out.

In the typhoon experienced at Manila on the 25th ultimo, the British steamer *Parthian*, the *Comercio* says, did not get steam up, and the result was that she dragged her anchors and came into collision with the American ship *R.R. Thomas*, causing considerable damage.

Dr. Yersin has gone to Mengtsz, in Yünnan, presumably to continue his studies in connection with the bubonic plague.

The sudden and unexpected death of Lady Robinson, wife of the Governor, Sir William Robinson, cast a gloom over the whole Colony. The actual cause of death was chronic intestinal catarrh. The *Daily Press* thus refers to the deceased lady:—Lady Robinson, during her sojourn, so untimely ended, in Hongkong had endeared herself to the whole community. Her good heart and generous nature, her many unrecorded acts of philanthropy and benevolence, will erect a monument in the memories of many more lasting and valuable than any external evidence of respect. At prize distributions, bazaars, and on manifold occasions when her presence was useful, Lady Robinson accompanied His Excellency, lending the inherent grace and attraction of the lady of Government House to the influence of her husband's words. The colony, on which this year "disaster on disaster has followed fast and followed faster," may well deplore this crowning loss. It will surely miss, for many a day, the lady who has been called away, and the pleasures of the season will be sadly damped by the absence of one who so heartily co-operated in the enjoyment of life in Hongkong.

The Singapore amateurs have "The Pirates of Penzance" in preparation for Christmas. At Colombo the "Gondoliers" will be the Christmas show. Hongkong reverts to pantomime—"Robinson Crusoe." The cast for the pantomime is now complete, says the *China Mail*, the libretto (so-called) has been in the hands of the principals for some time, and the score arrived by a recent mail. From all we can hear, the pantomime promises to be one of the funniest yet presented to a Hongkong audience.

The American ship *Richard Parsons*, bound from Australia to Manila with coals, was wrecked in Paluan Bay, on the north-east of Mindoro, last month, being caught in a typhoon. One of the mates, the steward, and four sailors were drowned, but the captain and the remainder of the crew reached the shore by means of the floating wreckage, and on the 4th inst. arrived at Manila in the steamer *Balayan*.

ENGLISH NEWS.

On August 27th, Lord Tweedmouth wrote to Mr. Justin McCarthy to the following effect:—"I have a note from Mr. Gladstone enclosing a cheque for £100 to aid your Parliamentary fund, which I have great pleasure in sending on to you together with one of like amount from myself. I hope contributions will come freely in response to your circular of the 22nd."

By the *Freeman's Journal* Mr. Gladstone's gift was thankfully acknowledged as a "touching and significant proof that his interest in the cause is as keen and practical as ever," but it has proved a veritable apple of discord in the Parnellite party. The Parnellites, whose excuses for keeping aloof from the rest of the Irish party were wearing somewhat thin, have now a fine text on which to hang diatribes accusing the Anti-Parnellites of having sold themselves body and soul to the Government. But by many of the Anti-Parnellites themselves Mr. Gladstone's gift is regarded as little short of a disaster. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., writes that for the Irish members to be accorded financial support by their own country and their own race is honourable both to the givers and the receivers; but that to ask for help from English politicians, good friends though they be, is, in his judgment, not to be tolerated for a moment. Mr. Molloy, M.P., writes to Mr. Healy asking, "Are we to endanger our independence? It may be our duty to fight this Government in the near future and—even if that be not, as we hope, in the faintest degree probable—shall we commit any act now which may in the future hamper our freedom of action or lessen our independence." To this Mr. Healy replies, "In my opinion, instead of asking Mr. Gladstone for subscriptions, the thanks of the party, accompanied by a solid memorial for his services

should have been voted to him out of our funds. The ingratitude with which he has been treated is fully capped by appealing to him now for subscriptions to support our men. . . . A bad blunder has been committed, but we have steered through whole monsoons of previous blunders."

At a Unionist meeting at Liverpool on September 5th, Mr. Chamberlain denied that during the Session just expired the Government had had any reason to complain of obstruction. By the exclusion of debates on important foreign questions, and by taking up the whole time of the Session, Ministers had been able to work their wicked will and degrade the House of Commons. For doing its duty the Upper House had been threatened with extinction. When in past times the Peers had opposed the will of the people, he had never been their defender, and if they again acted in the same way he should denounce them as strenuously as before. Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to condemn the Ministerial neglect of social problems that were pressing for solution, and justified his own scheme of old-age pensions as a substitute for Poor Law relief.

Englishmen who dread any change in the existing social order used to congratulate themselves that there was a "stable common sense about English workmen which would prevent them from ever being carried away into advocacy of the socialistic schemes of their feather-headed continental brethren." This confidence must have been rudely shaken by the gradual change in tone in successive Trade Union Congresses. A few years ago, when the master spirits of the Trade Unions were representatives of what is already known as the "Old Trade Unionism," all that was asked for by the men was freedom of combination: any legislative interference in labour problems, unless it should be some slight extension of the Factory Acts, was strongly deprecated. Year after year, however, English workmen seem to have been growing as "feather-headed" as those of the Continent, until finally this year at the Trade Union Congress at Norwich, the representatives of the "New Trade Unionism," who are socialists almost to a man, were completely masters of the situation. Not merely were resolutions in favour of a universal legislative eight hours' day, old age pensions, and similar measures of a socialistic tendency carried by overwhelming majorities, but when Mr. Rudge moved "That in the opinion of this congress it is essential to the maintenance of British industries to nationalize the land, mines, minerals, and royalty rents, and that the Parliamentary Committee be instructed to promote and support legislation with the above objects," and Mr. Keir Hardie moved as an amendment to delete the words "mines, minerals, and royalty rents," and insert "and the whole of the means of production, distribution, and exchange," the amended resolution, which was supported also by Mr. Burns, M.P., and Mr. Havelock Wilson, M.P., was carried by 219 votes to 61.

At a meeting held at Greenwich on September 7th to consider the aims and prospects of the Independent Labour Party, Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., said that if its members acted upon the advice tendered by the Liberal party they might have the honour of lying in a ditch to enable the Liberals to march on to victory, but their usefulness would be gone. Liberals were fond of saying that more Labour men might get into Parliament "if they were decent fellows, and not like Keir Hardie." Such attacks were made on him with the object of bringing discredit and disgrace on the party, and therefore he felt bound to take notice of them. It was true that he at present stood alone in the House, and he would probably be alone in that position until the next general election. But after that all would be changed, and he would have others with him. That he should be singled out by the Liberal party for abuse in no way annoyed him; he regarded it as a compliment. Notwithstanding the abuse and the misrepresentation to which it was subject, the Independent Labour party was growing rapidly. If it was not growing in favour in the House of Commons, it was gaining supporters among the makers of the

House of Commons, and that was the only thing of importance.

The Scotch coal strike was still unsettled when the mail left. The men were firm, and several of the large owners had given way. At a meeting of the Scottish Miners' Federation held in Glasgow on September 4th, it was resolved that no terms of settlement other than those recognized by the English Federation should be recognized; and it was agreed that miners resuming work on those terms should pay a levy of 2s. 6d. per week for the support of the men still on strike.

It has been settled that members of the rank and file of the Volunteer force will be eligible to receive the Queen's decoration for efficient service extending from 20 to 34 years, and the number of recipients is likely to exceed 20,000.

Mr. G. Mitchell, assistant-editor of the great English dictionary now in course of publication by the Clarendon Press, Oxford, lost his life on Snowdon on September 6th. Like so many keen climbers, he was particularly fond of difficult and dangerous ascents. On this occasion the rest of the party found the climb too difficult, and paused, but Mr. Mitchell went on. In about an hour, when he was at a height at which he could not be seen distinctly without the aid of a field-glass, he was seen to slip and to fall head-foremost for a distance of 150 or 200 feet, where his head struck a rock, and his body was arrested. The corpse was recovered after many hours with the aid of some Snowdon miners and some policemen from Llanberis. At the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned.

An extraordinary accident happened at Aldershot on September 5th, at the School of Military Ballooning. A new balloon was to have been "christened" by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. In honour of the occasion the smallest military balloon, the "Flo," containing 4,700 cubic feet of gas, was sent up into the air, bearing the royal standard. Lieutenant Blakey had intended to ascend in this balloon, but as it began to rain the balloon was sent up without anyone in the car. It was held by a wire cable about 200 feet long, fixed to the drum on the balloon waggon. At the moment when three sappers were about to haul the balloon down by winding on the winch, the handles of which were covered with brass, the balloon was seen to be struck by lightning. A blue light surrounded the lower part of the balloon for some seconds, and then a flame shot up from the ignited gas, and the balloon fell precipitately to the earth, amid a loud peal of thunder. The three men that were holding the winch were hurled to the ground, and shortly afterwards two of them had to be removed to the hospital. It seems astounding that they escaped with their lives. No similar accident has ever happened before to an English war balloon, though something of the kind occurred some years ago in Italy.

The report of the Commissioners of Customs for the last financial year says the year's figures indicate that the consumption of coffee and cocoa is decreasing, and the taste for rum is diminishing, but there has been a substantial advance in the amount of tea consumed. The tobacco duties have decreased a little, while the receipt from wine continues its downward tendency.

The steamship *Islam*, which was detained at Glasgow by order of the British Foreign Office, left the Clyde on the afternoon of September 5th, the Japanese Minister having given the necessary security that she will not be used as an armed cruiser in the war between China and Japan.

Lawyer—I'm afraid the case will go against you, Uncle 'Rastus. The owner of the woodpile says you left incriminating indications behind you. Uncle 'Rastus—Dat's jest my luck! Ef I'd a know'd dey was dere I'd a took dem too!

Conan Doyle's aptitude for telling stories began to show itself when he was very young, and his schoolboy friends used to offer him rewards in the way of tarts to relate romances. The author is a very fine specimen of manhood. He is big and blonde, 6 feet tall, athletic, and weighs 255 pounds. He is only 35 years old.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WAR.

WE publish to-day authorized copies of the despatches that passed between the Governments in Peking and Tokyo immediately before the breaking out of the present war, and that were laid by Count ITO before the House of Peers on the 19th instant. The despatches cover the period from June 7th to July 14th. The gist of their contents has already been made known to the public, but will now, doubtless, receive credence not hitherto extended to it. So short and succinct is the correspondence that we might, perhaps, be content to submit it for our readers' perusal without any comment. A synopsis, however, may be found convenient.

On June 7th we find each empire notifying the other, through their respective diplomatic representative in Peking and Tokyo, that a despatch of troops to the peninsula is contemplated. The precise synchronism of the notice shows that one side, at least, must have been aware of the other's purpose, and must have timed its own procedure accordingly. Japan possessed such knowledge. She knew that China had been asked to give armed aid to the Korean Government (or rather to the faction then holding administrative sway in the peninsular Kingdom); she knew that China was about to comply, and she resolved that the occasion had come for applying some final remedy to Korea's perpetual disturbances with all their dangerous contingencies. China's motive for sending troops was to quell the insurrection of the Tong-haks, to re-affirm her own domination in the peninsula, and to re-seat firmly in the administrative saddle men under whose guidance the country was losing all capacity for independence. Japan's motive was to secure such a position as would enable her to insist upon the radically curative treatment of Korea's malady. She had a vital interest in the question. It concerned her own safety in particular and the peace of the Orient in general.

Up to this point, the two empires were strictly within their conventional rights. Each was by treaty entitled to send troops to the peninsula provided that notice was given to the other.

China, in giving notice, described Korea as her "tributary State." She thus thrust into the forefront of the discussion a contention that Japan, from conciliatory motives, would have shrunk from approaching. Once formally advanced, however, the claim had to be challenged. In the treaty of amity and commerce concluded many years previously between Japan and Korea, the two high contracting parties were explicitly declared to possess the same national status. Japan could not agree that a Power which for two decades she had acknowledged and treated

as her equal, should be openly classed as a tributary of China.

The Chinese statesmen took no notice of Japan's protest, but continued to apply the disputed appellation to Korea. In their next despatch that country again figured as a "tributary State." They further asserted their assumption of sovereignty in the peninsula by seeking to set limits to the number of troops sent by Japan, as well as to the sphere of their employment. In fact, they made it unmistakably plain that they intended to assume complete sway in the settlement of Korean affairs, and to relegate Japan to the position of a mere outsider.

Japan replied by again protesting against the use of the term "tributary State," and by denying China's right to raise any question as to the number, destination, or object of Japanese troops sent to Korea.

The next stage of the complication was a proposal from Japan that the two empires should unite their efforts, first, for the suppression of the disturbance in Korea, and secondly, for the subsequent improvement of that Kingdom's administration, the latter purpose to be pursued by the despatch of a joint commission of investigation. That was an important point in the affair. It rested then with China to avert all immediate prospect of war by agreeing to join hands with Japan for the regeneration of a nation in the prosperity and independence of which the two empires were equally interested. But China categorically refused everything. She was ready at all times to interfere by force of arms between the Korean people and the dominant political faction. But when there was question of reform, she declined to interfere in any way. She was ready at all times to crush the little Kingdom into submission to the most corrupt and demoralizing administration in the world, but she would never aid it to emerge from the suffering and enervation entailed by the sway of such an evil oligarchy. Moreover, her attitude toward Japan's friendly proposal was insultingly supercilious. She wondered how Japan, while asserting Korea's independence, could suggest the idea of peremptorily reforming its administration! For Chinese purposes, she openly declared Korea a "tributary State" and denied Japan's assertion of its independence. For Japanese purposes she insisted that it should be held independent, and that Japan should strictly abide by her assertion of its independence.

The Cabinet in Tokyo must now have recognised the very dangerous, if not hopeless, phase upon which the negotiation had entered. Their next despatch (No. 8 of the series) indicated their sense of the gravity of the situation. They set forth in quiet but firm language the imperative reason that forbade them to look on idly while Korea drifted deeper and deeper

into the mud of corruption, confusion, and intrigue, and they declared that they could not withdraw the troops without "some understanding that would guarantee the future peace, order, and good government of the country."

China still continued obdurate. The rest is pretty well known. The last despatch of the series carries us to within 11 days of the first belligerent act and 17 of the declaration of war. China persisting in her refusal to coöperate, Japan undertook the work of reform single-handed. Thereupon China not only began to re-inforce her troops in the peninsula—troops that could now have no function other than armed resistance to Japan's programme—but also covertly employed all the means at her command to defeat Japan's purpose. She was therefore warned that the despatch of any more troops would be regarded as a belligerent act. She neglected the warning, one of her transports was sunk on its way to Korea, and a state of war was inaugurated.

THE DIET.

THE Extraordinary Session of the Diet came to an end on the 22nd instant. It was marked throughout by an absence of party friction and a degree of unanimity unprecedented in Japan's parliamentary records. Such a result had been anticipated. The people being absolutely a unit with regard to this war, their representatives were not likely to differ. Japan is animated by one sentiment at present—a determination to beat China to her knees or to perish in the effort. Not a solitary voice is anywhere raised in favour of hesitation or half measures. The nation is fighting in Korea, not the army alone. That the Diet would cheer on the Government, and gladly vote whatever supplies were demanded, was therefore a foregone conclusion. Yet the story of the three days' session at Hiroshima is even more striking than could reasonably have been anticipated. The programme of the Cabinet was simple. The Minister President laid before the Houses a succinct statement of the causes of the war, together with copies of the despatches that had passed between the Governments of Peking and Tientsin. The Minister of State for Finance introduced the War Budget. On Count ITO's statement we have already commented. It established clearly that Japan acted loyally toward China throughout; that she frankly invited the Middle Kingdom to coöperate for the regeneration of Korea, declaring her conviction that such a union of effort was best calculated to develop the essential elements of responsible independence in the little Kingdom; that had China agreed to the very simple project of a joint commission, the sword need never have been drawn, and that the statesmen in Peking treated Japan's

proposals with supercilious indifference throughout. The despatches bear conclusive testimony to these facts, and the despatches, we presume, will scarcely be queried even by the most biassed partisan. It is significant that not a single question was asked in either House with reference to the negotiations. No questions were needed. The documentary evidence showed plainly what had been the temper of each Government and what the course pursued.

The Houses having been thus instructed as to the origin of the war, were invited to consider a military budget providing for an expenditure of 150 million *yen*. That is an immense sum for Japan. Nearly the double of her annual income, it signifies as much to her as would an appropriation of 40 or 50 millions sterling to the legislators at Westminster. In asking for such a credit the Minister of Finance might have been expected to offer some assurance of its probable sufficiency or some recognition of the magnitude of the national effort involved. He did nothing of the kind. On the contrary, he adopted a tone of lofty confidence. He did not even think of limiting his hearers' patriotism by suggesting that the sacrifice now demanded of them would be final. What he said was that, however great might be the outlays required for the prosecution of the war, the Diet, he knew well, would grant every appropriation asked for. That was doubtless the kind of speech best suited to the temper of the nation. The House of Representatives voted the war budget without debate, without a dissentient voice, and amid immense enthusiasm.

Let us pass, for a moment, from this decidedly dramatic scene into the realm of sober arithmetic. The total sum voted was 150 million *yen*. Of that amount 26 millions are to be taken from the Reserves in the Treasury, and 124 millions are to be obtained by a domestic loan. Further, since a loan of 30 millions has already been floated, it results that the people are to be invited to put up only 94 millions more. The details of the transaction have still to be determined by the Minister of Finance, but it is plain that, if the war continue, the Government will have immediate need of funds, and the sale of Public Loan Bonds must therefore proceed apace. The expenditures that have already been sanctioned are said to be as follows:—

	<i>Yen</i> .
For Military Operations	19,150,319
For Naval Operations	3,888,507
Total	23,038,826

It is not to be concluded that this total represents the whole of the outlays thus far incurred. Expenditures on account of the campaign may be said to have commenced early in June, since the first batch of troops was embarked in the second week of that month. Warlike operations have therefore been already in progress for nearly

five months, and it is scarcely credible that the money spent during all that time, has not exceeded 25 million *yen*, or, say, 2½ millions sterling. Still we are justified in accepting the figure as a fair approximation, and in concluding from it that the war is not involving any such expenditure as Western experience had taught us to expect. But whatever the expenditure involved, Japan is determined, to fight her battle single-handed. She will not have recourse to foreign aid in any form. We admire her spirit, but we understand very well that just at present she has no real sense of the magnitude and consequences of her efforts.

THE NAVAL BATTLE.

WE appear to be now competent to form a tolerably clear idea of the manœuvring of the two fleets in the naval battle on the 17th of September.

Vice-Admiral ITO, who commanded on the Japanese side, had with him twelve ships. But three of these, the *Hiyei*, the *Akagi*, and the *Saikyo Maru*, were either too slow, too small, or too weak to take an active part in the fight. The Admiral therefore decided to work with nine vessels, which he divided into two Squadrons, the division being based chiefly on the question of speed. The Squadrons were composed as follows:—

FLYING SQUADRON.

	Tons.	Knots.
<i>Yoshino</i> (steel cruiser)	4,216	23
<i>Takachihō</i> (steel cruiser)	3,709	18.7
<i>Akizushima</i> (steel cruiser)	3,150	19
<i>Naninwa</i> (steel cruiser)	3,209	18.7

PRINCIPAL SQUADRON.

<i>Matsushima</i> Flag-ship (steel coast-defence)	4,278	17.5
<i>Chiyoda</i> (steel cruiser)	2,439	19
<i>Itsukushima</i> (steel coast-defence)	4,278	17.5
<i>Hashidate</i> (steel coast-defence) ..	4,278	17.5
<i>Fuso</i> (armour-clad corvette)	3,777	13

It will be seen from the above that the slowest vessels in the Flying Squadron had a speed of nearly 19 knots. These four ships consequently formed a splendid little fleet, capable of the most rapid manœuvring and carrying powerful guns of the most modern construction. The Principal Squadron, on the contrary, included one vessel—the *Fuso*—of only 13 knots, whereas none of the other four ships composing the Squadron had a less speed than 17½ knots. The *Fuso* was therefore a little out of place in such company, but her great superiority to her consorts in point of protection gave her some title to work with them. The Principal Squadron carried the heaviest guns, namely three 67-ton Canets in the *Matsushima*, *Itsukushima*, and *Hashidate*.

On sighting the enemy, the two Japanese Squadrons, the Flying Squadron in advance, with the ships in single file, steered toward the centre of the Chinese Fleet, and the Chinese, on their side, formed line. Admiral TING had only ten ships with him at the moment, the four

others with six torpedo-boats that formed his fleet, being at a considerable distance in the rear, where they had remained to complete the landing of the re-inforcements at the mouth of the Yalu river. These ten ships the Admiral marshalled in line, or, according to some accounts, in the shape of a V. He placed the two ironclads, *Chen-yuen* and *Ting-yuen*, in the centre, and flanked them with the other most powerful vessels in descending order, so that his weakest ships were at the wings. It would seem from this that he looked to receive the Japanese attack at his centre, but it is also possible that his tactics were influenced by the project of holding tenaciously to his route toward the Gulf of Pechili.

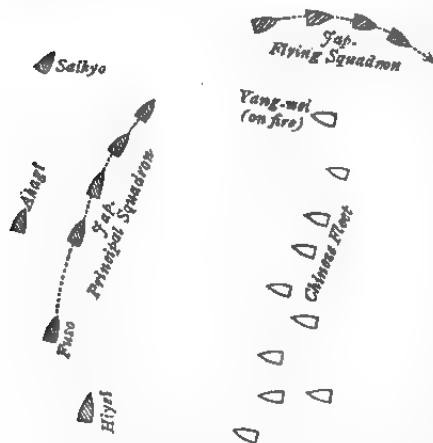
The Japanese, having made as though they purposed delivering their assault at the centre of the enemy's line, suddenly sheered off, so as to head diagonally toward his right wing. In performing this manœuvre the two Japanese Squadrons seem to have preserved a certain independence of action. It was their common programme to circle round the enemy's right, but in order to avoid displaying unanimity of purpose, the Principal Squadron held on toward the Chinese centre until some time had elapsed after the Flying Squadron's change of direction. Hence to the Chinese it appeared that they were about to be attacked at the centre and on the right simultaneously. They had already opened fire at a range of from 5,000 to 6,000 metres, but the Japanese did not immediately reply.

The relative positions of the fleets at this period of the action seem to have been thus:—



The Japanese Flying Squadron, steaming at high speed, now began to circle round the enemy's right wing, and at the same time commenced its cannonade. The range, 3,000 metres at first, was quickly reduced to 2,000, and from that comparatively small distance the Squadron

concentrated its fire against the ships on the Chinese right wing, namely, the *Yang-wei*, the *Chao-yung*, and the *Ching-yuen*. Exposed to this heavy cannonade, the *Yang-wei* caught fire and ceased to take part in the fight. The ships were now disposed thus :—



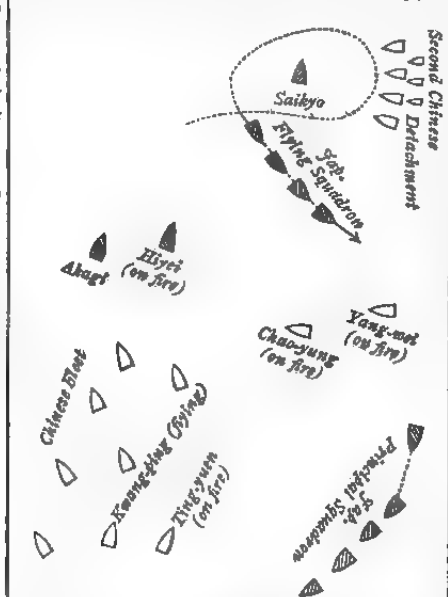
The Japanese Principal Squadron had by this time altered its course so as to follow in the path of the Flying Squadron. Sweeping round the Chinese right at short range, it poured in a fire that reduced the *Chao-yung* to a sinking condition.

Had the two Japanese Squadrons been able to pursue their programme exactly, they would now have steered along the enemy's rear, the Flying Squadron still in advance. But just as the Flying Squadron came round the enemy's right, it sighted a second detachment of his fleet—four ships and six torpedo boats—coming up from the direction of the Yalu river. This detachment was making to join the body of the Fleet, but finding its course intercepted by a powerful Japanese squadron, it sheered off and the Japanese Flying Squadron went in pursuit. Admiral ITO thereupon signalled the Flying Squadron to return, and himself held on his original course round the right and down the rear of the Chinese. The relative positions of the fleets were now about thus :—



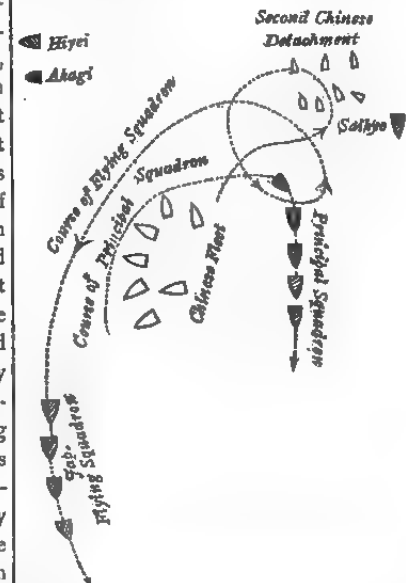
The Flying Squadron, owing to its divergence in pursuit of the Yalu Detachment, now found itself behind the Principal Squadron, and proceeded in that order to steam down the rear of the enemy's

line. But at this stage it was again diverted from its course by an incident to understand which we must refer to the original arrangement of the ships. If the reader looks at the second of our diagrams, he will see that the *Hiyei*, owing to her inferior speed, had fallen considerably behind the Principal Squadron. In fact, she now found herself in such a position that to hold on in the wake of that Squadron would bring her into imminent danger of being rammed by the enemy's ships, so close must she pass in front of them. She had then to choose between one of two proceedings: either to head southward and get out of the fight altogether, which she might easily have done supposing that Admiral TING did not detach ships to pursue her; or to try and re-establish connection with the Principal Japanese Squadron by steering along the chord of the arc which the latter was describing. She chose this second alternative, though it involved steaming by the rear of the enemy's left wing at close range, and passing between the vessels in his right wing. It was a singularly bold feat, running the gauntlet, in fact, of eight powerful Chinese ships. The *Hiyei* emerged without vital injury, but in flames. The *Akagi*, which had hitherto managed to keep out of fatal range of the Chinese big guns, and which happened to be now at some distance from the enemy on his right front, went to the assistance of the *Hiyei*, and these two ships at once became the objects of an attack by three of the Chinese vessels. It was at this stage that the Flying Squadron, re-called from its diversion against the enemy's Yalu Detachment, had just commenced to steer after the Principal Squadron down the rear of the Chinese lines :—



Seeing the *Hiyei*'s signal that she was on fire, and observing the imminent peril of the *Akagi* also, the Flying Squadron now circled round once more, repassed the enemy's right wing, and intervening between the two threatened

ships and the enemy, enabled them to draw out of range. After this, the Flying Squadron headed along the front of the Chinese Fleet, and the position presently became thus :—



The two Japanese Squadrons were now working in opposite directions. Exactly what ensued it is not easy to discover without further information. Apparently the most powerful of the Chinese ships directed their attack against the Principal Squadron, while the Flying Squadron devoted itself to the vessels that were trying to escape. The accounts from the Chinese side seem to indicate that, after having separated the two ironclads and engaged them for some time, the Principal Squadron drew off to effect a junction with the Flying Squadron, and during that interval the remaining Chinese ships were put again on their course for Pechili Gulf. That view is not inconsistent with the Japanese report.

It will be seen from the above diagrams (vide 4 and 5) that the *Saikyo Maru*'s moment of extreme peril was when she found herself within short range of the enemy's Yalu detachment with its torpedo boats. Her steam steering apparatus had already been disabled, and it was apparently necessary for her to run the gauntlet of the ships forming the Yalu Detachment before she could shape a southerly course and get out of the fight.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE WAR.

IF implicit credence is to be placed in all the telegraphic intelligence sent eastward from London, the position of the Cabinet in Downing Street is open to criticism. There are times and seasons for everything; above all for the intervention of a great Power like England in quarrels between foreign States. On the eve of the war there certainly was an opportunity for mediation, and the effort then made by Great Britain deserved the

gratitude of both the Eastern empires. Unhappily it did not succeed. Perhaps it is still too early to analyse exactly the causes of failure. Speaking broadly, however, we are disposed to think that the nature of the task was not thoroughly appreciated. Too much thought was taken for China; too little for Japan. From the moment of the Japanese troops' despatch to Korea, it ought to have been understood that Japan had assumed a position from which she could not recede without accomplishing something substantial. The Korean problem had been growing larger and larger in her eyes for many years. Its solution had become a necessity of her existence. The nation was thoroughly bent upon seeing it solved, and so soon as the Cabinet in Tokyo translated the people's long latent desire into action, there could be no stopping short of at least partial achievement. Was that fact fully comprehended? We doubt it. Yet there were legible guides. Had Japan sent to Korea only a few hundred men, they might have played the part of a Legation guard and been taken off the stage subsequently without any extraordinary contrivance. But when she sent five thousand, to have withdrawn them *re infecta* would have been to cover herself with ridicule. Such farcical statesmanship must have thrown the whole country into a tumult of angry excitement. Nevertheless the withdrawal of the Japanese troops by way of preliminary to negotiation was the condition upon which China insisted throughout, and her insistence was endorsed by the mediator. It is easy, of course, to appreciate a diplomatic attitude dictated by the policy that England has espoused since she discovered the homogeneity of British and Chinese interests in Central Asia. But Japan has never been an indifferent quantity in the Orient, and when the Korean question became a source of friction between the two empires, she deserved more consideration than she received. Not upon her alone should pressure have been exercised: China had to yield something. Unfortunately this idea of mutuality did not present itself sufficiently early to the framers of concessions, and Japanese statesmen were offered no bridge of retreat that would bear the weight of their country's disappointment. It would seem, too, as though the windings of the political labyrinth in China were not wisely threaded. If a *modus vivendi* could be found at all, Tientsin, not Peking, was the place to seek it; for not only did the Viceroy Li hold chief control of Korean affairs, but also little possibility existed of moulding into negotiable shape the evasive conservatism of the Tsung-li Yamén. At all events England did not succeed, and it might at least have been hoped that she would not again lightly risk failure. But the telegraph does not confirm that hope. She is represented as putting herself once

more in the breach under circumstances even less promising than before. We hesitate to credit anything of the kind. China has been well beaten thus far, and is on the eve of being still better beaten. In the encounters immediately impending between her and Japan, the latter is about to reap the fruits of success hitherto partial in the sense of being preliminary. China's situation may be compared to that of a swordsman whose weapon has been struck from his hand. If she wishes to avert the blade of the victor from her throat, it is for her to assume a suppliant attitude, not for another to step in and shield her. We do not say that mediation is impossible, but we do say that it must be mediation of a nature different from that reported by the telegraph. The brief session of the Diet just closed demonstrated with unmistakable clearness that the Japanese nation will not brook any interference the chief motive of which is to save China. If the vanquished has claims upon our sympathy, the victor has also titles to our consideration. Another abortive attempt on England's part would greatly disqualify her for future efforts, and certainly she ought to assist at any settlement that may be made.

MERETRICIOUS PROSE.

IN the *Fortnightly Review*, Mr. LIONEL JOHNSON writes on the work of Mr. PATER. It is unfortunate that an article devoted chiefly to a eulogy of Mr. PATER's style should itself be written in a style that is almost unendurable. We might doubt whether the praise of one so little able to exercise self-criticism is much of a tribute to Mr. PATER's genius; but it would be unfair to judge an author by the demerits of his admirers. We have here nothing to do with Mr. PATER; we wish to speak of his panegyrist. "Most of our writers," says Mr. JOHNSON, "have written prose, as M. JOURDAIN spoke it, unconsciously." We are surprised, in so fastidious a stylist, to find a reference to so very old a friend as M. JOURDAIN; but letting that pass, let us ask if it be not better to write bad prose unconsciously than to write bad prose with infinite labour and pain. It is assuredly better to have no art at all, than to have an artificiality that stares defiantly at the reader from every sentence, every phrase, every word.

We have not space to discuss Mr. JOHNSON's faults in detail, but some of them are so glaring, and are so commonly found in would-be fine writers, that we think them worth a little attention by those who set any value on English prose. Take the following sentences as examples:—

"At the outset, it is clear that we have here an artist of the severest kind, one enamoured of patient waiting upon per-

fection and content with any toil so he may attain it: and perfection is not popular, unless in works of an unexact character. Persistence in perfection, a vigilance never relaxed, an ascetic austerity of carefulness, cannot fail to vex many: the puritan and precision of art can become no less irksome than his fellow in life." Again, "a golden grace upon the delicate sentences; and a charm that is strangely strong." Again, "much elegant erudition pleasantly presented." Again, "In these finely wrought miniatures of romance he works with a loving learning, which leads him to no abstract theory, but to a delicate definition of what is characteristic in his chosen studies through a dexterous arrangement of their choice contents."

Shades of our Saxon ancestors! Surely we hear once more the war songs of the sixth century, "Wigu Wintrum geong Wordum maelde." "Warrior of winters young with words spake." Or nestling in the nursery on our mother's knee we listen once more with palpitating hearts to the piteous lament of our old friend Peter Piper for the peck of pickled pepper that he picked. In these writers who rarely let us have a noun unattended by an adjective, an adjective unattended by an adverb, and who with a doubly dexterous discernment carefully choose alliterative but adscititious articulatory adjuncts, absurdity assuredly sits enthroned.

Let us take another example, this time to show how Mr. JOHNSON's affectation of classicism leads him into grossnesses of expression that would jar upon the crudest taste. "It is possible that to his congenital distaste for what has no colour, form, warmth, play of life, is due a certain misconstruction of his philosophy!" Mr. JOHNSON has a distaste, not congenital but acquired, for the use of the vulgar tongue; his refined senses are offended by a such plain, coarse English words as "inborn;" he prefers the synonym of Latin origin, "congenital." But the preference in this case is unfortunate: he has forgotten the connotation of "congenital" that is to most persons irresistible. The use of the term is almost confined to medicine and the allied sciences. We speak of a congenital idiot, a congenital tumour, a congenital bodily deformity. But of agreeable possessions like genius and good taste, we are accustomed to say that they are inborn. The distinction may seem trivial, but it is in such apparently trivial distinctions that the art of literary style, on examination, is found largely to consist. In the work of the great masters of style we are never roughly jarred in our consideration of the matter by irresistible digressions of our mind to consider the imperfections of the manner.

Mr. JOHNSON sins throughout by an irritating assumption of superior learning, which he may, indeed, possess, but which a more polished writer would refrain

from thus obtruding on the reader. As we are limiting ourselves here chiefly to linguistic criticism, we shall give an example of this fault as displayed, not in his thought, but in his verbiage:—"His rare work, given to the world from time to time, quietly reminded a new generation of certain palmary and indispensable virtues, not easy of attainment, which are in danger of becoming old-fashioned or forgotten."

Palmary virtues! We were at first inclined leniently to suppose that this was a misprint for "primary," which though ineffective would have been accordant with the canons of good use. But a short reflection convinced us that this suggestion must already have been made to the author by the printer's reader, and contemptuously rejected. Now there are occasions on which the use of new or forgotten words is a necessary if distasteful act; there are occasions on which it is a master-stroke of genius. But there are also occasions, and this is one of them, on which it is a literary crime. As a general rule, the writer, and especially the young writer, should content himself with the words that may be found in the smaller dictionaries, and of these he should with a wise discernment reject words that are likely to be unfamiliar to the class of readers he is addressing. And to use words that are so unfamiliar that even the most educated of readers must pause to consider seriously what the writer can possibly mean, is an affectation of learning that amounts, as we said, to a literary crime. What does Mr. JOHNSON mean by a "palmary virtue?" We suppose, a virtue that takes the palm, the prize of victory. In effect, he doubtless means nothing more than "pre-eminent." And since this thoroughly naturalized word lies apt to express his meaning, what excuse can be offered for the employment of such a barbarism as "palmary?"

One last example and we have done with Mr. JOHNSON. The sentence immediately follows that which we have last quoted. "Emphatically the scholar and the man of letters, there was in his life and work a perfect expression of that single-hearted devotion to fine literature, yet without a shadow of pedantry, which is ceasing to flourish in the ancient academic places." Now we can understand this sentence; a fifth standard schoolboy could analyse and parse it without serious difficulty. But Mr. JOHNSON will not thank us for this damnation; he aims higher than the intelligence of the youthful disciple of LINDLEY MURRAY. Yet how lamentably deficient is the sentence, which is but the type of many in his essay, in force, in unity, and in ease. Mr. JOHNSON and his fellows, for he is but the most typical exponent of a school of young writers, seem to have the following recipe for writing English prose:—Take of English words a small handful, of Latin words a large infusion, of

familiarity with the lesser known authors of the Renaissance; add qualifying words out of all proportion to the actual need as tested by the meaning (which may indeed be neglected) but with a keen ear for their alliterative effect and for other niceties of sound; add a large number of Latin quotations, and a few words with which the reader is not likely to be familiar; season with pedantry and affectation; arrange with regard to sound rather than sense; any obscurity due to a disregard of the logical relations of phrases and clauses may then be obviated by a free sprinkling from the comma-pot. If the pains taken in the preparation be obvious to the most cursory reader, the writer may hope in due time to become one of the masters of English prose. Or at least, if he fail to achieve so much as this, he may become, like the Euphuist Amado in "Love's labour lost," "one whom the music of his own vain tongue doth ravish like enchanting harmony."

If in Mr. JOHNSON we have an exemplar of those palmary and indispensable virtues of which Mr. PATER quietly reminded a new generation, we cannot regret that they are difficult of attainment, we may even say we rejoice that they are in danger of becoming old-fashioned or forgotten.

IMPERIAL DIET.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 10.25 a.m.

The President announced that the Address of the House to the Sovereign had been presented, and that His Majesty's reply has been received. The documents were as follow:—

May it please Your Majesty:—

We, Your Majesty's Humble Servants, members of the House of Peers, approach Your August and Enlightened Majesty with all respect. Your Majesty has been pleased to raise the Imperial Standard at Hiroshima and to undertake in person the control of the Expeditionary Army's operations against China. Your Majesty has moreover convoked a special session of the Diet at the place where the Imperial Headquarters are established, and has honoured us with Your Majesty's presence at the opening ceremony of the present session, graciously also addressing to us words of august benevolence. Since War was declared by Your Majesty, reports of victories both by land and by sea have come in quick succession, so that the prestige of the Empire has already been greatly enhanced throughout the world. These fortunate results we most reverentially ascribe entirely to the august wisdom of Your Majesty. We, Your Majesty's servants, obeying with all respect Your Majesty's wise command, will seek to discharge our function of deliberations and consent, and by realizing the cordial union of all classes, will endeavour to promote Your Majesty's enlightened policy. Most worshipfully do we, Your Majesty's servants, venture to present this, our humble reply to Your Majesty's gracious Speech.

The Emperor's reply was:—

We have received with approval the respectful Address of Our House of Peers.

Count Ito, Minister President of State, then addressed as follow:—

GENTLEMEN,—The Korean affair having developed into a war between this country and China, His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to remove the Imperial military headquarters to this place, and to assume in person the general control over the expeditionary forces. His Imperial Majesty has further been pleased to convene here an extraordinary session of the Diet, so that you may take part in the deliberation of military measures of great importance. I have now the honour, in

the discharge of my official duties, to avail myself of this opportunity for laying before you a general account of the circumstances that led to the present war between Japan and China.

It was Japan that took the lead in concluding with Korea a treaty recognizing her independence and in thus introducing her to the rest of the world. Subsequently, in the course of a few years, other countries also opened communications with Korea, recognizing her independence and concluding treaties with her on that basis. From the close proximity of Korea to our shores, it follows that her tranquillity or disorder, her prosperity or decline, have most important bearings upon this country's welfare. Unfortunately Korea is not only weak and enervated, but is also afflicted with the curse of maladministration. Internal disorders are frequent, and, what is worse, the Government is so helpless to restore order that such disorders very often constitute dangers to the foreign residents of the country. Since Korea is thus daily declining, Japan has to consider her case seriously. If Japan chooses to leave her to her fate, well and good. But if, on the contrary, by way of completing the original programme of this empire when we recognised Korean independence in anticipation of any other nation, Japan, be desirous, as she undoubtedly is, of protecting her rights and interests in Korea, then it is imperatively necessary for her to secure the consolidation of Korea's independence as the basis of general peace in the East. Since the Restoration, in pursuance of the Grand Imperial Policy, it has been Japan's aim at home to promote civilization, and abroad to develop foreign intercourse. Valuing, as she does, the general peace of the East, it has ever been her desire to advance in her career of civilization hand in hand with her neighbours. Such, consequently, has always been the policy pursued by this country toward Korea, whenever trouble occurred in the peninsula, and similarly in her intercourse with China, Japan has always been frank and just, highly appreciating the Middle Kingdom's friendship and good will. For instance, at the outset of the present trouble, Japan desired, in accordance with the spirit of the Tientsin Treaty, to divide equally with China the responsibility of rendering assistance to Korea, and maintaining the peace of the East. China, on the other hand, wantonly rejected Japan's proposals on vain pretexts. Thereupon Japan had single-handed to advise Korea about the reform of her Administration. Korea was prompt in complying with Japan's friendly counsels, but China secretly and openly tried all means to thwart the work of reform, thereby creating a state of affairs that ultimately made war inevitable. At this point I shall lay before you correspondence that passed between the Governments of the two countries, as an assistance to the right understanding of the situation. (Here follow various documents, of which translations will be published in our next issue.) What has thus far been read will show you how haughty and insulting has been China's attitude in this matter. On the one hand, she insisted on Korea's being her dependency; while, on the other, she pretended to recognize the autonomy of that Kingdom. In other words, China, while herself all the while interfering with Korea's affairs, tried to prevent the intervention of any other State, thus placing Korea under her sole management. China's object was evidently to utilize Korea's internal disorders for the purpose of increasing her own prestige there, and instead of helping the peninsula Kingdom to renovate its strength and preserve its independence, she sought to destroy its very existence and annex its territory. In pursuance of that policy, China tried, on the one hand, to obtain the withdrawal of the Japanese troops, on the false pretext that the *Togaku-to* had been subdued, thereby to gain time to send reinforcements to Korea by way of intimidation. On the other, in utter disregard of the Tientsin Treaty, she attempted to instigate Korea to reject Japan's friendly advice. There are abundant proofs to establish this point, but I do not think it necessary to dwell upon them at any length. At this stage of the affair, certain Powers took the friendly office of mediation, and approached the Governments of the two countries. But their well meant advice was rejected by China. Thereupon His Majesty Government instructed its *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peking to declare to the Chinese Government that, since China was bent upon aggravating the complication, she alone must be held responsible for any emergency that might thereafter arise. China not only rejected Japan's friendly counsel and sought to disturb the peace of the East, but she even committed acts of warfare against this Empire. Under such circumstances, the only course left for Japan was to accept the challenge. Since the issue of the Imperial Rescript relating to the declaration of war, our Army and Navy have been able, by virtue

of His Majesty's glory, as well as by the devotion and skill of the officers and men, to achieve repeated victories. You will heartily join with me in congratulating the country upon such an auspicious state of things. You, gentlemen, have already listened to the Speech from the Throne, and I have no doubt that you are prepared to perform your important legislative functions, so that the ultimate object of the present war may be attained by hearty co-operation between the Government and the people.

The first item on the Order of the Day, namely, a Bill seeking the House's approval of Imperial Ordinance No. 67 (relating to military postal matter) was entrusted to a special committee nominated by the President, the committee, on the motion of Baron Ozawa, being instructed to present its report at 1 p.m. the same day.

The second item, a Bill seeking approval of Imperial Ordinance No. 135 (relating to maritime communication with Korea), was entrusted to a Special Committee nominated by the President.

The House took a recess and re-assembled at 1.07 p.m.

The two Special Committees nominated in the forenoon reported in favour of the Bills entrusted to them, and the House passed the measures unanimously.

The House rose at 1.15 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 9.25 p.m.

The President having proceeded to the Palace with the House's address to the Sovereign, the chair was taken by the Vice-President.

The House proceeded to the election of a Chairman of the Whole. The election resulted in 144 votes being cast for Mr. Suyehiro Shigeyasu (*Kaishin-to*) out of a total of 281.

The President having resumed his seat, reported that he had presented the House's Address to the Sovereign and received His Majesty's reply. The documents were as follow:—

May it please Your Majesty:—

Your Majesty's servant, the President of the House of Representatives, Kusumoto Masataka, submits with profound reverence this reply to Your Majesty's Speech, in accordance with a resolution of the House of Representatives. Your Enlightened Majesty, succeeding to the throne of Your Majesty's Ancestors, has achieved the glorious task of reviving the prosperity of the realm. For years China has showed herself rude and perverse, infringing the rules of neighbourly hospitality and disturbing the tranquility of the Orient, to such an extent that the patience of Your Majesty has been exhausted. Justly incensed by these proceedings, Your Majesty has put into the field the naval and military forces of the empire, and has raised the Imperial standard at Hiroshima, also convoking there a special session of the Imperial Diet. Your Majesty has moreover condescended to open the Session in person, and had been pleased to address us in gracious and benevolent language. We are unable sufficiently to express the sentiments of profound reverence inspired by Your Majesty's virtue. The organization and extension of this military and naval equipment are now matters of pressing national necessity, and we venture to assure Your Majesty that in compliance with Your Majesty's august commands, we shall spare no pains to discharge our duties to the state by duly performing our functions of deliberation and consent, with regard to all matters bearing upon the national defences. It is our firm resolve to attain the complete triumph of the empire's arms, to restore the tranquillity of the East, to augment the prestige of the State, and to realise, at whatever cost, the objects for the achievement of which this War has been undertaken. We venture to swear to Your Majesty that Your august commands shall be most faithfully and loyally obeyed. Your Majesty's servant, Kusumoto Masataka, most humbly submits this address.

The Emperor's Reply:—

We have received with approval the respectful address of Our House of Representatives.

The House then rose (11.30 a.m.), the Budget Committee alone remaining in session.

SATURDAY, 20TH OCTOBER.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House did not meet.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1 p.m.

The Minister President of State addressed as follow:—

GENTLEMEN,—Since the outbreak of the present war between Japan and China, His Majesty the Emperor has assumed in person the general control of military affairs, and has been pleased to remove the military headquarters to this place. Further, in order to carry out some legislative work of urgent importance, His Majesty has been pleased, in the midst of the general commotion incidental to military preparations, to assemble here an extraordinary session of the Diet. The Imperial army, as you know, after undergoing great hardships, has won victories at Songhwan and Phuyong-yang, while the navy has achieved equally splendid success at Phung-do and in the Yellow Sea. The country is to be heartily congratulated upon the success that has thus far attended its arms, but at the same time we must bear in mind that before attaining our object we have still to encounter more or less hardship and difficulty. As to military measures of urgent importance, they have been introduced to your House by Imperial Order, and I observe that they are already on your desks. Now that you have listened to the Speech from the Throne, I have no doubt that, in view of the necessity of the present juncture, you will be united and of one accord in giving your support to these important measures of State, and that you will thus enable the Military and Civil Authorities to take prompt and decisive steps in accordance with the need of the moment in obedience to the Imperial guidance and without being subjected to any external restraint.

Mr. Suyehiro Shigeyasu said that as there were many questions to be addressed to the Minister President, he moved that the House go into secret session.

Mr. Kono Hironaka opposed the motion on the ground that matters of grave national importance ought not to be concealed from the people at large.

Mr. Yamada Toji thought that the session should be public until questions were put of such a nature that the Minister deemed an open reply unwise.

Mr. Suyehiro having expressed a desire to consult the Minister President, Count Ito re-ascended the rostrum, and explained that, while he desired to afford all information likely to be desired by the people, he apprehended that it would not be possible to publicly answer in detail any great number of questions without divulging matters that ought, in the interests of the State, to be kept private.

Mr. Suyehiro pressed his motion, and several members supported him.

The Minister President pointed out that the more advisable course would be to embody matters of moment in the form of written questions.

The motion having been put to the vote with closed doors, was rejected.

The Minister of State for Finance then ascended the rostrum, and said:—

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the Sovereign's commands, I have had the honour to submit to you a Budget of Military Expenditures together with some correlated Bills. Undoubtedly, gentlemen, you are firmly persuaded that the present war between our country and China touches the very foundations of the peace of the Orient, and that its prosecution is a duty inevitably devolving upon this empire. Therefore, however great may be the outlays henceforth involved, not only are you absolutely determined never to recede so much as one pace until the honour of the empire is fully vindicated, its interests thoroughly secured and the object of the war attained; but also among the forty millions of our fellow-countrymen there is not so much as one man that entertains a different opinion. The nation is absolutely a unit on the subject. Such being the case, I deem it superfluous to enter into any exposition of reasons for the appropriations you are now invited to vote. I content myself with asking you to discharge your function of approval in the most expeditious and unanimous manner possible, so that the world may clearly appreciate the zeal by which the entire nation is animated.

Mr. Koizuka Ryo said that the case of Shanghai demanded some information. It had been agreed that Shanghai should be treated as a neutral port. China, however, was understood to have violated the conditions of neutral-

ity, and to have used the port as a basis of military operations. He desired to know what steps the Government had taken on that account, and, further, whether any measures had been adopted with regard to the fact that subjects of neutral Powers were serving in Chinese men-of-war. These things had been noted and discussed in the columns of the press and had formed the topic of a question in the British House of Commons. It did not appear, therefore, that they need be treated as secret.

The Minister President of State said that it did not seem in order to answer such a question that day.

This reply evoked some signs of dissatisfaction.

Mr. Komuro Shigehiro wished to be informed what policy the Government intended to pursue in the matter of Korean reforms. Secondly, to what point it was proposed to carry the chastisement of China. Thirdly, what course would be pursued in the event of foreign intervention. Fourthly, what plan would be followed if victory were obtained.

The Minister President repeated his opinion that this was not the time to answer such queries.

The Order of the Day was then proceeded with.

The Bills seeking approval of Imperial Ordinance No. 143, and for Extraordinary Expenditures on account of special military operations were then entrusted to Special Committees.

The Budget Committee's report on the Bill providing for aggregating 150 million yen on account of War Expenditures was then presented by Mr. Abe. The Committee approved the Bill and recommended its unanimous approval, in accordance with the undoubted wish of the nation and the will of the Sovereign.

The House passed the Bill without a dissentient voice amid loud applause.

After a recess, the Bill seeking approval for Imperial Ordinance No. 140 and the Bill for raising a war loan by issuing public bonds, were reported upon favourably by the Committees charged with their examination, and were passed by the House unanimously.

The House rose at 4.40 p.m.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21ST.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 9.15 a.m.

The President announced the receipt of the War Budget and other Financial Bills from the Lower House.

On the motion of Viscount Tani, the Budget and Special Committees were instructed to report on these measures by 1 p.m.

The House took a recess at 9.45 a.m. and re-assembled at 1.15 p.m., when the War Budget and all the other Financial Bills were passed without dissent or discussion, amid loud applause.

The President asked the House whether, in the event of an enquiry from the Emperor, he should be justified in saying that all the financial measures had passed without one dissentient voice. The House replied by a burst of cheering, and rose at 1.40 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 9 a.m.

The President said that the Government Delegate had asked the House to dispense with the Second and Third Readings of the Bill seeking *post-facto* approval of Imperial Ordinance No. 144, and to vote it at once. The House agreed and passed the Bill unanimously.

The Bills seeking *post-facto* approval of Imperial Ordinances No. 67 and No. 135 were entrusted to Special Committees nominated by the President.

The following Representation was then read:—

The Imperial Rescript declaring war against China, and carrying the countersignatures of the Ministers of State, is exhaustive and just. Such an exercise of the Sovereign Prerogative was demanded by the exigencies of the time and dictated by a far-reaching policy. There is not a subject of the realm that lacks faithful and loyal zeal to obey the Imperial command, or to strive to the limit of his capacity to discharge with patriotic sincerity

the duty he owes to his country. At this juncture what the House of Representatives, as deputies of public opinion, expect from the Ministers of State who occupy the responsible position of rendering assistance to the Emperor, is that they will implicitly obey the Imperial dictate with reference to the war against China, that they will labour to secure complete success for the country's arms, that they will endeavour to restore lasting tranquillity to the Orient, and that by these means they will vindicate the majesty of the Empire. China must be chastised so that she shall repent of her past errors; so that she shall essay improvement, and so that she shall finally abandon vicious procedure tending to disturb the peace of the East. No foreign interference must be suffered to obstruct the attainment of these great objects. The Ministers of the Crown, mindful of the dignity and interests of the Empire, should aim at establishing a high national policy and at securing such pledges as shall guarantee permanent quiet to the Orient. Such is the significance of the Speech that His Illustrious and Enlightened Majesty has been pleased to make to the Imperial Diet, and such is the ardent and unchanging desire of every man in the nation. The House of Representatives therefore ventures to make this Representation, and to declare its expectation that the Ministers of State, who stand in positions of the highest responsibility to the Emperor, will realize the above aims. The House, by cordially supporting the Government, will do what in it lies to contribute to the result, and will be prepared to give favourable consideration to any financial demands dictated by the needs of the war. Our Illustrious and Enlightened Sovereign by virtue of the glory bequeathed from His Majesty's ancestors and in pursuance of the great policy of State that inspired the glorious work of the Restoration, having raised the Imperial standard and assumed in person the function of directing the operations of the War, His Majesty's subjects, throughout the length and breadth of the realm, faithfully and loyally, with most cordial and earnest co-operation, strive to fulfill the Imperial commands, and are only apprehensive lest the achievement of complete triumph and the attainment of the grand object in view should be deferred by so much as a day. These are the reasons that prompt the House of Representatives, animated by feelings of loyal and patriotic sincerity, to brush aside all the differences hitherto existing between the Government and itself, and to submit to the Ministers of State this Representation embodying its most ardent desires. Up to the present every battle fought by the country's forces, on land or on the sea, has been won, and wherever the flag of the empire has been unfurled, victory has waited upon it. Nevertheless, as the operations of the war are pushed on with increasing vigour, their sphere will necessarily become enlarged and incidents now unforeseen may well occur. Should any unanticipated obstacle be suffered to frustrate the object for which the war has been undertaken; should partial success be held sufficient and thorough triumph be dispensed with, the nation will have suffered a serious disaster.

Therefore this House submits this Resolution to the end that the Ministers of State, who occupy positions of high responsibility toward the Sovereign, may devise such measures as the occasions demand; may so manage international affairs that the end shall be consistent with the beginning, and by fully carrying out the injunctions of the Imperial Declaration of War, may respond to the august will of the Emperor and satisfy the desire of the people.

Mr. Tsuto Tokiichiro, on behalf of the Special Committee to which the examination of the Representation had been entrusted, reported in favour of it, and asked the House to pass it unanimously.

The House passed the Representation without dissent or debate.

The Chairman of the Petitions Committee reported the receipt of 16 petitions, all relating to the War. The Committee did not see any occasion for the House to debate them, but recommended that they be forwarded at once to the Government.

The House took a recess at 9.50 a.m. and re-assembled at 10.35 a.m., when the Special Committees having reported unanimously in favour of the Bill seeking *post-facto* approval of Imperial Ordinances No. 67, the House passed the Bill without dissent or discussion.

In the case of the Bill seeking *post-facto* approval of Imperial Ordinance No. 135 (*i.e.* the Ordinance providing for special control of persons proceeding to Korea), the majority of the

Special Committee reported in favour of the measure, but a minority report was also presented, urging that, as every vestige of Chinese troops had now been cleared out of the peninsula, no occasion existed any longer for imposing restrictions on travel to and from the Korean Kingdom.

The House took a recess at noon and re-assembled at 1.25 p.m., when,

Mr. Taguchi Ukichi spoke in support of the minority report.

H.E. Viscount Nomura spoke in favour of the Bill. He admitted that the necessity of obtaining official permission to visit Korea might entail more or less inconvenience, but he affirmed that in the present unquiet condition of the peninsula, the Government must be invested with power to check the ingress of adventurers and persons bent upon disturbing the public peace.

The closure having been put and carried, the House voted against the Bill.

Mr. Suzuki Shigetoshi asked permission to introduce the following Address to the Throne as an urgency measure:—

May it please Your Majesty:—

Your Majesty's servant Kusumoto Masataka, President of the House of Representatives, with the utmost reverence, ventures to approach the Throne with a Resolution of the House:—

Your August and Enlightened Majesty, incensed by the wrong-doing of China, has made war to punish that country, and, endowed with the strength bequeathed by the Imperial Ancestors, has raised the Imperial Standard, and assuming control in person of warlike affairs, has undertaken a daily and nightly toil, thereby stirring the heart of the nation to ever increasing zeal, rousing the military spirit of the people and making the empire's shine throughout the world. At home or abroad there is none that does not reverently extol the Imperial virtue. Your Majesty's servants, the members of the House of Representatives, are profoundly and boundlessly grateful.

Most worshipfully does Your Majesty's servant present this Address.

The House gave its assent and voted the Address *nem. con.* amid loud cheering.

Mr. Suyehiro Shigeyasu introduced the following Resolution:—

The hardships endured by the brave and loyal Military and Naval Forces of the Empire on a distant campaign, the great victories won by them at Pyongyang and in the Yellow Sea, and the part they have played in asserting the strength of the country, evoke the people's profound admiration. The House of Representatives hereby emphatically declares the nation's sentiment.

The House voted the Resolution unanimously.

The President said that there were no more Bills to be discussed. The session had been announced to last for one week. He therefore inquired whether the members had no private Bills to introduce.

The members having replied in the negative, the House rose at 1.50 p.m.

On the 22nd instant the official ceremony of closing the Diet was performed. Count Ito read the Speech as follows:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We to-day declare the Extraordinary Session of the Imperial Diet closed. We take the opportunity of expressing Our appreciation of the promptitude that you have shown in dismissing and consenting to the Bills of urgent military importance which Our Ministers submitted to you in accordance with Our instructions.

At 4 p.m. the same day, the members of both Houses and the high officials now in Hiroshima had the honour of dining with His Majesty at the Izumi-tei.

The following are translations of the despatches laid by Count Ito before the House of Peers on the 19th inst.:—

No. 1.

Chinese Legation, Tokyo, the 3rd day, the 5th month, the 20th year of Kwang-sü. (The 7th day, the 6th month, the 27th year of Meiji.)

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I am in receipt of a telegram from His Excellency Li, Superintendent of Commerce of the Pei-yang, to the effect that in the Convention of the 11th year of Kwang-sü (the

18th year of Meiji) between China and Japan it is provided that should there arise in future the necessity on the part of China to despatch troops to Korea owing to the existence of any disturbance in that country, the fact shall be previously communicated to Japan and that the troops shall be withdrawn at once on the cessation of the disturbance and none shall be left behind, and the telegram adds that a communication has been received from the Korean Government containing the following statement:—

The people in Zenu-do, who are vicious in habit, having, under the leaders of the Togaku-to, attacked and taken several towns and villages, proceeded northward, and took possession of Zenshu. The Government troops which were despatched to suppress the revolt, have not been successful. If this disturbance continues to spread and is allowed to exist for a long time, much trouble may be given to China. When in the years 1882 and 1884 we suffered from internal commotions, the uprisings were in each case suppressed by the troops of China on our behalf. In accordance with those precedents we hereby present an earnest application for despatch of some troops to speedily suppress the disturbance. As soon as the revolt is quelled, we will request the withdrawal of the troops and shall not ask for their longer detention so that they may not suffer the hardships of being abroad for a long period.

The telegram further states that the application upon examination is found to be urgent both in words and in fact, and that it is in harmony with our constant practice to protect our tributary states by sending our troops to assist them. These circumstances were accordingly submitted to His Imperial Majesty, and in obedience to his will, General Yeh, Commander of troops in Chili has been ordered to proceed at once to Zenu and Chinsei in Korea with selected troops, and to speedily suppress the disturbance in such manner as he may deem most convenient in order to the restore peace of our tributary state and to dispel the anxiety of the subjects of every nation residing in Korea for commercial purposes, and at the same time the general is commanded to return with the troops as soon as the desired object is attained.

The telegram finally declares that His Excellency the Minister to Japan is required to make communication in pursuance of the said Convention and is telegraphed to that effect and is accordingly instructed to at once communicate the matter to the Japanese Foreign Office.

In making therefore the foregoing communication to Your Excellency, I avail myself to renew to you the assurances of my highest consideration.

(Signed)

WANG.

His Excellency Monsieur MUTSU, H.I.M.'s Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 2.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, the 7th day, the 6th month, the 27th year of Meiji.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of to-day acquainting me, in accordance with the provision of the Convention of the 18th day of the 4th month of the 18th year of Meiji between our two Governments that Your Government have despatched troops to Korea.

In reply, I beg to declare that although the words "tributary state" appear in your note, the Imperial Government have never recognized Korea as a tributary state of China.

I avail myself, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed)

MUTSU MUNEMITSU,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Monsieur WANG, H.I.C.M.'s E.E. and M.P.

No. 3.

Japanese Legation, Peking, the 7th day, the 6th month, the 27th year of Meiji.

MESSIEURS LE PRINCE et LES MINISTRES,—In pursuance of instructions which I have just received from His Imperial Majesty's Government, I have the honour, in accordance with the provision of the Convention of the 18th day of the 4th month of the 18th year of Meiji between our two Governments to acquaint Your Highness and Your Excellencies that owing to the existence of a disturbance of a grave nature in Korea necessitating the presence of Japanese troops there, it is intention of the Imperial Government to send a body of Japanese troops to that country.

I avail myself, &c.,

(Signed)

KOMURA YUTARO,

H.I.J.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires.

His Highness and Their Excellencies of the Taung-li Yamén.

No. 4.

Tsungi Yamèn, the 6th day, the 5th month, the 20th year of Kwang-sû, (the 9th day, the 6th month, the 27th year of Meiji.)

MONSIEUR LE CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note under date of the 4th instant (the 7th day, the 6th month of the Japanese Calendar) informing us that you have been instructed by your Government to acquaint us, in accordance with the provision of the Convention between the two countries, that owing to the existence of a disturbance of a grave nature in Korea Japanese troops will be despatched to that country.

Our country has despatched troops to Korea in compliance with an application from that country, for the purpose of assisting her to suppress the insurgents, and the measure is in accordance with the practice hitherto pursued by our country in protecting tributary states. Besides the sole object being the suppression of the insurgents in the interior, the troops are to be withdrawn as soon as that object is attained. Although the condition of Jinsen and Fusan is at present quiet and peaceful, our war-vessels will be for a while stationed there for the protection of commerce carried on at those ports.

The sole object of your country in sending troops is evidently to protect the Legation, Consulates, and commercial people in Korea, and consequently it may not be necessary on the part of your country to despatch a great number of troops and besides, as no application therefore has been made by Korea, it is requested that no troops shall proceed to the interior of Korea so that they may not cause alarm to her people. And moreover, since it is feared that in the event the soldiers of the two nations, should meet on the way, cases of unexpected accident might occur, owing to the difference of language and military etiquette, we beg to request in addition that you will be good enough to telegraph the purport of this communication to the Government of Japan.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances, &c., &c., &c.
PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF TSUNG-LI YAMÈN.

KOMURA, Esq.,
H.I.J.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires.

No. 5.

Japanese Legation, Peking, the 12th day, the 6th month, the 27th year of Meiji.

MESSIEURS LE PRINCE ET LES MINISTRES.—Having received your note under date of the 9th instant acquainting me that the despatching of troops to Korea is in accordance with the practice hitherto pursued by China in protecting her tributary states and that no necessity exists on the part of Japan to send a large number of troops there and requesting that those troops shall not be sent to the interior of Korea, I did not fail to at once communicate by telegram the purport of that note to my Government, and I have now the honour to inform Your Highness and Excellencies that I am in receipt of a reply by telegram to the following effect.

The Imperial Japanese Government have never recognized Korea as a tributary state of China. Japan dispatched her troops in virtue of the Chemulpo Convention and in so doing she has followed the procedure laid down in the Treaty of Tientsin. As to the number of troops the Japanese Government are compelled to exercise their own judgment. Although no restriction is placed upon the movement of the Japanese troops in Korea, they will not be sent where their presence is not deemed necessary. The Japanese troops are under strict discipline, and the Japanese Government are confident that they will not precipitate a collision with the Chinese forces. It is hoped that China has adopted similar precautions.

I avail myself, &c., &c., &c.,

(Signed)

KOMURA,

H.I.J.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires.

His Highness and Their Excellencies of the Tsung-li Yamèn.

No. 6.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, the 17th day, the 6th month, 27th year of Meiji.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the following is a résumé of the proposals made in my interview with you yesterday to your government on behalf of the Imperial Government in respect of the present events in Korea as well as with a view to the adjustment of her affairs in future:—

As to the present events, Japan and China to unite their efforts for the speedy suppression of the disturbance of her insurgent people. After the suppression of the disturbance, Japan

and China, with a view to the improvement of the internal administration of Korea, to respectively send a number of Commissioners charged with the duty of investigating measures of improvement, in the first place on the following general points:—

- (a.) Examination of the financial administration.
- (b.) Selection of the Central and Local Officials.
- (c.) Establishment of an army necessary for national defence in order to preserve the peace of the land.

In making the foregoing communication, I avail myself, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

MUTSU MUNEMITSU,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Monsieur WANG H.I.C.M.'s, E.E. and M.P.

No. 7.

Chinese Legation, Tokyo, the 18th day, the 5th month, the 20th year of Kwang-sû, (the 22nd day, the 6th month of the 27th year of Meiji.)

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that I am in receipt of a telegram from my Government to the effect that having carefully considered the proposal made by your Government in respect to the events in Korea and the adjustment of her affairs in future, the Chinese Government would reply as follows:—

As the disturbance in Korea has already been suppressed, it is no longer essential to trouble the Chinese forces on Korea's behalf, and therefore no necessity exists to consider the proposition that our two countries shall co-operate in suppressing the disturbance.

In regard to the adjustment of Korean affairs in future, the idea may be excellent, but the measures of improvement must be left to Korea herself. Even China herself would not interfere with the internal administration of Korea, and Japan having from the very first recognized the independence of Korea, can not have the right to interfere with the same.

As to the withdrawal of troops from Korea after the suppression of the disturbance, provision on that subject exists in the Treaty of 1885, concluded between the two countries, and therefore it is not required to discuss the matter over again on this occasion.

The above has already been communicated to Your Excellency in our interview and in now repeating it for your further consideration, I avail myself, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

WANG,

H.I.C.M.'s E.E. and M.P.

His Excellency Monsieur MUTSU, H.I.J.M.'s Minister for Foreign Affairs.

No. 8.

Department of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, the 22nd day, the 6th month, the 27th year of Meiji.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE.—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's note of the 22nd instant, in which Your Excellency, in pursuance of instructions from the Imperial Chinese Government, rejects the proposals advanced by His Imperial Majesty's Government for the tranquillization and amelioration of Korea.

The Imperial Government, much to their regret, find it impossible to share the hopeful views entertained by Your Excellency's Government regarding the actual situation in Korea at the present time.

Sad experience teaches us that the Peninsular Kingdom is the theatre of political intrigues and civil revolts and disturbances of such frequent recurrence as to justify the conclusion that the Government of that country is lacking in some of the elements which are essential to responsible independence.

The interests of Japan in Korea, arising from proximity as well as commerce, are too important and far-reaching to allow her to view with indifference the deplorable condition of affairs in that Kingdom.

In this situation an attitude of unconcern on the part of Japan would not only be a denial of the sentiments of friendship and good correspondence which the Imperial Government entertain for Korea, but it would be a censurable disregard of the law of self-preservation.

The necessity for the adoption of measures looking to the peace and tranquillity of Korea is for the reasons already given, a demand which the Imperial Government cannot permit to pass unheeded, for so long as those measures are delayed so long will the cause of the disorder exist.

In the estimation of the Imperial Government therefore the withdrawal of their forces should be consequent upon the establishment of some under-

standing that will serve to guarantee the future peace, order, and good government of the country. That course of action is, moreover, it seems to His Imperial Majesty's Government, not only in perfect harmony with the spirit of the Tientsin Convention, but it accords with the dictates of reasonable precaution.

Should the Government of China continue to hold views antagonistic to those which I have frankly and in good faith presented to Your Excellency it cannot be expected that the Imperial Government will, under the circumstances, feel at liberty to sanction the present retirement of their troops from Korea.

I avail myself, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

MUTSU MUNEMITSU,

Minister for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency Monsieur WANG H.I.C.M.'s, E.E. and M.P.

No. 9.

Japanese Legation, Peking, the 14th day, the 7th month, the 27th year of Meiji.

MESSIEURS LE PRINCE ET LES MINISTRES.—Having communicated to H.I.J.M.'s Minister for Foreign Affairs on the same day, the particulars of the statement made by Your Highness and Excellencies on my interview with you at the Tsung-li Yamèn on the 9th day, the 7th month, the 27th year of Meiji, I have the honour to inform you that I am just in receipt of a telegram from the Minister to the following effect:—

The disturbances which are of frequent occurrence in Korea have their source in the derangement of internal administration of that country. Consequently, the Imperial Government believe it best to encourage the Korean Government to eradicate the cause of disturbance by introducing internal administrative reforms and the Imperial Government considered that for the purpose of enabling Korea to accomplish the desired reforms, nothing would be better than the conjoint assistance of the Governments of Japan and China which have in common a vital interest in that country. Accordingly the Imperial Government proposed to the Imperial Chinese Government that such assistance be given to Korea, but to their surprise, the Imperial Chinese Government definitely rejected the proposal of Japan and limited themselves solely to a request for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Korea. Recently Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, animated by friendship and goodwill towards Japan and China, tendered his good offices and endeavoured to reconcile the differences existing between the two countries, but the Imperial Chinese Government still continued solely to insist upon the retirement of the Japanese forces and manifested no disposition to acquiesce in the view of the Imperial Japanese Government. The only conclusion deducible from these circumstances is that the Chinese Government are disposed to precipitate complications; and in this juncture the Imperial Japanese Government find themselves relieved of all responsibility for any eventuality that may, in future, arise out of the situation.

In enclosing herewith the translation of the above telegram, I avail myself, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed)

KOMURA,

H.I.J.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires.

His Highness and Their Excellencies of the Tsung-li Yamèn.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

MISS MCRAE'S SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Foreign residents of Tokyo are exceedingly fortunate in having such a superior school as that established by Miss McRae in the Foreign Concession of Tsukiji. There is abundant testimony that the work done in this school is of a very high grade, and those of us whose children are studying under Miss McRae are very highly pleased as we note the rapid progress which our children are making. While to us no further testimony is needed, yet it may interest others to know how a lad, leaving Miss McRae's School for England, finds himself placed among other boys of his own age when he enters school at home.

A letter from a friend who has just returned to England and whose son attended Miss McRae's school says: "H. entered the upper school of the Liverpool College from the middle of last term. The school is divided into Senior and Junior divisions. He took his place in the (A) division

of the lowest form in the Senior division, the average age of the boys in his division is 14 (H. was 14 in August). His report shows that H. is quite up to boys of his own age in England."

Thanking you in advance for the use of your columns in the publication of this letter.

I am Sir, yours truly,
W. JNO. WHITE.
No. 6, Tsukiji, Tokyo.

THE BISHOP OF JAPAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The question of jurisdiction between the English and American Bishops in Japan is at rest. Why does "Anglo-American" wish to resurrect it? A special synod of the *Nihon Sei Kō Kwai* which met at Tokyo in May last passed an *ekenikon* which was accepted by both Bishops. It is not probable that the "authorities" in England and America will disapprove of a *modus operandi* which has commended itself to those immediately concerned. The resolutions quoted by "Anglo-American" were passed by the American Society before it had heard of the action of the Church in Japan.

Sincerely yours,
JOHN McKIM.

JOHN BROWN AND THE NEGRO CHILD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In a sermon of mine printed in your columns October 6th, the very commonly repeated and accepted story of John Brown's kissing the Negro child when on his way to the scaffold, was introduced by way of illustration. It is only fair to your readers to say that the historicity of that story has been denied by a gentleman now residing in Japan on the ground of explicit testimony from one of Brown's military escort.

While I am unwilling to accept the testimony of this unknown witness as final, in the absence of counter evidence I simply hold my mind in a state of suspense. Possibly some of your readers can throw light on the historical question. In the meantime, it is well to remember that, having been used only as an illustration, the truth illustrated is not affected by the question of the historicity of the incident.

Yours truly,
M. L. GORDON.
October 23rd, 1894.

THE MAILS.

Imperial Post and Telegraph Office,
Foreign Mail Section,
Tokyo, 22nd October, 1894.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In reference to the correspondence entitled "Postal Irregularities," which appears in your esteemed paper issued on the 18th inst., I beg to state that the S.S. *Oceanic* did not arrive at Yokohama at 6.57 p.m. on the 15th inst., as stated by your correspondent. She was not in the port until 7.40 a.m. on the 16th. The part of her mail sent from Europe and America in closed bags directly for this office was forwarded from Yokohama by the 6th train, and the remainder, which came in Yokohama bags, was received by the 8th train. As the former train arrived 40 minutes later than usual, it was a little before noon on the 16th when we received the first mail bag at this office.

The translation of addresses of many thousand mail matters into Japanese and their sorting, as well as other processes necessitated by the Postal Regulations, took about three and a half hours, and the mails were ready for delivery at 3.30 p.m. The nearest delivery was the 8th, for which the letter carriers were sent out at 4.05 p.m.

In other cases, there was not a single instance in which mail matter was left lying idle or delayed longer than the time taken for the processes necessitated by the Postal Regulations.

I am Sir, yours very truly,
B. SAUTA.
Clerk in charge of Foreign Mail.

"FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN JAPAN."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have just read and re-read with some little care your editorial in the *Japan Weekly Mail* of October 10th, 1894, which has for its title "Freedom of Conscience in Japan." I do not think that I quite understand its animus, yet your criticism of my article in *The Independent* is a very belated affair. On referring to my file, I see that the article appeared in the issue of April the 26th of this year. Your criticism appears six months later. Why the delay?

I cannot say that you begin your criticism in

way that commends itself to my kindest feelings. You say:—"We cannot but think that Mr. Atkinson is misinformed;" yet, later on, you call on me to produce proofs of my general statements! I cannot see that any benefit is likely to result from a statement in detail of the incidents out of which my article grew. My proofs could be nothing more than a series of "misinformation," and, therefore, of no more value than the statements which appear in my article in *The Independent*.

You are quite right when you say that "It is to be presumed that Mr. Atkinson has not publicly preferred this charge without assuring himself that there are substantial grounds for it." I certainly have a reasonable amount of confidence in the sincerity and veracity of the persons who have narrated specific incidents of unfair dealing that some Christian Japanese have experienced in some of the Departments of Government activity. I cannot at the present moment, however, think it my duty to expose those persons by giving to the public through your columns, either their specific statements or their names.

It is very kind of you to speak of me as "evidently a zealous Christian." I do not quite understand what you mean, but I will take it as meaning friendliness rather than the reverse. I may perhaps be allowed to say that if I am a zealous Christian, I can hardly be spoken of as a youthful one. My years of life and work in Japan have not been quite so many as those of the Editor of the *Japan Mail*; still, as I am now in the twenty-second year of my residence here, it must be evident that youthful zeal cannot well be attributed to me. I wish also to say that I do not regard myself as being one single step behind any Englishman or American in Japan in my friendliness towards and my interest in the people here, and in my desire for their substantial progress on every line of a high and prosperous civilization.

The best years of my life have gone in work for the people, and I wish to see them enjoying without let or hindrance from any source the fullest of freedom—"within the limits of law"—for the exercise of all their rights and liberties. As a Christian Missionary, I desire no aid from the Government in carrying on Christian work. I do, however, ask for fair play: nothing more and nothing less.

The facts that have been brought to my attention by several persons go to show that the Christians in some departments of life have not the fair dealing shown them that they ought to receive; and other facts go to show that some are deterred from allying themselves with Christianity because of intimations from those in power of loss to themselves if they should do so. A case of this sort was recently brought to my attention, and I felt constrained by it to consult in a friendly and informal way with my Consul about it.

I do not say in my article that there is no religious liberty in Japan, and you do me a gross injustice by your heated statement of the places in which Christians and their buildings are to be found. The whole trend of my article goes to show that there is religious liberty here, but that it is less full than it ought to be. What I said was that in some departments of the National Service there is—if I am to believe my informants, which I certainly do—some unfairness indulged in by some persons who are in authority. In some cases Christians are discriminated against; and in others some are deterred from allying themselves with Christianity because of intimations made to them that they would bring loss on themselves if they should do so.

I do not quite understand the positive tone with which your Editorial speaks of the Government of Japan, and its attitude towards Buddhism, Shintoism, and Christianity. I am not sufficiently within the charmed circle to be able to speak for it myself: I can only draw inferences about its supposed attitude from facts that are brought to my attention. If you will be so kind as to show that Christianity is exactly on the same footing with the Government, and with all its departments, general and prefectural, as Shintoism and Buddhism are, I am sure that you would confer a great favour on a large number of people both in and out of Japan. If you enquire, I think you will learn that Christianity is not officially recognized as a religion at all; and of course I need not tell you that Buddhism and Shintoism receive both recognition and very substantial aid from the Government.

It may be and doubtless is "inevitable," as you say, that the discriminations we are considering should be made; yet I cannot agree with you that "to cry out against them is undignified and fatuous unless a constitutional remedy can be suggested." If you conducted the *Japan Mail* on that line, I think that you would find yourself sorely pressed for material with which to fill your columns and instruct and entertain your readers. The

Constitution of Japan is well enough on the point of religious liberty: all that is needed is an unprejudiced and impartial administration throughout all the Departments and Grades of Government life and activity of the liberties it bestows. Agitation against unfairness and adverse discrimination, whether Governmental or otherwise, is a thing that I should suppose that any editor of an enlightened Journal would regard with favour. I am surprised to find myself mistaken.

If you have sent a copy of the *Japan Mail* that contains the Editorial I have been referring to to the office of *The Independent*, New York, please send also a copy of the issue in which this letter may appear.

Sincerely yours,
J. L. ATKINSON.

Kobe, October 23rd, 1894.

[The delay in noticing the article was due to the fact that it had not come our notice.—Ed. J.M.]

THE STATUS OF JAPAN AMONG THE NATIONS AND HER POSITION IN REGARD TO KOREA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Although for many years past Japan has been demanding a place among the civilized and enlightened nations of the earth, it has been denied to her by Christian countries, and consequently instead of the friendly and confiding spirit of former years there has arisen a feeling of bitterness and mistrust in the minds of many Japanese, which seemed likely to continue, and perhaps increase.

But a treaty has recently been made with England which grants to Japan what has been desired; and it is quite certain that other nations will soon follow in the same line.

And now, to the surprise of many and the gratification of every friend of Japan, she is proving to the world that her demand for a higher place than hitherto accorded her is not unreasonable but fitting and just; and that the progress made is not to be measured by her material improvements alone, or the recently demonstrated strength and efficiency of her army and navy, as manifest in the struggle now going on with China.

To show how the Japan of to-day has changed from that of the past, we need but refer to the fact that 300 years ago the armies of Japan swept over Korea in a war that was instituted without just cause and prosecuted without mercy. The spirit of carnage and plunder was unrestrained; and besides a heritage of poverty and suffering to those who were left, the ears of 3,600 victims, slaughtered in a single battle, were brought back and exhibited as trophies of the cruel and bloody conflict.

Contrast the origin and conduct of the present conflict with China. For years past Japan has been watching with intense interest and anxiety the sad and hopeless state of the poor Koreans who were being crushed and impoverished to the lowest degree. As the result of the policy the Korean government was controlled to such an extent that every measure looking towards progress was defeated. Again and again did the King and his friends attempt to institute reforms, but always without success. Judge Denny published the statement that a plot was formed by the Chinese to assassinate the Korean King in order to prevent his interference with their plans. China has also taken the money of the Koreans for her own use, and left the country bankrupt and wretched to the last degree.

When a revolt took place in one of the Southern provinces against the cruelties and exactions of unscrupulous officials, and the few and inefficient Korean soldiers were unable to suppress it, a request was sent by the authorities in Seoul, who were in league with China, for the assistance of Chinese soldiers.

The sending of such troops was the signal and cause of such an uprising among the Japanese that it was impossible to prevent a war. It was felt that the time had come to demand that Korea should be left to govern herself, and go forward in the same path of progress that has been followed so successfully in Japan, and to secure this object the Japanese were ready, and eager, to make every needed sacrifice.

It seemed at first to some minds that to secure the independence and advancement of Korea was not Japan's only motive in sending an army to that country. And so it has been frequently stated and believed by many, that this war was undertaken for conquest.

But it is a pleasure to say that the course of Japan in Korea, so far as it has been made known, has been considerate and honourable to the highest degree; and apparently an honest attempt is being made to secure to the Koreans their just rights. To accomplish this, efforts have been made to secure a new and more competent, as well as

honest, class of officials, who will labour for the highest and best interests of the people.

It is not true that the King has been made a prisoner by the Japanese Authorities. On the contrary, he has called the soldiers of Japan to protect the palace and his person. There was a feeble resistance on the part of some of those who were in sympathy with China, but the result has been that the officials who were in league with China, have been removed and new and progressive men appointed to fill their places. There is also a High Commission of seventeen persons who are appointed to arrange the programme for the inauguration of a new and better state of affairs. The King has published a decree announcing that Korea is henceforth to be an independent Power, and a compact has been formed with Japan in the prosecution of the war against China.

But what is of special interest to the world at large is the immense change that has taken place in Japan in the conduct of both the Government and the army and navy in time of war. The coming of the Japanese soldier into Korea was regarded with intense horror by the people who had never forgotten the inhumanities of former years, and feared lest they should be called to suffer in a similar way.

To the surprise and gratification of all, the soldiers of Japan have shown a spirit of restraint and a measure of discipline that has changed their enemies into friends, and won for them the highest praise. From many and various sources come reports of the care that has been exercised to prevent any harm or inconvenience to the people, and so severe has been the punishment for even the smallest breach of propriety that it is evident that the Authorities are determined to prevent everything of the kind in the future. A countryman in Korea recently made the remark, "The Japanese pay for everything, even their water carriers." And more than this, the Japanese Minister at Seoul has recently made a liberal donation on behalf of his country to the poor and suffering residents of that city. The Japanese army has a well equipped Commissary and Medical Department.

One of the best steamers of the recently imported and English-built commercial fleet (the *Yokohama Maru*) has been devoted to the special use of the Red Cross Society; and thus in every particular are the wants of the soldiers being provided for. Not only do the Japanese provide for their own, but it is reported that they have ministered in a similar way to the wants of the Chinese who have been wounded in battle and left without any care. At the same time the prisoners taken in battle have been treated in the same way as is customary with civilized and Christian nations.

The Emperor of Japan also issued an edict to the purport that Chinese residents of the country, who were here for commercial purposes, should not be disturbed in their business; and, as far as is known, this has been faithfully observed.

A missionary from China, who recently came to Japan for his health, told me a few days ago that although he wore the Chinese costume, and was everywhere taken for a Chinaman, he had suffered no rudeness on the part of the Japanese, but had travelled freely and safely wherever he wished.

In keeping with the avowed policy of Japan to aid Korea in promoting the best interests of the people, it has been announced that the Reforms Committee at Seoul have elaborated a number of changes which are certainly commendable, and if once carried out will greatly benefit the country. Among the proposed reforms are the substitution of the modern method of reckoning time in place of the old Chinese style; the appointment of men to office on account of fitness and merit, and not as heretofore on account of rank; criminal punishments are to be limited to the perpetrators of the crime, and are not to include the relatives; abolition of early marriages, and fixing the age of both parties at a proper period, as well as leaving them free in their choice; abolition of service for a fixed period, and all sale of human beings; abolition of the law forbidding priests and nuns entering the capital; determination of the number and salary of all officials. It is understood also that there is to be a system of general education, similar to that in Japan; and that all laws that interfere with religious freedom are to be abolished. These are some of the most important changes; but are sufficient to give a good idea of the tendency and scope of the reforms proposed.

The news has just been received that already a police system has been established in Seoul, and a new silver coinage is taking the place of the cumbersome cash which have been such a serious hindrance to every business, and a burden to all.

The following extracts are from a notification which has just been issued by Count Oyama, Minister of State for War:—

"Belligerent operations being properly conducted

to the military and naval forces actually engaged, and there being no reason whatever for enmity between individuals because their countries are at war, the common principles of humanity dictate that succour and rescue should be extended even to those enemies who are disabled by wounds or disease."

"The Japanese troops must never forget that however cruel and vindictive the foe may show himself, he must nevertheless be treated in accordance with the acknowledged rules of civilization, his disabled succoured, his captured kindly and considerately protected. Even the body of a dead enemy should be treated with respect. Japanese soldiers should always bear in mind the gracious benevolence of their august Sovereign, and should not be more anxious to display courage than charity."

It seems plain that when this is all taken together it is an indisputable evidence that Japan is actuated by a high and noble purpose in this conflict with an enemy that is the foe of progress and the embodiment of conservatism. What she seeks is in the interest of humanity and civilization. Is she not worthy therefore of the respect, confidence, and sympathy of other and Christian nations, and entitled to a place among the civilized and enlightened Governments of the earth?

H. LOOMIS, Agent A.B.S.

Yokohama, October 20th, 1894.

THE YOKOHAMA JUVENILE TONIC SOL-FA CHORAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society was held on Thursday afternoon last in the vestibule of the Public Hall, and was numerously attended. Mrs. Patton, as President of the Society, occupied the chair.

The SECRETARY reported the loss of seven old members and the accession of eleven new members during the past year, making, with seventeen of the original choir, a total of twenty-eight. There had been one Concert given since the last annual meeting, for the benefit of the Musical Director, which had been pronounced by all who were present, to be a musical, as well as a financial, success. The Society had been in a position to make a donation of \$25 to Mr. Bramhall's fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire and earthquake, and the donation had been suitably acknowledged.

The TREASURER reported a balance in hand of \$25.6, after deducting the donation above referred to, which would be supplemented by \$28 more, being the subscription fees of the members for the next year, and these, he trusted, would be forwarded to him more promptly than they were last year.

The PRESIDENT congratulated the Society upon the progress it had made during the three years of its existence, of which they were then assembled to celebrate the anniversary, and said that although from various causes the choir was numerically smaller, it had greatly increased in vocal development, not only because the members had grown to a much better knowledge of music generally, but also because they had had the great privilege and advantage of Miss Bloxham's voice-training, the result of which had been clearly perceptible at the last concert given, and the President was not only sure that the members were fully conscious of the benefit they were receiving in this respect, but she was certain they would be much gratified at learning that it was the cultivated style in which the children's voices were produced at the last concert that was one of the reasons for the authorities of the Tokyo Academy of Music having resolved on introducing the Tonic Sol-fa system into that institution. Some teachers from Ueno were present on that occasion, and were so much struck with the children's singing, that they came to the conclusion that the system by which they were being trained was worthy of adoption into the Japanese Schools. This was something for the members to be proud of, and it was to be hoped would tend to cultivate a feeling of *esprit de corps* among the members, and that they would feel a pride in belonging to a tonic sol-fa choir. The next concert for which they were now rehearsing, would be for the benefit of the Society, in order that they should not only have ample funds in hand for new music, but also have a surplus to spare for occasions like the late fire and earthquake, so that they would always be able to contribute something towards the relief of poor sufferers around them. The President thought that for the future this would be a fairer and more popular way of disposing of their surplus funds than by giving a concert for any special charity, although their efforts on the occasion of the benefit for the

Jizen-kai Hospital had been the means of alleviating much suffering, as she could say from cases personally brought under her notice; and she hoped that the members would always bear in mind that the object of their singing in public once a year was not for the purpose of display or to gratify their vanity, but primarily to develop their musical education, and secondly as a means to an end, in order that they might be able to give aid to the distressed, whenever any urgent occasion should arise, as was unfortunately too often the case amongst the poor of this country. The President also stated that she was anxious to raise the standard of the Certificate of Qualification for membership from "Junior" to "Elementary."

The reasons advanced for doing so met with the unanimous approval of the members, and the proposition was adopted. The necessity for strictly enforcing the rule that non-attendance at choir practice for more than three consecutive weeks without any adequate reason or apology being sent, should disqualify from membership, was also pointed out, and the President stated that both Miss Bloxham and herself had more than once last year been subjected to the incivility of members dropping out of the society without a word of notice of withdrawal or of acknowledgment or thanks for the benefits they had received by their training. As all the members were able to write, and their parents were supposed to understand the usages of polite society, it was surely not too much to require that proper notice of retiring from the membership of the Society should be sent to the Secretary or President previous to the withdrawal of a member, no matter from what cause, and she trusted that the members would always uphold her in carrying out this, one of the original rules of the Society.

A vote of thanks having been accorded to Messrs. N. Sargent and C. Moss for their services during the past year as Hon. Sec. and Treasurer respectively, they were proposed and seconded for reelection, and the proposition were carried unanimously.

Miss Diack was proposed and elected as Librarian, in place of Miss Johnstone, who had left Yokohama.

Mrs. PATTON proposed a vote of thanks to Miss Bloxham, and Master LINDSEY proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Patton, and both propositions were very heartily responded to.

After singing in parts and with great spirit McBurney's Choral March, "Forward gaily together," the meeting terminated.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

An interesting paper was read on the Daikoku Mai Ballads at the regular general meeting of the Asiatic Society held at No. 17, Tsukiji on Wednesday afternoon at 4 p.m. The Vice-President the Rev. D. C. Green occupied the chair. In the absence of the author, Lefcadio Hearn, Esq., the paper was read by Dr. Augustus Wood.

The paper consisted of four parts, an Introduction and three ballads. Inasmuch as the whole was too long to be read during the time appointed, the reader selected the introduction and the first ballad, the two selections giving an excellent idea of the scope of the paper. The introduction was devoted to an explanation of the origin of the ballads. The writer once visited an obscure village inhabited by Eta, in a remote district of Japan. Though these people have been freed from all the legal disabilities from which they suffered in the Tokugawa Era, yet custom has proved too strong to permit them to mingle with the rest of their countrymen. Hence they still live apart in this village, unable to share the advantages of education and labour which are legally within their reach. They get a livelihood by collecting all sorts of refuse articles and picking rags. While visiting these strange people, thus separated by a wall of prejudice from their fellows, the author of the paper was kindly entertained by the recitation of some ballads sung to a kind of music not at all unpleasant to the Western ear. He gave three specimens of the ballads which he had collected, thinking that they might afford some insight into the folk-songs of Japan. The translation, while not literal, adhered as closely as possible to the spirit of the original.

After the introduction Dr. Wood read the first ballad. It gave a history of the trials of a Japanese youth and maiden who had loved each other for years and finally after many sorrows were happily united. The villain of the ballad is a step-mother, who to get the property of her husband for her own children, contrived to lay a curse upon her step-son in the temple of Kyomizu at Kyoto. The young man as he is travelling to Kyoto meets a young girl with whom he falls

deeply in love, and she reciprocates his affection. He returns home only to find that, on account of the malediction of his step-mother, he has become blind and diseased. Thus he is urged to leave his home, and he becomes a pilgrim, begging alms from door to door. On one occasion he stops at the house of his former sweetheart, who recognizes him, and is so struck by his misery that she falls sick. She confesses her secret to her mother, who permits her to go out in search of her lover, and she after many wanderings, finds him in the temple of Kyomizu. A dream reveals to him the cause of his blindness, and the maiden by interceding with the goddess Amida, restores his eyesight. They then return to his home, where the step-mother's perfidy is disclosed and she becomes a leper and is forced in turn to wander about as a pilgrim, begging alms.

At the close of the paper, the Chairman thanked Dr. Wood for his reading. A discussion arose as to the meaning of the words *Daikoku Mai*. The probable explanation was that they were intended to signify the dance, *Mai*, of *Daikoku*, as the latter entered on the scene with *Ebisu* to recite the story of the ballads.

Mr. Mason remarked upon the great similarity of nearly all Japanese ballads. The *Daikoku* ballads seemed to have the essential motive of the ordinary *Gidayu*. Their enormous length was one thing. There was also another resemblance in the poverty of invention—they generally treated of misfortune, leprosy, and blindness.

The Chairman spoke of the novelty of the subject of the paper. In late years no paper had been contributed to the Society's Transactions concerning ballads or folk-lore, and he hoped that the present paper would be followed by others in the same field.

The meeting adjourned at 5 o'clock.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, September 30th.

Rev. W. E. Griffith, D.D., has had articles in recent numbers of *The Golden Rule*, the organ of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour, and of the *Chautauquan*, in explanation of the Korean imbroglio. His "Korea, the Hermit Nation," furnishes most of the material used now-a-days in Editorials and descriptions of Korea. His "Brave Little Holland" has been revised and corrected, and is now in its second edition.

Rev. Edward Warren Clark, formerly of Tokyo and Shizuoka, and author of "Life and Adventure in Japan," is conducting a party of Gaze's tourists around the world. He has his home now in Rockford, Ill.

The October *Forum* contains an article by Michitaro Hira on "The Significance of the Japan-China War."

Captain John Ingles, having been interviewed in London concerning the naval battle off the mouth of the Yalu River, gave expression to the following opinion:—

The first point which is attracting naval attention is the great mistake the Chinese committed in not following Captain Mahan's fundamental rule not to hug the shore.

At once, after sighting the Japanese, it was Admiral Ting's business to bring his ships into action, knowing that if he engaged in a serious battle there was no fear that the landing of the troops would be interfered with.

The U.S. Navy Department has decided not to send a naval attaché to Japan or China to study the war, as "the risk assumed would be too great."

Mr. Kurino, the new Japanese Minister to the United States, is reported to be making progress in his negotiation of a new treaty of trade and commerce.

It is stated, on seemingly good authority, that Mr. W. A. Wideman, of Honolulu, is in this country for the purpose of commencing a suit for damages against the United States on behalf of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. The amount of damage is said to be \$200,000.

Lieut.-Colonel Juan Cienfuegos, the young San Salvadoran refugee, whose extradition on a charge of attempted murder was ordered by Judge Morrow, declares that he will commit suicide before he will submit to extradition. General Ezeta and others are in Washington, and will intercede on his behalf to the President.

It is now reported that President Diaz of Mexico will aid Gen. Ezeta to regain his prestige in San Salvador, and that the two will cooperate in the organization of all the Central American States into one republic. Whether it will include Mexico or not is not stated.

Dr. Rafael Nunez, President of the United States of Colombia, died Sept. 18th.

From Brazil comes news of continued rioting in Rio de Janeiro and of outrages on Portuguese

merchants. President Peixoto is suspected of inciting the riots in order that he may have a pretext for declaring martial law, and may delay the inauguration of President-elect Moraes. The British legation is crowded with refugees; and aid from foreign warships may be necessary.

The Brazilian Government has given official notice through Minister Mendonca to the U.S. Government that the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and Brazil will be abrogated on Jan. 1st, 1895.

On the other hand, Spain is now desirous of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with the United States under terms that will admit Cuban sugar into the United States and American farm products into Spanish territories.

American exhibitors at the Antwerp Exhibition have taken seven grand prizes, ten diplomas of honour, twenty-eight gold medals, fifty-eight silver medals, five bronze medals, and two honourable mentions. As the American exhibits were all private, the result is quite creditable.

President Cleveland has appointed Gen. W. W. Duffield, of Detroit, as Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Gen. Duffield has an excellent record as a surveyor and engineer.

The political campaign has now begun in earnest in all parts of the country. On the 25th inst., ex-Pres. Harrison and Gov. McKinley addressed an immense Republican rally at Indianapolis. Ex-Speaker Reed is also in great demand.

There is really no great issue in this year's campaign. The Republicans dare not fight for the restoration of the McKinley tariff, and simply say that they wish to "stop further tariff tinkering;" in short, they have only a negative platform. The Democrats are embarrassed by their recent factional fights in Congress, but are shrewdly using the "no change" and general tariff reform arguments; they also have mainly a negation platform. It is difficult to predict the result, except so far as to say that there will be large Democratic losses and Republican and Populist gains. Both the Senate and the House of Representatives will be close with the balance of power in the hands of the Populists.

And really the Populists and the Prohibitionists alone have fighting principles, and in many localities are enabled to cooperate. The Populists will undoubtedly draw largely from the disaffected of both parties, but especially from the Democrats; while the Prohibitionists will probably draw more from the Republicans. It is not unlikely that the silver question will have more power in the campaign than the tariff question, and will also be the important matter in the next session of Congress. In fact, the political situation is decidedly mixed; and the independent voters are uncertain which way to turn. Local issues will probably influence their decision, as this is an "off year."

In Connecticut the Democrats have put up Ernest Cady for Governor; and in Nebraska they have endorsed five Populist candidates (including Judge Holcomb for Governor), and have named Congressman Bryan for U.S. Senator. In the New York Democratic Convention there was a stampede to Senator Hill, who, in spite of his remonstrances, was unanimously nominated for Governor, and finally accepted; while Daniel Lockwood, a Cleveland man, was named for Lieutenant-Governor. "Politics makes strange bed-fellows."

The Labour Commission investigating the Pullman strike, transferred its sessions to Washington, and on the 26th inst. held its final hearing. Its report, undoubtedly voluminous, will be awaited with great interest.

In the Debs contempt case before Judge Woods the arguments of counsel have all been delivered; and the judge in taking the case under advisement.

Captain Henry Howgate, who was once head of the Weather Bureau and embezzled \$360,000 of the Government's money, was recently captured in New York City after a search of 13 years by Secret Service officers.

The list of casualties this time includes a terrific cyclone in Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa, with great loss of life; a big fire in Portland, Oregon, in the dock of the Pacific Coast Elevator Company, with a loss of \$1,500,000; and a severe storm on the lakes with loss of shipping and lives.

The baseball championship goes this season to the Baltimore Orioles.

Agents of the Field Columbian Museum have started on a journey around the world for the purpose of collecting suitable exhibits. Japan and Korea are among the countries to be visited.

The Northwestern University is rejoicing in a new library building, erected by Orrington Lunt.

Miss Frances E. Willard, in celebration of her fifty-fifth birthday, yesterday unveiled the "Chautauqua Fountain" of pure water in front of the Woman's Temple in this city, and enjoyed two immense receptions, afternoon and evening.

The Cunarder *Lucania* has just made the trip from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in 5 days 7 hours and 48 minutes; and the Hamburg-American *Fuerst-Bismarck* has made a trip from Southampton to New York City in 6 days, 10 hours and 32 minutes.

The trade reports out to-day indicate a check to business in the South, together with damage to the rice and orange crops, but activity, specially in the West. A particularly large trade is noted in the necessities of life.

The October *Lippincott's Magazine* contains an article by Saburo Arai on "Japanese and Chinese Porcelain and their Imitations."

The New York Constitutional Convention has finished its labours.

THE INTERPORT CRICKET MATCH.

THE FIRST DAY'S PLAY.

Although unpleasantly chilly for spectators, the weather on Monday was favourable to the cricketers and a good day's sport was the result. It was feared that Kobe sharing in the misfortune that has robbed Yokohama of some three or four of its best players was to lose the services of Stephens, as during the close of last week and again yesterday his condition of health was far from promising. Lias too was crippled in one hand. But fortunately both representatives were able to take their places. The early hour of half-past ten was fixed for a start, and by that time nearly all the players were present on or about the field. The opposing Club colours were flying on the staff, the visitors' flag being given the uppermost position by way of courtesy and not of prophecy. "Captain" Pakenham won the toss and elected to take first innings on a wicket that had been very carefully prepared. Messrs. Walford and Groom as Umpires discussed and fixed all questions of boundaries and so forth, and Messrs. Carew and Gibbens, as scorers, sharpened their pencils and prepared for business in the space enclosed for them in the "Grand Stand." A press-box had also been thoughtfully provided and railed off in their immediate vicinity.

The Yokohama men took their places in the field in good time. Edwards, the redoubtable, and White were prepared to bowl. Dickinson kept wicket, Crawford stood at point, with Kenyon to cover him. Parlett and Tyng did duty as long-off and long-leg; Braess and Healing as long-on and long-slip. Mair was at square-leg, and Kenny officiated as long-stop and in the deep field. It may be remarked here that throughout the innings the fielders were conspicuously well placed, and that with few exceptions their work was well done.

A start was made at ten minutes to eleven, Edwards bowled from the Club end to Tate; the second ball was prettily put to cover-point and smartly returned. Off the fourth, Tate was tamely caught by White in the slips. Duff came in. White bowled from the north end; Marshall scored a single off the first delivery and Duff then got one square to the boundary, a hit repeated by Marshall off the following ball. A three through the slips by Marshall was the only event in Edward's second over. Braess took the ball from White for one over to enable the bowlers to change ends. Another boundary was scored by Marshall, and Duff hit one of White's prettily to long-leg. But immediately after the last-named was clean bowled by Edwards, the telegraph showing 21—1—10. Lucas appeared and had a rather narrow escape at the wicket off his first ball from which, however, he took a single. By the next ball Marshall was bowled, the ball falling on to the wicket after striking him in the side, a piece of hard luck that was very deplorable for Kobe. He had scored 11. Stephens was clean bowled, middle-stump, by the first ball he received, and 22—4—0 was signalled after only seven overs. A couple of maiden overs followed when Lucas and Wilkinson were associated. Lucas scored a single and Wilkinson was then out leg-before to White. Pakenham followed, and after Mair smartly fielding his first hit he got a couple at long-off. Another maiden was sent down by Edwards; Pakenham cut the first of White's next over to the boundary, and Lucas made a good hit to the scoring-box which at length brought up 30. Braess then relieved White at the southern wicket; off the third ball Lucas had a distinct let-off by Edwards at short slip, but by the last of the over he was clean bowled with only 6 runs to his credit, and six wickets were down for 32. Pakenham snicked one of the fast bowler's to the boundary, and followed with a single off Braess. E. B. S. Edwards secured a couple and an overthrow through three distinct pieces of misfielding. He placed another through the slips and a fourth was telegraphed. Pakenham cut

Edwards to the boundary, but appeared uncomfortable at first with Braess who put another maiden to his credit. Another 3 to Pakenham preceded Edwards's downfall, leg before wicket, to his brother—49—7—5. With Lightfoot in and running his hardest two singles were scored by Pakenham off Braess, and the fifty was fairly passed. Lightfoot opened his account with a single and continued playing Edwards carefully and well. The latter was howling with increased pace, but not quite such consistently good length as at the outset; very few runs could be scored from him. Both batsmen got Braess to the boundary—60 was telegraphed, and the aspect of affairs improved for a time. Edwards apparently let Pakenham off in the slips himself falling back in his endeavour to hold the ball. White then went on again in place of the ex-Kobeian bowler. Lightfoot made a very pretty cut to the boundary off Edwards, who then got more on the leg-stump also on the Kobe Captain's own leg. In his next over he accordingly changed over to the left of the wicket and almost immediately he caught and bowled the last-named batsman who had done really well for 28—76—8—28. The wicket had put on 27 runs. There was some smart fielding at this point, but Lightfoot and Lias were not to be denied, some two or three runs were stolen and the latter in particular hit hard. He lost his bat to one ball of Edwards and most luckily nicked the next which went to the boundary. As the run-getting continued steadily, Crawford took the ball from Edwards while Braess fielded at point and Edwards crossed back to his original wicket. Two singles and a well-hit boundary by Lias off a full-pitch brought up the hundred amid applause at 12.25. A few more runs were scored and then Lias was clean-bowled for a hard hit 15, and W. Braess whipped in but only to be bowled first ball. Lightfoot deserves every credit for a well-played innings, and the Kobe total was a great deal better than at once time appeared probable. The following is the score and analysis:—

Kobe, 1st Innings.

Mr. I. Marshall, b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	33
Mr. E. W. Tate, c. White, b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. M. Duff, b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	10
Mr. C. Lucas, b. Braess	...	...	...	...	6
Mr. C. E. Stephens, b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	6
Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, l.b.w., b. White	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. C. Pakenham, c. and b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	28
Mr. E. B. S. Edwards, l.b.w., b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	5
Mr. C. H. Lightfoot, not out	...	...	...	...	30
Mr. P. J. Lias, b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	15
Mr. W. Braess, b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	0
Byes 4, leg byes 4	...	...	...	...	8

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
Mr. Edwards
Mr. White
Mr. Braess
Mr. Crawford

The tiffin interval was then taken. When all the players and a number of others were assembled in the Gymnasium, where Mrs. D'Arcey had spread a capital repast, Dr. Thornicroft took his seat at the head as President. Full justice was done to the meal, the Band's performances, which were continued at intervals throughout the afternoon, possibly assisting the efforts made. No toasts were proposed, speech-making being reserved for the later function.

Before resuming play the two elevens were photographed according to the usual precedent. Mr. Ichida expressing himself convinced that good pictures would result. At a very few minutes past two all was in readiness for a resumption of the game. Tate opened the bowling from the southern end to Crawford who was accompanied to the wicket by Tyng. Duff kept wicket, and the field was placed as follows: Braess and Wilkinson point and cover-point; Lias slip; Stephens mid-on; Pakenham and Lightfoot long-on and long-slip; Marshall square-leg; Edwards and Lucas long-off and long-leg. The scoring was opened mostly with singles, till Crawford managed a few hits. His partner played a rather curious blocking game. But with the score at nineteen Crawford was clean bowled by Lias, 12 of the runs being to his credit. The Kobe fielding in several instances was smart. White stayed only long enough to make one cut for three when he fell to a good ball from Tate, and loud applause greeted the retirement of a batsman that local bowlers have had cause to dread. Edwards opened with a magnificent drive into the Club compound for 6, but then singles only resulted for a time until 30 appeared, Tyng having a narrow-escape from being run out. In Tate's next over, with the second ball, he displaced Edwards's middle stump and the applause rang out more heartily than ever. The telegraph board registered 30—3—7. Another formidable opponent, Dickinson, filled the vacancy. Only five balls later—the second of Lias's over—Tyng was clean bowled without an addition to the score, and it was naturally felt that a capital start had

been made. Kenyon prettily cut the second ball he received for 3, and showed good form. Dickinson was lucky in converting a single into a four from an overthrow, Lightfoot returning the ball quickly but too wide of the wicket. Very little later, however, Kenyon was caught off Tate, having scored only 4. With Healing in several short runs were made, but nothing of note occurred for several overs, the bowling continuing very much on the spot. But then both batsmen made "boundaries," and Pakenham took Lias's place in the slips with a view to relieving him as bowler. With the last ball of Tate's intervening over Healing was disposed of—53—6—7—and Kenny came in. Pakenham's first ball was cut by Dickinson to the boundary, and the run-getting was considerably enlivened. But he had his revenge, Stephens bringing off a good catch from a high hit after a run of some distance—68—7—6. Parlett was ninth on the list; after a few singles and a hit or two by Dickinson, who played very correct cricket, the last-comer got one of Tate's square to the boundary. As the scoring became unpleasantly rapid, another change of bowling was tried, Stephens replacing Tate, after a maiden by Pakenham, though some thought the latter the more expensive. But the next wicket also fell to the Captain, Lias making a smart catch in the slips, and Mair took Parlett's place. Braess came in for applause for his fielding, and there was some sharp work in several places, marked only once or twice by rather loose returns. Stephens saw one of his just touched by Dickinson travel to the boundary, but his next clean bowled Mair. Braess brought up the rear, but was almost immediately caught and bowled. The innings closed at 3.45 for the total of 87, sixteen runs only behind the Kobe record. The following is the full score and analysis:—

YOKOHAMA, 1st INNINGS.

Mr. E. F. Crawford, b. Lias	...	...	...	...	13
Rev. T. Tyng, b. Lias	...	...	...	...	8
Mr. F. E. White, b. Tate	...	...	...	...	3
Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, b. Tate	...	...	...	...	7
Mr. E. V. Dickinson, not out	...	...	...	...	31
Mr. E. O. Kenyon, c. Lias, b. Tate	...	...	...	...	4
Mr. L. J. Healing, c. Marshall, b. Tate	...	...	...	...	7
Mr. W. J. Kenny, c. Stephens, b. Pakenham	...	...	...	...	6
Mr. H. G. Parlett, c. Lias, b. Pakenham	...	...	...	...	4
Mr. H. R. Mair, b. Stephens	...	...	...	...	3
Mr. G. Braess, c. and b. Pakenham	...	...	...	...	0
Byes 5, leg-byes 1	...	...	...	...	6

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
Mr. Tate
Mr. Lias
Mr. Pakenham
Mr. Stephens

It should be mentioned that Ralston scored for Kobe during the afternoon.

During the interval the players and spectators resorted to the tea-pavilion where Mrs. Pakenham and Mrs. Mellish very kindly supplied tea and a variety of light refreshments.

Kobe commenced the second innings at 4.20, Edwards bowling from the northern wicket to Wilkinson. A 3 bye was the first thing scored, and then Marshall got a couple for a cut over point's head. Braess bowled at the other end and was hit square by Wilkinson. Three maiden overs followed, then Wilkinson got a single off Braess, and Edwards continued the series. Marshall nicked a single off Braess, and hit one off Edwards. But in the former's next over he was easily caught at point—14—1—5. Very little was done for some time beyond an occasional single, but Lucas then brought up 20 with a 3 hit that had to be run out. The same batsman got one to the boundary through the slips off the fast bowler, and then cut Braess cleanly to long-off for a like number. White took the ball from Edwards and was hit hard for 3 by Lucas off a full-pitched delivery. Wilkinson got a single and Lucas a single off the third and fourth balls of the same over. Edwards went on in place of Braess and Lucas cut his third ball square to the boundary. He repeated the stroke in White's succeeding over, and in the one following he drove him for the same amount. Time was then called with the score standing:—

Kobe, 2nd Innings.

Mr. Marshall, c. White, b. Braess	...	...	...	...	5
Mr. Wilkinson, not out	...	...	...	...	7
Mr. Lucas, not out	...	...	...	...	35
Byes 4, leg-byes 1	...	...	...	...	5

(2 wkt.)

Lucas had hit seven threes in his total.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

A start was made at a quarter to eleven on Tuesday morning, the air being chilly but the unpleasant wind of the previous day being happily absent. The "not-outs" Lucas (25) and Wilkinson (7) took up the Kobe second innings. Edwards bowled to the former from the southern wicket, and his fourth ball was nicely cut to the boundary. Braess took the ball at the other end, a single resulted, and then Lucas was bowled by

Edwards with the first ball of his second over—46—2—29. Tate came in and opened with a 3 to the "on." Wilkinson got a single off the next ball and the 50 was hoisted. The latter's next stroke was off Edwards a snick for 3. Braess sent down a "maiden," and Tate scored a couple from the last ball of the succeeding over. Another single from Braess preceded a maiden over by Edwards, and Tate then got one square to the boundary and brought up 60. The Yokohama fielding was very good, and the bowling much too true to be lightly treated. This was unfortunately shown by Wilkinson's downfall, cleanly taken by Braess—60—3—13. Duff made a very short stay, being caught by Mair at near square-leg after only a leg-bye had been added to the total. Lightfoot cut Braess to the boundary in the first over he received, and he played Edwards well. Tate also got Braess to leg for 3, and the 70 was telegraphed. Immediately after Tate was caught, the ball going off his hand, being tried at by the wicket-keeper, and then held in the slips. This was very unfortunate as the retiring batsman appeared well set and was playing strongly. Pakenham filled the vacancy, and Edwards completed his fifth successive maiden over. After a single to Lightfoot, which was tried at by point, the last-comer cut Braess for 3, and was directly bowled by Edwards. The total was now 76 runs for 6 wickets. This brought in Stephens, resolved to atone for his wretched experience the previous day. Singles resulted slowly, but the last-named then cut Braess square to the boundary and Lightfoot repeated the stroke off the next ball. In consequence of this rather heavy punishment White relieved him, while Edwards continued his series of maidens, eight in succession at this stage for 3 wickets. Lightfoot hit White for 2, and 90 was signalled; he received a life from Parlett, a quite possible catch going a little high and to his left. He followed this, however, with a 3 cut, and then played Edwards through a ninth "maiden." Stephens hit White for 3 at long-off, Lightfoot scored a single, and a boundary by the former—a hard hit to long-on—brought up the hundred amidst applause. Braess took the ball from Edwards, who changed ends. Stephens at once sent him again over the line, but ere the over was done he was unfortunate enough to play on the ball, only just disturbing the bail. The wicket had put on 28 runs and carried the total to 104. Lias opened with a cut for 3, and Lightfoot was then clean bowled by Braess after a very praiseworthy innings. Edwards was snapped at the wicket off his first ball, and W. Braess brought up the rear. Lias scored two off the fast bowler, spoiling a remarkably long series of "maidens," and followed this with a drive to the boundary. He cut Braess for a like number (3) in the next over, and W. Braess scored a single. He improved this to a couple off Edwards, but was then caught in the slips by White, and the innings closed at 12 o'clock with the score as follows:—

Kobe and Innings.

Mr. I. Marshall, c. White, b. Braess	...	...	...	...	5
Mr. E. F. Crawford, b. Braess	...	...	...	...	13
Mr. C. Lucas, b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	29
Mr. E. W. Tate, c. Braess, b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	13
Mr. C. M. Duff, c. Mair, b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. C. H. Lightfoot, b. Braess	...	...	...	...	13
Mr. G. C. Pakenham, b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	5
Mr. C. E. Stephens, b. Braess	...	...	...	...	17
Mr. F. J. Lias, not out	...	...	...	...	12
Mr. E. B. S. Edwards, c. Dickinson, b. Braess	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. W. Braess, c. White, b. Edwards	...	...	...	...	3
Byes 7, leg-byes 4	...	...	...	...	11

BOWLING ANALYSIS:

	Overs.	Mds.	Runs.	Wkts.
Mr. Edwards
Mr. Braess
Mr. White

After some delay it was decided to postpone the commencement of Yokohama's second innings until tiffin was over.

Sharp at half-past one, Crawford and Dickinson opened the Yokohama second innings, the latter receiving the first ball from Lias: 135 were wanted for a victory. Three singles only and a bye resulted from the first six overs, the fielding being as smart as the batting was careful. But Dickinson then got a three at long leg, placing the ball beautifully between Marshall and Lucas, and to was signalled. He also got Lias square to the boundary, and then put Tate again to leg. Pakenham took the ball from the last-named at 19 and opened with a "maiden." Scoring continued steadily, Dickinson proving a particularly dangerous batsman, and Stephens was deputed to bowl in place of Lias. He was fortunate in clean bowling Dickinson in his first over—38—1—20, with the last ball, and White followed in. He got one of Pakenham's to leg for 3, and then Stephens through the slips for a couple. Singles kept coming and 50 was hoisted with still only one wicket down. White sent another to the boundary through the slips, and several runs were almost stolen. Stephens

bowled a wide and Crawford got one off Pakenham's square, so 60 was passed. White repeated the stroke, and then Braess took the ball from Stephens at 65. One boundary hit was scored off his first over. Marshall replaced Pakenham at the northern end; 70 was reached without misadventure and both bats continued the scoring, some very pretty hits being made, especially by White whose cuts were clean and hard. Lias then resumed in place of Braess and saved a hard return with his foot in a way that astonished the onlookers and almost secured a wicket by the running out. Tate also went on again instead of Pakenham, and the scoring was distinctly checked for a short time. But both batsmen were well set and no loose ball was allowed to pass. White made several boundary hits, Crawford cut one square, and 90 was signalled. Edwards then relieved Tate and apparently bowled well, although the last ball of his first over was slipped for 3. In the next over Crawford was caught, after a capital innings, from one of a favourite hit of his to leg—94—2—36. Edwards joined White and commenced with a single. The younger Edwards sent down a maiden over to his brother, then the latter hit one to the scoring-box for 5, bringing up the hundred amidst applause. Lias was rather badly punished and Lucas accordingly took the ball from him at 108. White brought up the 110 with a square cut, and the Kobe hopes were finally dissipated. Pakenham went on at the southern wicket instead of Lucas and was hit into the Gymnasium corner by Edwards. White sent the first of his next over to the boundary and 120 was called. Edwards got a couple more and then made a fine drive for 5 in one over; he also scored a boundary off his brother and was then nearly caught by Lightfoot at "third man," a rather hard chance being offered and well tried for. A single a few minutes later, at 3.25, enabled Yokohama to pass the Kobe total and the game was at an end—Kobe defeated by 8 wickets. The score was:—

YOKOHAMA AND INNINGS.		
Mr. H. V. Dickinson, b. Stephens...	...	30
Mr. K. F. Crawford, c. Tate, b. Lias...	...	36
Mr. F. E. White, not out...	...	44
Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, not out...	...	31
Byes 1, leg-byes 3, wide 1...	...	5
(5 white)...	...	135

BOWLING ANALYSIS.		
	Overs.	Mds. Runs. Wkts.
Mr. Lias...	27	4 49 1
Mr. Tate...	9	2 16 1
Mr. Pakenham...	19	3 31 1
Mr. Stephens...	5	1 8 1
Mr. Braess...	9	1 8 1
Mr. Marshall...	5	1 6 1
Mr. Edwards...	2.3	17 1
Mr. Lucas...	1	3 1

* Stephens bowled one wide.

Seeing that entertainment was to be provided in the shape of a walking-match it was decided to close cricket altogether. During the interval Mrs. Pakenham's and Mrs. Melluish's tea-tables were largely patronised.

It is probable that the distance was not fully a four miles' walk, but as it was sixteen times round the Recreation Ground the difference can have been nothing very considerable, except in the matter of comparing times with the Champion's performances in Yokohama or elsewhere. Mr. Whittall acted as Clerk of the Course, and brought the amateurs up to the post in time for their proper turns. Each of them had two laps to cover and some very quick times were made. Mr. Brent served as a sort of combined pacemaker and judge of the local representatives. We may say at once that the walking all round was exceedingly fair, the very exceptional break into a run being instantly checked.

Thwaites started the race and held his own remarkably well. Lias picked him up at the second round and forced the pace hotly. Taverner came in with about three yards to the bad and lost ground all through. Lucas picked up a lot of the distance and gave Rothwell a penalty of some five yards, roughly, to carry forward. After the latter's first lap only 1 sec. separated the walkers, and with another half-lap over Rothwell was actually leading so that Stitt sprang on to the course twenty-five yards ahead of the professional. He increased the advantage all round and was greeted with especial applause at this finish, when Sim took up the going. Hancock maintained his pace splendidly but the trial began to tell, and he had two hard men still to deal with. He was 20 secs. behind when Robinson left the starting-post to complete the match. The last-named walked in better style than any of his predecessors and leading all the way, so that he was never forced as he might have been, he did the distance twice round in 4 min. 12½ secs.

The following table shows the individual times, and Hancock's times for the succeeding half-miles.

KOBÉ'S TIME.		
Mr. Thwaites	...	4.31
Mr. Lias	...	4.24
Mr. Taverner	...	5.00
Mr. Lucas	...	4.16
Mr. Rothwell	...	4.17
Mr. Stitt	...	4.15
Mr. Sim	...	4.45
Mr. Robinson	...	4.13
Totals	...	35.44

It will thus be apparent that Hancock led at each half mile during the first half of the match, but was never ahead from this time. The times for the half-miles, i.e. the leader's time in each case—were: 4.30½, 8.55½, 13.37½, 18.02, 22.30½, 26.45½, 31.31½, and 35.44. Hancock was beaten by a little over 100 yards. A purse was subscribed by members of the K.R. & A.C. to the extent of some \$85 and presented to him at the finish.—Hyogo News.

THE STUDY OF COMPARATIVE RELIGION IN OUR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

BY WILLIAM ELLIOT GRIFFIS, D.D., ITHACA, N.Y.

To the Parliament of Religions neither the Sultan of Turkey nor the Archbishop of Canterbury sent any official delegate. The Nichirenites, the most fanatical of all the Japanese heretical Buddhist sects, sent a letter denouncing their coreligionists from Japan as misrepresenting the teachings of Gautama.

The mental attitude of these men does not seem to us to be that of our Lord, or of His great apostle, Paul. Yet the example of these politico-religious dignitaries of Canterbury and Constantinople is too often that of certain theological teachers. The trainers of our Christian young men who are to be pastors and missionaries are perhaps too apt to proscribe, if not to outlaw, any other religion than that of Christendom; or, possibly, it may be nearer the truth to say, than some fragment or phase of it which is national, denominational, or sectarian.

We pass over what is past and turn to the needs of the present. Is it not true, that there is a real demand that our theological seminaries should be teaching something about religion in its broadest sense, as well as about religions? Among the multiplying "ologies" in our day, should not the oldest of all the phenomena of human history be collected, classified, and made into a science? Should not the term "hierology" be extended out from mere reference to or association with Egyptian writings and inscriptions, and in our speech and to our minds suggest the science of things sacred? Is it not a fair subject of inquiry, whether the attitude of exclusiveness as represented by the Primate of Canterbury is inherently different from that of the propagators of Islam? They offered but one alternative to the scimitar in the Koran. The alleged burner of the library of Alexandria considered the absolute all of "the treasures of wisdom and knowledge" to be hidden in the Mohammed's monograph. Is such an example like that of Paul, who certainly made himself familiar with the moulds of thought in the minds of those whom he addressed? Every one of his epistles shows that the Apostle to the nations was familiar with non-Christian systems of religion. His diction sparkles with immediate and remote allusions to the moulds of thought of his readers as well as to their habits, manners, and customs.

The writer has enjoyed four years of actual experience of life on a great mission-field in an Asiatic country, and nearly twenty-five years of fairly close acquaintance with missionaries both green and seasoned. He has studied their methods, failures, triumphs, and varying measures of success. To his mind, the need of theological students receiving instruction in the science of comparative religion is imperative. Acquaintance with intellectual movements in non-Christian countries, with the state of public opinion in the chosen mission-field, and with the methods of thought and emotional habits of his hearers, will greatly increase the immediate usefulness of the missionary. In the end, it will mean vast economy of intellectual and spiritual force. The waste of missionary health, strength, and life is something appalling to consider, but the waste of time and efforts is even greater. To secure harmony with one's environment and wise expenditure of effort is as worthy of consideration as hygiene.

To-day, as shown by the Students' Volunteer Movement, and especially in their recent convention at Detroit, there are thousands of consecrated young men and women who wish to be heralds of

* After writing this sentence, we turned to the Standard Dictionary, and were glad to find this definition given: "The scientific study and comparison of religions."

HANCOCK'S TIME.		
4.35	...	
4.25	...	
4.49	...	
4.34	...	
4.30	...	
4.41	...	
4.39	...	
4.23	...	

Christ. Doubtless many, if not most of them, would like to go immediately to their work, and speak at once to their brethren out of Christ face to face. Like the Christians who stay at home, they bewail the long time that must be spent in mastery of a strange language. They look on it, perhaps, as a mysterious dispensation of Providence that they cannot immediately, with their eloquence, assault the strongholds of Satan and teach or preach to the "natives" in their own "uncouth" tongue.

On the contrary, and in reality (as even the seasoned veteran missionary will tell you), it is a kind provision of Providence that forbids the Yankee or the Scotsman to assault at once, with devastation, the emotional and intellectual furniture in the soul of the Japanese or the Hindu. Rare is the man or the woman who can be trusted in the picked army of the Captain of our Salvation to carry the heavenly treasure without also the earthen vessel. It is not time to break the pitcher, and let the lamp shine, until thorough drill and preparation reveal the situation and the supreme moment. In the end, he is the most successful missionary who knows how his hearers think and feel. We heartily believe that those theological seminaries which found chairs of Comparative Religion, and put in them men who have a vital as well as an academic interest in their subject, will, other things considered, send forth the most successful missionaries.

We ought to teach Comparative Religion, because this science is Christianity's own child; it is of herself, and has come out of her own body. There are sciences which have no necessary relation to Christian faith or ritual. There are others which, perhaps, could only have grown up in Christian lands, which have no absolutely necessary relation to Christ's religion; but the science of Comparative Religion knows no other parents than Christ and the Church. It was Christian scholars, largely missionaries obeying the direct command of Jesus, who collected the material, formulated the methods, and called into being this grandest of the growing sciences. We do not exaggerate, nor deal in unmeaning superlatives. Some devout men and earnest thinkers believe that the teacher who knows but one religion knows none. Certainly he who ignores the ways of the Spirit and the Providence of God in the nations beyond Christendom, goes against the spirit of both the Old and the New Testament.

So far as we know, there is no theological seminary in the United States which has yet founded a full chair of Comparative Religion, though there are professorships in six universities—Yale, Cornell, the University of the City of New York, Boston, Brown, and the University of Chicago. Special courses of lectures have also been given at Harvard and the University of Pennsylvania. Beginnings have also been made at Princeton, Union, and Bangor Theological Seminaries. The time seems now approaching when, in accordance with the need of the times, our theological seminaries should provide for permanent instruction in this discipline. A vast mass of missionary biography, description, translation, and general literature has already been accumulated. The library of "The Sacred Books of the East," edited by Max Müller, has reached its fortieth volume, and others are to come. In the various Asiatic and Oriental societies, there is a rich collection of monographs upon which to base induction. Already in several of our cities there are museums of objects used in the service of religion, while missionaries are annually bringing home richer spoil for the student, as well as trophies for the curious or cultured.

I.—The general plan to be followed in the study of Comparative Religion is probably one and the same wherever pursued, though the method of imparting instruction to students must vary according to the time allowed in the curriculum for this new discipline. Indubitably, the first procedure as to study must be to gather the facts in order to know the history. History that is worth anything must be founded upon ethnology. We must know who and what the man whom we are studying is and has been. Especially if we want to convert him must we know how he thinks, and what his view of the universe, of its inhabitants, and of the Power that informs it is. For example, it may be safely affirmed that very much of that vast body of European literature treating of Spanish-American exploration, and of the North and South American aborigines, has been nearly emptied of its value as real history by the researches upon the soil and among the living men by our own students of texts and men. The fanciful narratives of Spanish "historians," and of Irving and Prescott, will no doubt always be interesting; but after the work of Baudelier, Cushing, and Powell they change places, stepping down from the high ground of romance. Indeed, the science of ethno-

logy has played "puss in a corner" with many a ponderous and dignified work, and "Prescottized" history is no longer in demand.

So, also, the time-honoured but now antiquated method of blackening the character of non-Christian peoples somehow or other, associating degrees of morality with the colour of one's skin, is hopelessly antiquated. The Revised Version has made awful devastation with some of our un-Christlike and un-Pauline prejudices. The more we know about other seekers after God besides those who know Him in Christ Jesus, the more is our Anglo-Saxon pride humbled. The word "heathen" is no longer in the latest English Bible, for the very simple reason that it never was in the Hebrew or Greek originals. "Nations" and "gentiles" (which mean tribes or nations) are still on the page of inspiration, but heathen-men, as a name, can no longer be applied to the polished gentleman in the Japanese cities, nor can the term "pagan" be with any truth given to the devout and cultured men of Delhi or Benares. Even yet, however, the stern monotheists of Islam are popularly called "heathen," and too often associated with "idolaters."

A knowledge of ethnology—that is, a knowledge of how man actually is, as the result of heredity and environment, rather than as Roman dogmatic doctors picture him—is necessary in order properly to interpret that line of record and alleged fact which constitutes his "history," real or so-called. A study of his own books and writings, and of his implements of culture and religion, must be made in order to get anything like truth, and thus obtain what we call facts. These facts, properly classified and related, will inform us as to the story of the man whom we hope to convert, and of his religion, which we expect to change. Thus shall we have the raw material for the making of the philosophy of that religion. Certainly those religions which are older and much more widespread than Christianity, as well as that faith which displaced Christianity over large portions of Asia, Africa, and Europe, and even now possesses its ancestral home, birthplace, and cradle, deserve our respect and examination.

II.—The philosophy of religion must next be constructed out of the facts of history. This, when properly expressed, focalizes—gives us the face and features of—the whole body in short space; enables us at a glance to take in the whole. It shortens labour and enlarges time, by enabling us from a bone to construct the whole beast, from a petal to know the whole flower. By a sufficiently wide induction of facts and the application of right methods, we can know the philosophy of any one religion. If we know one religion thoroughly, we are the better prepared to study both the history and the philosophy of other religions.

For our own part, we cannot understand the entire propriety of the would-be missionary who offers to "go wherever the Lord [as represented by the Society] sends him"—to Bechuanaland, to Kyoto, or to Arcot. Judging from actual living examples, we doubt the full wisdom of such an offer. We would not be mistaken. We can understand thoroughly the consecration, the selflessness, the abandon of faith. These traits we admire, and we believe that with such a spirit God is well pleased. If this were all, it would be unlovely, or even wicked, to criticize or complain.

Nevertheless, we write as a pastor, part of whose business it is to collect missionary money and to keep alive enthusiasm in givers. There is more to be considered than one's own consecration. We are to remember how costly is missionary work, and how short and uncertain is human life, and we are bound in this warfare of Christ to make the most of ourselves as good soldiers. If we study the principle of adaptation of the preacher to his pulpit, and the man to his duty at home, how much more in the difficult and delicate work of the foreign missionary ought we to think and hesitate before putting "the round peg into the square hole?" War is a science; why should not the saving of men's souls be made scientific, wisely economical? No army on earth more than the German abhors waste and practices rigid economy. Surely, if we study the lives of the Apostles, we can see how each one was fitted both by his gifts and limitations for his special work. He who commanded the disciples to "gather up the fragments, that nothing be lost," does not wish us to waste either time or life.

The would-be missionary should know his field, study it carefully, and by being forewarned, be forearmed. The indiscriminate willingness to go anywhere, as ordered, is good as illustrating discipline, whether Jesuit, Protestant, or Christian. Yet even Celtic savages against Romans, as well as Peruvians against Spaniards, and Koreans against United States marines and Dahlgren howitzers, learn by bitter experience that rushing en masse on the enemy is the wrong way to fight.

Discipline is better than brute strength. Consecrated wisdom is better than consecrated enthusiasm. To know something about the enemy and to learn from him is the axiom of the bravest, wisest, and the most successful generals. Hence some acquaintance with the philosophy of non-Christian religions is wise as well as instantly and permanently valuable. Serious consideration of the question as to the particular field to be chosen is becoming, and may save lifelong mistakes. One need not—must not—be too fastidious. Selfishness has no place here. We argue the question simply on that same principle of adaptation which, under the dictates both of common-sense and of the Word of God, we use at home. The many-sided man of ability may offer himself to be sent to any field. The average man, counting his talents rather than consulting his pleasure, had better choose his field.

Some knowledge of the philosophy of religions will enable the young missionary to enter upon his work with the greatest of all Christian graces—charity. It will fill him with sympathy. It will enable him to do what all great orators, preachers, and those who influence men by their words, consider a prime necessity—to find quickly the common ground on which he, the alien teacher, and his possibly hostile auditor can stand. It will enable him to enlarge that ground. It will equip him to disarm native prejudices and mistakes. Naturally, men see differently; they insult each other ignorantly without intending to do so. The true Christian who knows what a precious thing religion is will be slow to call any religion "false." As Doctor James Legge, the veteran missionary to China (who baptized six hundred Chinese converts, besides translating Confucius) says:—"The more that a man possesses the Christian spirit and is governed by Christian principle, the more anxious will he be to do justice to every other system of religion, and to hold his own without taint or letter of bigotry." He will not lightly touch upon his brother's symbols of faith or methods of worship.

Unlike the infidel who wantonly destroys Christian faith, he will not lightly make jest or caricature of his Buddhist or Hindu brother's religion. Like his Master, he will not "come to destroy, but to fulfil."

He will be able also to correct misunderstandings of Christian truth or symbols. We remember once, while walking along a street in Tokyo, seeing what we supposed to be the Christian monogram I.H.S. stenciled on the curtains of a Japanese tobacco-shop. Out of curiosity, and supposing the "heathen" inside was caricaturing Christianity, we went in and asked him why he had those letters on his curtains. He answered that his name was Shi-mada, and that he had seen the monogram on an English book (presumably a prayer-book); and, naturally, reading the letters as Japanese do, from right to left, he had taken these letters for the Japanese syllable Shi, and his name being Shi-ma-da, he was innocent of any purpose to caricature. The illustration will suffice to show the mutual need of the philosophy of religion. Some of our mercantile misuse of the sacred symbols of the Orientals is shocking.

As yet, however, we have for the teacher of the philosophy of religion very few works which set forth, in brief compass, the secret of life in the great religions of Asia. The stock, branches, and leaves are pictured, but the roots are hidden. It is only in recent years that even the thoughtful men of Europe and America have ceased to imagine that these religions were founded by "impostors" and were "false." Instead of imitating the spirit of Paul, we have in the past too often imitated the spirit and method of Mr. Thomas Paine.

III.—"The end crowns the work"; and the end of study in the science of Comparative Religion is to make true and fair comparison between the different religions of the world. To attempt to do this without the previous work in history and philosophy is worse than useless; it is misleading. The good books that have thus far been written on Comparative Religion are very few and very far between. Such works as James Freeman Clark's "Ten Great Religions"; Samuel Johnson's compilation on Chinese, Indian, and Persian faiths; George Matheson's "The Distinctive Messages of the Old Religion," are good enough as introductions to the subject, and are edifying to the general reader. As yet, however, neither from De Saussure nor from Müller, nor from Edkins, have we any first-rate manual, while the masterpiece in this field of achievement is yet far off. As for missionary literature, the general criticism is in order, that they tell us too much about the outside of the man and not enough of his thoughts, the way he feels, the springs of his action, and the reasons for his view of the universe. Yet the subordinate facts are rapidly multiplying, and there is good

reason to believe that the day is not far distant when a work in this department, worthy of all acceptance throughout all the world as scientific, will be produced. Already, to the honest, and intelligent teacher of Comparative Religion, there is enough material upon which to formulate strong, inspiring and helpful teachings for the young men who are to go out as our substitutes to the front, of the battle.

Apart from the benefits to the intending missionary, the benefits of instruction in this science of Comparative Religion to the preacher who is to remain at home will be great. Unless we utterly mistake, it will give him a Christ-like enthusiasm for humanity, a sympathy with all his brother men. He may have pity for some, but for none will he feel contempt. He will understand that even a dark-skinned man who does not wear a hat or leather boots may be intellectual, spiritual, and an earnest seeker after God. He will be kept from that shamefully narrow outlook in religion characteristic of too many who profess to teach Christianity. He will be saved from the equally shameful habit of utterly ignoring the ethnic faiths because he is afraid of them. The study will enable both the preacher and the Church at home to progress unto more essential conformity with the Word of God, and to advance into truth not explicitly declared in it. "The enlarged study of religion will be useful in offsetting the undoubtedly strong trend of the currents of religious thought toward mere ethics." It will bring to his mind, as nothing else can, that man cannot do without worship and communion with the Highest. And last of all, it will bring into greater clearness and fulness the absolute truth of the rightfully apprehended Word of God. Already does the comparative study of religion bear testimony to the uniqueness of Christianity to a sense of sin, to repentance, to prayers, to the fatherhood of God, to the person and work of Christ, to forgiveness, to the Christian service of mankind, to the future life, to the weekly day of rest, and to woman. —*The Homiletic Review.*

IN THE U.S. CONSULAR-GENERAL COURT.

Before N. W. McIVOR, Esq., Consul-General and Judge, sitting with Messrs. G. W. BRAMHALL and J. LINDSLEY, Assessors.
FRIDAY, October 26th.

TSUJIMURA SADA V. STUART ELDRIDGE AND T. M. LAYFIN, EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF THE LATE J. E. COLLYER.

The parties in this case were both represented by Counsel, Messrs. G. H. Scidmore and Uchiyama Rossettsu appearing for the plaintiff, and Mr. Henry T. Terry for the defendants.

No objection being urged against Messrs. G. W. Bramhall and J. Lindsley, they were sworn in as Assessors and took their seats on the Bench.

Mr. Scidmore said that the case had come before the Court on two previous occasions, the first on the 19th July, 1893, and then again on the 22nd July, 1893. The pleadings of the plaintiff were then imperfect and the Court granted an adjournment subject to certain restrictions. The pleadings had since been amended and the amended petition he would proceed to read to the Court. The petition of Tsujimura Sada, the above plaintiff shows as follows:—(1) That John Edward Collyer was an American citizen, having his place of abode at Yokohama within the jurisdiction of the Court. (2) That on or about the 16th day of June, 1890, the said John Edward Collyer made his last will and testament appointing Stuart Eldridge and Thomas Melvin Laffin to be the executors thereof. (3) That the said Stuart Eldridge and Thomas Melvin Laffin are American citizens having their places of residence within the jurisdiction of the Court. (4) That on or about the 23rd day of June, 1890, the said John Edward Collyer died at Yokohama aforesaid, and that the Court granted probate of the said will on or about the 4th day of August, 1890, upon application to that effect by the said executors. (5) That by the said will John Edward Collyer bequeathed \$4,000 to the plaintiff. (6) That frequent application has been made for the payment of the said legacy of \$4,000, but that the same is still unpaid. (7) That the said executors have received assets out of the estate of the said testator, namely, the goodwill of the business carried on by said testator previous to his decease and for which they have not accounted but have wrongly appropriated the same to their own use. The Plaintiff therefore prays the Court:—(1) That the estate of the said testator may be administered by this Court. (11.) That the defendants may be ordered to file their accounts and that an account may be

taken of the estate of the testator and of the assets which have been received by the said defendants. (III.) That the legacy of \$4,000 aforesaid may be paid to the plaintiff. (IV.) That pending proceedings such sum of money may be granted for the maintenance of the plaintiff as this Court may direct. (V.) That the defendants may be ordered to pay the cost of these proceedings, and that the Plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require and as to this Court seem proper. Upon that petition, said Mr. Scidmore the case for the plaintiff entirely rests. The answer is as follows:—(i) For a first defence, the defendants deny all the allegations in the seventh paragraph of said petition contained. For a second defence, the defendants say that the goodwill mentioned in the said petition is not and was never at any time after the death of the decedent of any value. For a third defence, the defendants say that they have fully administered all the assets and estate of the said decedent that have come into their hands, and have used due care and diligence to collect and get possession of such assets as could be collected and got possession of; that after paying the expenses of the administration said assets were insufficient to pay the debts justly due for said estate, and that debts to the amount of \$1,686.80, including \$198 due to executors from said decedent and his estate to creditors of said decedent still remain due and unpaid; that the defendants have not and never have had as executors of said decedent sufficient assets of said estate in their hands to pay the said debts, and on information and belief no such assets exist or will ever come into their hands; that they have not and never have had any assets in their hands available to pay the legacy to the plaintiff, mentioned in her petition herein; that the said goodwill is not and has not been at any time since the said decedent's death worth \$1,686.80, and that the defendants have fully accounted as said executors for all the assets of said estate that have come into their hands, and made a full and true account of the same, verified by them, and filed said account in this Court, on the 17th day of October, 1894, all which by reference to the said account now on file as aforesaid will fully and at large appear. Continuing, Mr. Scidmore said that for the purposes of that case plaintiff would not question the accuracy of the accounts which defendants had filed in Court. It would still be open to the plaintiff, however, when defendants should apply for relief to falsify or surcharge those accounts. In defendants' answer, it would be observed, they only denied the allegations contained in the seventh paragraph, and the inference to be drawn from that was that all the other statements contained in plaintiff's petition were admitted. The answer also admitted that there was a goodwill, and then denied that that goodwill was of any value. The only point at issue between the parties was with reference to the value of this goodwill. The law touching upon the question of goodwill was of recent origin. Under the old law, previous to the expansion of commerce, of science and invention, the principles of law were chiefly applied to the principal source of wealth—landed property. But with the expansion of commerce, personal property increased in value, and the law of goodwill grew up along with it, until at the present time it had attained a very important place indeed. He (counsel) had sent to London and had obtained a book upon the law of goodwill, perhaps the only good work dealing with the subject. It was stated to be the work of Mr. G. G. Allen, barrister of the Inner Temple, and was dated 1889. This work contained principally reports of cases which had occurred in England, but it also cited the law as it prevailed in Scotland and in the United States. The law of goodwill was principally based upon the common law and was therefore of universal application. There were several kinds of goodwill. The goodwill in the case before the Court rested upon a particular location, the reputation of the place, as well as the results of individual efforts extending over a period of some twenty years. In previous hearings of this case considerable stress had been laid upon a kind of goodwill involving the labour of one of the defendants, Mr. Laffin, and it was attempted to prove that the goodwill of this business was practically of no value without his personal connection. He proposed to prove the contrary. In corroboration of his contention, counsel read long extracts from the work just cited, and argued that a goodwill was attached to the location of the premises of No. 42, and the use of the name, "Exchange Market," the reputation and long services, labour, and exertions of the decedent, which extended over a period of 20 years, during which he had had connection with shipping extending all over the world. His Honour said he wished to know if any side issues were raised beside those mentioned by counsel for plaintiff.

Mr. Terry understood that there were only two issues—whether the defendants had converted to their own uses the alleged goodwill, and whether such a goodwill existed. The defendants contended that not only did no goodwill exist, but that the Court could see from the accounts that had been filed that some \$1,600 was still owing to creditors of the estate, and therefore until those creditors were paid the plaintiff had no right to the legacy which she claimed. The present case was practically an attempt to surcharge the accounts with an additional charge upon the estate. He thought that Mr. Scidmore was mistaken in saying that the answer to the petition acknowledged that there was a goodwill and then denied that it was of any value. The defendants denied the entire truth of the seventh paragraph of the petition. The first question before the Court was whether there was any goodwill at all, and then whether the executors had wrongfully appropriated the goodwill to themselves. The defendants alleged that not only is there no goodwill, but that the estate is still some \$1,600 in debt, and that there are no assets to meet those debts. They were therefore substantially agreed that the questions before the Court rested upon those two points.

Mr. Scidmore said the defendants' answer to the petition was very vague, it first acknowledged that there was a goodwill, and then denied that it was possessed of any value.

His Honour—They are pleading in the alternative.

Mr. Terry said there was nothing inconsistent in the answer.

His Honour understood that there were two issues before the Court, the first being whether there was any goodwill, and if such goodwill existed, then whether the same had been applied improperly by the executors. Admitting that there was a goodwill, then the second point was whether there were sufficient assets left to discharge outstanding debts upon the estate—which would always be a first charge—and to pay the legacy. If the Court found in the affirmative on the first point, that there had been a wrongful use made of the goodwill, even then the plaintiff would be entitled to no remedy unless it was shown that the value of the goodwill exceeded the debts of the estate.

The first witness for plaintiff was then called, but His Honour inquired whether the petition just read was filed as a substituted petition.

Mr. Scidmore—Yes, it is a substituted petition, although the only alteration between it and the previous petition is in the 7th paragraph, which refers to the goodwill of the business.

His Honour—Then I am to take this as the full and final petition in this case?

Mr. Scidmore—Yes, as the amended and substituted petition.

August Langfeldt, sworn, deposed—I have resided in Yokohama over 25 years. My business was that of a stevedore, compradore, and general merchant. I knew of a business carried on at No. 42 by the late Mr. J. E. Collyer. He supplied ships coming to the port of Yokohama, was contractor to the English Navy, had sole control of American ships coming here, and did business with Japanese ships. I knew exactly what kind of business Collyer carried on. I have done the same kind of business myself, and know the profits which are to be derived from it. I know of it personally. At the time of Mr. Collyer's death I know that the business was flourishing and extensive. I saw his bills at San Francisco relating to the Pacific Mail and O. & O. companies, and from them I gathered that his business was very good.

Mr. Scidmore—Was there any goodwill attached to the business at the time of Collyer's death?

Mr. Terry objected to the question, and the Court sustained the objection.

The question was repeated in another form, but Mr. Terry said that the question was really one asking for the opinion of an expert upon the value of a certain description of business.

Mr. Scidmore said that the witness had proved himself to be an expert in that kind of business.

Mr. Terry said that if that were so then he had to ask the Court to allow him to cross-examine the witness on the points regarding his expert knowledge.

His Honour said that the objection to the question would be sustained if it referred to Mr. Collyer's business alone, but if it aimed only at obtaining information of a general character regarding that kind of business, then it would not be allowed.

Mr. Scidmore then argued that the question was put to witness on the ground that his long residence, business experience, and general knowledge of what was going on in the ship provisioning business of Yokohama, would enable him to form an expert's opinion upon the matter before the Court.

The Court suggested that questions be put to witness on those lines.

Witness resuming—I was familiar with the kind of business which Mr. Collyer carried on at the time of his death. I know the number of ships which called here at that time, and I have a general idea of what proportion of the trade fell to his share. I should form that general idea from the amount of business which I did myself at that time.

Mr. Terry objected to this, but the Court overruled the objection.

Witness resuming—In Yokohama there are four businesses of the kind which Mr. Collyer carried on. We all had a share in supplying the ships here, and we all knew personally how much each ship was supplied with and who supplied the goods. It was a knowledge which we all possessed and could not be kept secret from either of us.

Mr. Terry said that the witness had not proved that he knew the amount of Mr. Collyer's business at the time of his death and therefore its value, he therefore claimed the right to cross-examine the witness now.

The Court allowed the right.

Cross-examination of the witness then proceeded. My knowledge of the business was gathered from personal experience. Whenever a ship came into port a runner would board her from a ship's compradore, who would afterwards return and say which of the four compradores had obtained the order to provision the vessel. I also would see the Captains of ships and they would tell me who had obtained the provisioning of their particular vessels. I have also seen Mr. Collyer's boats putting off with provisions for ships. From my 25 years' experience I know exactly what each ship would require, and I could calculate what the compradore would make on the transaction.

Mr. Terry then urged that the witness' knowledge was based chiefly on hearsay and guesswork.

The Court overruled the objection.

Witness resuming—At the time of Mr. Collyer's death the business was worth to him about \$6,000 a year—the minimum net profits. If the goodwill had been put up to sale by auction then it would have been worth to parties interested in the business \$6,000. Since Mr. Collyer's death I have noticed over the door a board bearing the sign "T. M. Laffin, successor to J. E. Collyer." I don't know when that appeared. I have made a remark that I would buy the goodwill of the business, but I never said that I would buy it if Mr. Laffin was a partner in it. I have made endeavours to secure the business. I do not know whether the business was ever sold.

Cross-examined by Mr. Terry—I said that Mr. Collyer had control of all the American ships which came here. I tried to get them, but did not succeed. There was no contract between Mr. Collyer and myself as to the supplying of these ships. I do not know whether there was any contract between him and the other compradores. I do not know the actual number of ships supplied by Mr. Collyer in the year before his death. I do not know whether there were 25, but I think there were more. The value of goods supplied to sailing ships ranges between \$200 to \$5,000. Trade in a small place like Yokohama goes very much by previous knowledge and acquaintance on the part of the ship master of the compradore. A good many ships come here but once, but Mr. Collyer supplied all the American ships which called. I tried very often to get one of those ships but could never succeed.

Maurice Russell, sworn, deposed—I am a general store-keeper residing in Yokohama. I am in the same style of business as Mr. Langfeldt. I supply ships with goods. I remember the business carried on by Mr. Collyer at or about the time of his death. I knew that he held the English naval contract, supplied the P. M. and O. & O. vessels, American sailing ships, and he was also interested in schooners. I do not know whether his profits exceeded his running expenses. I saw the sign after his death, "T. M. Laffin, successor to the late J. E. Collyer." I had a fair idea of the extent of the business, but as I have just said before, I cannot say whether it was remunerative or not.

Cross-examined—I only know from hearsay that he advanced money on schooners coming from China ports. I have been in business here about 21 years. Such a business as Mr. Collyer's if put up to auction would be worth its fixtures and contracts, assuming that there were contracts. Aside from the fixtures and contracts, such a business would be worth the value of its lease, should there be a lease. The chance of old customers coming back, the man's reputation and location would be of no use to me. But they might have formed a small sum in the auction market. The net profits of the last year of Mr.

Collyer's business I should not take as a fair estimate of its value. I should consider that his business ceased with his death, otherwise I should have applied to the executors to buy the business. In my opinion this kind of business is purely personal and can not be transferred. I should only have bought the business if Mr. Laffin had come with it. Apart from contracts the business's reputation would be worth nothing.

Paul August Helm, landing agent and stevedore, sworn, deposed to knowing the nature of Mr. Collyer's business. I have no knowledge of the value of the business. I only have personal knowledge of the stevedoring part of the business.

Mr. Terry asked leave to cross-examine witness on this point, and was granted leave.

Witness cross-examined by Mr. Terry—I should think that Collyer had about 20 or 25 ships a year to discharge. I know that he got all the American ships. I know this because I am always afloat. I don't know how much he got for each ship. I only know that he did get the ships to discharge.

The Court then overruled an objection that witness did not possess sufficient expert knowledge.

Witness resuming—My estimate of the value of Collyer's stevedoring business at the time of his death was \$1,500, not taking the profits into consideration, merely its valuation.

Cross-examined—I cannot give off-hand the names of the ships which he did stevedoring for. The Court then adjourned till 2 o'clock.

On resuming at 2 o'clock, Francis John William Palmer, sworn, said—I am living at No. 70, Yokohama, and am in the same line of business as formerly engaged in by Collyer & Co. I was employed by them from 1878 to 1885. I was for a short time owner of that business in 1883. I bought it from Mr. Collyer, as he wished to leave.

Mr. Uchiyama—What amount did he pay for it?

Mr. Terry objected to the question as it was irrelevant.

Question allowed.

Witness—I paid \$3,000 for it, and had a five year's lease of the premises. Only had the boats and a little furniture. The chattels, &c., were worth about \$300.

To the Court—I paid rent in addition to the above amount.

Mr. Uchiyama—When Mr. Collyer came back did he repurchase the business for the same price?—He did.

Mr. Terry objected as too long a period had elapsed for him to remember perfectly what took place.

Witness—The lease had gone on for six months when it was re-purchased. I stopped with Mr. Collyer. When I purchased the business from Mr. Collyer he had only to do with transient shipping, and only one steamer, the *Oceanic*; after this I went into the same business myself, and am carrying it on now. When Collyer died he had the English Navy, the P. M. S. S. Co., and O. and O. Company, beside the transient shipping.

Mr. Terry's objection as to whether witness would have paid more for the business at the time of Mr. Collyer's death was sustained.

Witness—I went home in 1884, stayed a year, and then returned to Mr. Collyer until I went into business for myself. I could not tell approximately what these steamers would be worth to the business; as a rule the business paid. I could not say just now what the steamers added to the proceeds. It was not a losing business.

Cross-examined—When I say the business was not a losing one, I mean during the period of my engagement.

Mr. Terry then asked that the petition be dismissed so far as concerned the defendant Stuart Eldridge. There had been no evidence to prove that he had in any way had anything to do with the conversion of the goodwill. There had been an allegation of wilful and wrongful misapplication of a goodwill. Now one executor was not proved to have anything to do with any such wilful conversion of that property.

His Honour—You must put that in a motion.

Mr. Terry—If that is the practice of the Court, I will at once comply.

Mr. Scidmore—I must oppose that motion. Failure or neglect to account for a goodwill on the part of one of the executors involves both. Defendants received the goodwill and still have it, if they have neglected to account for it, presuming that that should be what has happened, then they are both liable; they are jointly concerned; neither can act alone in the disposition of the property and neither person can act without the consent of the other.

Mr. Terry—A failure to account is one thing, conversion is another.

His Honour disallowed the motion. Thomas Melvin Laffin, sworn, deposed that

at No. 42, Yokohama. I was employed by Mr. Collyer at the time of his death. I had been in his employ about five years. He was engaged in stevedoring, ship chandlery, compradoring and attending to ships. I carried on a sail-making business for him too. At the time of his death he was supplying fresh provisions to the P. M. and O. & O. steamers. I do not know that he had a contract with them. He had at the time of his death a contract with the English Navy. This expired in December, six months after his death, and a new tender went round and I think Mr. Carnow obtained it. The business done from the time of Collyer's death to the expiry of the Naval contract is all entered in the accounts filed. After Palmer left, the business was principally done with sailing ships, Palmer taking all the steamers with him. There were between 30 or 40 ships a year supplied. I solicited all the business for Collyer. When a ship came in I went down the bay and solicited the contract. The stevedoring was worth \$300 a year. The ship-chandlery and provisioning was worth about \$1,000 or \$1,500. The sailmaking business is worth to me about \$300 or \$400 a year. I am a practical sailmaker, but Collyer did none of the work. Since Mr. Collyer died I have had the contract for the P. M. and O. & O. Companies' provisioning. It is worth about \$100 a month. The other sums mentioned are net profits. I set up business for myself a few days after Collyer's death. I set up on my own accord, being also asked to do so by some captains. I am doing the same kind of business as that done by Mr. Collyer. Mr. Collyer's lease ran on to September after his death; he died in June. I received letters of administration about a month after Collyer's death. I have the whole of Mr. Collyer's customers, save the British naval contract. After I joined Mr. Collyer he stayed ashore and did the office business; I did the soliciting in the Bay. I don't think Mr. Collyer kept any books. I never saw any.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scidmore—The profits on the English naval contract were worth about \$200. I obtained the P. M. and O. and O. contract from Mr. Center after Mr. Collyer's death. I occupied the premises at No. 42 after Mr. Collyer's death. I used the sign "T. M. Laffin, successor to J. E. Collyer." I knew no better at the time. I do not think I could have prevented any other persons using it. I do not think it affected the business in the least.

Re-examined by Mr. Uchiyama—I got most of the ships for Mr. Collyer. After I came no one got the American ships from Mr. Collyer. I consider that I obtained the ships through knowing their captains. I acknowledge that Palmer, the former runner, obtained a good many ships, but after I succeeded him I had to run against him and succeeded in doing good business. I did not take any steps to sell the goodwill, for it was something that I did not know anything about. I obtained the lease of the premises. I consulted with the other executor in the estate upon most matters, but I did not consult him about the sign-board. I had to pay a higher rent for the premises on the new lease. I do not know that the first lease was a building lease.

To Mr. Terry—If there had been any contracts running with the business the business might have been worth something, but as it was, it was worth nothing.

An adjournment of 15 minutes was then taken. Oscar Otto Keil, sworn, deposed—I have lived here since 1873 I am now Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. I have been a teacher, but since 1882 I have held my present position. I am acquainted with business in Yokohama. I am acquainted to some extent with the value of businesses here. As Counsel for the defence has stated the case, I consider that the business mentioned is worth nothing.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scidmore—I know the meaning of the term goodwill. A business established for many years and run by a runner who is at perfect liberty to start in business for himself even with its reputation of fifteen or twenty years standing, seems to me to be a personal business and worth nothing without contracts. In a small place like Yokohama business is mostly done by personal acquaintance. If I, as an executor of an estate, found a lease still running, an old established ship chandlery, provisioning, and stevedoring business, a contract to supply the British Navy here, etc., I should try to obtain a value for it. I should not necessarily enter it as an asset; I should endeavour to obtain a value for it. This concluded the evidence.

Mr. Terry, in summing up for the defence, said that he should confine himself to the question of the goodwill. Now in questions of goodwill there are two points to be considered. Goodwill has legal rights. Necessarily one of these is that

goodwill should confer the right of succession to the business, and if there is a lease then another right conferred is that that lease goes with the goodwill. The right of goodwill also confers upon the successor to the business the use of the business name. Now the right of value rests upon the probability of the former customers continuing to do business with the place and for its reputation to attract new customers to come to it. It must then have a distinct value in fact. Counsel then reviewed the evidence of the various witnesses as to the value of the business, the probability of old customers going to the purchaser of the goodwill, and the possibility of the goodwill being of any value apart from the services of Mr. Laffin. He contended that the evidence of Mr. Langfeldt and Mr. Helm was based on hearsay and guesswork. Mr. Laffin, who alone knew the value of the business said that it was worth about \$2,500. Now Mr. Langfeldt's guess was very wide of the mark, and Mr. Helm's seven or eight times more. In estimating the value of the goodwill \$200 must be subtracted for the English contract, which, as had been demonstrated in Court was put up to open tender at the end of the term to the lowest bidder. In reference to the question of the lease, Counsel pointed out that Mr. Keil in his testimony had stated that the lease of the premises would be of no value unless somebody wanted to start business in that place. Counsel for the plaintiff had stated that in calculating the value of the goodwill the net profits of the past year might be taken as a basis; but it must be remembered that in forming an estimate of the value of a goodwill one must take into account the possibility of transferring the business. In this case, too, an executor selling the goodwill of this business was under no obligation to bind himself not to start a business in opposition. He could sell the goodwill without any restriction at all. In the next place, one must consider that this is a small community, and, as two witnesses have stated, a business of this sort is largely done by acquaintance, and unless this was present with the goodwill then that goodwill was worth nothing at all. They had heard in this case that the business of Mr. Collyer during the past four years was largely obtained by Mr. Laffin, in fact one might say that Laffin practically controlled the business. There was in fact no *clientele* to depend upon, and the transient business was all controlled by Mr. Laffin. Even if the goodwill had been sold, Mr. Laffin was under no obligation that could prevent him from setting up in a similar business the next day—this has been admitted by the other side. It must also be taken into consideration that Mr. Laffin did not obtain the letters of administration until over a month after Collyer's death, and he was therefore unable to sell the property until after a lapse of six weeks. But he started in business one or two days after Collyer's death, and as the other side have admitted he was entitled in law to do so. Even if the goodwill had a value on the day of Collyer's death, it is not possible that it could have been sold six weeks afterwards when all the value had been taken out of it. Other business had come to Laffin since the death of Collyer, through his personal solicitation while others had promised to support him if he started on his own account. There was therefore very little probability that the old customers would come to the person or persons who bought the goodwill—that had been demonstrated before the Court. The only possibility of the goodwill being of any value therefore rested upon the late Mr. Collyer's reputation being sufficient to attract new customers. Four years before Collyer died the business which came to the place was obtained for Collyer by Laffin's persistent drumming, this fact must not be disregarded. The value of the business therefore, he contended, was, before Collyer died, \$2,500; from this we must deduct \$200 derived from the English contract, making its net value \$2,300. If the goodwill could have been sold it would have been sold subject to no restriction upon Laffin not to start in opposition next day. In closing his argument, Counsel quoted a case which he said was relevant to the matter in hand, and continuing urged that there was no sign to prove that any act on the part of the executors had been improper, nor did it appear that the use of the sign, "T. M. Laffin, successor to J. E. Collyer," had been of any direct gain to them.

Mr. Scidmore, in reply, said that the facts being before the Court he did not intend to review them at length. The executors in this case were trustees and as such must be held to give strict and rigid account of their trust. As trustees they had no right to take, or appropriate, or make any profit out of, any part of the property entrusted to their care. In the present case there could be no doubt that the defendants had misappropriated the goodwill of the business. Laffin admitted that he had taken the premises and that he had set up in busi-

ness there on his own account two or three days after Collyer's death. Then he had put up the sign, "T. M. Laffin, successor to the late J. E. Collyer." The only inference that could be drawn from this was that the reputation of the place and firm name was of value to him. In fact, he had been using the sign until quite recently. Counsel for the defendants had contended that the evidence of Messrs. Langfeldt and Helm had been mere guesswork. He need not take up the time of the Court in demonstrating that the 25 years' experience of Mr. Langfeldt qualified him for giving expert evidence upon the extent and value of a business such as this. The very strong evidence given by Mr. Palmer was not guesswork, it was a statement of actual fact, coming from a former employé and owner of the business. The only evidence to rebut his statement of the value of the business was Mr. Laffin's and he need not point out to the Court that that gentleman had appraised himself very highly. In regard to the contract she contended that there was no evidence to support the contention that they would not continue with the business; indeed, the presumption was that they would remain. Having quoted a case in point, Mr. Scidmore said that there was ample evidence to prove that the statements contained in the petition were true, as evidence had proved that the defendants, as executors, had misappropriated to their own use the goodwill of the business.

The Court then retired to consider its finding.

Upon reassembling,

His Honour said—The Court and assessors have arrived at a conclusion in this case only after great difficulty. The difficulty arose from the evidence led before it being principally of an expert character. It was confined to experts who had not an internal and actual knowledge of the business in question. To this is owing the wide divergence of opinion regarding its estimated value. There was therefore little to guide the Court to form a definite conclusion as to the actual value of the goodwill of the business at the time of Collyer's death. I take it, from the pleadings, the statements of counsel, and the evidence led before us,—the basis upon which the Court must go in arriving at a conclusion—that the question which we have to decide is, what was the real value of the goodwill on the day of Collyer's death. Now we have not to decide what was the value of the goodwill to the man who took it over, or to those persons who would have liked to have taken it over, but its value if placed upon the market in Yokohama. That the goodwill had a value is an undoubted fact. From the evidence of Mr. Laffin, an executor and one of the defendants in the suit to-day, it appears that it had a value. There can not be a shadow of doubt in the minds of any one interested in the proceeding before this Court, that the goodwill had a value. We have had laid before us to-day estimates of the value of the business at the time of Collyer's death which vary so much, and have been so divergent that the Court has found it almost impossible to reach a conclusion upon such evidence. We have been compelled, in going over the evidence to try and find some statement definite enough to go upon, to reject most as of no value for such a purpose with the exception of one. Mr. Palmer told us that when he bought the business of Collyer in 1893, he paid \$3,000 for it. Of this total something is included some boats and furniture. Deducting from the \$3,000 for the boats and furniture some \$300, we arrive at a sum, which, according to witness calculation, we place at \$2,700. This then was the price paid for the goodwill in 1893. The testimony has shown us that the business was somewhat larger at the time of Mr. Collyer's death. This increase in the business was created by various contracts with the P.M. and O. & O. Steamship Companies, and a contract with the British navy. In all three cases the business was not one which would add to the value of the goodwill. It was not a direct or permanent increase in any way, because in one, the contract would be terminated at the end of a certain term, when it would be thrown open again, while the others were not even so permanent and could be terminated at any moment. We have not therefore added to the value of the goodwill in 1893 any of the business increase between that date and 1890, because that business was not such as, in our opinion, would add to the value of the goodwill in any way. The value of the goodwill stood then at \$2,700 in 1893, from which a certain sum has to be deducted in arriving at a correct value. We have therefore assessed the value of the goodwill at \$1,500, which the executors are required to account for, and we further order that the costs of the case will be assessed upon the defendants.

Mr. Terry said he had a question to ask.

make a motion, such as asking for a retrial, should it be decided to take further steps in the matter. It might not go any further, but as he was unacquainted with the rules of that court; he therefore asked in accordance with the New York rules for a certain time.

His Honour—The Court will allow you time. The Court then rose.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Oriental Hotel, 87, Main Street, on Mondays and Thursday in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 8 to 11 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 144.

WHITE.

1—Kt to K 7

2—Mates accordingly.

BLACK.

1—Any

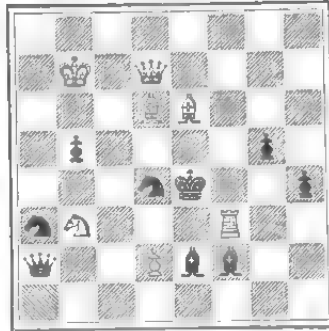
Correct solutions received from Omega, W.H.S., Digamma, and J.D.

Correct solution of No. 123 received from O. Balk (Sydney).

PROBLEM No. 147.

By V. TUZAR.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in two moves.

We clip the following from our latest American exchanges. Steinitz has won a game in the cable match with Liverpool, the other is yet unfinished. We also give the last game in the late Tarrasch-Walbrodt match, in which the young player did not score a win of any kind, the final result being Tarrasch 7, Walbrodt 0, Drawn 1.

A match is now being played between Jackson W. Showalter and Adolph Albin at the Manhattan Chess Club, New York. The match is to be ten games up, but in case of the score being tied at nine games each, the winner of the first eleven games will be the victor. The time limit is fourteen moves an hour. Games will be played on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

In the first game Albin won the toss and opened with a Ruy Lopez. Black defended with 3—P to Q R 3. Albin forced the pace and later on he proceeded with the attack, in the course of which he sacrificed another piece, the net upshot being that Showalter lost his queen for three pieces. Albin played very fine chess and secured the game after fifty-one moves.

In the second game Showalter selected a Ponziani opening and won the game in sixty-three moves.

Score of cable games now being played between Steinitz and the Liverpool Chess Club.

GAME A—MAX LANGE.

WHITE.

Steinitz.

- 1—P to K 4
- 2—Kt to K B 3
- 3—B to B 4
- 4—Castles
- 5—P to Q 4
- 6—Kt x B
- 7—P to B 4
- 8—P x P
- 9—B to K Kt 5
- 10—K to R sq.
- 11—B to Q 3
- 12—Q to R sq.
- 13—B x Kt
- 14—Kt to B 3!
- 15—Q to B 2
- 16—Q x P
- 17—Q to B 2
- 18—R to K Kt sq.

BLACK.

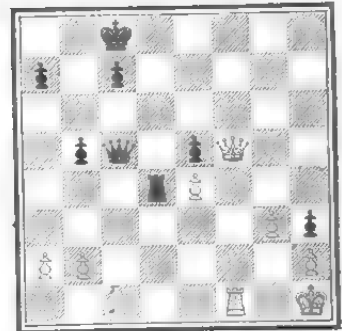
Liverpool.

- 1—P to K 4
- 2—Kt to Q B 3
- 3—B to B 4
- 4—Kt to B 3
- 5—B x P
- 6—Kt x Kt
- 7—P to Q 3
- 8—P x P
- 9—Q to K 2
- 10—B to K 3
- 11—Castles Q R
- 12—P to K R 3
- 13—P x B
- 14—K R to Kt sq.
- 15—Q to Q 3
- 16—R to K 3
- 17—Q R to Kt sq.
- 18—P to K R 4

- 19—Kt to Q sq.
- 20—Kt to K 3
- 21—Q to Q 2
- 22—K R to K B sq.
- 23—P to K Kt 3
- 24—R x R
- 25—Kt to B 4
- 26—B x B
- 27—Q to Kt 5
- 28—B to Q 5
- 29—P to B 3
- 30—P x Kt
- 31—Q x P ch.

- 19—R to Kt 5
- 20—R to B 5
- 21—P to R 5
- 22—P to R 6
- 23—R x R ch.
- 24—P to K B 4
- 25—B x Kt
- 26—R to Q sq.
- 27—P to Kt 4
- 28—Q to B 4
- 29—R x P
- 30—R x P
- 31—?

BLACK—(LIVERPOOL).



WHITE—(STEINITZ).
Black—(Liverpool) to move.
GAME B—RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.

Liverpool.

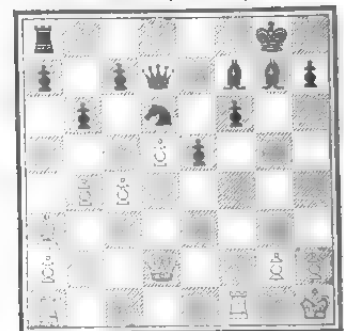
- 1—P to K 4
- 2—Kt to K B 3
- 3—B to Kt 5
- 4—P to Q 4
- 5—Kt to B 3
- 6—P x P
- 7—B to Kt 5
- 8—B to K 3
- 9—Kt to K R 4
- 10—Castles
- 11—P to B 4
- 12—K to R sq.?
- 13—Kt x Kt
- 14—B to B 5
- 15—P to B 5!
- 16—Kt to Kt 6?
- 17—Kt to B 3?
- 18—B to R 3?
- 19—Kt to Q 5
- 20—Q to R 5
- 21—P x R
- 22—Kt to K 7 ch.?
- 23—Q x P
- 24—Q to Q 2
- 25—P to B 4
- 26—P to Q Kt 4
- 27—Resigns.

BLACK.

Steinitz.

- 1—P to K 4
- 2—Kt to Q B 3
- 3—B to Q 3
- 4—B to Q 2
- 5—K Kt to K 2
- 6—P x P
- 7—P to B 3
- 8—Kt to B sq.
- 9—P to K Kt 3
- 10—Kt to Q 3
- 11—B to R 3!
- 12—Kt x B
- 13—Castles
- 14—R to B 2
- 15—P to Kt 4
- 16—B to Kt 2!
- 17—P to Kt 3
- 18—B to K sq.!
- 19—R to Q 2
- 20—R x Kt!
- 21—Kt to Q 5
- 22—Q x Kt!
- 23—Q to Q 2
- 24—B to B 2
- 25—Kt x P
- 26—Kt to Q 3!

BLACK—(STEINITZ).



WHITE—(LIVERPOOL).

White—(Liverpool) resigns.

GAME No. 175.

Below follows the final game in the match played at Nuremberg last month between Dr. Tarrasch and Herr Walbrodt:—

FRENCH DEFENCE.

WHITE.

Tarrasch.

- 1—P to K 4
- 2—P to Q 4
- 3—Kt to Q 2
- 4—Q P x P
- 5—P x P
- 6—Kt to Kt 3
- 7—Q to K 3
- 8—P to Q B 3
- 9—B to K 3
- 10—Q to Q 3
- 11—Kt to K 2
- 12—Castles

BLACK.

Walbrodt.

- 1—P to K 3
- 2—P to Q 4
- 3—P to Q B 4
- 4—B x P
- 5—P x P
- 6—Kt to K 2
- 7—Q to R 4 ch.
- 8—Q x Kt
- 9—Q to Q 3
- 10—Q Kt to B 3
- 11—B to B 4
- 12—Castles K R

13—O to Q ■
 14—B to Q 4!
 15—Kt x Kt
 16—O x ■
 17—K R to K sq.
 18—Q ■ to Q sq.
 19—O to Q Kt 5
 20—Kt to Kt 3
 21—P to K R 3
 22—Kt to Q 4
 23—R to K 2
 24—Q R to K sq.
 25—R to K 3
 26—P to K Kt 4
 27—K to Kt 2
 28—Kt to K 2
 29—Kt to Kt 3!
 30—P x P
 31—Kt to R 5
 32—O to K 2
 33—O to B 2
 34—O to Q 3
 35—O to Q 4!
 36—Kt x Kt
 37—O x B P
 38—R to K 5
 39—R x R
 40—O to Kt 8 ch.
 41—R to K R sq. !
 42—O x P ch.
 43—O x P
 44—P to B 3
 45—K to Kt 3
 46—O to Kt 8
 47—O x Q
 48—R to R 2
 49—R to Q 2
 50—P to R 4

13—O R to Q sq.
 14—Kt x B
 15—B x ■
 16—Kt to B 3
 17—O to B 3
 18—P to K Kt 3
 19—R to Q 2
 20—K R to Q sq.
 21—P to Kt 3
 22—Kt to K 4
 23—R to K 2
 24—P to Kt 4
 25—P to K R 3
 26—O to B 5
 27—P to K R 4!
 28—O to B 3
 29—P x P
 30—R to K 3
 31—O to K 2
 32—R to K sq.
 33—Kt to Kt 3
 34—R to Q sq.
 35—Kt to B 5 ch.
 36—P x Kt
 37—R (Q) to Q 3
 38—P to B 3
 39—R x R
 40—K to Kt 2
 41—O to K sq.
 42—R to K 2
 43—O to Q 2
 44—R to K 7 ch.
 45—O to K 2
 46—O to K 4 ch.
 47—P x Q
 48—R to R 8
 49—R to Q Kt 8
 50—Resigns.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, October 22.

On the 20th instant, the British Government was informed by China that she was prepared to negotiate for peace. Overtures were accordingly made by the British Government to the various Powers with the object of arranging a collective representation to Japan, who also was asked whether the terms offered by China were likely to prove a satisfactory basis of negotiation. No definite reply has been received by Japan, but it is believed that a basis acceptable to her and China can be evolved. The majority of the Powers are in accord with Great Britain, and it is hoped that the others also will assent.

James Anthony Froude, the historian, is dead.

London, October 25.

The Earl of Rosebery, in a speech at Sheffield, confirmed the statement that China after her first defeat had offered terms of peace far exceeding the Japanese demands. His Lordship further stated that Great Britain had submitted these terms to the foreign Powers, but some thought that the time was not yet ripe for interference between the belligerents.

The Grand Duke Alexander of Russia is signing State papers.

[Froude, James Anthony, youngest son of the late Venerable R. H. Froude, archdeacon of Totnes, born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23rd, 1818, was educated at Westminster and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1840, taking a second-class in classics, and he proceeded M.A. in due course. In 1843 he carried off the Chancellor's Prize for an English Essay on "The Influence of the Science of Political Economy on the Moral and Social Welfare of the Nation," and in the same year he became a Fellow of Exeter College. He was ordained a deacon in the Church of England in 1844. For some time he was connected with the High Church party under the Rev. J. M. Newman, and wrote in "The Lives of the English Saints." Under the pseudonym of "Zeta," he published, in 1847, a volume entitled "Shadows of the Clouds," which comprised two stories—"The Spirit's Trail," and "The Lieutenant's Daughter." His "Memories of Faith" appeared in 1848, and reached a second edition in the following year. It marked his defection from the teaching of the Church of England, against whose reverence for what he called the "Hebrew Mythology," it is, *inter alia*, a protest. Both these works were severely condemned by the University authorities. About this time Mr. Froude resigned his Fellowship, and he was obliged to give up an appointment which he had received to a teachership in Tasmania. For two or three years he wrote almost constantly for *Fraser's Magazine* and the *Westminster Review*. One of his articles in the latter on the Book of Job has been reprinted in a separate form (1854). In 1856 he published the first two volumes of his "History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," which has been continued from time to time, vols. 11 and 12 having been published in 1870, concluding the work. The materials for this history are mainly derived from the public documents of the time, and the boldness and originality of the author's views have attracted much attention. One of the most marked features of the work is an elaborate attempt to vindicate the reputation of Henry VIII. His "Short Studies on Great Subjects" appeared in 1867, being reprints of essays which had appeared in various periodicals. Mr. Froude was installed Rector of the University of St. Andrews, March 23, 1869, on which occasion he delivered a lecture

was conferred upon him. For a short time he was editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, but he resigned that position in Aug. 1871. On Sept. 21, 1872, taking advantage of the Clerical Disabilities Act, he executed a deed of relinquishment of the office of deacon. In the autumn of 1872, Mr. Froude went to the United States, where he delivered a series of lectures on the relations between England and Ireland. The burden of his addresses was that Irishmen had themselves, to a large extent, caused their country's prostration by their own intestine jealousies and want of patriotism. An animated controversy ensued between him and Father Thomas Burke, the Dominican orator. At the close of the year 1874, Mr. Froude was sent by the Earl of Carnarvon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the Cape of Good Hope, to make inquiries respecting the late Caffre insurrection, and he returned to London in March, 1875. His later works are "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," 3 vols., 1877-79; "Cæsar: a Sketch," 1879; and "Reminiscences of the High Church Revival," a series of papers in *Good Words* (1881). Having been appointed executor to Thomas Carlyle, he published his "Reminiscences," 2 vols., 1881; and the first part of his biography, "Thomas Carlyle: a History of the first forty years of his life," 1882; and *Reminiscences of his Irish Journey in 1849*, London, 1883. Mr. Froude's latest volume is "Oceana" (1886), an account of a voyage to Australia and elsewhere.—*Men of the Time*.]

(FROM THE HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS.")

London, October 11.

The *Novosti* urges Russian intervention and the annexation of Korea and Manchuria, thus enabling Russia to extend the Siberian railway to Seoul, and to strengthen her footing on the Pacific.

A Russian physician has informed the Czar that his disease is incurable, but that he may live some months.

Hiroshima, October 22.

About five o'clock this morning a collision between freight trains took place between Kochi and Hongo, by which thirteen empty trucks were derailed. No damage was done to the permanent way.

The Spanish cruiser *Yean de Austria* put into the port at Fusan at 8.40 this morning.

Shanghai, October 22.

A report has reached here to the effect that the Second Japanese Army, in command of Count Oyama, has landed at Kim-ju (Port Adams?)

[Kim-ju Bay is near Tâlien Bay, on the isthmus of the small peninsula whereon Port Arthur is situated.]

London, October 10.

It is affirmed in Tokyo that Japan will not sheathe the sword until she has exacted guarantees that in the future the Chinese will not meddle with Korea, and until an ample indemnity has been paid.

It is reported that the Chinese are holding the Northern bank of the Yalu with a strong force, and that the Japanese have entered Yichou (Wiju).

London, October 15.

The United States have declined to join in any meddling with regard to Korean affairs. Germany has also declined to intervene at the present juncture, and it is believed that the project will collapse.

The Chinese Legation in London repudiates a rumour from Shanghai that the Chinese have made overtures for peace, and states that peace is out of the question for a very long time.

London, October 16th.

The Amir of Afghanistan is suffering from hemorrhage of the kidneys.

Germany has expressed herself willing to co-operate with the other Powers with a view to protect European interests in the East.

The Russian troops on the Amoor have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness in case of any internal troubles in China making intervention necessary.

London, October 19.

At the general meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, the Chairman stated that he expected a British dollar would probably be in circulation in the East early in 1895.—*N.-C. Daily News*.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Hiroshima, October 23.

Count Ito, the Premier, visited the Korean Ambassador to-day, and dined with the Prince. Prince Wi-hwa leaves here to-morrow for Kobe, and thence goes on to Tokyo *via* Osaka and Kyoto.

The Korean Ambassador inspected the field hospital to-day, and contributed yen 100 as a donation. He expressed his regret at the large number of soldiers having been wounded here.

fighting for the independence of the Peninsular Kingdom. Count Ito and Marquis Tokugawa also visited the hospital, and contributed yen 50 each.

Kobe, October 23.

The fire which broke out on board the M.M. steamer *Saghalien* was extinguished by 4 p.m. yesterday. No postal matters were injured. The vessel left for her destination at 7.30 a.m. to-day.

Shimonoseki, October 23.

Count Inouye, Japanese Minister to Korea, escorted by the *Fayayama Kan*, left here at 10.20 a.m. to-day, for Korea.

Nagasaki, October 23.

The *Tsao-hiang*, formerly a Chinese vessel, arrived here from Sasebo to-day, and was at once put into dock. The U.S.S. *Baltimore* proceeded to Ninsen to-day. The *Sadokuni Maru* has been floated, and has come here for repairs.

Hiroshima, October 23.

The reported arrival of the Second Japanese Army at a China port (Kim-ju) has been found to be without foundation. The troops will land between to-night and to-morrow. The name of the place of debarkation will be telegraphed afterwards.

Hiroshima, October 23.

The English Rothschilds have intimated their willingness to float a foreign loan for Japan whenever this Government wishes to raise war funds from foreign sources. The Government has replied that it will request their assistance whenever it deems the occasion warrants the taking of such a step.

Yamagata, October 23.

Owing to the great earthquake 110 houses were overthrown in Nishi-tagawa District, where 70 houses were destroyed by fire. Some 60 persons were killed, a large number of persons being injured.

Akita, October 23.

It is thought that no eruption occurred on Chokai-zan, but slight oscillations are still felt at the foot of the mountain.

Akita, October 24.

Fissures have been discovered in the ground at Shiogoshi-mura, Yuri District, and water has been ejected. Somewhat severe damage to buildings, but no loss of life has been reported.

Hiroshima, October 24.

The Korean Ambassador left here for Kobe this morning.

Hiroshima, October 24.

Flames burst from a house at Sakanchō at 1.10 this afternoon, and over ten houses were destroyed. Ministers of State, high military officers, and peers at once proceeded to Headquarters to visit the Emperor.

Yamagata, October 24.

According to returns received up to the time of the dispatch of this message (9.50 a.m.) damage done in Higashi-tagawa and Sakata was as follows:—Higashi-tagawa, 53 houses overthrown, 68 houses partly ruined, 52 houses burnt, 96 lives lost, and 99 persons injured; Sakata, 1,208 houses destroyed by fire, 184 houses overthrown, and 133 lives lost. In the suburbs of Sakata 25 houses were burnt, and 300 houses overthrown, 70 lives being lost.

Otsu, October 24.

Yen 58,000, said to have been stolen from a Bank messenger who was travelling by train in this neighbourhood, was last night discovered in a ditch in the neighbourhood of Hikone Station.

Yamagata, October 24.

Further returns of damage have been received, and it is now (3.25 p.m.) known that Higashi-tagawa District suffered as follows:—524 houses overthrown, 894 houses partly collapsed, and 170 lives lost. The Sakata Prison was ruined, but all the prisoners are safe. The Sakata Law Court was destroyed, and a clerk killed. The Sakata Exchange was burnt.

Shanghai, October 24.

An explosion has taken place in a powder magazine in the neighbourhood of Chiu-lien-chen, and a number of Chinese soldiers have been killed.

Kobe, October 24.

The Korean Ambassador arrived here this evening.

Fusan, October 26.

Mr. Otori, ex-Japanese Minister to Korea, arrived here to-day on his way home.

Hiroshima, October 26.

Although no official report has yet been received, the Second Japanese Army is said to have commenced to land on the eastern coast of the Chin-chiu peninsula on the morning of the 24th inst., and the greater portion of the troops were disembarked there by the 26th. It is stated that some important places on the peninsula would have been occupied by the Japanese soldiers by now, and that Port Arthur, and Talien Bay are blockaded.

Yamagata, October 26.

Mr. Makino, an expert, and Mr. Tanaka, a police inspector in this Prefecture, have ascended Chokai-san, and have discovered that the mountain is quiescent, but the feeble shocks and rumbling sounds previously noticed have not stopped.

Kyoto, October 26.

The Korean Ambassador left here by the 8.30 train for Hamamatsu.

Hiroshima, October 26.

Colonel Tamura has been promoted Major-General, and appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Eighth Brigade at Himeji.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 29th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Nov. 2nd.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 28th.
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Oct. 28th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wed'day, Oct. 31st.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Thursday, Nov. 1st.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Nov. 2nd.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 11th.

* *Empress of India* left Vancouver on October 15th. † *Gaelic* left San Francisco on October 16th. ‡ *Sydney* left Kobe on October 21st. § *Peru* left Nagasaki on October 26th. ¶ *Ancon* left Hongkong on October 26th. The English mail is on board the steamer *Bananas*.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Oct. 29th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Oct. 29th.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 30th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Oct. 30th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Nov. 2nd.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 3rd.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Nov. 2nd.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Friday, Nov. 2nd.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Palamed, British steamer, 1,482, 20th October, — Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Anger Head, British steamer, 1,826, Mollison, 21st October, —Barrow via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, Hamada, 21st October, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Isa Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, J. A. Renny, 21st October, —Yokkaichi 20th October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,540, J. T. Smith, 22nd October, —San Francisco 4th October, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson, 22nd October, —Yokkaichi 21st October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chowchowfoo, German steamer, 790, F. Meyer, 22nd October, —Kobe 21st October, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 22nd October, —Hongkong via ports, 12th October, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Belgie, British steamer, 2,695, Wm. H. Walker, 23rd October, —Hongkong via ports, 14th October, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Ulysses, British steamer, 2,300, Wm. P. Lapage, 23rd October, —Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Liddesdale, British steamer, 1,716, A. Clark, 25th October, —Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Daphne (4), gunboat, Commander F. C. B. Addington, 25th October, —Hakodate.

Plouer (6), gunboat, Lieut.-Commander F. C. B. Addington, 25th October, —Hakodate.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 25th October, —Mojji, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.
St. John, American ship, 1,820, O. H. Fales, 25th October, —New York 25th May, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilson, 26th October, —Kobe 25th October, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Islam, Japanese steamer, 6,000, J. B. MacMillan, 26th October, —Glasgow via ports, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Pantou, R.N.R., 20th October, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
Tateyama Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,560, 21st October, —Kobe, General.—Baba Michihisa.
Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, Toyoshima, 22nd October, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Isa Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, J. W. Renny, 22nd October, —Tsukizaki via Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Achilles, British steamer, 1,470, Harvey, 22nd October, —New York via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Palamed, British steamer, 1,482, 22nd October, —London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,540, J. T. Smith, 23rd October, —Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, Hamada, 23rd October, —Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chow Chow Foo, German steamer, 790, F. Meyer, 23rd October, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson, 23rd October, —Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Belgie, British steamer, 2,695, W. H. Walker, 24th October, —San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,910, C. Young, 24th October, —Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Niobe, German steamer, 1,666, E. J. Pfaff, 25th October, —Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Volute, British steamer, 2,348, Stott, 25th October, —London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilson, 26th October, —Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Plouer (6), gunboat, Lieut.-Commander F. C. B. Addington, 27th October, —Korea via ports.
Ulysses, British steamer, 2,300, Wm. P. Lapage, 27th October, —London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from San Francisco:—Lieutenant M. J. O'Brien, U.S.A., Mrs. Ada Sharpe, and Mr. W. W. Kimball in cabin.
 Per British steamer *Verona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. Norton, Mr. Krassilnikoff, Mr. Bergeroffsky, Mr. D. C. O'Reilly, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. Harrison, and Mr. and Mrs. Naylor and child in cabin; one Chinese in steerage. From Kobe to Bombay via Yokohama:—7 passengers in cabin; 6 passengers in second class, and 16 European and 68 natives in steerage.
 Per British steamer *Belgie*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. Hermann and Mr. F. Collins in cabin. For San Francisco:—Captain Sarchet and Mr. H. Twyfole in cabin; Messrs. Ress, Peters, Ellison, Hayes, Monte, Gankwyer, Samen, and Landrom in second class.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Saghalien*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. H. H. Joseph, Mrs. Davey, Dr. G. H. Tilden, Messrs. A. B. Walford, White, Kenny, Braes, Dickinson, Kenyon, Carew, de Berigny, Cockedge, Swettenham, and J. S. Shand, Rev. W. S. Tyng, Mrs. P. Hollis, Mrs. L. Tucker, Mr. Goudreau and servant, Mrs. Paul, Mrs. Fawks, Lieut. N. Grant, Mrs. Rice, Mr. Drummond, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Gordon, Don F. de Soliveres, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. G. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Orr and 3 children, Miss Page, Dr. and Mrs. Hopkins and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Pyke and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. K. and 2 children, Mrs. Davis and 1 child in cabin.

and Mrs. G. Lowry, Miss Terrill, Miss Rolleston, Rev. and Mrs. Paul Bergen and child, Dr. Blane, Miss Hemmingsen, Miss T. S. Harris, Mr. W. T. Harris, Mr. Hemmingsen, Mr. and Mrs. Ch. Cohen, Mr. and Mr. Halais, Mr. H. M. Thimbley, Mr. Com. Buyck, Mr. Terigi, Miss Hana Oda, Mr. L. H. Lannase, Mr. Yamanouchi, Mr. M. Wong, and Mr. Suda in cabin.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for San Francisco:—Mr. N. Bentz, Mr. Wm. H. Ellison, Mr. B. Guggenheim, Mr. Chas. W. Gordon, Mr. Chas. Hayes, Mr. Julius Huebner, Mr. K. Krassilnikoff, Mr. J. B. Landram, Mr. G. O. Lawrence, Mr. F. Lutscher, Dr. O. D. Norton, U.S.N., Mr. Alexander Peters, Mr. O. A. Poole, Paymaster C. M. Ray, U.S.N., Mrs. C. M. Ray, Mr. Albert Ross, Mr. J. Samson, Mr. S. Schwartz, Captain J. D. Sarchet, Miss Sarah Sprague, Mr. M. S. Tuska, Mr. H. Twyford, and Mr. D. Moncrieff Wright in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Saghalien*, for Shanghai via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 344 bales; Waste Silk and Cocoons for Europe, 547 bales. Treasure for Kobe, \$149,600; for Shanghai, \$102,000.

Per British steamer *Belgie*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.				TOTAL.
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.	
Shanghai	2,402	870	—	—	3,272
Hongkong	140	270	273	—	683
Yokohama	2,704	—	313	404	3,556
Amoy	106	—	—	—	106
Amoy	199	7,707	4,753	—	12,659
Foochow	459	—	—	—	459
Total	6,010	7,977	6,308	404	20,747

	SILK.				TOTAL.
	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	HONGKONG.	SHANGHAI.	
Hongkong	—	175	—	—	175
Yokohama	—	681	—	—	681
Total	—	856	—	—	856

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Captain J. T. Smith, reports:—Left San Francisco the 4th October at 4.05 p.m. Arrived at Yokohama the 22nd October at 7.25 a.m. Passage, 16 days, 2 hours, 52 minutes. Had moderate to strong westerly winds and sea most of the passage. The British steamer *Belgie*, Captain Walker, reports:—Left Hongkong the 14th October, via Amoy the 15th, Nagasaki the 20th, and Kobe the 22nd. Arrived at Yokohama the 23rd October at 9.33 a.m. Passage from Kobe, 1 day 3 hours 33 minutes.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

The following vessels are advertised as on the berth:—

For HONGKONG via Kobe and Shanghai, October 29th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Frazar & Co.
 For TACOMA, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., October 30th, at Daylight, the "SIXB."—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.
 For SAN FRANCISCO, October 30th, the "PERU."—P. M. S.S. Co.
 For JINSEN, via Shimomoseki, Nagasaki, Tsushima, and Fusan (from Kobe), November 1st, the "HIGO MARU."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For BOMBAY, via Kobe, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo, November 2nd, at Noon, the "ANGERS."—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 For HONGKONG via Kobe and Nagasaki, November 2nd, the "NUERNBERG."—Norddeutscher Lloyd.
 For SHANGHAI, via Kobe and Nagasaki, November 3rd, at 8 a.m., the "SYDNEY."—Messageries Maritimes Co.
 For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., November 9th, the "EMPEROR OF CHINA."—Frazar & Co.
 For SAN FRANCISCO, via Honolulu, November 9th, the "OCEANIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.
 For LONDON and Hamburg, end of November, the "TURBO."—Samuel Samuel & Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Anger Head, British steamer, 1,826, Mollison, 21st October, —Barrow via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Islam, British steamer, 6,000, J. B. MacMillan, 26th October, —Glasgow via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

SAILING VESSELS.

Anaconda, American schooner, 41, A. Lawson, 22nd September, —North Pacific, 71 Seals.—Captain.
Albatross, British schooner, 40, J. H. Pyne, 3rd July, —North Pacific, 261 Seals.—Captain.

Combermere, British ship, 1,686, Jenkins, 28th September.—New York 23rd April, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Petersen, 5th October.—North Pacific, 50 otters and 5 seals.—Captain.

Esmeralda, British schooner, 130, J. T. Harrison, 22nd July.—Guam, Copra.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Golden Fleets, American schooner, 131, J. B. Laurie, 2nd August.—Ruk Island, Wood and Cocoanuts.—Captain.

Josephine, American schooner, 16, Geo. W. Gale, 11th September.—North Pacific, 29 Seals.—Captain.

Mattie T. Dyer, American schooner, 103, C. E. Mockler, 20th September.—North Pacific, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

Mount Washington, American bark, 1,217, Rose, 23rd May.—Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Shu.

Reliever, American schooner, 75, H. J. Snow, 16th October.—North Pacific, 1,099 Seal Skins.—T. M. Laffin.

St. John, American ship, 1,820, O. H. Fales, 25th October.—New York 25th May, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

W. P. Hall, British schooner, 98, J. P. Brown, 12th October.—North Pacific, 240 Seals.—Captain.

Worlock, British steam-schooner, 31, A. Rieddrhelte, 17th November.—Petropaulovsky, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

MEN-OF-WAR.

Daphne (4), gunboat, Commander G. H. MacArthur, 25th October.—Hakodate.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Dull and depressed market. Yarns in the dollars and quotations more or less nominal. Shirts move slowly at quotations, the heavy stock precluding all hope of better prices. Fancies—Chief trade is in T-Reds where sellers have met buyers in price. Small sales of Lawns, Velvets, and Satens. Woollens—No demand yet in spite of the cold weather.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—4 1/2 yds, 36 inches	\$2.25 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—5 1/2 yds, 45 inches	2.60 to 3.25
1. Cloth—7 1/2 yds, 36 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 36 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Satens Black, 36 inches	0.16 to 0.21
Valvets—Black, 35 yards, 28 inches	0.85 to 0.95
Victoria Lawns, 32 yards, 43 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24/25 yards, 36 inches	1.55 to 1.65
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds, 24/25 yards, 36 inches	1.75 to 1.95
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds, 24/25 yards, 36 inches	2.30 to 2.50
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds, 24/25 yards, 36 inches	2.70 to 3.00

WOOLLENES.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.22 1/2 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Medium	0.27 to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.22 1/2 to 0.25
Common	0.22 1/2 to 0.25
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yards, 36 inches	0.15 to 0.22 1/2
Cloths—Pilots, 54 @ 36 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 54 @ 36 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 54 @ 36 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 36 ft.	0.45 to 0.52 1/2

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
No. 16/34, Ordinary	\$34.00 to 34.50
No. 16/34, Medium	35.00 to 35.50
No. 16/34, Good to Best	35.00 to 35.50
No. 16/34, Reverse	35.00 to 35.50
No. 18/32, Ordinary	35.50 to 36.00
No. 18/32, Medium	36.50 to 37.00
No. 18/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 38.00
No. 38/12, Medium to Best	41.00 to 43.00
No. 38, Two-fold	41.00 to 42.00
No. 42, Two-fold	43.00 to 48.00

METALS.

No general demand. Bars are required for and prices up a fraction. Plates are weak, and Nails are being freely delivered under previous contracts.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.30 to 3.35
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.40 to 3.45
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.30 to 3.45
Iron Plates, assorted	3.50 to 3.65
Sheet Iron	4.45 to 4.60
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.00 to 9.25
Wire Nails, assorted	5.60 to 5.90
Fin Plates, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Fig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KEROSENE.

Market steady at unchanged rates, but with a fair current business at quotations. Deliveries are good with few arrivals, and stocks moderate.

Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77 1/2
Comet	1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Devon	—
Russian Anchor	1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72 1/2

SUGAR.

Brown—Arrivals small with fair sales and stock reduced accordingly. Prices of Manila sorts are firmer and the tone is healthy all round. Takao has sold to some extent at previous quotations, but there is no great trade in the article. White—Demand for Refined is quiet, but prices are well held.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	\$4.30 to 4.40
Brown Manila	5.20 to 5.35
Brown Daitong	3.20 to 3.30
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.25 to 7.50
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Heavy settlements by the principal American buyer have put fresh life into the market, and about 2,000 piculs have been settled. Sellers are now trying for a rise in price and succeed in getting it upon some favourite brands.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 18	—
Hanks—No. 21 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 21 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 21 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 21 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 21 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 14	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	—
Filatures—No. 1, 10/15 deniers	\$760 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oahu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	710 to 740
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	640 to 650
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	710 to 720
Kakadas—No. 14	680 to 700
Kakadas—No. 2	640 to 650
Kakadas—No. 3	640 to 650
Kakadas—No. 3	610 to 615
Kakadas—No. 3	600 to 605
Oahu Sendai—No. 24	—
Hamatanki—No. 1, 2	—
Hamatanki—No. 3, 4	—
Solai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

A current business at quotations. Recent purchases are being packed, and it is expected that outgoing steamers will have good shipments of Cocoons, Noshi, and Kibiso. Stock keeps heavy, and sellers would have no objection to move it at a reasonable figure.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-ito—Oahu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	80 to 90
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Bualu, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	80 to 85
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65

Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oahu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	35 to 30
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	28 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair	30 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	25 to 20
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best	—

TEA.

A small steady business at previous rates chiefly in grades below Fine. Arrivals are light, and it looks as though there were not much more leaf to come in from the country. Season drawing to a close.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER POUND.
Choicest	\$36 to 40
Choice	32 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	22 to 24
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has varied very little during the week and closes firm at undermentioned rates.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/1 1/2
Sterling—Bank Bills on demand	2/1 1/2
Sterling—Bank 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Sterling—Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
Sterling—Private 6 months' sight	2/2
On Paris—Bank sight	8.64
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	8.71
On Hongkong—Bank sight	100 prem.
On Hongkong—Private 30 days' sight	100, dis.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	75 1/2
On Shanghai—Private 10 days' sight	74 1/2
On India—Bank sight	101
On India—Private 30 days' sight	104
On America—Bank Bills on demand	51
On America—Private 30 days' sight	52 1/2
On America—Private 4 months' sight	53
On Germany—Bank sight	2.14
On Germany—Private 4 months' sight	2.20
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/2

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The Largest OILCLOTH Manufacturers
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LANCASTER LINOLEUM, FLOOR
CLOTH, and GIGCLOTH (for Carriages),
TABLE CLOTH:—

Including MOSAICS, plain and coloured;
NAPPES; MOSAIC COVERS, plain and coloured;
SPLASHERS, PRINTS, WOODS, and MARBLES,
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AMERICAN LEATHER CLOTH,

And every other kind of Oiled Fabrics.

LANCASTER WINDOW BLIND CLOTH.

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The Best Wholesale Houses only
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Applications for Patterns must be accompanied of
good European References, otherwise No Notice by
the Application will be taken.

July 28, 1894.

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And all requisites for the Trade or for private consumers.
REFRIGERATORS, ICE CHESTS & MOULDS, ICE CREAM
FREEZERS, DISTILLING APPARATUS, BREWING APPLI-
ANCES, BOTTLE WASHING, FILLING, and CORKING MA-
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MOTORS, and all kinds of Appliances for Saving Labour.

Estimates given for Fitting-up a Complete Mineral Water Factory
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September 29th, 1894.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 18.]

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 3RD, 1894.

月三年五十二拾明
西曆一千九百零四年十一月三日

VOL. XXII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOV. 3RD, 1894.

BIRTH.

At Wiesbaden, the wife of TH. HAKE of a son.
[By telegram.]

MARRIAGE.

On the 27th inst. at the U.S. Consulate, Yokohama, and St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, Tokyo, by the Rev. A. E. Webb, M.A., MARY ANNIE, eldest daughter of the late Robert Tatham Procter, Esq., Ingleton Hall, Yorkshire, Eng., to MILTON A. HOWE, D.D.S., Yokohama.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Aomori Railway opened for traffic on the 1st inst.

HORSE-BREEDING is said to be on the decline in Japan.

THE Kabuki Theatre, Kobikicho, Tokyo, opened on the 1st.

THE Tenryo Maru has been returned to Japan by the Chinese.

THE Autumn meeting of the Nippon Race Club passed off most successfully.

THE rainfall on Tuesday was very heavy over the whole eastern sea-board of Japan.

THE Meiji Fire Insurance Co. lost yen 4,630 by the recent conflagration at Aomori.

DR. KITAZATO has received a decoration of the Middle Class of the Order of the Rising Sun.

THE sendoes race on Saturday in the B division boats of the Sailing Club was a well contested affair.

A NUMBER of hot sulphur springs have been

discovered at the base of some hills in the district recently devastated by the big northern earthquake.

THE epidemics of dysentery and typhoid fever are decreasing in the south-western provinces.

THE grand review of troops at Hiroshima on the Emperor's Birthday has been abandoned.

SURGEON-GENERAL ISHIGURO is inspecting the Field Hospitals and ambulance corps in Korea.

THE loss sustained by Sakata residents through the earthquake is estimated at over ten million yen.

THE Concert announced for the 10th inst. at the Ueyeno Academy of Music promises to be a great success.

DON FRANCISCO DE SOLIVERES, first secretary in the Spanish Legation, Tokyo, has left for home on leave.

THE establishment of the Odawara Rice Exchange (capital yen 40,000) has been sanctioned by the Government.

THE Mitsui family and the Mitsui Bank have contributed a sum of yen 10,000 to the Red Cross Society of Japan.

A LITTLE four-year-old girl, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Colton of Yokohama, was fatally burned on Tuesday morning.

THE Government has granted yen 3,000,000 to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha towards the cost of purchasing foreign steamers.

A SUBSCRIPTION list has been opened among foreign residents for the relief of sufferers in the recent earthquake in Yamagata and Akita Prefectures.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL NAKAOKA, Commander of the Military Forces in Tashima, has received the additional appointment of Administrator of that Island.

THE Sculling handicap of the Yokohama Amateur Rowing Club was won by W. Goddard, the limit man, who got home three seconds in front of scratch.

THE Governor of Kanagawa gives a banquet on the Emperor's birthday, to the Foreign Consuls, local officials, and leading foreign and Japanese merchants of Yokohama.

H.I.H. PRINCE KOMATSU AKIHITO gave a banquet on the 29th ult. at 6 p.m. at the Akasaka Detached Palace to Prince Wi-hwa, the Korean Ambassador, and party.

THE twentieth anniversary of the establishment of the Oji Paper Factory, Tokyo, was celebrated at the villa of Mr. Shibusawa on the 28th ult., and passed off very satisfactorily.

It is stated that the Government has decided to construct a railway between Yezaki and Saseho in Kyushu at an estimated cost of yen 1,300,000. The expenses are to be defrayed from the War Fund.

SILVER medals have been obtained at the Autumn Fine Art Exhibition by Messrs. Murase Gyokuden, Kubota Beisen, Noguchi Shohin, Satake Eiko, Araki Kwanpo, Nomura Bunkyo, and Suzuki Shonen.

SOME Japanese coal merchants in Chikubu Province have entered into an agreement to export coals to the amount of 6,000 tons from Moji to Hongkong, Shanghai, and Singapore next month.

It is stated that Lieutenant Gunji is intended to carry out his plan to colonize Chishima.

through thick and thin. He has been advised not to discontinue his work by Viscount Tani and other men of experience and high position.

THE Sanyo Railway Company will distribute yen 193,050 as dividend for the first half of this year, add yen 10,000 to the reserve, and carry forward yen 2,124,827 to the new account.

MR. GEO. HARMSTON has been made a special member of the Red Cross Society of Japan, in recognition of the benefit performance which he gave on behalf of the Society during the stay of his Circus in Yokohama.

MESSRS. SHIMAMURA HISASHI, Japanese Consul General in Mexico; Fuku Saburo, Japanese Consul General in Hawaii, and Chinda Sutemi, Japanese Consul at San Francisco, are now on the way home on leave.

REUTER Telegraphs:—Through differences that have arisen in connection with the Emperor of Germany's proposals against the Poles and Socialists, General Count von Caprivi, Imperial German Chancellor, and Count zu Eulenburg, Prime Minister of State and Interior of Prussia, have resigned. Prince Hohenlohe succeeds to both these offices. The Chinese Silver Loan in London, which is for 10,000,000 taels, at 7 per cent. interest and to run for a period of twenty years, has nearly been completed. The guarantee for the fulfillment of the obligation will be the Customs returns of the Treaty Ports. The Empire Theatre in London has been closed; it caused a great sensation. A modified licence has been applied for. The theatre was closed at the instance of the Purify Party. The Earl of Rosebery, in a speech at Bradford, said that he favoured the maintenance of a second Chamber, though the attitude of the present Tory Lords had undoubtedly been an incentive to revolution. The Government would ask the House of Commons to proceed by resolution in asserting the privileges of the Commons against the irresponsible House of Lords, and this would represent the joint demand of the Government and the House of Commons for the revision of the Constitution, which, if defeated, would be followed by an appeal for the verdict of the country. The Emperor of Russia is suffering from inflammation of the left lung, and is spitting blood, with a cough that has increased to a dangerous point. The Prince and Princess of Wales are about to start for Livadia. Count Caprivi has been decorated with the Order of the Black Eagle; the Prince Hohenlohe, who was appointed to succeed him as Chancellor, is the Governor of Alsace.

THE Cotton Piece Goods market is very stagnant, and the general outlook is by no means promising. The holidays are no doubt interfering with business, and the movement of troops from the northward is another faction tending towards depressing trade, the transit of merchandise being much interfered with. The Kerosene and Metal markets continue firm, with little on nothing doing. Brown Sugars from Manila have been moving off apace. Takaos have been almost entirely neglected. White Refined are quiet. Raw Silk is again moving slowly, and the comparative absence of demand is inducing sellers to lower their pretensions. A good current business has been done in Waste, many outgoing steamers for the States or Europe taking cargo. Tea is firmer, higher prices being paid for best parcels. Settlements for the season to date exceed those of last year by about 50-50 per cent. Exchange has been fairly steady during the interval.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

While not a few vernacular papers are at a loss how to account for the weakness shown by the Chinese forces in every land and naval battle hitherto fought, the *Hochi*, in its characteristic easy-going tone, declares that war, in the common acceptance of the term, has always been an unknown thing in China. "Look at the so-called weapons of war invented by Chinese genius. Upon trial not one of them is found destructive enough to kill a man at a single blow or thrust. In China from time immemorial arms seem to have been considered not as weapons of destruction, but as instruments of intimidation. The method of conducting war is analogous. Witness the tremendous number of flags and pennants, the thundering noise of gongs and drums, and the other awe-inspiring accompaniments of a Chinese army? War, as understood by the Chinaman, is little more than an exhibition of gorgeous flags and banners. Such being the case, there is nothing mysterious in the successes Japan has achieved. Port Arthur, too, will soon fall into Japanese hands. There is no reason to fear either Chinese weapons or Chinese methods of using them. The proverbially severe winter of Manchuria may prove a far stronger foe than the Chinese themselves."

The *Nippon* again discusses terms of peace, and declares that to obtain any large indemnity would be practically impossible. All things considered, China cannot pay more than 10 million *yen*, if Japan demands immediate settlement. Should payment by installments be resorted to, unquestionably she could find, or at least promise to find, a very much larger amount. But an endless series of difficulties would have to be encountered in elaborating and giving effect to any arrangement for partial payments where a country so prone to treachery and double dealing is concerned. Therefore, nothing short of the annexation of a portion of Chinese territory must be demanded. To such a proposal China would probably consent sooner than to the payment of any large sum of money. She is accustomed to lose a slice of territory at the close of every foreign war. Love of gold is her national passion. Moreover, her lack of ready money, as shown by her resorting to the London or Berlin market for a loan of 10 million Taels, incapacitates her for paying an indemnity large enough to cover the expenses incurred by Japan. For the sake of both Japan and China a little change in the geography of the Far East would be the easiest and wisest way of terminating the war.

From less practical points of view and on broader and more dignified grounds—as for example, the necessity of securing peace to the Orient and assuring the maintenance of Korean independence—the *Kokumin*, the *Hochi*, and a few other Tokyo journals declare the annexation of a portion of Chinese soil to be a condition without which the present war should never be brought to a conclusion.

Nothing short of blowing in the Gates of Peking, observes the *Hochi*, will suffice to arouse senile China from her long lethargy and lead her into the path of civilization and enlightenment, so that she may never again play the part of the great peace-disturber of the East. A light punishment would be powerless to make her recognise her error and learn the value of peace and civilization. During the last fifty years England and France more than once chastised her vice and ignorance, taking from her Hongkong and Annam and a great deal of treasure and blood. Those misfortunes made her even more vicious and barbarous than before toward Englishmen and Frenchmen. Her European experiences show that no half measures can do much to straighten the crooked hearts and soften the hard brains of the proud Celestials. Not the least of the reasons for

thirst for conquest, but for the sake of humanity and civilization, and most of all for China's sake, Japan should not listen to any foreign intervention, until the Four Hundred Provinces of the colossal Kingdom have been made to recognise the glory of the "Rising Sun."

The *Shin Choya* has a long leader not yet concluded about "the War Loan and the Money Market." We shall quote what our contemporary says, in its issues of the 27th and 28th ultimo, about the export and import trade of Japan during the first eight months of the current year. The foreign trade of the year has shown great progress as compared with 1892 and 1893. Awed by the war, people unadvisedly talk of it as though it had caused considerable retrogression. But the fact is quite the reverse. The following table shows the exports and imports of the first eight months of this year as compared with the corresponding period in the years immediately preceding:—

	Exports (in <i>yen</i> .)	Imports (in <i>yen</i> .)
1888 (1st 8 mo.)	39,323,687	44,487,972
1889 (1st 8 mo.)	41,609,720	40,944,231
1890 (1st 8 mo.)	35,692,428	57,967,217
1891 (1st 8 mo.)	51,556,542	40,074,921
1892 (1st 8 mo.)	52,046,424	45,574,310
1893 (1st 8 mo.)	55,021,255	55,886,990
1894 (1st 8 mo.)	69,590,694	77,314,524

This table indicates that foreign trade has made a great stride this year. It also indicates a very marked growth in the import trade. With regard to this latter point, our contemporary deems it as a natural consequence of the inflow of specie that took place in 1891 and 1892, and gives tables in support of that view:—

I.—EXCESS OF SPECIE IMPORTED OVER SPECIE EXPORTED.

1891	<i>Yen</i> 12,435,562
1892	13,154,004

Total *Yen* 25,589,566

II.—COMPARATIVE IMPORTS OF THE SEVEN PRINCIPAL STAPLES FROM JAN. TO MAY (IN *Yen*).

	1893.	1894.
Cotton Yarn	6,022,147.85	7,376,678.49
Brown Sugar	1,832,010.61	2,384,515.08
Keosene	2,050,234.78	2,143,905.82
Muslin	1,205,932.82	1,479,895.50
Rails	182,225.16	430,996.52
Peas	607,119.50	1,633,822.20
Rice	598,990.26	4,735,593.43

His Highness Prince Wi-hwa, Envoy from the Korean Court, is spoken of by all the Japanese journals in very high terms. Some papers introduce him to the public by means of a portrait and add an account of his career. In order that he may obtain an insight into Japanese society, the Tokyo people are advised to extend to him at least as much kindness as an African or South-Sea Island Chief or Prince is wont to receive in London, for it is plain that the impressions about Japan and the Japanese which his Highness carries home to Korea will have much to do with the future relations between this Island and the Peninsula Kingdom.

The Korean reforms are still discussed by the *Yomiuri*, the *Kokkai*, the *Mainichi*, and some other Metropolitan journals. The two first mentioned papers devote long articles to the subject, and assert in strong terms, the importance of introducing administrative, legislative, social, educational, and other reforms as numerous as those adopted by Japan during the *Meiji* era. The *Mainichi* does not go so far, but emphasises more salient points. Make the Koreans, it says, feel that they are governed, and the rest will come spontaneously. To attain that grand object two and only two ways must be adopted, namely, the establishment of a stout and trustworthy police force and the formation of a strong Cabinet. A firm Central Government aided by a stout police force could not fail to keep the people in peace and order and to introduce social, educational, and other improvements suitable to the condition of the country.

The *Hochi* urges the Government to display toward any European Powers that ventures to

interfere in the present war not less strength and courage than it has shown toward Korea. The nation is ready to dare everything for the country's sake. When the public spirit of the people is thus far roused, the Progressionist organ proceeds, the Government ought to take steps to retrench its expenditures. A desperate renewal of old attacks will be made upon the Sat-cho Cabinet if its Budget for the 28th fiscal year fail to show a decrease of less than 5,000,000 *yen* as compared with the Budget of the preceding year. Five million *yen* our contemporary thinks a light and perfectly practicable reduction. It would also serve conveniently to pay the interest on the greater portion of the proposed war loan.

The *Mainichi* and the *Nippon* protest against the comparative indifference with which the floods in Akita Prefecture and the earthquake in Yamagata Prefecture are regarded by the public. Both journals appeal to the wealthy throughout the whole country not to forget their duty toward their brethren, and both note how different was the public's mood on the occasion of the Gifu-Aichi earthquake. The war, important as it is, does not justify any neglect of such a duty. The *Nichi Nichi* advises the local Authorities, on the one hand, to do all in its power to relieve the poor sufferers and to repair the damaged roads and bridges, without seeking any aid from the National Treasury, and, on the other, tells the Central Government not to refuse State aid in cases where the local functionaries apply for it with sufficient reason.

Several Metropolitan journals, the *Niroku*, the *Nippon*, and the *Kokumin* among the rest, called upon the nation to celebrate the Emperor's Birthday with more rejoicing than ever. Japan, writes the *Niroku*, has been raised to the rank of a considerable Power through the virtues of H.M. the Emperor. Can anything be happier for a Japanese than to celebrate such a great Emperor's Birthday in such a great age? Let the national anthem be heard in every corner and nook of the Empire.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

COUNT OKUMA ON TOPICS OF THE DAY.

On the departure of Count Inouye as Ambassador to Seoul, the Count of Waseda, according to the *Asahi*, makes the following observations:—The reform of Korea cannot be accomplished without the interference of Japan. Should Korea refuse the kind and neighbourly assistance of this country, the latter must be prepared to exercise its strength as well as its benevolence in order to bring to submission an ignorant people like the Koreans. If Japan does not take this course promptly others will step in to her exclusion. Mr. Otori pursued that policy. When the Korean Court failed to comply with our friendly advice, it was followed up by radical measures. Unfortunately he did not adhere to this resolute policy, but latterly allowed the Korean Cabinet to exercise its own judgment. As a consequence, the Court, which ought by now to be thoroughly reformed had the original policy been continued, is in as distracted a state as it was at first. It is hardly just, however, to blame Mr. Otori for his subsequent conduct as his position was a very difficult one. It is encouraging to see that Count Inouye, the greatest power in the Japanese Cabinet, has decided to take Mr. Otori's place and undertake the task that the latter failed to accomplish. The Count is a statesman of rare spirit and is thus specially competent to cut the Gordian knot of Korean politics. The binding nature of the laws and regulations of the Home Office brought on the Count's brain trouble, but that will no doubt not disturb him when he has to settle the Korean question.

We are indebted to the same authority for Count Okuma's views on the redemption of the War Loan and new resources for the increase of

he national revenue. The former, a sum of 100 million *yen*, should, he thinks, be paid off by exacting an indemnity from China. That indemnity she would probably not be able to pay at once, but she should be made to fulfil the obligation by annual installments, and till the last *sen* was paid, Japanese troops should be stationed in China at the latter's expense. The Franco-Prussian War affords a good example which Japan should follow. Another grave question to be considered in connection with Japan's future welfare is how she would meet the enormous military outlay required for national defence against any European Power. It is needless to say that new sources of revenue, should be sought. Count Okuma thinks that the taxes on *saké* and tobacco should be increased. His views differ from those of Mr. Taguchi's little party in that he condemns any increase of land taxes, the burden the farmers have to bear being already very oppressive. The case is different with luxuries like *saké* and tobacco. It is thought that an addition to the revenue of 40 to 50 million *yen* from the tax on *saké* alone could be gained without difficulty. On foreign liquors too, the tax should be levied in the same way, so that, reckoning that a tax of 10 *sen* is assessed upon one *sho* of such liquors, another sum of 40 million *yen* or so would accrue from this item. The brewing of *saké* for home consumption should at the same time be forbidden. The Count does not enlighten us upon the subject of the other half of the new resources. His figures are altogether perplexing.

ANARCHISTS PAINTED BY AN ANARCHIST.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for September, Charles Malato, an anarchist, gives us some "Anarchist Portraits." He was intimate with three of the men recently executed in France, Ravachol, Vaillant, and Henri; with Cesario he was not personally acquainted. While his article cannot be said to add much to our knowledge of the philosophy of anarchism, it certainly goes far to establish one point, that anarchists are totally devoid of many of the ordinary moral sentiments on which our existence as a social organism is based; they are, in fact, criminal lunatics, and as such they should be treated. Moral insanity, be it observed, does not necessarily imply the co-existence of intellectual insanity. Far from it, for the men we have named were highly intellectual among their class, and Malato himself writes clearly and well. Anarchists display another form of that abnormality of mental constitution which sometimes exhibits itself as genius, sometimes as insanity. The existence of this partial moral insanity, both in the writer and in those whom he describes, may best be shown by a few quotations. Before he became a full-blooded anarchist, Ravachol lived in part by robbery, in part by ordinary work. The money he obtained by robbery he used for the relief of the unfortunate poor, and in the propaganda. On one occasion he went to rob a solitary miser. He expressly chose the hour of noon because he thought the miser would be from home, and that thus there would be no danger of his having to use violence. Unfortunately the old man was bed-ridden, and cried out when he saw the robber. "Ravachol gripped his neck—a little too hard . . . fate would have it that in spite of himself he should become an assassin. After this accidental murder, he was for a long time very taciturn—quite a different man." The ordinary moral sentiment against murder was not quite extinct in Ravachol; it was annoying that this little crime should have been thus forced on him against his will.

Of Vaillant, the man that threw the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, Malato says: "He was a brave man, as his behaviour at the scaffold abundantly proved, but he was also profoundly human. He abhorred useless violence—a sentiment which appears even when, tired of struggles and sufferings, he prepared for the deed which cost him his head. At the last moment his

intention was not to kill but to warn, and, instead of bullets, he only put nails in his bomb."

Of Henry, he says: "A year and a half earlier he had struck a more successful blow, thanks to luck. A bomb which he had manufactured . . . was taken to the commissariat of police, where it exploded, killing the secretary and five police agents. . . . This notorious attempt excited no regret, except in high official circles and among the relations of the victims." A year after this explosion Henry said in allusion to it: "To-day is the anniversary of the dancing-lesson." The head of this youth of twenty-one was completely turned by his "success"; he came to regard himself as a destroying angel; and he planned and executed the bomb-throwing at the Café Terminus, which, not being directed against the constituted authorities, was deprecated even by many of the anarchists themselves as a needless waste of blood.

Such are the three great heroes of anarchism—whom the ordinary journalist, representing the current opinion of the well-to-do classes, reviles as the greatest malefactors and miscreants the world has ever seen. We agree, however, with Malato, in protesting against this short and simple condemnation of the men who are perhaps the most sincere idealists of the age, and who prove it by their willingness to die for an idea. Malato writes from within the anarchist circle: he cherishes the hope, which all who are not anarchists regard as delusive, that dynamite is to be the instrument of social regeneration. But let us endeavour shortly to put forward from without, the defence of anarchism that Malato somewhat lamely would offer from within. What are these anarchists? They are men whom the misery which, in our present social organization, pitilessly awaits the unsuccessful, has driven wild with despair. A violent overthrow of the present order of society will, they believe, lead to a state of general happiness in which the rich will no longer grind the faces of the poor. To these desperate men, the ordinary moral canons of the successful in society seem utterly unmeaning; and their murderous attacks on the existing order, as typified in its law-makers, its soldiers, and its police, are but the logical outcome of a creed in which despair and hope are so strangely mingled. These men to whom anarchism is a religion, the sacraments of which are blood and fire, are not miscreants and malefactors of the ordinary type—all criminals deserve our pity; but the anarchists deserve something more, our admiration. Let it, however, be an admiration tempered with a wise resolve to treat as criminal lunatics all who advocate or attempt the reconstruction of society by acts of private war.

IN SEARCH OF HER HUSBAND.

A MOST pitiful case of desertion and distress was recently brought to the notice of the metropolitan police. Towards dusk on the 20th ult. a constable going his rounds in Asakusa District noticed a most wan and wearied looking woman, carrying a young and apparently sleeping child on her shoulder. She was dressed in a single thin garment only (*hito-mono*), despite the chill evening, and seemed scarcely able to walk. Her face had an anxious, hopeless expression, and she was looking from side to side as if in search of something. Moved by the woman's evident poverty and fatigue, the constable accosted her and asked if she had no other clothing? No, she replied, she had sold all else to supply food for her child and herself. The policeman then touched the pallid cheek of the baby and was startled by the strange chill he felt. Looking closer he found the child was dead. The mother then stated that her little girl, not quite two years old, had died of want and cold three days before. She had no money and no friends, so could not bury the one dear thing left her; ever since its death she had walked the streets with the tiny corpse on her back, trying in vain to bring some warmth back to the stiffening limbs. The poor mother was of course promptly taken to the District Station,

where, after a plentiful meal, she deposed that she was the wife of a petty farmer in Saitama Prefecture, 32 years old, her name Okinu. In June of this year her husband had deserted her for another woman, with whom he had run off to Tokyo. After enduring the greatest privations for a while, she had set out for the capital, with very little clothing, her infant daughter strapped to her back. Since the early part of September she had wandered through the streets looking for her husband but without ever meeting with him or getting news of him; pressed by hunger she had gradually parted with everything but the one poor robe she stood in. The baby had been ailing and suffering from want of food, but she had not been able to buy medicines and the sleeping in the open air had only made matters worse. Finally the little girl had died, after days of suffering. She believed that her husband would be found; would they not assist her in the search. Poor woman! Inquiry soon elicited the fact that the renegade husband was both a gambler and a drunkard, his present whereabouts being unknown. The wife at all events is being kindly treated and will not have to suffer from hunger hereafter.

AN AUSPICIOUS INCIDENT.

At the naval battle on the 17th ult. when the two fleets fought till dusk and the Chinese fled in such a disgraceful way, a large hawk flew on to the mast of the *Takachisho* where it perched. Captain Nomura told a marine to climb up and catch the bird, which was done without any trouble. The crew were delighted, taking it as a good omen, and they resolved to feed the bird. Some sea-rats were given to it, and after the fleet returned to the Ta-tung it was fed on proper diet. When Commander Saito, one of the Chamberlains, was despatched with the Emperor's message to the fleet congratulating it on its signal victory, he heard of the strange appearance of the hawk and caused the bird to be carried to Headquarters and there shown to the Emperor. The hawk has been named "Takachiho," from the ship on which it was caught, and it is to be kept in the Imperial Garden in Tokyo. Mr. Ito Miyoji, Secretary-General of the Cabinet, has composed an essay on the subject which he has presented to the Emperor for perusal. Besides narrating the above incident, Mr. Ito Miyoji recalls the fact that in ancient times birds were frequently considered to be good omens to the Imperial troops. When the Emperor Jimmu invaded Nagasune-hiko, a golden-coloured kite perched upon the end of a bow carried by an Imperial soldier, and by dazzling the eyes of the rebels secured victory for the Imperial troops. (On the strength of this legend a Distinguished Service Order, that of the "Golden Kite" has been established.) The ship chosen by the bird was also considered very lucky, as Takachiho is a sacred name in Japan, it being the name of the place where the Divine Ancestor first set his feet on descending to Japan. Count Ito, who is a good Chinese scholar, has asked the *litterati* of his acquaintance to compose suitable pieces on the subject, which he intends to present to the Emperor.

THE ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE.

MR. HIRAI KINZO, layman though he be, is a most sincere propagandist of Buddhism, as well as a scholarly and well-read man. It was he who spoke so well of his creed at the Congress of Religions at Chicago, and being fluent in English, he was later on invited to speak on the subject in a variety of places: for novel religious ideas are always attractive to our American cousins, and that not only in Boston. Mr. Hirai has now returned to Japan, and recently had a lengthy conversation with the editor of the *Mei-kyo Shinshi*, one of the leading metropolitan Buddhist publications, old-fashioned in style and fervent in tone, being particularly opposed to the Neo-Buddhism of the day as represented by the *Bukkyo*, another doctrinal magazine of high standing. The subject of the talk was the origin of the Japanese language. A portion of the conversation is reproduced in the latest issue of the magazine, and from it we glean a number of very novel views. In the first place, Mr Hirai

declares that if words of avowedly Chinese origin are eliminated, Japanese will be found to be wholly Arian in etymology. This in itself will be a surprise to most etymologists who have hitherto held very different views. But Mr. Hirai proceeds to strengthen his position by making comparisons between certain old Japanese words and English—a very bold proceeding at the best of times. *Sumeragi*, an old-fashioned word meaning "Emperor," he derives from (or compares with) the English "superior"; *masurao*, a word denoting "valiant knight," is placed—of all things in the world—side by side with "muscle"; *uta* is made to be akin to "ode"; *aru*, in the sense of "some" or "certain," is supposed to have intimate connection with "or" or "other"; while *aru*, in its auxiliary verbal sense, is—of course—compared with "are." In other words, Mr. Hirai choose five at random from Modern English, three of Latin origin and two undoubtedly Teutonic, in order to show that the Arian tongue is the base of Japanese. This is a more than risky proceeding. Mr. Hirai must first show a close intimacy between Sanskrit and Japanese before he can positively assert that the latter is an Arian tongue. Its structure certainly is not. It is, as far as philologists have perceived at present, a member of the Altaic group. If verbal coincidences are to be taken as a proof of linguistic identity, what will Mr. Hirai say to the fact that a large number of unquestioned Japanese words are to all intents and purposes identical with Hebrew? Take, for example, the Hebrew root *harai*, in the sense of "to swell," "to be inflated," and compare the Japanese *hareru*, with the same meaning and *hara*, "abdomen." Or *anish* (Hebrew, "a ship") and *fune*; or *kat*, the hand or arm, and *kata* the shoulder. It would be easy to swell the list of such words. But what can Mr. Hirai say to the fact, as demonstrated by a gentleman resident in Yokohama, that nearly two hundred common Japanese words are absolutely identical with as many Hungarian expressions? In most instances these resemblances are accidental only; it is far too early yet to attempt any theorizing on such bases. And English is not a proper Arian tongue at all; it is a combination of dozens of tongues, but with an Arian base. Moreover, in the examples given in the *Meikyo Shinshi*, a mere tyro in philology would laugh at the derivation of *masurao* from "muscle." Where has the guttural sound gone to? And how about the guttural at the end of *sumeragi*, which has been forced to come from "superior"? It would be just as proper, and far more probable, to compare similar-sounding words in Fiji and Japan. The editor of the *Meikyo Shinshi* concludes by remarking that Mr. Hirai adduced a number of other examples and quoted German, Greek, and Latin words, but that he, the editor, had unfortunately forgotten the list. It is a thousand pities. Such a list would be hugely edifying.

Philology of that kind sounds very much like the theory of Dr. Abel, the well-known Coptic scholar and Egyptologist, who was enamoured of the idea that all words having exactly the same meaning must have had a common origin. At a dinner one evening he was asked how he reconciled his theory with the fact that there were in the Ancient Egyptian tongue, two words, *sebek* and *at*, which both meant "crocodile." "Nothing easier to explain than that," he immediately replied. "In the word *sebek* the *s* has evidently nothing to do with the base; for as everybody knows *s* was the causative verbal prefix in Egyptian. This leaves us *bek*. Now *b* is one of the most flighty (*flüchtig*) of the consonants. It is sometimes the same as *m*, sometimes takes the place of *v*, and often is nothing more than the Greek digamma, which in many words becomes a mere expulsion of the breath, like the *spiritus asper*. *B* therefore can be struck off. There remains *ek*. As for the vowel, that has nothing to do in this context, for the Egyptian vowels were extremely irregular in their employment. And that *k* and *t* are often mis-

taken for each other is proved even in our days, for the Polish Jews are given to saying *klein* for *klein* ("small"). Hence, *sebek* and *at* were originally identical." This is not unlike the schoolboy derivation of "fox" from the Greek *alōpex*; thus: *alōpex*, *lōpex*, *ōpex*, *pex*, *pox*, *fox*!

The philology of the *Meikyo Shinshi* is altogether phenomenal. In another paragraph we find the statement that Mr. Nanjo Fumio, in a recent address delivered in Goshu, spoke to his hearers in the same language as that used of yore by Sakyamuni Gautama, of blessed memory. Mr. Nanjo is known to be a pupil of Max Müller and a fair Sanskrit scholar; but that does not account for his acquaintance with a language unknown to all other mortals. Did he use Pahlavi, Sanskrit, Zend, or—what? It is believed that Sakyamuni spoke some sort of Sanskrit, probably a language very different from that of the Vedas, but we do not believe that Mr. Nanjo or any other scholar can tell exactly what that linguistic form was. That it was not the language of King Asoka's inscriptions goes without saying; nor was it that of the Sakuntala, Hitopadesa, or any of the Vedic Hymns. Mr. Nanjo would render a great kindness to philology in general if he could exactly determine what the tongue was. Or rather we may better infer that the editor of the *Meikyo Shinshi* has allowed himself to be carried away by his sectarian enthusiasm.

THE KOREAN AMBASSADOR.

PRINCE WI-HWA, the Korean Ambassador, proceeded to the Palace on the 29th inst. at 11 a.m. He was conveyed in a carriage sent by the Imperial Household, and escorted by a company of the Imperial Body Guards, the procession being led by three mounted police constables. At the Palace the Ambassador was first received by Mr. Sannomiya, who conducted him to a reception-room, where he was interviewed by Viscount Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Marquis Nabeshima, Grand Master of Ceremonies, and Viscount Kagawa, Grand Master of Services to H.I.M. the Empress. Marquis Nabeshima then conducted the Prince to another apartment where he was received in audience by the Empress. He presented a costly gift to Her Majesty. His suite were also admitted to an Imperial audience, and were afterwards shown over the Palace.

THE BURMESE FRONTIER.

SINCE Theebaw was deposed and Burmah annexed to the English dominion, the delimitation of the frontier between Burmah and China has constantly occupied the attention of their respective Governments. In Eastern Burmah was a region that had been little visited by European explorers, and of which no accurate maps then existed. This region is inhabited by wild hill tribes, some of which give a nominal allegiance to Burmah, some to China, but which are practically independent. For the proper development of Eastern Burmah, and for the avoidance of possible complications with China, it became imperative that the sphere of British rule should be accurately defined. The first step in this direction was the conclusion of a Convention between Great Britain and China, signed in Peking in 1886. In order to carry out the provisions of Article III. of that Convention, a further Convention has been made and this was ratified on the 23rd August. It deals, not with the whole frontier between Burmah and China, but with that portion of the frontier to the south of 25° 35' N. lat., that is south of a point on the frontier not far from Bhamo on the Irrawady River. The frontier north of this is reserved for future consideration. With the exception of certain minor points subject to verification and demarcation by a joint boundary commission, the frontier now agreed upon is as follows. The northern part of the boundary follows without any serious deviation, save some concessions to China in Northern Theinni, the frontier line marked in ordinary maps. From 23° 41' N. lat. the frontier will follow the Salween River until it reaches the northern boundary of the circle of Kunlong. It will

then follow that boundary in an easterly direction, leaving the whole circle of Kunlong, and the ferry of that name, to England, and leaving to China the State of Kohang. Thence the frontier runs southwards to the Meikong River. In return for the concessions made by China of certain minor territories on the northern part of the frontier, Great Britain thus concedes to China a wider region to the south and east, comprising the States of Munglem and Kian Hung, two of the Eastern Shan States, "formerly possessed by the Kings of Ava concurrently with the Emperors of China;" but the significant statement is made that Great Britain renounces her rights to the territories in question with the sole proviso that his Majesty the Emperor of China shall not, without previously coming to an agreement with Her Britannic Majesty, cede either Munglem or Kian Hung, or any portion thereof, to any other nation. This definite determination of our rights and responsibilities in the disputed districts will make much easier the good Government and the commercial development of those regions that now fall to our share.

The further articles of the Convention deal with the regulation of commercial intercourse between Burmah and China. By Articles VIII., and IX., the contracting parties agree for a period of six years to allow the manufactures and produce of the two Empires to enter their respective territories by land, with certain exceptions, on favourable terms, while Chinese vessels carrying merchandise, ores, and minerals, and coming from or destined to China, obtain the privilege of navigating the Irrawady under Article XII. Provision is made for the appointment of a Chinese consul at Rangoon and of a British Consul at Manwyne, an important town a little way over the border of Yunnan. Passports are to be provided to the subjects of either party desiring to travel in the dominions of the other. Finally, the contracting parties undertake to connect the telegraphic systems of their respective countries as speedily as possible.

A new feature is to be noticed in the Convention, which, though of minor importance, may, thinks *The Times*, have an exaggerated significance attached to it in the East. For the first time in the history of our diplomatic relations with China the name of the Emperor and the signature of his plenipotentiary take precedence, in the English copy of a diplomatic instrument, of the name of the Queen-Empress and the signature of her representative, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

MEDICAL PROTECTION FOR THE COOLIES IN THE ARMY.

THE leading medical practitioners of the capital have conceived the idea of providing medical protection for the coolies employed by the army, and with a view to soliciting the support of the benevolent public, they have issued a manifesto embodying the following principles. Now that the Japanese forces have everywhere proved victorious, the only thing they have to apprehend for the future is disease. Disease has from time immemorial worked far greater ravages in armies than the weapons of the enemy in battle. In the Crimean War, in the Franco-Prussian War, and, to give an example in Japan, in the Civil War in Satsuma, disease proved far more disastrous than the sword or the gun. The care taken of the health of the Army and Navy by the respective Authorities and the exertions of the Red Cross Association leave nothing to be desired, but that is not the case with the coolies employed in the Army, the attention paid to them by the Medical Authorities being very meagre. Should any epidemic break out among them and extend to the troops, the disaster to the nation would be enormous. The work of the coolies is of great importance in a war, as it is through them that provisions and ammunition are supplied to the troops. In Lieut.-General Nozu's report difficulty in getting a supply of provisions is mentioned, while Major-General Oshima states that his division was obliged to suspend fire on account of lack of ammunition.

This should convince the Japanese of the necessity of caring for the health of the coolies. Owing to the want of facilities for transportation in Korea, tens of thousands of coolies have now been despatched in great haste, thus making it still more difficult to provide any medical arrangements for them. It is said that coolies who have fallen ill have not infrequently been seen groaning by the roadside, no one being at hand to render them medical aid. The projected undertaking is one of great magnitude and cannot be carried out without the assistance of the public.

The *Fiji Shimpō* speaks of the project in the highest terms and enjoins the public, who are of course aware of the important part played by the coolies, to give their support. The matter requires prompt attention, as already some cases of dysentery and other diseases are said to have appeared among the coolies.

According to the *Nippon*, Dr. Kitazato and two others are now in Hiroshima for the purpose of enlisting the support of Headquarters. It is not known whether the Headquarters will subscribe pecuniarily or will confine itself to sanctioning the scheme, but at all events the originators are determined to carry out the plan as soon as permission is obtained. The new organization is to be called the Military Coolies Protection Society, and part of the programme contemplated by it is, 1st, to vaccinate all the coolies before they join the army; 2nd, to tend wounded or sick coolies at the seats of war, and 3rd, to administer proper treatment to those discharged from service and sent home. The soldiers are all vaccinated, but that is not the case with the coolies that have been assembled for the needs of the occasion, many of them being still unvaccinated. Hence the first precaution. Then again, the coolies are generally separated from the soldiers, and it is therefore impossible for them to get the benefit of medical aid from the army surgeons, even if the latter had time to spare. A special corps of medical practitioners is thus needed for them. A coolie who, on account of a wound or some disease, is considered unable to undertake the work required of him, is simply sent back to Ujina and there discharged. There is therefore danger of his becoming a medium of spreading some bad epidemic. The above are some of the objects which the new Association hopes to attain.

THE YASHU KWAN.

To the right of the Yasukuni Shrine, on Kudan Hill, Tokyo, lies fine building known as the Yashu Kwan, in which are now exhibited a large variety of Chinese one-time belongings taken during the course of the present war. The exhibit is not particularly striking on account of the dirt and disorderliness connected with everything appertaining to the Chinese troops, yet it is on the whole a very interesting display. A small fee is charged for entrance—some two or three *sen* only—and this is handed over to the military and naval authorities. No less than ninety-eight thousand people had visited the exhibit up to the 20th instant, a large proportion of these voluntarily paying five and even ten times the entrance-price, so that several thousand *yen* have accrued from this source alone. The gate-keeper, or rather the man who looks after the wooden foot-gear and umbrellas of Japanese visitors, and who receives in each instance a minimum amount of 3 *rin* for clogs and 1 *rin* for an umbrella, has made a clear profit of over three hundred *yen* in a little over two months.

A HEROIC DEATH.

In a recent issue we reproduced in a few words, based on a narrative which had appeared in the *Fumiuri Shimbun*, the story of a brave seaman on board the *Itsukushima Kan*, who was shot to death while endeavouring to save the powder-magazine. The deed was so great an one, however, that it deserves more lasting mention. According to the majority of ac-

counts, the central figure was a marine who had been told to stand as sentry or guard at the entrance of the powder-magazine. During the hottest part of the naval engagement, that of Hai-yang, the *Itsukushima* was so steered that the shots of the enemy's small-arms seemed to concentrate in the vicinity of this vital point, and noticing this the sentry fearlessly endeavoured to cover the whole doorway with his body. In his attempt he was wholly successful, not a bullet reaching the interior of the magazine. When the affair was over, relief was sent to the faithful guardian, who was seen still standing at his post, with a somewhat troubled expression on his face. He was discovered to be stone-dead and literally honey-combed with bullets, of which no less than thirty-six had struck him. Of course death had ensued long before his wounds reached that terrible total, but even in death his body had continued to guard the post kept so fearlessly and so well in life.

HORSE BREEDING IN JAPAN.

THE breeding of horses whether for riding or other purposes is, we read in the vernacular press, entirely stationary in Japan, if not actually retrogressive. That is a very serious matter, especially at the present time when there is such an urgent demand for horses. It is true that they are not included among contraband of war and may be imported from abroad, but as there are great difficulties connected with importing horses, Japan is practically obliged to depend upon her home supply. The following table shows the total number of horses in Japan during seven years ending with 1892:—

	Native Breed.	Mixed Breed.	Foreign Breed.	Total.
1886.....	1,527,160...	2,332...	33...	1,529,525
1887.....	1,527,534...	2,555...	104...	1,530,193
1888.....	1,515,434...	4,875...	158...	1,520,467
1889.....	1,519,456...	11,900...	401...	1,531,757
1890.....	1,518,941...	12,394...	321...	1,531,656
1891.....	1,518,532...	14,806...	202...	1,533,540
1892.....	1,522,477...	14,970...	169...	1,537,616

It will be seen by the above that in 1892 there was a slight increase in the total number of horses in Japan, owing, it is said, to the encouragement of the Authorities. But that does not signify much, as the increase was chiefly in colts less than a year old, whilst there was a considerable diminution of colts over two years. As a horse is hardly fit for use until it has passed its third year, great attention should be paid to the rearing of the animal. In Japan horse breeding is most extensively carried on in the O-u and Kwanto districts. In Kwansei it shows a decrease, but in Kyushu again a slight increase is to be observed. The best breeding centre in Japan proper is Nambu, but even there the condition is not very satisfactory. It is said that, owing to the gradual development of sericulture in almost all the districts of the country, many pastures are to be converted into mulberry fields. The prevalence of the custom of using horse flesh for food has also much to do with the stationary condition of horse breeding. The scarcity of horses over two years old is attributed to the fact of their being slaughtered for meat.

STRAY WAR ITEMS.

A LARGE number of publications relating to the war and the stirring scenes thus far enacted have appeared in various parts of Japan, Tokyo in particular. Some of these are very roughly got up, with illustrations of an appalling type, being mere catch-pennies, in which a profusion of striking colours does duty for good text and careful engravings. There are, however, two excellent publications which deserve foreign patronage; for, apart from the very careful text—which most people will fail to appreciate—the cuts are really well done, the lithographic work being excellent. The first of these is published as a serial, the seventh number having recently appeared, under the title of *Nishin Senso Yikki*, or "A True Description of the Chino-Japanese War." This is brought out under the auspices of the Hakubunkwan, is compiled from authoritative sources, and is exceedingly cheap: six *sen* five *rin* the number. The other noteworthy publication is the "War

Supplement" of the *Fusoku Guho*, a magazine of archaeological tendencies, and the great authority on old-fashioned or obsolete Japanese customs and ceremonials. Two excellent supplementary volumes have been put out so far, bringing the story of the war down to the battle of Phyang-yang and the Hai-yang naval engagement. The volumes are profusely illustrated with no mean degree of artistic ability, most of the engravings being taken from sketches made *in situ*. The two issues cost 16 *sen*, and may be had of any *esoshiya*.

A Tokyo contemporary has a curious story to tell of the council held by the assembled Japanese commanders shortly before the battle of Phyang-yang. After various details had been discussed and an arrangement arrived at, some of those present began talking of the attitude of the Russian forces. It was finally concluded that there was little possibility of European interference either then or thereafter, whereupon one of the highest-rank officers present arose and said:—"Gentlemen, the Chinese are foemen unworthy of our steel. We have far too much skill and dash on our side to make the war with China pleasurable from a military standpoint. I, for one, should very much like to see our men face to face with any Power that dare intrude; I think we could give a good account of ourselves with the best European troops."

From the *Fusoku Guho* we learn of a very daring feat performed by a soldier of infantry just before the Phyang-yang battle. Boats were imperatively necessary, but every available craft in the neighbourhood had either been requisitioned by the Chinese or else moored on their side of the Tai-dong River. One of the Japanese volunteered to go across alone and fetch at least one of these boats, and on receiving permission to make the trial he swam across, mostly under water and in the face of a storm of bullets, unmoored one of the smaller junks and towed her back again to his starting-place. He escaped without a wound, much to the satisfaction of his regiment. The bold fellow is said to be the stoutest and most intrepid swimmer in the army.

A swift messenger was sent, just after the conclusion of the battle of Phyang-yang, to the mouth of the river where a Japanese transport lay. He had fought all day long and arrived at his destination in a very exhausted state. After delivering his message he had at once to set out again for the battle, despite his great fatigue. Noticing his wan, drawn features, one of the officers on the transport asked if he would like a cup of wine? He thanked his interrogator and replied affirmatively, but when the wine was brought begged that they would make it a glass of beer instead. Somewhat surprised, this request was complied with, but when the beer came he requested that he might be given the whole bottle, with cork undrawn. This aroused the curiosity of the officers and they asked him what he intended doing with the bottle? With some hesitation he replied that he did not want the beer for himself; he was going to carry it back to his Commander, Major-General Oshima, who had been wounded in the battle and who had nothing nice to drink.

SPEEDY PEDESTRIANISM.

SOME remarkable stories have recently appeared in the columns of the Tokyo press concerning the marvellous walking exploits of one Kanematsu, thirty-five years of age, who plies as a messenger between various parts of Ishikawa Prefecture. He is represented as being of slight build and apparently wholly unable to perform the remarkable feats accredited him. The distance from Terai-mura, where he is at home, to Tanazawa is seven *ri*. He is said to traverse road and back three times in the course of half a day, or say 105 miles in 7 hours. That is of course quite impossible. From Komatsu to Kyoto and back is a great distance, but it is claimed that he can do it with ease in one day. To go from Osaka to Tokyo he takes about two

days, or nearly two days and a quarter. It is reported that he takes no nourishment whatever during any long walk, and instantly falls asleep when the walk is over, sometimes sleeping as much as five days at a stretch,—which sounds like another wholly apocryphal statement. While on the road his gait is ungainly; it is not a fair heel-and-toe pace but rather a rapid trot, with very long strides. He has several times done the distance from Komatsu, in Ishikawa Prefecture, to Tokyo in considerably less than three days, and in doing this he frequently leaves the beaten track and takes to paths apparently known to none but himself. While making every allowance for exaggeration, the man is evidently phenomenally swift of foot.

MR. SONODA ON FOREIGN LOANS.

THE President of the Yokohama Specie Bank is said, according to the *Mainichi*, to have made the following remarks to a certain gentleman on the question of foreign loans:—The War Fund of 150 million *yen* will, it is generally believed, be raised in Japan. Some advocate the floating of a foreign loan for this purpose, but I am of opinion, as are the majority of the nation, that so long as the stability of the present financial system is not affected, it will be better to procure the supply from the Japanese money market. How much the Specie Reserves may be reduced with impunity, is a point not easily determined, but judging from the fact that though, in 1890, the Reserves dwindled down to 40 million, besides the balance of trade being against Japan by as much as 20 million *yen*, no particular demand was made upon the Nippon Ginko for convertible notes to be changed into silver, Mr. Sonoda thinks that the Reserves may now be reduced by more than 30 million *yen* with impunity. If, however, a larger amount of specie be required than the stability of the financial system permits, then recourse should be had to foreign capitalists. In London a large sum could, Mr. Sonoda thinks, be raised at low rates of interest. Should the interest be 4 per cent. the price of the bonds would perhaps be affected, but at 4½ per cent. it would be easy to raise the sum required at par. In conclusion, Mr. Sonoda says that he is not at all averse to a foreign loan, but he considers that it should only be had recourse to if the relative security of the Japanese financial system demands it.

THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

"ELI PERKINS" writes to us from New York:—

You would be surprised to see the unanimity and depth of the sympathy in the U.S. for Japan. Your fight is our fight. Theatre orators, clergymen, and editors have but to mention Japan and the people respond with applause.

Last night some one at the theatre gallery called out:

"What's the matter with Japan?"
"She's all right," responded the pit.
"Who's all?"
"Japan."

This is borne out by articles like the following, which we take from American journals:—

The government of the United States owes it to itself, as well as Japan to accede to the latter's request for a treaty which will restore to that country the civil and criminal jurisdiction which we have exercised there for more than a third of a century.

It was in 1858 that the United States in common with Great Britain and other European Powers negotiated with Japan a treaty giving to the United States civil and criminal jurisdiction in cases wherein an American citizen is a party. Japan was then under feudal rule and the treaty was virtually forced from her. She was classed with the semi-barbarous nations of the East and the purpose of the treaty, as in the case of China and other countries with which similar treaties were made, was to rescue American citizens in those countries from the barbarity of Eastern law and procedure. To that end it was stipulated that Americans committing offences against the Japanese should be tried in American consular courts and if found guilty be punished according to American law, and that any native having a civil claim against an American should sue on it only in a consular court.

This, it will be noted, denies to Japan the sovereign right conceded to every civilized nation to exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction within its own borders—to hold foreigners as well as natives amenable to its own laws and courts. When this treaty was made with Japan there were reasons to justify it, but they have since disappeared. Japan is no longer to be classed with those Eastern countries with which such a treaty is just or necessary. She has made rapid strides in civilization and enlightenment. Her feudal rule has been superseded by constitutional monarchy. The

civilization of the West and wisely profited by it. Proofs of this and her progressive spirit are to be found in her government and military establishment, her schools and industries. She has, in short, won a place in the family of civilized nations. It is due to her as an act of justice and international comity to extend to her fully and freely the right of jurisdiction which belongs to a civilized nation within its own borders.

Of course Japan has the right to abrogate this treaty and to deny to the United States or any other foreign Power jurisdiction on her soil. But she is desirous of attaining this end by friendly and mutual agreement rather than by any summary resort. The treaty itself provides that either party may demand its revision after 1871 by giving the other a year's notice. Japan has repeatedly asked that a new treaty be agreed upon, but hitherto has asked in vain. It is now reported that Secretary Gresham realizes the justice and expediency of the request and will negotiate the treaty.

As we have said, this should be done in justice to this country as well as Japan. Our consular courts in the East have been the source of abuses discreditable to the United States. A few years ago an effort was made to get Congress to reform them by overhauling the whole system, but without success. Wherever and whenever we can get rid of them with safety it will be to the credit and advantage of the nation to do so. That they can be safely dispensed with in Japan under conditions and on assurances which that country is willing to make does not admit of doubt. England has recognized this fact in her own case, and we should lose no time in following her example.

It is reported that the only point of difference between Secretary Gresham and Minister Kuroki concerning the new treaty with Japan is as to the intention of a clause reserving to the United States the right to prohibit the immigration of Japanese coolies. Secretary Gresham, it is said, wants such a stipulation, and the Japanese Minister does not feel at liberty to concede it without first consulting his government.

This issue may delay but it is not likely to defeat the negotiation of the treaty. It is a difference on a point which either side might yield without giving up anything of substantial value. So far as the United States is concerned, we have never been threatened with an influx of Japanese coolies, and existing Alien Contract Labour law prohibits any from being brought here under contract. As for Japan, she will hardly object to the exclusion of her coolie emigrants, and this country has no reason or desire to keep out any other class of Japanese subjects.

The treaty will doubtless be concluded, and the sooner this is done the better for both countries.

H.M.S. "CRESCENT."

H.M.S. *Crescent*, which arrived in Hongkong on October 21st, is not a very prepossessing looking vessel, her tall funnels, which have been put in rather as an experiment to obtain better draught, giving her a rather awkward appearance. She is a first-class twin-screw cruiser of 7,700 tons and 12,000 h.p., and is undoubtedly a strong addition to the squadron out here. She was outward bound to the Australian station with reliefs for H.M.S. *Orlando*, *Lisard*, and *Rapid*, it being intended that the crew of the first named should take the *Crescent* home again. At Colombo these orders were countermanded by telegram, and the *Crescent* was instructed to join the China station for the time being. It is not anticipated that she will remain any length of time unless occurrences, which have been anticipated, should eventuate. Her officers are Captain Fred. W. W. Fisher, Commander M. Fraser, Lieut. A. L. Hughes-Hughes, Fleet Surgeon G. J. Irvine, Paymaster J. J. A. Sloan, Staff Engineer W. Cook, Engineer Hy. J. Turner, Gunner W. Jeffery, Boatswain S. H. Crouch, Carpenter M. Green.

MR. NOSE ON KOREAN TRADE.

MR. NOSE, who has lived for some years in Chemulpo as Japanese Consul, makes the following remarks on Korea's foreign trade:—The past history of Korea's foreign commerce does not reflect much credit on Japan, as more than half of the total exports and imports were in the hands of Chinese merchants. They imported into Korea every year about half a million *yen* worth of cotton alone, while the value of cotton shirtings sold last fall to Korea by them was 600,000 *yen*. The chief cause of this was the pro-Chinese sentiment which prevailed among the inhabitants of the Hermit Kingdom. Now, however, the tide has set in favour of Japanese merchants, as their rivals have gone away and left the market. The credit which the Japanese silver *ren* has gradually gained in Korea greatly facilitates the development of Japanese-Korean commerce. Mr. Nose considers the crop of the present year in Korea unprecedented since the opening of Chemulpo to foreign countries, the growth of beans and rice being double or treble the average yield, as is also the case with cotton and

tobacco. The future of Korean commerce is therefore particularly bright for Japanese merchants. In the two items of cotton and cotton shirting alone, the import exceeds over a million *yen* worth, while river-gold which used to be exported by the Chinese as well as the agricultural products are now waiting to be disposed of by Japanese merchants. There may be some difficulty about importing cotton shirtings from Japan, on account of the material not being abundant enough in this country, but Mr. Nose is of opinion that the ordinary Japanese cotton cloths would be quite good enough. It is high time for Japanese merchants to ship for Korea as it is the custom in that country to have a new suit made every Spring.

THE YOKOHAMA WATER-WORKS.

AT every regular session of the Diet, we read in the vernacular press, a subsidy of half a million *yen* for the extension of the Yokohama Water-works has been brought upon the *tapis*, but has not yet succeeded in gaining approval. As the works are of great importance, Mr. Hara Rokuro, Chief of the Standing Committee of the Water-works, has, with a view to guaranteeing the granting of the subsidy at the next regular session of the Diet, made enquiries as to the ideas entertained by the Government on the subject. He has ascertained that the Government does not intend to introduce any bill at the next ordinary session excepting those connected with the current expenses of Government offices and with extraordinary War Expenses which may have to be called for. Under these circumstances the Committee and City Council have decided only to undertake a portion of the original programme, namely, substituting the Doshigawa for the Sagami-gawa as the source of water supply. For this work a sum of 120,000 *yen* is required, to obtain which, it has been decided to apply to the Government for leave to defer the payment of the two years' instalments of the Water-works loan. The City Assembly is to be convoked to discuss that point.

AN EXPERT CAPTURED.

THE police made a notable haul on the 17th instant when they arrested a certain Koizumi Suzu, a woman of sixty-four years of age, who for nearly ten years has been engaged in burglary on a large scale. Tokyo was generally the scene of her depredations, and it is alleged that besides acting as a "fence," she has had a hand in all of the more noteworthy robberies that have occurred in the capital for quite a number of years. Her record is an ugly one, for it appears that at the age of eighteen she was imprisoned for three years for theft, and after her liberation associated with the lowest class of criminals. A domiciliary visit to her lodgings revealed no less than one thousand *yen* worth of stolen goods concealed in various out-of-the-way corners, the ownership of a large portion of which will, it is believed, be traceable. The woman was arrested in Yotsuya District, in broad daylight, while carrying a bundle of other people's belongings.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THE WAR FUND.

IT is both interesting and touching to read the list of contributors to the War Fund as their names appear in the columns of the vernacular press. Even the poorest contribute their mites: labourers, artisans, servants, coolies, and all those who earn their bread with the sweat of their brows. A Tokyo contemporary recently published a list of contributors taken from among the servants of the various foreign instructors in the Imperial University. The sum given was not a large one, but it plainly showed that every one had cheerfully contributed to the best of his or her ability. Among more noticeable instances of devotion to the nation's cause, a metropolitan journal cites that of a widow and her daughter, the pensioned survivors of a captain who fell in the Satsuma Rebellion. They are said to be denying themselves to an almost incredible extent in order to send the larger part of their pittance to the War Fund, and spend all their time in making warm winter mittens for the soldiers.

afield,—a particular species of hand-covering that comes well up the arm and is known as *tekko*. No one else has, it appears, thought of such a timely present, and the soldiers are delighted with the donation. Other than money gifts are continually pouring in: wadded clothing and under-garments; the *meibutsu*, an especial dainty, and famous products of a number of places, such as the really tasty salted or pickled giant radishes of Kyoto; the *manju*, or honey-cakes of Maebashi; the *sembei*, or sweet thin biscuits of Kanazawa and Kobe, both of which towns are celebrated for this species of confection; the *katsuobushi*, or dried bonito of Kagoshima; the tea of Uji; and the salted salmon (*shio-fake*) of Hakodate. Taking one consideration with another, the Japanese soldier's life afield is by no means as unhappy as it might be.

AN UNWILLING BRIDE.

THE *Yamato Shimbun* has a rather remarkable story to tell of the manner in which a wedding was recently brought to nought. A merchant in Aoyama, Tokyo, has for some time been boarding his younger sister, a widow with one child. He was fond of his sister and treated her kindly, but was possessed with the idea that she had better re-marry and thus be independent of him and the better rear her son. At this the young widow made no demur although her heart was buried in the grave of her first husband. An eligible suitor made his appearance some weeks ago, and the brother requested the young woman to give her consent, which she did, despite the repugnance she felt for the man who she must marry. On the evening of the 25th ult. the marriage ceremony was announced to take place, and on the same day the widow had visited the grave of her first and last love. Filled with bitter grief she donned her bridal costume and looked bewitchingly pretty despite her excessive pallor. But when it became her duty to place a brazier (*hibachi*) before her prospective husband, she suddenly, in an access of despair, seized one of the metal tongs and drove it with all her force into her right eye, thus completely blinding herself and destroying all her beauty. The wedding was naturally at once brought to an abrupt conclusion, and the brother was shocked and distressed at the rash deed of the young bride. She said she had nothing to complain of him and had doubtless acted very imprudently; but that she could never become the wife of another man. The right eye was utterly destroyed, and it is now feared that she may also lose the sight of the other.

SAD BURNING FATALITY.

A most pitiable fatal accident occurred at 217-c, Bluff, on Tuesday morning. Laura Helen, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Colton, a pretty child of some four summers, was left in charge of an *amah* while the mother accompanied her son to school. The *amah*, disobeying her mistress's explicit instructions, left the child alone in an upstairs room, in which a fire was burning. Laura seems to have gone up to the fire and pulled down the fire-guard. In so doing her dress became ignited and she must speedily have been enveloped in flames. In her agony she crawled downstairs, instinctively seeking for help. Her parents were at once summoned and in response to a call for medical assistance, Drs. Stokes and Hall were quickly on the spot. Everything was done that could be done to save the little girl, and alleviate the pain of her terrible injuries; but the sufferer gradually sank, death releasing her from her agony about eight o'clock in the evening. The funeral took place on Thursday.

NO BAR FOR MUSIC.

THE *Yamato Shimbun*, a metropolitan *Ko Shimbunshi* of not particularly high grade and rather scandal-loving than otherwise, has a story to tell about a young married couple in Aoyama, Tokyo, that will bear repeating. In the spring of the present year a young naval lieutenant married a girl of unusual good looks and a remarkable skill in music. It is said that the

unfortunately, the young wife was exceptionally fond of Chinese music, "which has a sound like a clock out of order," parenthetically observes the *Yamato*, and since the beginning of the war the fond husband has done everything to persuade her to adopt some other musical style. But she is stubborn and refuses to follow his suggestion. So the other day, during her temporary absence, the husband quietly but effectually demolished every instrument in the house. On her return the musical lady was furious and immediately sent out for that particularly obnoxious instrument, the two stringed fiddle, with whose long piercing wails she at once began to regale the ears of her husband. That was enough. She was at once sent back to her parents with the marginal note that until she could play Japanese music, and the national anthem at that, her presence was undesirable.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

THE following is a summary of the Customs Returns for September showing the foreign trade of the empire for the month:—

	1893.	1894.
Exports	7,630,168.880	9,842,689.790
Imports	7,809,971.470	10,015,021.910
Total exports and imports	15,440,140.350	19,857,711.700
Excess of imports	—	172,932.120

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Exports	184,947.804
Imports	303,986.118
Miscellaneous	11,775.282

Total..... 500,709.204

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
Hongkong	1,393,328.880	902,519.320	2,295,848.200
British India	307,781.000	951,079.080	1,258,860.080
China	680,108.560	358,811.120	1,038,919.680
Korea	314,817.320	40,814.500	355,631.820
Philippine Islands	374,272.500	191,251.820	565,524.320
Annam & other French India	2,071.380	41,611.820	43,683.200
Russian Asia	96,130.960	45,225.020	141,355.980
Siam	—	57,000.250	57,000.250
Great Britain	453,250.000	473,551.220	926,801.220
France	1,629,799.490	170,397.340	1,800,196.830
Germany	125,151.190	81,753.400	206,904.590
Italy	320,081.500	60,003.280	380,084.780
Switzerland	76,907.430	45,125.820	122,033.250
Austria	177.000	88,188.660	88,365.660
Belgium	46,232.900	5,246.180	51,479.080
Spain	5,757.000	8,209.380	13,966.380
Holland	4,473.570	510.060	4,983.630
Turkey	4,244.000	420.860	4,664.860
Russia	355.920	4,074.080	4,430.000
Sweden & Norway	220.000	8,159.720	8,379.720
Denmark	—	35.000	35.000
United States of America	3,076,359.540	985,009.620	4,061,369.160
Canada & other British America	120,543.120	11,285.900	131,829.020
Australia	138,590.400	56,519.000	195,109.400
Hawaii	21,545.140	178.700	21,723.840
Other Countries	39,094.330	33,717.010	72,811.340

Total..... 9,684,502.920 10,025,661.810 19,710,164.730

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FROM AND TO EACH PORT.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
Yokohama	6,605,090.690	5,681,318.670	12,286,409.360
Kobe	2,501,579.130	1,906,126.000	4,407,705.130
Osaka	84,790.000	25,891.220	110,681.220
Nagasaki	90,106.440	301,151.300	391,257.740
Hakodate	79,721.400	8,659.010	88,380.410
Niigata	187,008.460	95,485.810	282,494.270
Shimonoseki	286,302.000	—	286,302.000
Kanagawa	1,186.300	—	1,186.300
Kuchinotsu	63,200.000	—	63,200.000
Idzumi	774.140	10.000	784.140
Shishimi	49.980	111.000	160.980
Sasino	195.690	169.700	365.390
Miyazaki	590.380	—	590.380
Fushiki	3,473.680	—	3,473.680
Muroan	18,080.000	—	18,080.000
Otaru	14,811.000	2,784.400	17,595.400

Specie and Bullion { Exports..... 504,911.430
Imports..... 1,692,979.930

Total..... 2,287,891.360
Excess of imports..... 1,098,068.500

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY JAPANESE MERCHANTS AND GOVERNMENT.

By Japanese Merchants { Exports..... 1,823,125.530
Imports..... 2,611,546.720

Imported by Government .. 79,477.580

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL VALUE COMMODITIES REPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO JAPAN EACH MONTH DURING CURRENT YEAR.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
January	7,556,782.590	8,831,157.860	16,387,940.450
February	6,531,746.710	7,845,479.000	14,377,225.710
March	10,394,410.650	9,465,545.500	19,859,956.150
April	7,230,338.000	9,909,536.220	17,139,874.220
May	9,004,050.140	10,373,789.820	19,377,840.960
June	8,798,573.400	10,270,410.500	19,068,983.900
July	8,555,051.480	9,883,827.000	18,438,878.480
August	11,131,740.000	10,781,818.200	21,913,558.200
September	9,842,689.790	10,015,021.910	19,857,711.700

Total..... 79,433,581.370 87,320,146.240 166,753,727.610

BRITISH PHARISES AND AMERICAN LYNCHING.

With reference to certain comments recently published in some of the American papers on the Anti-lynching Society, and especially on its

English branch, *Mr. Punch* has written the following poem:—

THE PIOUS LYNCHER'S CREED.
(Adapted from the *Biglow Papers* for the benefit of poetic defenders of the pious practice of Lynching.)

I do believe in righteous law—
Save when it hate embarrass—
But I do hate the holy law
Of them plump British Pharisees!
No White man ought untried to swing,
Be grilled, or sliced to jiggers;
But Lynch law is a kind of thing
That quite agrees with niggers!
I do believe "beans" I may give
To Pompey or to Caesar.
The dog has nary right to live
Save as I chance to please, Sir;
It aint no use to cant to me—
If you'd a cowhide whip shun—
Of conscience or humanity,
Or rot of that description.
I do believe the worst o' trash
Is talk o' Christian kindness;
The "coons" we'll hang, or roast, or thrash,
In wrath's red fits o' blindness.
We'll rule, if not with rope and ball,
Why then with stake and scorching.
Lynch law, to make it stick at all,
Must be backed up by—Torture!

The American Comic Paper, *Life*, comments sympathetically on the Anti-lynching movement, remarking:—"The wisest and best men of the south are down on lynching, and will doubtless welcome aid from any quarter in making it unpopular. Impatience with reputed negro ravishers is natural, but when it crystallises into a system of lawlessness it becomes too impolitic to be tolerated. When six negroes are hanged, as they were by a Tennessee mob the other day, on suspicion of having burned a barn, it indicates that matters are in the stage where impatience has ceased to be a virtue, and where missionary efforts to restrain it should be welcomed." On the next page is a picture of a negro hanged from the branch of a tree, at the foot of which sits a white man with a gun. A large placard is affixed to a neighbouring tree: "Notice, no meddling with my peculiar institution, Mr. Solid South." Beneath this picture *Life* has written, "Haven't we heard something like this before?"

THE CHINESE CAPTIVES IN TOKYO.

WITH regard to the wounded Chinese prisoners brought up to Tokyo and now under treatment in the Red Cross Hospital, the *Mesamashi* contemptuously remarks that they have, or appear to have, no more sense than so many infants. Not only do they seem unable to realize where they are, but they pass the time in a most puerile fashion. All are illiterate and unable to read; one or two can write a few of the most important ideographs, yet are barely able to make themselves understood. Their most absorbing occupation is the continual counting and recounting of the money they have with them—very little, and consisting mostly of the smallest subsidiary coins. They are always hungry, and spend the time between meals counting their hoards and impatiently clamouring for the next ration. "It is simply incredible," says our contemporary, "that such men should be expected to fight. They have neither intelligence nor even the first rudiments of common sense." We (*Japan Mail*) count the *Mesamashi*'s verdict a very great exaggeration.

BRITISH SQUADRON MOVEMENTS.

BY latest Shanghai advices we learn that H.M.S. *Firebrand* arrived at Shanghai and the *Caroline* at Woosung on October 24th. The *Porpoise* was to come out of dock on October 27th and go on to Woosung to meet the *Caroline*. The *Mercury* was expected to shortly arrive at Shanghai from Chemulpo and Nagasaki. The ships with Admiral Fremantle were also going down to the Yangtze, the *Centurion* remaining at the Saddle, while the Admiral is to go up to Shanghai in the *Alacrity*. The *Esk* left Hankow on Oct. 21; the *Peacock* was passed above Kiukiang on the same day, bound up.

THE CHANGE IN THE GERMAN MINISTRY.

INFORMATION was received by the Government on the 31st ult. from its Representative in Germany to the effect that the resignation of Count Caprivi, Imperial Chancellor, had been accepted by the Emperor and Prince Clovis von Hohenlohe-Schillingen, Statthalder of Alsace, had been appointed to succeed him.

WAR NEWS.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 29TH.

At dawn on the 24th ultimo the Second Army, commanded by General Count Oyama, commenced its debarkation on the Liao-tung peninsula. The place chosen for the purpose is variously located, some speaking of Shuang-ching, others of Pi-tzu-wo, and others again of Talien Bay. But a telegram despatched from Chemulpo at 10 p.m. on the night of the 27th and transmitted to Tokyo from the Headquarters at Hiroshima, indicates the Chin-chiu peninsula, from which we conclude that the transports anchored in the little cove separated from Talien Bay on the south by the promontory of Takou-shan (not to be confounded with Taku-shan near the mouth of the Yalu river). That place being some 40 miles from Port Arthur and on the eastern side of the Liao-tung peninsula, is conveniently situated for purposes of naval protection, since the Japanese squadrons, cruising southward, can defeat any attempt of the Peiyang Fleet to emerge from the Gulf of Pechili and strike at the transports. The Peiyang Fleet, however, does not appear to have made any such attempt. In the opening chapters of the war, when Admiral Ting kept his ships hidden under the shadow of the forts of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei, his apologists said that he pursued the wise, though apparently pusillanimous policy, of preserving intact China's great bulwark against invasion. So long as the two iron-clads and their bevy of powerful consorts retained unimpaired capacity to swoop down upon a rash aggressor at any moment, it would be virtually impossible to attempt the landing of a hostile army at any point on the shores of the Gulf of Pechili. That was intelligible enough. But here we have a hostile army landing, and what is more, landing for the plain purpose of assaulting the very home of the Peiyang Fleet, China's chief naval station in the north. Where are Admiral Ting and his ships at such a crisis? If they will not guard their own altars and hearths, what is their *raison d'être*? The fact is, we think, that the Peiyang Fleet suffered far more severely in the battle of September 17th than China's supporters are willing to admit. What is certain is that never since that fatal day has it showed itself in the Gulf of Pechili or the Yellow Sea, so far as the public is aware. Perhaps its repairs have been completed. Perhaps it is once more in perfect fighting trim. But what matter, if it will not fight? We, however, believe that the ships have not been fully repaired and that they are not in fighting trim. Undoubtedly the Japanese cruisers have steamed hither and thither at will, and now a Japanese army of some twenty thousand men has landed to take Port Arthur in the rear. Neither at sea nor on shore was there any obstruction. The engineer corps, says the telegram, at once set about building piers to facilitate the landing of stores, and shortly afterwards fifteen or sixteen Chinese junks were captured laden with timber and mortars, evidently destined for defensive works. The building of those works was a little late. What time the operation of landing occupied we have, as yet, no intelligence. Some Japanese journals have published extras saying that the troops and stores were all on *terra firma* by the evening of the 25th; others indicate the evening of the 26th. But these statements must be mere conjectures. We are not within easy reach of the Liao-tung peninsula. From Port Arthur there is telegraphic communication overland to Tientsin, and therefore, of course, to Shanghai. But it may be taken for granted that these wires were cut at once by the Japanese, and in that case news from the peninsula must come first by steamer to Korea and afterwards by wire to Japan. We should have thought that the quickest route would be *via* Wi-ju, but apparently Chemulpo is preferred, which means that an interval of 3½ days at least must separate any event from our receipt of intelligence of its occurrence. Up to the night of the 28th, the only facts known for certain in Tokyo were that the landing commenced on the 24th at dawn, that no opposition was

encountered on shore; that the Japanese sappers had commenced the construction of piers, and that 15 or 16 junks laden with timber and mortars have been seized. It may be taken for granted, however, that Port Arthur is blockaded by Japanese men-of-war. Rumour says that there are five or six Chinese ships, including one of the iron-clads, in the tidal basin. We can not tell. Perhaps the Japanese Government knows, but it has not taken the public into its confidence, and we find it hard to believe that the Chinese ships have allowed themselves to be caught in such a trap.

On the 24th ultimo the passage of the Yalu was commenced by the First Army under Field-Marshal Count Yamagata. If it was a mere coincidence that the two invasions of China—the irruption into Manchuria by the First Army and the landing of the Second Army on the Liao-tung peninsula—took place on the same day, people will not be persuaded to regard it in that light. Phyang-yang was captured on the day that the Emperor raised his standard in Hiroshima. Manchuria and Liao-tung were invaded simultaneously. Port Arthur will be taken on the Emperor's birthday. These are coups of a strongly dramatic character. It is playing the game of war on a real stage with a degree of assurance and precision that would be very interesting were they less startling.

A little below Wi-ju the Yalu receives a tributary, the Ai. The streams meet at an acute angle, the Ai coming from the north-east and the Yalu flowing west. Near the point of the "V" formed by the two rivers their courses are crossed by the main road leading northward from Wi-ju to Chiu-lien. The portion of the "V" lying beyond this road on the east rises to an eminence, called Hu-shan, which commands the road and moreover offers an excellent position for an army desiring to guard the approaches to Chiu-lien. About two miles from its mouth the course of the Ai, turning northward, becomes parallel to the continuation of the main road beyond Chiu-lien. Thus, to reach Chiu-lien from Wi-ju by the ordinary route, one has first to cross the Yalu, then to pass along the road under the western slope of Hu-shan, and then to cross the Ai. These topographical points premised, we are in a position to form a general idea of the operations.

The invading army deployed throughout such a length of the Yalu river that its point of passage remained to the last uncertain, and all danger of flanking movements by the enemy's cavalry was averted. At dawn on the 24th instant a brigade under the command of Colonel Sato forded the Yalu ten miles above Wi-ju. Its passage was unopposed. Reaching the opposite bank it turned westward, and came, at about noon, within range of one of the forts upon the construction of which the Chinese had been engaged for some weeks. The fort was garrisoned by 500 cavalry and 100 infantry. They made no resolute resistance, and at 1.30 p.m. Colonel Sato's men were in possession of the place, the enemy leaving 20 killed, 2 field-pieces, and 10 rifles upon the field. The brigade then pushed on, and encamped for the night on the north of Hu-shan, near the east bank of the Ai river.

During that night the Japanese pontoon train threw a bridge over the Yalu, just above Wi-ju, and before dawn on the 25th the main body of the army crossed by this bridge, and having assumed attacking formation on the opposite side, moved to the assault of Hu-shan. Colonel Sato's brigade coming into action from the north simultaneously. The exact force of the Chinese at this point is uncertain. By the Japanese commanders the strength was estimated at 3,500, but prisoners captured in the fight said that eighteen regiments were massed on or about Hu-shan. The nominal strength of a Chinese regiment being 500, the force engaged must have mustered from six to nine thousand, according to that statement. The battle lasted about 3½ hours. As usual, the Chinese had failed to take full advantage of the ground. Fighting at first with some resolution, they soon found their position swept by artillery and rifle fire from a hill on their right wing, of which the

Mixed Brigade under Major-General Oseko had obtained possession. This decided the day so far as concerned the enemy's troops in the first line of battle. They broke and fled across the Ai in the direction of Chiu-lien. His reserves, however, moved up in good order and opened a heavy fire upon the Japanese front from a commanding position. Another flanking movement was now made by a Japanese brigade under Major-General Tachimi. Moving round by the east of Hu-shan, this body attacked the enemy from his left rear and the assault being delivered with great vim, the Chinese were quickly routed. They retreated in confusion across the Ai, Major-General Tachimi pursuing so hotly that he captured their camp and compelled them to abandon 10 guns. The east bank of the Ai was now (10.30 a.m.) entirely cleared of Chinese troops. Two divisions of the invading army crossed the river and posted themselves on the east of Chiu-lien, Colonel Sato's brigade taking a position further up stream on the same side, so as to menace the road passing northward to Feng-hwang. Field-Marshal Yamagata and Lieut.-General Nodzu spent the night in a farm house on the north-east of Hu-shan. The Japanese losses in this engagement were 20 killed and 83 wounded. The enemy had about 300 killed, but the number of his wounded had not been clearly ascertained at the time of despatching the latest telegram.

Throughout the night the Chinese kept up a heavy but harmless fire against the Japanese camp, the position of which had been chosen with a view to all such eventualities. Subsequent events proved, however, that this novel manoeuvre on the part of the enemy did not pre-empt any correspondingly unusual strength of resistance.

At 4.40 a.m. on the 26th the Japanese troops resumed their forward movement, threatening Chiu-lien simultaneously from the south, east, and north-east. The Chinese did not await the assault. Most of them had already fled from the town under cover of the darkness and the cannonade. The rest lost no time in following, and at 8 a.m. the Japanese marched into Chiu-lien, encountering no opposition whatever. They found 22 guns, 300 tents, a quantity of large and small arm ammunition, and considerable stores of grain and forage. From the inhabitants it was learned that 43 regiments had been engaged in the defence; namely, 13 regiments from Talien; 24 from Port Arthur, and 6 from Lu-tai and Siao-chan. This statement gives the enemy a force of about twenty thousand, but it is probable that his strength did not exceed sixteen thousand. His troops were neither raw levies, nor undisciplined, ill-armed "banner-men." They had been drafted from corps that rank as the flower of China's forces.

The Chinese have now established complete uniformity of procedure in all their defensive operations. They hold the out-works of a place for a time, and having lost them, they abandon the main position incontinently without further resistance. They did so at A-san; they did so at Phyang-yang; and now they have done so at Chiu-lien. The precedent is pretty well established.

The Japanese detached a flying column to pursue the enemy. His flight had been chiefly in the direction of Ta-tung-ken and ultimately Feng-hwang. Presumably Field-Marshal Yamagata will continue his march against the latter place. It is 33 miles beyond Chiu-lien, and it enjoys the reputation of being the strongest position in Southern Manchuria and of having a garrison of from 20,000 to 30,000 men.

The Tong-haks are still giving much trouble. On the 26th ultimo at 6 a.m. some 2,000 of them surrounded the Japanese commissariat station at Ampo and attempted to set it on fire at several points. The thirty-eight soldiers forming its guard had no little difficulty in driving off their assailants. They succeeded, however, in repulsing them completely and felt strong enough to go in pursuit. We take these facts from a telegram published by the *Mainichi Shimbun*, and do not vouch for their accuracy. Original from the campaign

in Korea the Chinese have lost 84 guns in all; namely, 8 at Sŏng-hwan; 42 at Phŏng-yang and An-ju, and 34 at Chiu-lien. That is by no means a despicable park of artillery. How many guns remain, we wonder, for the defence of Moukden.

Count Inouye reached Chemulpo at 4 p.m. on the 25th ultimo in the *Himeji Maru*. He was received by all the Japanese residents and by a delegate from the King. On the following day he proceeded to Sŏul.

The Korean Prince Wi-hwa left Kyoto on the 26th instant, stopped one night in Yokohama en route, and proceeded the next day (27th) to Tokyo.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30TH.

It seems that the landing of the Second Army took place at a point further north than was originally supposed. From a telegram in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, sent from Hiroshima at 1.37 p.m. on the 29th ultimo, the place chosen was Pi-tsz-wo, a long way above Talien Bay. The *Nichi Nichi* adds that the southward march of the invading forces has commenced, and that their assault of Port Arthur will not be delayed many days. We also read that some vessels of the Pei-yang Squadron are still in Port Arthur, undergoing repairs, and that the rest have taken shelter in Wei-hai-wei. The Chinese forces in Chin-chiu, in Port Arthur and at Talien, are said to aggregate 13,000, but 4,000 of them are recruits.

A grand entertainment is to take place on the evening of the 2nd instant in the temporary Houses of the Diet in Hiroshima. The object is to celebrate the signal victories gained by the Army and Navy. It is said that the Emperor will be present.

The *Fiji Shimpō* has a telegram from Shanghai giving intelligence that suggests a blunder on the part of the Japanese men-of-war. On the 15th ultimo, says the story, a vessel called the *Norway* (?) set out from Shanghai carrying 500 troops. The following day she was overhauled by some Japanese men-of-war near the Sian-tung coast. Inasmuch, however, as no arms or contraband of war was found on board, she was allowed to continue her voyage. The *Fiji* calls that a very benevolent procedure on the part of the men-of-war.

Feng-hwang, we observe, is said by the vernacular press to be 38 miles from Chiu-lien, and to be defended by 20,000 men. The most accurate map published makes the two places only 13 *ri* (Japanese), or 32½ miles apart.

German vessels, writes the *Fiji Shimpō*, are conspicuous for violating neutrality by carrying contraband of war. The Chinese Government constantly makes large purchases of arms and other military material in Shanghai and Hong-kong, and the goods always come out in German bottoms. One of the offending ships was recently seized, we read, at Singapore.

The Tong-haks continue to be troublesome in Korea. Two Japanese merchants barely escaped capture by them the other day. The leader is making strenuous exertions to organize a force for the purpose of marching against Sŏul and driving out the Japanese.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31ST.

The *Fiji Shimpō* speaking of the uncertainty hitherto felt by the public with reference to the landing place of the Second Army on the Liautong peninsula, says that there can be little doubt the place was Shih-tsui-tsz, which is in the vicinity of Pi-tsz-wo. Shih-tsui-tsz is not marked upon any ordinary map, but the most accurate charts show that it lies in a bay considerably north of Talien, and that it is 59 miles from Chin-chiu and 96 from Port Arthur. The *Fiji* observes that the Chinese were wholly unprepared for a hostile descent at such a place, and that, consequently, no preparations whatever had been made for resistance. That is easily understood. But, on the other hand, the distance to be traversed by the Japanese troops before reaching their goal becomes, on this hypothesis, much longer than was anticipated. Assuming that the southward march

commenced on the 27th October, Chin-chiu could scarcely be reached before November 3rd, unless the rate of progress is much more rapid than it has been in Korea. It is thus possible that the assault on Port Arthur may not take place before the 10th of November. There is, however, another report, namely, that a reconnoitering force having been landed and having detected no sign whatever of the enemy, signalled to the transports, and then advanced along the coast, the object being to carry the troops by ship as far south as possible. The *Fiji Shimpō*, in a paragraph of the same issue where Shih-tsui-tsz is given as the place of debarkation, says that the transports were able to carry out the above purpose completely. Our own telegram with reference to the landing indicated the Chin-chiu peninsula, a name certainly not applicable to Pi-tsz-wo, still less to Shih-tsui-tsz. The point must remain doubtful for the moment. The *Fiji Shimpō*, looking to the fact that no sign of the enemy's presence was observed by the scouting party sent from the ships, infers that the Chinese do not intend to defend Port Arthur vigorously, and says that the rumoured retreat of the Pei-yang Squadron to Wei-hai-wei confirms that view.

According to Japanese newspapers, the number of Chinese troops assembled in the Liautong peninsula was 15,000 at the beginning of October. Subsequently, however, they were strongly re-inforced, so that they now aggregate over 20,000. Of these seven or eight thousand are said to be in Chin-chiu.

The *Kokkai* speaks of Kan-tsz-ti-ha as the place of debarkation. Kan-tsz-ti-ha and Shih-tsui-tsz are virtually identical, so far as concerns this question. Both are villages on the high road that passes along the eastern coast of the peninsula, Shih-tsui-tsz being three miles to the north of Kan-tsz-ti-ha. According to the *Kokkai's* measurement, Kan-tsz-ti-ha, which it describes as a little bay, is 50 miles from Chin-chiu, but our map, the accuracy of which we believe trustworthy, shows the two places as 59 miles apart.

The behaviour of the Pei-yang Squadron in failing to make any resistance to the landing of a Japanese army on the Liautong peninsula, naturally evokes much comment. Little doubt is entertained that the Chinese had obtained information sufficiently definite to indicate the south-eastern portion of the Liautong peninsula as the destination of the Second Japanese Army. Yet Admiral Ting's ships carefully avoided coming within range of the guns of the Japanese fleet. What is more, not even was warning conveyed to ships engaged in the transport service, the result being that 16 junks laden with material for constructing forts fell into the hands of the Japanese.

General Count Oyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army, has issued the following general order to the troops under his command:—

Our Army fights for the right and in accordance with the principles of civilization. Our enemies are the military forces of the country with which we are at war, not the individuals of the country. Against the force of our foe we must fight with all resolution, but so soon as any of his soldiers surrender, are taken prisoners, or receive wounds, they cease to be enemies, and it becomes our duty to treat them with all kindness. These principles have already been enunciated in a Notification by the Minister of State for War. They apply with still greater force to the peaceful inhabitants of an enemy's country. Except in cases where the inhabitants offer opposition, they should be treated with the utmost consideration. The smallest thing should not be stolen from them. Should urgent need arise to procure articles of clothing or utensils belonging to them, a proper price must be paid for them. Every possible effort should be made to instil feelings of confidence and to prove to the people that we are animated by the benevolent intention of leaving them in tranquillity. I believe that the soldiers under my command are already imbued with these principles, and that they will not perpetrate any lawless acts. But it is important that the labourers accompanying the Army should be similarly instructed and should be required to observe the regulations. All transgressions should be visited with severe punishment, pardon being in no case extended. The Army has now left our country and is about

to enter the enemy's territory. Therefore this Order is issued. Officers commanding Divisions are held responsible that its import should be conveyed to all under their orders and that its instructions be carefully observed, to the end that the virtue of our gracious Sovereign may be known beyond the seas and that the temper of our troops may be appreciated by the world.

The following, which we take from the *London and China Express*, will be interesting to our Japanese readers:—

With the object of obtaining expert opinion concerning the effects of the Chinese defeat at Ping-yang and of the naval battle off the Yalu River on the future of the campaign, a representative of Reuter's Agency to-day had an interview with Colonel J. F. Maurice, C.B., the well-known tactician and strategist, now in command of the Royal Artillery at Colchester. Colonel Maurice said:—

I think the victory of Ping-yang is somewhat misunderstood. Its strategical value is indeed very great, but it does not in itself imply that the Chinese army as a whole has been defeated, as there are still great numbers of Chinese troops available in various parts of the empire. In such a country as China it is very difficult to foreshadow what will be the moral effect of such a defeat, but that it will largely influence the political situation no one can doubt. Field-Marshal Yamagata has conducted the campaign in the most brilliant manner, and his tactics would not have disgraced a Western general. His strategy is of the order of the 1866 war. In fact, it represents what most military experts who believe in the changes introduced by the telegraph consider to be now feasible, and not to have been feasible in the past. One of the most commendable features in the Field-Marshal's tactics has been the absolute silence of his movements until a victory has been achieved. I do not think that the possible fighting efficiency of the best Chinese troops is to be judged by their defeat at Ping-yang, because the best troops of any nation, out-generalled, taken by surprise at night, and assailed from the rear, would be liable to a very similar panic. Lord Wolseley has the highest opinion of the Chinese if they are properly trained and led. In this connection, however, what applies to one portion of the troops may not apply to others. There has been an attempt to give to the Chinese a European organization based on that of Gordon's army, but it has mainly fallen into the hands of native officers and is, in fact, Gordon's army without Gordon. Li Hung-chang is being treated as a scapegoat. He is the only man in China who has advocated European methods, and he is now being punished on account of the failure of the old Conservatives who refused to follow his advice.

Asked if, in his opinion, the victorious Japanese would push on to Peking, and, if so, how they would be likely to do so, Colonel Maurice replied:—

Such an advance can only follow upon a great naval engagement, in which the Japanese Admiral is able to dispose of the Chinese fleet so decisively as to enable transports to cross the Gulf of Pechili with perfect safety. I scarcely think that Japanese naval victories have so far been sufficiently decisive for her ships to attempt this at present. In the naval engagement off the Yalu River the Japanese fleet, unhampered by transports, attacked Chinese ships embarrassed by transports. If, on the other hand, a Japanese fleet were escorting transports across the Gulf of Pechili with a view to landing troops to advance on Peking it would require a comparatively small Chinese naval force to make the passage very dangerous for the Mikado's force. If, however, the Japanese now score a great naval victory it is urgently necessary for them to follow it up at once, and crush the Chinese fleet before it is possible for them to enter upon a movement by sea from Peking. A march upon Moukden, which as the sacred city of the Manchurian dynasty ought to be well worth capturing, should not be difficult now that the Japanese have effected a landing in Korea, and have broken down the advanced resistance of the Chinese, although it can hardly be a very rapid operation unless the Japanese have accumulated much greater means of transport than we know of. But the whole of the operations have been so brilliantly planned that it is quite possible Marshal Yamagata has succeeded in arranging such means of transport as will enable him at least to follow up and crush the remainder of the Chinese army in south Manchuria, which, however numerous (and I have good reason to suppose it must number many thousands) can hardly be in an effective fighting condition for want of organisation and by reason of the demoralisation following the Ping-yang disaster. That the Japanese will make a rush from Ping-yang to Moukden, a distance of 200 miles, is hardly possible. They could, of course, push on their cavalry, but I have hitherto always supposed that the Japanese cavalry was inferior to that of the Celestial forces. The Japanese commander did everything that could possibly be done at Ping-yang. He has certainly sent advance parties towards the Yalu to take advantage of the panic and surprise among the enemy, but the effect of this operation must depend on the number of Chinese encountered between Ping-yang and the river.

Concerning Japan's immediate future movement's Colonel Maurice said:—

For the next two or three weeks the Mikado's army must content itself with following up the advance on the Yalu. The next engagement will probably take place on the river between the Japanese main body and the Chinese forces from Manchuria. Unless the latter retreat they will certainly be driven back across the frontier, leaving the Japanese masters of Korea, at any rate for the time being.

In reply to a question as to whether a Chinese naval attack upon Japan was likely, Colonel Maurice, in conclusion, said:—

This would simply be a question of the comparative strength and handling of the two fleets, but I should consider such a step unlikely. Hitherto China has had too much work for her ships on her coast to think of attacking Japanese ports, and in any case a naval attack on Japan would have very little effect unless supported by a fighting land body, and I do not think Chinese troops would be successful in Japan.

A telegram from Shanghai says that the Chinese Court and Government are leaving Peking. Experience has taught us that no intelligence coming from Shanghai is trustworthy. Why should this exodus from the Chinese capital take place? Peking is not immediately threatened. And whither should the Court remove? Ichol, which was chosen at the time of the precipitate flight of Hienfung from the capital? But Ichol offers no advantages at present as compared with Peking. We believe that the story must be relegated to the rank of the Shanghai canards, now so familiar.

The *Nippon* publishes a letter said to have been received by his family from an officer on board a Japanese man-of-war. "On the morning of October 13th," says the writer, "smoke was observed in the direction of Takoosha (i.e. on the south-east of the Liau-tung peninsula) and the First Flying Squadron immediately steamed to the place. The smoke was found to proceed from the despatch vessel of the British fleet. Her captain, after signaling for permission, came on board and talked with our officers for some time. He said that he had visited Port Arthur the preceding day and had ascertained that the *Ting-yuen's* upper deck was completely destroyed by fire, so as to disable her for some time. Further, the *Lai-yuen's* stern was shattered, and in her case also the upper deck was burned away. He added that the ships sunk in the naval battle were the *Chao-yung*, the *Ping-yuen*, and the *King-yuen*, and that the ships run aground were the *Yang-wei* and the *Kwang-chia*. The *Chen-yuen* had had 30 killed and 50 wounded. Finally, the vessels not under repair in Port Arthur, were believed to be in Wei-hai-wei."

A telegram from Hiroshima, dated 11 a.m. on the 30th ultimo, and despatched originally from Colonel Tsuchiya at Chiu-lien on the 27th ultimo, says that the Japanese troops have taken 20 guns, a quantity of small arms and ammunition, and 2,000 *koku* of rice in the town of An-tung. It is evident from this intelligence that a force must have been detached to proceed to An-tung, which is an important town lying about 6 miles down the river Yalu from Chiu-lien. Very probably the defenders of Chiu-lien did not fly *en masse* along the road leading northward to Feng-hwang. A portion of them would have been likely to retreat westward to An-tung. There is a road from the latter place that joins the Chiu-lien-Feng-hwang road at a point 7 miles north of Chiu-lien. The total number of guns lost by the Chinese in the Korean campaign up to the present is raised by the above capture to 104.

The *Official Gazette* says that the number of deaths reported from the various military hospitals in the interval commencing August 2nd and ending October 14th, is as follows:—

Majors	2
Lieutenants	1
Ensigns	1
Non-commissioned Officers	12
Nurses	4
Soldiers	74

The causes of death are not recorded by the *Official Gazette*, but we learn independently that dysentery is the chief trouble.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2ND.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* has a telegram sent from Hiroshima at 1 p.m. on the 30th ultimo, from which we learn that a column sent in pursuit of the Chinese entered An-tung and thence pushed on to Ta-tung. This last named place is at the mouth of the Yalu, on the high road passing along the coast southward to Chin-chiu and ultimately Port Arthur. Hence we infer that a portion of the beaten army is endeavouring to effect its escape to the Liau-tung peninsula.

Apropos of the retreating Chinese, a piece of very perplexing intelligence is given by the *Yomiuri*, nominally as coming from official sources. It is to the effect that the Chinese who retreated to An-tung have taken refuge in the fortified town of Tang-shan, and being there united with the Manchurian garrison, constitute a force of some 3,000 men. Tang-shan is 20 miles from Chiu-lien, and lies north of that place on the main road to Feng-hwang, whereas An-tung is 6 miles down the river to the west of Chieu-lien. It seems to us that the *Yomiuri* is a little mixed.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the Chinese Government has assembled a large force in the neighbourhood of Shan-hai-kwan and is taking vigorous measures for the defence of the place. But we have heard that long ago, though not, perhaps, on such good authority.

In the *Shogyo Shimpo* we find a telegram said to have been despatched from Hiroshima at 5.50 p.m. on the 30th ultimo. It says that 16 Chinese ships-of-war left Wei-hai-wei on the 26th ultimo for Port Arthur. If that be true, another great naval engagement must have taken place ere this, for Wei-hai-wei is only 11 hours' steaming from Port Arthur. But is it true? Are the Chinese ships really coming out boldly at last and do battle with the Japanese?

Reverting to the Yalu river and the operations of the Army under Field-Marshal Yamagata, we observe a telegram in the *Shogyo Shimpo* to the effect that an engagement took place between the Japanese pursuing column and the Chinese at Ta-tung (near the mouth of the Yalu), in which the latter were completely defeated, and fled, abandoning their artillery. This fight is said to have occurred on the 29th ultimo. Ta-tung is 36 miles by road from Chiu-lien *via* An-tung, and as Chiu-lien was taken on the 26th ultimo, the pursuing column might easily have reached Ta-tung by the 29th. But with regard to the rumoured fighting, it is conceivable that confusion has arisen between the official account, mentioned in a previous paragraph, which speaks of 20 guns having been captured at An-tung, and the report that Ta-tung has been reached by the pursuing troops. If the *Shogyo's* telegram be correct, a capture of guns was made not only at An-tung but also at Ta-tung.

It seems pretty clear that in their flight from Chiu-lien the Chinese were entirely out of hand, and that, instead of the whole force taking the same direction, with the prospect of rallying at some point farther in the interior of Manchuria, a part retreated along the northern road toward Tang-shan and Feng-hwang, and the remainder took the south-westerly road toward the mouth of the Yalu and toward the route to Talien and Port Arthur. If that be so—and there seems to be little doubt of it—the latter troops are practically out of the arena so far as concerns the defence of the approaches to Moukden. But if Moukden be Field-Marshal Yamagata's objective point, it is not altogether clear why he should detach a column to pursue a fragment of his foes flying in a different direction altogether, unless, indeed, it be his purpose to put an end effectually to all chance of their rallying and heading across country toward the Moukden road. Conjectures, however, are idle at present.

According to the *Kokkai*, the ships of the Pei-yang Squadron have been fully repaired and have assembled at Wei-hai-wei, with the intention of engaging the Japanese again. The iron-clad *Ting-yuen* is to be the flag-ship, as before, and six foreigners have been engaged to go to sea with the ships. Major von Hanneken, we

are further told, is not among them, having been attached to the Viceroy Li's staff.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.

No trustworthy news has yet been received as to the movements of the Pei-yang Squadron. The *Kokkai* says that Admiral Ting's ships left Wei-hai-wei on the 28th instant and steamed in the direction of Port Arthur, but that when, on receipt of this intelligence, the Japanese men-of-war went in search, they could not discover any trace of a Chinese ship. The *Yomiuri* explains how the fact of the enemy's departure from Wei-hai-wei was ascertained, but gives a different date. Its account is that a scouting ship sent out by Admiral Ito, observed six of the enemy's vessels with as many torpedo-boats steam out of Wei-hai-wei in an easterly direction on the 26th instant, and that a squadron was immediately sent in pursuit, but whether it came up with the enemy or not remains uncertain. Various conjectures are hazarded by the vernacular press as to the intentions of Admiral Ting, whether he intends to come out and fight a final battle, or whether his emergence from Wei-hai-wei is dictated by a desire to avoid an encounter. We ourselves incline to the latter belief. The Japanese have not yet attempted to land troops inside the Gulf of Pechili. In other words, they do not yet menace Peking directly. Probably Admiral Ting's instructions are to reserve his Squadron for the duty of averting, if possible, that final catastrophe.

It is stated, on what authority we can not tell, that the engineer corps attached to the Second Army have commenced the construction of a line of telegraph from the Chin-chiu peninsula to the mouth of the Yalu. Were such a line in existence, it would bring the Second Army into direct communication with Japan by wire, for Wi-ju is in telegraphic contact with Fusan and Nagasaki. But the distance from Chin-chiu to Ta-tung, where we last heard of Count Yamagata's Army, is 150 miles. The task of running even a military telegraph would be considerable. On the other hand, the fact that the First Army has detached a column to pursue a section of the fugitive Chinese in a westerly direction, may possibly signify that the two armies are to be brought into touch. So soon as the over-land wires from Port Arthur to Tientsin are cut, there exists no means of communicating from Japan with the Army in the Liau-tung peninsula except by steamer to Korea. We should have thought that the speediest route would be *via* Wi-ju, but probably Chemulpo will be preferred, since it is a Japanese naval basis of operations. It seems as though the Second Army had already cut the Port Arthur-Tientsin wires. Were they in operation, we should have received before now *via* Shanghai, plenty of news of Japanese doings in the Liau-tung peninsula.

The *Shogyo Shimpo* gives some topographical particulars about Feng-hwang, the next stronghold lying in the path of the First Army's advance to Moukden, or Feng-chien. Feng-hwang, we are told, is the outer gate of Moukden. Its walls, built of brick, form a square, the periphery of which is about 2,400 yards. On the east there is a plain running level through a distance of some 2½ miles to the foot of the hills, and traversed by two rivers, the Tsao and the Feng-hwan-hen. On the west and south there are hills at a distance of a little more than 2,000 yards. The hills on the south rise to a height of 500 feet. From Newchwang to Wi-ju there is no city so important as Feng-hwang. It contains some 20,000 houses and is a thriving trade centre. In former times, when Korea used to send an Ambassador every year to China, he was met at Feng-hwang by Chinese officials. The *Hochi Shimbun*, writing on the same subject, says that the distance from Chiu-lien to Feng-hwang being only 38 miles (query, is it so much?), and the former place having fallen on the 26th ultimo, the advance guard of the Japanese Army should have reached the neighbourhood of Feng-hwang on the 30th ultimo. That calculation is based on the hypothesis that the forward movement was resumed on the 27th ultimo and that the troops

moved at the rate of 10 miles daily. But we cannot accept either supposition. After the operations of the 24th, 25th, and 26th ultimo, the Japanese Army must have been allowed some rest. We doubt whether it moved out of Chiu-lien before the 29th or 30th October. In the second place, we see no reason to assume a quicker rate of progress than that hitherto attained, viz., 6 miles a day. If we suppose, then, that the Army left Chiu-lien on the 30th ult. and advanced at an average rate of 6 miles *per diem*, it would be in the immediate neighbourhood of Feng-hwang on the 4th inst. The assault may perhaps be looked for on the 5th or 6th, not sooner we think. But there is also the question of the column sent down the Yalu to Ta-tung. That westward movement may perhaps delay the northern march considerably. The *Hochi* says that as Feng-hwang is commanded by hills in the immediate vicinity, its capture will be an easy matter, and that the Chinese will probably make no resolute effort to defend it.

The News Agency undertakes to determine exactly the landing place of the Second Army. It declares it to be Shin-kin-sho, about 5 miles east of the mouth of the Pi-li river. If that be so, the Army had 63 miles to march before reaching Chin-chiu, and was separated from Port Arthur by 107 miles of road. Its arrival at the former place may consequently be looked for about the 5th instant, and if any serious resistance be encountered at Chin-chiu, Port Arthur can hardly be reached before the 14th or 15th. Shin-kin-sho is only some 90 miles from Ta-tung, at the mouth of the Yalu, which town was taken possession of by a flying column of the First Army on the 29th or 30th ultimo.

We learn also from the News Agency that since considerable portions of Chinese territory are now in Japanese possession the regulations to be observed in dealing with matters relating to the districts in question, have been for some days in process of compilation by experts in international law.

The *Fiji Shimpō* reports the return of the *Tenkyo Maru*, which was detained such a long time at Taku. It appears that the vessel reached Nagasaki on the morning of the 30th ultimo, having on board a crew of four foreigners and 20 Chinese, all of whom are to be sent back to China in a few days. The *Tenkyo Maru*, as our readers may perhaps remember, had left port bound for China long before war was declared. She reached Taku in absolute ignorance that a belligerent state existed, and was seized by the Chinese, who ultimately agreed to restore her.

KOREAN NEWS.

From letters sent to various Tokyo papers by their Korean correspondents, we gather the following:—Owing to want of cordial co-operation among leading Korean statesmen, and also to the outbreak of insurrections at various places, the programme of reforming the Korean Administration is temporarily suspended. To render assistance in suppressing the *emutes* that have occurred in the southern portion of the peninsula, the Japanese troops quartered in Sōul have marched away in two parties. It is believed that the leaders of the insurgents are Chinese fugitives from the troops defeated at Sōng-hwan on July 29th. Some idea of the fighting capacity of the rebels may be gathered from what happened on the 19th of October at a Japanese Commissariat station established at Chou-pun in Chun-Chou-do. The insurgents numbering about 15,000 (?), attacked the station but were repulsed ignominiously by the two bodies of Japanese troops. Thirty of the assailants were killed and 2,000 stand of arms fell into the hands of the little band of defenders, who had only 11 wounded. In consideration of the various calamities that have befallen the people in the southern portion of the peninsula, the Court has announced that a sum of 30,000 dollars will be bestowed to alleviate their suffering. That is a magnificent effort on the part of the Court of Korea, for the Government's finances are in such a miserable state that it was long unable to buy some 300 suits

of wadded clothes for its police, and had to leave them shivering with cold, the temperature being now as low as 10° F. at night, though it rises to about 70° at noon. It was only the other day that the Government could give the order to the Ni-kan Boyeki Shokai, promising to pay one-half of the price on the arrival of the clothes, and the remaining moiety on some future occasion. Among the many Japanese visiting Korea, not a few appear to be knaves and ruffians that make it their business to subsist by violent and lawless acts. For some weeks past burglars have frequently boarded Japanese and Korean junks anchored in Chemulpho and have carried away goods by force. Two of them were arrested, but one made his escape shortly afterward. The Japanese inhabitants are indignant that such rascality should be perpetrated by their countrymen, and are full of zeal to procure the deportation of adventurers that bring disgrace upon the country.

A painful story is told of a policeman who accompanied Mr. Otori as one of his guard. He was a constable of the Metropolitan Police and had been among those specially chosen and sent to Sōul. He set out with a firm resolve to join the Army and to discharge his duty as a brave and patriotic man. Unfortunately he was obliged to stay in Sōul while many of his colleagues were ordered to proceed to the field of battle. Highly mortified to find himself condemned to a peaceful and effeminate life, he received another shock in the shape of intelligence that he was to accompany Mr. Otori back to Japan. He obeyed, but on reaching Chemulpho in the suite of the ex-Minister, he went the same evening to a sequestered place and committed suicide, leaving a letter to the effect that he preferred death to returning home without having joined the Army, as he had originally resolved.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

Mr. John Russell Young, formerly editor of the *New York Herald* and subsequently Representative of the United States in Peking, has written an essay in which he credits the Chinese with qualities and capacities of a high standard, and practically expresses the belief that their future may yet be of the all-conquering kind predicted by Lord Wolseley. The *North China Daily News* is much pleased with the essay, and writes very prettily about the "vitality of China," "the strength of her personality," her power of absorbing her conquerors and turning them into Chinese, and her glacier-like movement through the ages, "ante-dating the most ancient of western civilizations, venerable when Homer sang and before the Roman empire was founded, and Time as yet bringing no decay." Is all that serious? Does any person frankly hold that "time has brought no decay to China?" Surely not. And it is precisely because history never belies itself that we can not share the belief in a mighty Chinese resurrection. The annals of the world contain no instance of an anti-climax in the life of a nation. Nature is too good an artist to make such blunders in the arrangement of her drama. China's star climbed to its zenith long ago and has ever since been descending steadily. It will not rise again. The individual Chinaman is undoubtedly a being of great capacity, but there has faded out of the blood of the people at large the undefinable something that qualifies them for great and successful collective effort.

It has been asked with some curiosity what course would be pursued with reference to the Customs Service in Korea. It is under the able direction of foreigners, members of the Chinese Customs, and the question was whether these men would be allowed to remain. We have never supposed that they could be allowed. After all, they belong to the Chinese Civil Service and their presence in Korea was one of the anomalies resulting from the undefinable relations between the little Kingdom and the big empire. We now observe a report in the leading Shanghai paper, that Count Inouye is

"negotiating with Mr. McLeavy Brown for the transfer of the Customs to Japanese control." "Negotiating with Mr. McLeavy Brown" is decidedly good. But Count Inouye is celebrated for his courteous way of doing disagreeable things.

We take the following from the *North China Daily News*:—

A decree dated the 23rd inst. telegraphed to us last night by our native correspondent at Peking, after enumerating various rewards and posthumous honours to be given to the Chinese officers of the Pei-yang fleet engaged in the naval battle off the Yaloo with the Japanese fleet on the 17th of September last, deals with the subject of our telegram yesterday morning from Tientsin referring to the Emperor's recognition of the valuable services rendered by the foreign officers of the fleet engaged in the same battle. The decree in question goes on to say that Li Hung-chang in a special memorial praises the services rendered to the Pei-yang fleet by the foreign officers, some of whom lost their lives in our service, and that both the living and the dead deserved our Imperial recognition, etc. With reference to von Hanneken, he has already been presented by us with the decoration of the Star of the First Class, Second Division. Let him also be presented with the brevet button of a *Ti-tshu*, i.e., Provincial Commander-in-Chief. With regard to Purvis and Nicholls who met their deaths in the battle, let their families each be presented with two years' full pay. Hekman is appointed Commander; and Tyler, Beasant, and McGiffin are appointed Lieutenant-Commanders in our Imperial Navy. In addition to the above appointments, Hekman, Tyler, Beasant, and McGiffin are each to be decorated with the single-eyed peacock's feather as well as the Star of the First Class, Third Division. Let the *yamén* concerned take note of the same.

Some residents of Newchwang imagined that they could start the pastime of golf at that place. They set about marking links on a plain near the city and buried bottomless jam tins to keep the putting holes clear of mud. But the Chinese, observing these operations, concluded that the foreign devils were about to blow up the plain. Soldiers were despatched to dig up the tins and the Taotai lodged a formal complaint with the British Consul. Great excitement prevailed in military and civilian circles. There will be no golf in Newchwang.

The *Peking Gazette*, contains an Imperial Edict conferring honours on the Chinese officers engaged in the naval fight of September 17th. The Edict contains these words:—

Our squadron consisting of 10 men-of-war kept off 12 Japanese ships, and fighting thus against odds manœuvred without relaxing their efforts throughout the fight thus enabling the troops to land. Four of our ships were sunk and three of the Japanese, while the rest of our vessels were all badly damaged.

That is doubtless the story told to the Emperor. It is cleverly false. The Chinese ships were *en route* for the Gulf of Pechili after the landing of the troops when they encountered the Japanese. They did not manœuvre so as to allow the troops to land. That is a mere myth. Moreover, no Japanese vessel was sunk. The Emperor of China may not know the truth, but everyone else does. We can not doubt, however, the correctness of his Majesty's admission that "four of our ships were sunk and the rest badly damaged." The two falsehoods put into His Majesty's mouth by his faithful statesmen are clever in this, that if the Chinese fleet did really manage to protect the transports by fighting off the Japanese, it won a victory in that sense, whatever the sufferings of the ships. European critics, to whom the same false story was at first told, attached much importance to the transport question, and decided that the Chinese navy had "saved its face" by successfully covering the landing. It was, therefore, astute on the part of the Chinese to invent that fiction.

It is stated that several ships of the Southern Squadron have reached Wei-hai-wei and effected a junction with the Pei-yang Squadron; also, that a number of transports, carrying arms ammunition, and troops, left Taku on September 14th for Port Arthur.

We take the following from the *China Gazette* of the 24th ultimo:—

On the 23rd evening that the Norwegian

steamer *Peik*, Captain Jacobson, had been stopped and searched by Japanese cruisers off the South-East Promontory on her last voyage up to Tientsin. The vessel returned from the North this afternoon and we were enabled to get the narrative which we placed before our readers in last night's issue, fully confirmed. The *Peik* left Shanghai on the 13th inst. with 640 soldiers in ordinary clothes on board, for Tientsin. All went well with her, although she proceeded but slowly, until the morning of the 17th, when she was passing the South-East Promontory. About 10 o'clock a fleet of Japanese war vessels, eight in number, was sighted, from which two cruisers were immediately detached. They made towards the *Peik* at a great rate of speed. As soon as the Chinese General, commanding the soldiers on board, saw the Japanese bearing down on the steamer, he mustered the troops on deck, collected the few uniforms and military books and papers, and consigned the whole bundle to the stove-hole, where they were quickly burned. The arms for the soldiers having been sent up in another steamer, nothing remained on board to distinguish the poor looking rabble of "braves" from ordinary coolies, and it was in this character they posed when the Japanese subsequently boarded the vessel. About 11 o'clock, one of the cruisers, a very large and fast ship, with two funnels (which we have since learned was the *Chiyoda*, Capt. Ichida), having come within signalling distance, hoisted "Stop, or take the consequences." The *Peik* was accordingly hove to, and the cruiser having ascertained her nationality, signalled "You must follow us." Nothing remained for the Captain of the *Peik* to do but to turn his vessel round and proceed in the wake of the cruisers, which piloted him about eight miles back, into smooth water inside the light-ship. Two boats were then lowered from the larger cruiser and some Japanese officers boarded the *Peik*, accompanied by a strong force of armed sailors. The Japanese, officers and men, are described as having behaved most courteously on board the *Peik*. The Senior officer politely apologised for the detention of the steamer, which he regretted the exigencies of war rendered necessary; and in the same manner he asked to see the ship's manifest and other papers. Having examined them, he next asked the Captain of the *Peik*, "Who are all these men?" pointing to the swarms of Chinese soldiers. "Coolies" replied the Captain, upon which the Japanese officer caused a strict search to be made for arms, ammunition, or uniforms. Nothing being found of a warlike nature on board, except a few old swords which any steamer might carry, the Japanese proceeded to search the vessel's cargo, which they did in a very thorough manner, albeit they were extremely careful not to do the least damage to anything. The visitors remained on board for a very long time and at length took their departure; but it was not for a long time after, that the signal, giving the *Peik* permission to proceed on her voyage was hoisted on the cruiser. The *Peik* altogether was delayed for 12 hours by the incident. She arrived at Taku on Sunday morning, landed the troops, and set out the same evening on her return trip to this port. At Taku it was learned that the *Tordenskjold* had left Shanghai with 1,040 soldiers and was expected at the Bar last Saturday, the 20th, but she had not arrived up to the time the *Peik* left. Passing the South-East Promontory on the way down, the *Peik* fell in again with her friends the Japanese, but no communication passed between the merchant steamer and the warships.

ENGLISH NEWS.

In the second week in September the controversy among the Irish Nationalists arising from Mr. Gladstone's contribution to the Irish Parliamentary Fund had become still more bitter. Mr. Healy strongly condemned Mr. Justin McCarthy and his colleagues for their application to British statesmen for pecuniary assistance.

"An Irish Catholic," writing to *The Times*, gives an interesting reminiscence of the methods employed two years ago for the collection of contributions to this same Parliamentary Fund. At this time, he says, he was in County Cork, paying a visit to a relative. When he was out shooting a small tenant of the estate came up to him and asked him for the loan of half-a-crown. There was to be a collection, said the tenant, at the chapel next Sunday for the aid of the Parliamentary Fund. This was the amount he was expected to subscribe, and which

he would be boycotted. On the following Sunday, inside the gate of the chapel, the correspondent saw a table on which was a list of the parishioners, and opposite the name of each the amount he was expected to subscribe. Behind this table were seated two of the prominent members of the Anti-Parnellite party in the district. The correspondent asked one of these men by whom it was decided what sum each person should contribute. By themselves, they answered. "What would happen if any one failed to pay up?" "We would see to them," the men replied, "and see that nobody had any dealings whatsoever with them." The host of the writer and one other gentleman were the only residents in the parish whose names did not appear in the list.

According to a telegram from New York dated September 10th, Mr. Hugh Carroll, one of the oldest members of the Irish Nationalists in America, has issued the following manifesto:—"In August 1884, at Boston, the leading Irish Nationalists in secret meeting voted to suspend work for ten years, so as not to interfere with the Parliamentary movement. The ten years ended last month. The Parliamentary party has gained nothing, and the truce is at an end."

Considerable excitement has been caused in Egypt by the prosecution, before a Court-martial, of two distinguished Pashas for buying slave-girls, a breach of the anti-slavery laws. The point was raised that the law was aimed at dealers, and could not affect the accused, who were charged with buying only. The Court held, however, that according to the terms of the Act, the buyer was an accomplice to the sale, and therefore liable to punishment. On Sept. 13th the Judge Advocate summed up the evidence against the accused, which appeared to be conclusive, but the decision of the Court was not to be published for a few days.

With regard to the Samoan question, German papers strongly disapprove of the idea of a dual protectorate by Great Britain and Germany, and insist that when the revision of the present tripartite status comes to be undertaken, as it must be before long, the German claim to a sole protectorate will be strenuously enforced.

By the terms of the Burmah-China convention, an account of which we publish in another column, the British Government, "wishing to encourage and develop the land-trade of China with Burmah" has specified certain routes along which such trade may be carried on, and has ruled that "the carrying of merchandise through Chinese territory by other routes than those sanctioned by the present Convention, shall, if the Chinese authorities think fit, be punished by the confiscation of the merchandise concerned." In a letter to *The Times*, Mr. Holt S. Hallett complains that the routes by which trade is permitted are practically valueless, that previously British goods had free access to various States from which the terms of the present Convention will exclude them, and that while France, unfettered with such a Convention will be able to push her goods over practicable and comparatively easy routes across the southern frontier of China at any point she chooses, the British Government has thought fit to prevent British merchandise from crossing that frontier, and to make it follow a path hardly fit for goats. The Convention should, he says, be termed "The Convention for permanently excluding British goods from Western China."

The Autumn meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce was opened at Huddersfield on September 11th. In his opening address, Sir A. K. Rolit, M.P., the President, said that he thought the prospects of trade, though variable, were on the whole improving. He noticed the relaxation of the United States' tariff, the more settled condition of South America (this is but a frail reed!), and other facts as grounds for this opinion; but, he said, the inability of Parliament to spare time for legislation on commercial questions was a serious hindrance to progress.

A half-yearly court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England was held on September 13th. Mr. David Powell, the Go-

vernor, presided, and in moving a half-yearly dividend of £4 per cent. cited figures to show that the Baring liquidation had proceeded favourably, the liabilities having been reduced to £2,481,985, and the debt to the bank to £2,409,000. The assets showed an apparent surplus over the liabilities of £667,412.

Notwithstanding the ignominious failure of the syndicate that made a "corner" in tin in the years 1887-8, when the price was run up to £170 per ton, and notwithstanding also the complete collapse of the Société des Métaux a few months later owing to its disastrous speculations in copper, another combination of French and Dutch speculators is endeavouring to obtain control of the tin-market. The syndicate is believed already to hold at least 12,000 tons, three-fourths of the total European supply. The low price of tin, which in July was £65 17s. 6d., seems to have been the main inducement to undertake the present speculation. There has recently been a great increase in the output of mines in the Dutch East Indies and the Straits Settlements, which last year shipped 44,118 tons to Europe and America. It will be necessary for the syndicate to obtain control of these mines before it can hope seriously to affect the price of tin.

Close to the west wall of the Tower of London and at the eastern extremity of Billingsgate is a subway under the Thames. It consists of a metal tube about six feet three inches in diameter. Being more than half a mile below London Bridge, it was largely used by working men coming from the Surrey side to work in the city, and the lessee, who made a charge of a half-penny per head probably made a considerable profit out of the subway. Now that the Tower Bridge, which is only about a hundred and fifty yards away on the east side of the Tower has been opened, most people naturally prefer to avail themselves of this gratuitous means of crossing the river, and the lessee complains that there has been a serious falling off in the receipts from the subway. It is probable that sooner or later some other use will have to be found for it.

On the 7th September the Trades Union Congress adopted a resolution for the election of a committee to draw up a basis of agreement for the federation of all trade and labour organizations. A resolution was also carried calling on the Government to prohibit the landing in England of all pauper aliens that have no visible means of subsistence. On the 8th the Congress passed a resolution condemning the action taken by the House of Lords in connection with the Employers' Liability Bill.

The papers generally speak lightly of the strongly socialistic tone exhibited by the present Trade Union Congress. They regard it merely as the manifestation of a transient wave of socialistic feeling. Socialism, they say, has taken no deep root in the minds of English working-men, and a revival of trade will suffice to turn their attention to other matters.

At a large meeting of railway men, held on September 11th in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, a resolution protesting against the employment of railway servants in any department for more than six days per week was unanimously carried.

During the second week in September the Miners' Federation and the mine-owners were still unable to agree upon terms of settlement, and the strike therefore continued.

A meeting in support of the Independent Labour Party was held in London on September 10th under the presidency of Mr. Keir Hardie, M.P., who said that at the bottom of the party was socialism pure and simple, and they meant to fight ruthlessly onwards. A resolution declaring the collective ownership "of all things essential to life" to be the only permanent solution of the labour question was carried with acclamation.

A conference of the Catholic Truth Society was opened at Preston on September 10th. Cardinal Vaughan presided and delivered an address on "The Reunion of Christendom," in the course of which he observed that the growing desire for such a reunion was one of the happiest signs of the times. The unity of the

Catholic Church was visible and tangible; the Church of England had failed to maintain unity. Among the speakers was the Duke of Norfolk, who urged that it was a duty resting on Catholics to take part in the public life of the country and to do their best to keep it pure.

A cricket match at Hastings between Gentlemen and Players ended in a draw.

A four mile, foot-race between F. E. Bacon, the English champion, and J. J. Mullen, the Irish champion, took place at Dublin on September 12th. It resulted, after a keenly contested finish, in a victory for Bacon by eight yards, in 20 mins. 41 4-5 sec.

There is a well-known proverb about the conditions that most effectually lead to success. This proverb, which is so hacknied that we refrain from quoting it at length, is strikingly exemplified by the tone now taken by the English papers about Japan. We no longer find contemptuous references to the little upstart Power that has disturbed the peace of the East, that has rushed blindly into war with China, and will be soundly drubbed for its pains. The news of the Japanese victory at Phŷng-yang, and of the crushing blow simultaneously inflicted on the Chinese fleet has caused a complete change of tone. *The Times* speaks with admiration of the manner in which the war has been conducted, expresses little doubt of the ultimate success of Japan, and says that the only serious question that remains is whether the Japanese will have their heads turned by their good fortune. Other papers write in a similar strain, the *Spectator* going so far as to say that it is now proved that "the Japanese have assimilated as well as imitated Europe." It is an interesting comment on our own western civilization that a great war has been the example needed to convince the western world of what has long been obvious to those privileged to watch Japan's peaceful advance along the gentler course of civil and industrial progress. But not even the war is enough to convince the *Saturday Review*. This is somewhat puzzling. The *Saturday Review* persists in regarding the Japanese enterprise in Korea as a manifestation of a desire for territorial aggrandizement, as a product, in fact, of that Jingo spirit which is the *Saturday's* ideal of a foreign policy for the British nation. Might we not have expected that poor Japan would receive on this account her meed of praise? But when we remember that

It doesn't follow that he can swallow
Prescriptions signed "J.B."
Put up by you an' me,

we are after all not surprised to find that the *Saturday* is not overflowing with admiration at Japan's progress in the art of war. It writes: "If Japan had only wished to advance in civilization, she would never have plunged into this Korean venture at all. She would have avoided anything of the kind as wasteful and unnecessary. The fact is that she has set herself intelligently to acquire the command of the destructive weapons of civilization in order that she may act more effectually like a barbarian." The whole tone of the article is alarmist. It is a shock to the *Saturday* to discover that there is an Asiatic Power (Asiatic is of course taken as synonymous with barbarian) which not only possesses an army drilled and armed after the European fashion, but is able to use it with European skill and daring. But in its hostile tone the *Saturday Review* is alone among the papers we have had an opportunity of examining. The others show that by her military and naval success Japan has inspired a wholesome respect, a respect which we have for years held that she deserved.

The Court-martial on the persons charged with complicity in slave-dealing at Cairo has returned a verdict of "Not guilty" as regards two of the Pashas and six of the other prisoners. The other defendants have been convicted and sentenced to varying terms of imprisonment. The Sirdar, Sir H. Kitchener, has confirmed all the findings of the Court except in reference to the two Pashas, whose acquittal he does not think justified by the evidence.

At a meeting of the National League held

recently in Dublin, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., who presided, strongly condemned the attitude of the Government in refusing an amnesty to the Irish political prisoners, and said the action of the Anti-Parcellites in reference to the Gladstone-Tweedmouth cheques had reduced Irish representation to a byword and a disgrace.

Lord Ripon recently spoke at a luncheon given to the members of the Associated Chambers of Commerce at Fountains Abbey. He remarked that a demand had been made for the annexation of Swaziland. That might be all very well for the Swazis or for the British Empire, but by treaties of 1884 and 1890 we were unable, without the sanction of the South African Republic, to annex or absorb the country of the Swazis.

The *Hamburgischer Correspondent* publishes an evidently inspired article on the Samoan question, which may be regarded as the answer of the German Government to the suggestion made in the Vienna *Politische Correspondenz* of a dual control over Samoa to be exercised by England and Germany. The semi-official organ says that Germany prefers to abide by the provisions of the Samoa Act, and will not raise claims which are not reconcilable with that agreement. "If Germany did so it is probable that both England and America would praise the triple protectorate as much as they now condemn it. It would, further, never occur to Germany to offer England a co-protectorate to the exclusion of America, which would be equivalent to an indirect acknowledgment that the Australian colonies have a right to be heard when the future of Samoa is in question. Germany has never acknowledged this, and will leave it to the Cabinet of St. James's to deal with the would-be great ones of Australia."

The Duke of Argyll, writing to a correspondent who had addressed him on the subject of the House of Lords, expresses the conviction that never in the history of human government has such a signal illustration been given of the inestimable value of two separate and independent Houses as in the course of things since 1885.

In the course of an address at Aberdeen, the Bishop of Chester read a letter from Mr. Gladstone, who said that for many years he had been of opinion that the principle of selling liquors for the public profit only offered the sole chance of escape from the present miserable and almost contemptible predicament. He was a friend to local option, but it could be no more than a partial and occasional remedy. This unqualified declaration on the part of the ex-Premier in favour of what is usually known as the Gothenberg system will be a serious blow to the local option movement. The principle of the Gothenberg system is that the liquor-vendor is deprived of any personal interest in the sale of liquor, and may on the other hand, be given a direct interest in the sale of teetotal beverages. This can hardly be managed in any other way than by the socialization or municipalization of the liquor-traffic. And there lies the rub, for the strong teetotal party, by the aid of which alone the reform could be carried, regards the liquor traffic as traffic in sin, and will not be a party to any action that would place the profits of this traffic in the hands of the State. So until the teetotal party learns counsels of moderation, the adoption of the Gothenberg system in England is likely to be postponed.

A great diamond robbery recently took place in Hatton Garden. At the time the mail left no arrests had been made. It is believed that the robbery was the work of a gang who during the past four years have been carrying on a system of diamond robberies on the Continent.

The annual report of the Free Labour Association, which was to be submitted at the conference to be held in the current month, states that up to the end of August last 228,000 seamen had been registered as free labour men. Out of 9,786,073 male persons of 20 years of age and upwards who are working for their living in the United Kingdom, only 1,109,014 are members of trade unions, and the number of trade unionists has decreased since 1891.

In the west of Scotland the coal-strike was practically at an end on September 17th. The

miners had lost confidence in their leaders, and 17,000 men had returned to work, in most cases unconditionally. Elsewhere, however, the strike continued.

Lord Fingall has purchased the lease of the Londonderry gold mine at Coolgardie, in West Australia, for a sum slightly under a quarter of a million sterling. A large quantity of gold is said to be in sight.

A letter left by the late Comte de Paris has been published in Paris, in which, after declaring that all his acts have been inspired solely by his devotion to France, he sets forth his conviction that the political and religious passions which now divide the country can only be appeased by the national and traditional monarchy. He requests his friends to gather round his son and records his belief that France to recover itself must become again a Christian nation.

Mr. Stead has been visiting Scotland, collecting material for the Christmas number of the *Review of Reviews*, which is to deal with the question of deer-forests, with special reference to Mr. Winans, the American millionaire. Mr. Stead will imagine that a wealthy Chinaman comes to Scotland and leases large slices of the country.

THE EARTHQUAKE.

Details furnished by the vernacular press go to show that the earthquake on the 22nd inst. was even more severe than the public had been led to suppose. In the little town of Sakata terrible havoc was wrought. Houses were thrown down so suddenly that their inmates had not time to run out. The ground was rent asunder in many places, and from the fissures streams of muddy water were ejected in such volume that the streets were flooded, the water in one instance attaining a depth of five feet. Finally, to crown the calamity, fire broke out at no less than thirteen different spots simultaneously, and raging for about three hours, reduced 2,500 houses to ruins. Two houses are said to have been completely swallowed up in the earth-cracks. A wealthy merchant, Mr. Hewana, lost 48 warehouses in the conflagration, and the property thus destroyed is estimated at a quarter of a million yen. In one dwelling the whole family of seven persons were killed; in another nine lives were sacrificed. A strange incident occurred in front of the town hospital. A large ornamental stone vase stands there. Seven people huddled at its base, probably believing the place to be especially safe. But the vase toppled over and crushed them all to death. In the streets extending from Funaba to Imamachi 130 persons are said to have been killed and wounded. A special reporter, sent by the *Asahi Shimbun* to the seat of the disturbance, writes that the total number of buildings destroyed by fire was 2,028, which figure, it will be observed, is smaller than that quoted above from other authorities. According to the same reporter the lives lost in Sakata alone totalled 150, which tallies with previous estimates. We are inclined to think, however, that some exaggeration has crept into these accounts, for the separate returns from the various localities give the following figures:—houses overthrown, 2,270; houses burned, 1,438; houses damaged, 391; persons killed, 243; persons wounded, 159. The newspaper accounts also state that the vertical shock, or upheaval, was exceptionally severe, whereas the Meteorological Observatory at Sakata reports the vertical motion at only 10 millimetres, and the horizontal at 120 mm. Seismic experts appear to differ as to the cause and centre of the disturbance. Some put the point of genesis in the Sea of Japan, basing their conclusion on the fact that the littoral regions were most severely shaken. These persons attribute the phenomenon to a sudden subsidence of the bed of the Sea over a wide area. Others assert a volcanic origin, and fix the centre of disturbance at the mountain Chokai, as a point of least resistance. Chokai has certainly burst into activity since the shock. It had been quiet for 33 years previously.

TRULY!

Here is a telegram to which little attention has been paid in the East:—

London, Sept. 22, 1894.—A business firm of this city last evening received a cable despatch from Yokohama requesting that a gunboat be ordered to proceed at once to that port to protect the British subjects residing there, whose lives, the despatch declares, are in danger.

The firm to which the despatch was addressed will to-day approach Lord Kimberley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the matter.

The sender of the above message to London is well known in this settlement. He is one of the leaders of the little band of anti-Japanese agitators, whose distrust of the Japanese amounts almost, to a mania, and whose persistent attempts to excite foreign opinion against them are admirably calculated to provoke on Japan's part the very sentiment of umbrage whose consequences they profess to apprehend. These men are perfectly well known, we say, and the nature of their moral malady is so fully appreciated that people are beginning to discount very freely their extravagance and their mischievous phantasies. What conceivable cause did there exist on Sept. 21st, when such a telegram was sent, to apprehend danger to foreign life and property in Yokohama? The defeat of the Chinese army at Phyang-yang and that of the Chinese fleet in the Yellow Sea were then engrossing public attention. The Japanese were completely masters of the situation. Could any sane man have honestly believed that there was danger of a Japanese attempt against the lives of foreigners in Yokohama, or that, even supposing any such intention to be entertained by a handful of fanatics, the Japanese Government was not fully competent and thoroughly resolved to protect us? Wilder nonsense was never sent across the wires. Despite the brutal rancour uniformly displayed towards Japan by a section of the foreign local press, the people of this country have preserved a friendly and quiet demeanour, and a foreigner walking in the streets of Yokohama or Tokyo is as safe as he would be in London or Paris. The truth is that not even the accumulated proofs of a century would have any weight with these lunatic agitators. Throughout the whole of the *Meiji* era they have experienced at Japan's hands the most hospitable and kindly treatment. They have pursued their avocations peacefully; they have travelled throughout the length and breadth of the land, seeing only smiling faces and finding only friendly helpfulness; they have been invited time and again to social *réunions* where the ladies and gentlemen of Japan have treated them with graceful and refined hospitality; they have enjoyed at the hands of Japanese officialdom a degree of consideration that men in their station would never have received elsewhere. Has all this awakened in their breasts any appreciative response? Has friendship begotten friendship or forbearance suggested moderation? We say nothing of gratitude. To such men the notion of indebtedness to any Oriental people can not present itself. They are ineffably persuaded that their mere presence here confers a benefit on Japan, and that by earning their own bread they become large creditors of the country that gives it to them. But they might at least understand that it does not lie within the range of human possibility for any nation to wear an unaltered mask of hypocrisy during thirty years, and that if the Japanese have been friendly and genial ever since the Restoration, it is because friendliness and geniality are their normal mood, not because they are unprecedented simulators. But these men, too, have their normal mood. It is implacable, unmollifiable. They resemble morose animals whose unhappy propensity is to feel aggrieved by caresses and to growl the louder the more numerous the sops thrown to them. Their pretence of insecurity has not a shadow of foundation, and they would acknowledge as much did they reason. But they will not reason. They believe everything evil because they want to believe it, and they are blind to everything good because they do not wish to see. Unhappily their capacity for mischief is considerable,

able, for positive ill-will always produces more effect than negative amiability. We denounce them because we wish the Japanese to understand clearly that such men have not the endorsement of foreigners generally, that they constitute a mere fraction of the foreign community, and that if they are suffered to play their game of mischief-making unchecked, it is simply because their restraint being everybody's business is nobody's duty. But they are simply the sick men of the community, and the latter's frame of mind is no more inferable from their delirium than are the fashions of a nation from the rags worn by its mendicants. Some day or other we shall all understand each other better, and it will then be fully recognised that the alarms and suspicions of these agitators were wholly subjective—reflections of their own mood, not consequences of their surroundings.

THE APPLICATION FOR A GUNBOAT.

The extraordinary telegram sent to London by a Yokohama resident asking for a ship-of-war to protect the community against imaginary perils, has of course caused considerable surprise and amusement. Probably among all the foreigners, of whatever sort or condition, resident in Japan there are not a dozen who would sympathise with such wild alarms or endorse such a method of expressing them. There is a British Legation in Tokyo, one of whose chief functions is to watch over the security of British life and property in this country. A telegram sent direct to London by a Yokohama merchant intimating the existence of a state of danger so imminent as to require the immediate presence of armed succour, implies that Her Majesty's Representative is either too careless or too ill-informed to provide duly for the safety of British subjects placed under his charge. As to the other aspects of the incident, they require no further comment.

But the manner in which our article on the subject has been received journalistically is so characteristic as to be worth brief reference. By the Japanese press our criticisms were summarized thus:—First, strong condemnation of the sender of the telegram, ridicule of his silly alarm, and censure of his mischievous methods; secondly, repudiation, on behalf of the foreign residents, of any sympathy with such action, and explanation that the anti-Japanese agitators, among whom the sender of the telegram is a leader, constitute an insignificant minority of the foreign community, the great majority being fully confident in Japanese good-will and thoroughly persuaded of the Japanese Government's competence and resolution to protect them. How, on the other hand, was the same article treated by the foreign local journals? They began by saying that there never existed the smallest reason for sending such a telegram, and therefore they did not believe that it ever was sent. They preferred to think that the telegram was invented for the purpose of creating a mischievous state of feeling between foreigners and Japanese. In short, they described the whole incident as "supremely ridiculous." Had they suffered the matter to rest there, all sensible persons would have approved their mood, though few could have agreed as to the fictitiousness of the telegram. But they did not suffer it to rest there. They had other interests to serve. They saw an opportunity to traduce the *Japan Mail* by the usual device of misrepresentation, and they seized it. The telegram had been used, they cried, "as a text for abusing the community;" the *Mail* had "tilted at the community," "the community had been publicly whipped;" "serious insults had been hurled indiscriminately at the community," and so forth and so on. Never was falsehood rasher. The words of the *Mail* were:—

We denounce these agitators because we wish the Japanese to understand clearly that such men have not the endorsement of foreigners generally, that they constitute a mere fraction of the foreign community, and that if they are suffered to play their game of mischief-making unchecked, it is because their restraint being everybody's business is nobody's duty. But they are simply the sick men

of the community, and the latter's frame of mind is no more inferable from their delirium than are the fashions of a nation from the rags worn by its mendicants.

In the face of such unequivocal and emphatic writing as the above, it is almost inconceivable that any newspaper editor should venture to accuse the *Japan Mail* of "abusing the community," of "publicly whipping it," and of "hurting serious insults at it indiscriminately." One of the chief purposes of the *Mail's* article was to discriminate the community from "the mere fraction" of its number constituting the Nippon-phobists, and to assure the Japanese that the sender of the telegram and his congeners do not more accurately represent the mood of foreigners in general than a beggar's rags represent the sumptuous fashions of the nation to which he belongs. How can that be described as "insulting the community seriously and indiscriminately," as "tilting at the community," as "publicly whipping the community"? The insult to the community lies in quite another direction. It lies in the supposition that grown men in the possession of their senses can be deceived by such miserable falsehoods, and persuaded to think that a newspaper which, on avowed behalf of the community, repudiates a silly act committed by an individual foreigner, is thereby "whipping," "tilting at," and "insulting" the whole body of foreigners in general. We doubt whether the journal-reading public in any other part of the world is credited with so little discernment as in Yokohama. The editors whose *melior* it is to hound the *Japan Mail* do not hesitate to put into its mouth statements diametrically the opposite of those made by it, and to hold it up to public obloquy on lying pretence that it has asserted the very things denied by it in the plainest terms. To such an extent has this system of contemptible chicanery been carried that if a discreditable act committed by any foreigner be condemned in the columns of the *Mail*, an immediate outcry is raised by the local press that foreigners generally have been traduced, as though this community were to be held collectively responsible for every blunder or crime perpetrated by every one of its members. A more debased and unreasonable out come of journalistic rivalry it would be difficult to conceive.

It has been hinted that information as to the sender of the obnoxious telegram reached us from the Japanese Postal Authorities. The suggestion is baseless. Our knowledge was derived from a foreign source in no way connected with the Japanese.

We are asked by vernacular newspapers to divulge the name of the merchant in question. Certainly not. It is entirely conceivable that he acted under the impulse of honest conviction and that he really felt the fear implied by his telegram. He is a very silly person, much to be pitied for his pusillanimity, but he does not deserve, we think, to be publicly pilloried unless malice prepense can be proved against him. If he chooses to proclaim himself and to defend his conduct, he will at least be credited with the courage of his opinions. We do not see that either duty or expediency demands greater explicitness on our part.

ACCIDENTS ON THE SANYO RAILWAY.

Two accidents that happened on the 22nd and 23rd instant on the Sanyo Railway are said to have been entirely due to negligence on the part of Railway officials. The first occurred in connection with an express train from Hiroshima to Kobe. Most of the members and officials of the two Houses of the Diet, together with a number of private individuals that had been to Hiroshima in connexion with the extraordinary session, took their passage by the train which was to leave Hiroshima at 10.45 a.m. Great confusion prevailed in the *Terminus* of that city, but nothing untoward happened until the train reached a station called Kawachi, about 30 miles from Hiroshima, when a most serious mistake was committed by a

Railway official. The master of the Kawachi Station handed a wrong ticket to the conductor of the train leaving for Hiroshima, and it became necessary for him to send an express messenger to the next station to get back the ticket, which should have been given to the express train bound for Kobe. For two hours the passengers, among whom were many peers and members of parliament, were obliged to wait, and the waiting room of the little station presented the appearance of the waiting rooms of the two Houses of the Diet. Another incident that happened on the same line between the two same stations the previous day, was more serious. It appears—we take these particulars from the *Nichi Nichi*—that when a goods train of 30 cars that started from Hiroshima at 1.45 a.m. came within about two miles of Kawachi station, the couplings became unhooked. The conductor, unconscious of what had happened, started the engine. Next moment he became conscious of the incident, but was then so much confused that he stopped the engine. The detached 16 cars clashed against the engine, and many were smashed to pieces.

THE SUPPOSED MEDIATION OF ENGLAND.

It is a very satisfactory state of affairs both for Japan and England, writes the *Fiji Shimpō*, if the sudden change of tone of the leading English papers reflects public opinion, and if the English people, abandoning their mistaken notions as to the importance of an Anglo-Chinese alliance, have come to think favourably of one with Japan. But one thing that causes our contemporary much anxiety is the attitude of some of the British merchants and military or civil functionaries, old residents in the East, who still adhere to their ancient ideas of the importance of a Chinese alliance. As their opinions are not the result of due deliberation, but are simply an outcome of pertinacious adherence to their old mistake and to the jealousy which they entertain of this country, which they consider unduly arrogant, anything they may say of Japan is in itself quite unimportant. Still, these notions become a means of furnishing erroneous information to the English Government and people. Suppose, for instance, that the British Government, misled by these "Oriental rats," as the *Fiji* terms them, should attempt to prematurely interfere with the present war with a view to rescuing China from her distress, and should even threaten to resort to force if Japan declined to comply with the proposed mediation—nothing would be more serious for Japan than such a contingency. What should she do under the circumstances? The *Fiji* replies that Japan must be fully prepared to face such an emergency and must be resolved to obtain the object she had in view at the commencement of the war. When we consider the general tendency of the civilized Powers, we think that there must be one or two whose interests in the Orient are not consistent with those of England, and the only course open to Japan is to enter into a secret alliance with them and to oppose any hostile design on the part of England. The *Fiji* does not think for a moment that there is any probability of such an emergency, and apologizes for indulging in such chimeras, which are alone justified by the difficulty in which Japan at present finds herself.

THE TONG-HAKS.

The Fusan correspondent of the *Asahi* gives some of the latest particulars about the Tong-haks, from which we take the following. Besides the Tong-haks in Kyong-shan-to and Chun-chon-to, whose agitations we have already heard about, another party of the same insurgents has broken out in Chol-la. One division of that mob is marching upon Sōul, while another has devastated Ha-tung in Kyong-shan. Of the latter one portion has returned to Chol-la, but another has proceeded to Fun-gi and appears to be advancing to Kim-ya, which is only 15 miles distant from Fusan. With a view to suppressing the insurgents that have broken

out in Chol-la, Major Imabashi of the Fusan Garrison, despatched a company of soldiers on the 23rd ult. to Ma-san-po, about 28 miles from Fun-ju. The object of this company was to capture the ring-leaders and to pursue the mob as far as the boundary of Chol-la, should they attempt to fly. It was thought imprudent to go further, as the defence of Fusan would in that case become unduly weakened. The division that has begun to move eastward from Chol-la is supposed to consist of real Tong-haks and to be quite distinct from the rioters that are disturbing Kyong-shan. The ring-leaders of the former are said to be Kin-shokei and Kim Manjin. The cause of the fresh outbreak of the Tong-haks is said to be a mistaken notion that the local Governors who have lately greatly improved in their conduct, would consent to lessen the people's burdens should they be menaced with force. The local officers do not attempt to interfere with the lawlessness of the mobs, and this inaction has encouraged them to indulge in their plundering propensities. The soldiers despatched from Fusan reached Ma-san-po on the afternoon of the 23rd ult. and were cordially received by the officers and people of that place, who were apprehending the approach of the Tong-haks from Fun-ji. The *Asahi's* correspondent has not yet told us whether the company has succeeded in fulfilling its mission.

THE "NICHU NICHU" ON CHINA'S SITUATION.

In one of its recent leading articles headed "Is China still determined to fight," the *Nichi Nichi* argues thus:—Although the pro-Chinese English papers published in Shanghai deny the news that China has applied to England to mediate between her and Japan, there is no reason to question its authenticity. It is quite natural to give credence to that rumour when China's signal defeats both on sea and land are taken into consideration. The greatest defect in the Chinese Army and Navy is their lack of concentrating power. About 50 days intervened between the battle of Sōnghwan and that of Phyōng-yang, yet only 20,000 men could be mustered to defend the latter stronghold. Another forty days elapsed before the Japanese could attack Chiu-lien, yet there were less than 20,000 Chinese soldiers stationed there. Defective equipment, an imperfect system of commissariat, the prevalence of speculation among military and naval circles, want of discipline and of the coöperation of the navy—all these are causes of the slow mobilization of the Chinese Army. China's condition is indeed pitiable. It was remarked some time ago in various foreign newspapers that rigour of climate would prove more disastrous to the Japanese Army than to their enemy. The *Nichi Nichi*, however, is inclined to think that instead of obstructing the march of the Japanese troops, the severe cold will incapacitate China from moving her troops beyond the bounds of their respective garrisons. Is China determined, even under such circumstances, to fight to the bitter end, till her 24 provinces are reduced to ashes? Or is she already convinced of her incapacity to hold out any longer? If so, why not declare herself vanquished and sue for peace directly to Japan instead of appealing to a third Power?

JAPAN'S COMMERCE WITH CHINA AND KOREA DURING THE WAR.

In looking over the Customs returns of trade between Japan and China during the war, says the *Hochi Shimbun*, we find that in the month of August the imports were 440,000 *yen* approximately less than those for the corresponding month of last year, while the exports were increased by some 230,000 *yen*. In September both the imports and exports fell, the former by 400,000 *yen* and the latter by 110,000 *yen* in round numbers. With regard to the commerce with Hong-kong, however, there was a contrary result, the imports in September being 154,000

yen, and that in imports about 288,000 *yen*, in all 442,000 *yen*. On investigating the various items that constitute commerce between Japan and China, it is found that the most perceptible increase has been effected in coal, copper, matches, and some marine products. But as those items are chiefly exported to the Straits Settlements and their vicinity as well as to Europe, the *Hochi* thinks that only the exports for China have suffered by the war. That is not the case with the Japanese-Korean commerce, where the result is thus far decidedly favourable. The following is a table of the exports and imports for the four months of this year ending with September, and the corresponding months of last year:—

	EXPORTS.			
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
This year	170,304	149,277	295,692	302,837
Last year	106,205	70,913	129,100	125,504

	IMPORTS.			
	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
This year	396,166	499,270	209,826	40,854
Last year	141,416	160,660	147,127	78,657

It is will thus be seen that the commerce between Japan and Korea has shown a marked improvement this year on the corresponding period of last year, and though that is no doubt due in part to the increase of Japanese in Korea, it is mainly attributable to the fact of Japanese merchants having displaced their Chinese rivals in the Korean market. The *Keisai* says that as the restrictions imposed on Japanese in Korea by an Imperial Ordinance were removed by the Diet at its last extraordinary session—a change which was effected by Mr. Taguchi, the editor of the *Keisai* and a Member of Parliament—Japanese merchants will now enjoy greater facilities in their commerce with Korea.

LAWS AND ORDINANCES.

The following were issued on the 23rd October:—

We, with the Consent of the Imperial Diet, hereby give Our sanction to the present Laws relating to a Special system of Accounts in the matter of Extraordinary War Expenditures, and order them to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign Manual.]

(Great Seal.)

Dated 25th Oct., of the 27th year of Meiji.

Countersigned

Count ITO HIROBUMI,

Minister President of State.

Count SAIGŌ TSUKUMICHI,

Minister of War and the Navy.

WATANABE KUNITAKE,

Minister of Finance.

LAW No. XXIV.

Art. I.—Accounts of Extraordinary War Expenses relating to the war in which the Empire is involved with China, shall be set apart from Accounts of Ordinary Revenues and Expenditures, and shall be specially adjusted.

Art. II.—In the case of Receipts and Disbursements pertaining to Extraordinary War Expenses, the period extending from June 1st of the 27th year of Meiji to the conclusion of the war shall be considered as one fiscal year.

LAW No. XXV.

For the purpose of meeting War Expenses in connection with the war in which the country is involved with China, a sum not exceeding 100,000,000 *yen* may be raised gradually by floating Public Loans or by other process of borrowing, at rates of interest under 6 per cent. *per annum*.

Note.—All matters connected with the floating of Public loans or borrowing, agreements relating thereto, periods of redemption, and other important points, shall be determined by the Minister of Finance.

ESTIMATES OF EXTRAORDINARY WAR EXPENSES.

The total Receipts and Disbursements relating to Extraordinary War Expenses shall be fixed at 150,000,000 *yen*, and the relative distribution shall be in accordance with the following Special Estimates:—

Receipts	150,000,000 <i>yen</i> .
Disbursements	150,000,000 <i>yen</i> .

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. CLXXXIV.

Imperial Ordinance No. CXXXV, issued in the 27th year of Meiji, shall become null and void on and from this day. (The Ordinance in question placed restrictions upon the going of Japanese to Korea.)

A NEW FIELD FOR JAPANESE EMIGRATION.

THE remarkable success that has attended Japanese emigration to Hawaii may well justify the tendency this nation is now developing for enterprise of that nature. It is not often that pioneers succeed. Their lot is generally to dare much and do little. In some branches of human effort the original conception counts for everything: the praise falls to it and so does the profit. But in the majority of cases those that lead the way seldom effect anything on their own account: their toil is expended upon the setting up of landmarks that serve to guide their successors and to record their own unrewarded courage. Japanese emigration to Hawaii, however, was an exception. Though an initial attempt, success waited on it from the first. It has brought wealth to the country, provided a valuable outlet for the congested labour-market, and given a powerful spur to the spirit of enterprise. There can be no doubt, we think, that these results are due to the foresight, shrewdness and excellent organizing ability of Mr. R. IRWIN, no less than to the liberality and prudence of the Japanese Government. If the Japanese nation ever erects a monument to emigration, Mr. IRWIN'S name ought to be blazoned on the pedestal. Following in the footsteps of the Hawaiian effort there have been smaller but apparently promising undertakings—Queensland, Mexico, and so forth,—and now we have to note another similar enterprise. On the 17th instant there sailed from Kobe 498 emigrants. They were all of the male sex, and had been carefully selected from Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, and Wakayama. The steamer that carried them was the *Sendai Maru*, a vessel belonging to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's fleet; they were accompanied by three inspectors and one doctor, and their destination was the French West Indian island of Guadaloupe. Sugar planting is there carried on extensively, and the necessary labour had hitherto been obtained from British India. But a veto imposed by HER MAJESTY'S Government interrupted the supply from that source, and although the interdiction was withdrawn at the beginning of this year, the planters of Guadaloupe thought that they might find better stuff for their purpose than the comparatively indolent and apathetic Lascar or Malay. Probably the reputation for industry and orderliness won by the Japanese in Hawaii turned attention in this direction. At all events, the Credit Foncier sent to Tokyo, some months ago, its Colonial Agent, Mr. LUTSCHER, a man evidently well esteemed in Paris business circles, since he was Special Commissioner for the Comptoir d'Escompte at the Chicago World's Fair. Mr. LUTSCHER managed matters in this country with admirable tact and assiduity.

outbreak of war between Japan and China might well have interrupted his scheme, but he held steadily to his purpose and was finally enabled to ship 498 Japanese, so carefully chosen that there is little fear of their failing to give satisfaction in Guadaloupe. The terms secured to the emigrants are excellent, and proceeding under such auspices their welfare and general good treatment are assured. An interesting feature of the affair is the fact that Japan has leisure for efforts of this kind while her fight with China is at its height, and that she ventures to send one of her steamers past the shores of Formosa and *via* Singapore through the Suez canal. The *Sendai Maru* will, we believe, be the first Japanese merchant vessel that ever went through the Canal, and the appearance of the Flag of the Rising Sun in the West Indies just now, when the world is eagerly discussing the duel between the two empires, will be a picturesque and significant event, showing that Japan's energies are not at all paralysed or her spirit of enterprise chilled by the large contract of fighting that she has now on hand.

MR. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., ON THE ATONEMENT.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for September Mr. GLADSTONE discusses the Christian doctrine of the Atonement. He was started on this train of thought by reading the recently published autobiography of Mrs. BESANT, a work in which she traces her progress through various phases of belief and unbelief, from the outset as an Evangelical Christian to the close (if it be indeed the close) as a Theosophist. She tells us that the decline of her religious faith resulted from a careful and thorough examination of certain dogmas, of which the most important, from an exclusively Christian point of view, is the following:—"The nature of the Atonement of CHRIST, and the justice of GOD in accepting a vicarious sacrifice from CHRIST and a vicarious righteousness from the sinner." To the view of the Atonement examined by Mrs. BESANT Mr. GLADSTONE takes exception. In addition to the obscurity that, from the nature of the problems involved, invariably attaches to theological discussions, we find in this article that cloudiness of thought and expression so familiar to all readers of Mr. GLADSTONE'S essays on these subjects. But it is worth while taking some trouble to discover his meaning, for the views on so important a topic of so powerful and enthusiastic a champion of the English Church, of the man who is one of the most weighty of the living representatives and exponents of this form of Christianity, cannot fail to be interesting. We shall endeavour, therefore, to summarise his argument in a form in which it will be easily understood. There are, he says, two views of the Atonement, a "forensic" view and an

"ethical" view. The forensic view is simply that man is liable to certain penalties in consequence of certain criminal acts; but that, in accordance with a legal principle which, though not recognized by modern western jurisprudence, is familiar to students of Chinese law, and which is also exemplified in the ancient Hebrew rite of the sending-forth of the scape-goat, the Great Judge has permitted mankind to expiate its guilt by proxy, and all men were enabled to escape punishment through the suffering of the sinless CHRIST. This view is the one examined and rejected by Mrs. BESANT, and it is rejected also by Mr. GLADSTONE, for it is, he admits, inconsistent with our conception of the divine justice. The fact that the sacrifice was a willing one on the part of CHRIST "in no way clears the character of the ALMIGHTY as the universal Governor of the world." If, in one of our courts, the son of a murdered man should, after the condemnation of the murderer, step forward and express his willingness to expiate the crime in his own person, we can imagine what would be the answer of the Judge. He would tell us that it would be unjust to allow the innocent to suffer for the guilty, and that (to quote the words of Mr. GLADSTONE) "injustice is not the less injustice because there may be a willing submission to it." But this forensic view of the Atonement, though it has often, says Mr. GLADSTONE, been put forward by individual indiscreet teachers of Christianity, has never been a part of the authoritative teaching of the Church. The essential aspect of the case is the ethical one.

This ethical aspect is indeed implied in the etymological meaning of the word atonement—the at-one-ment, the act by means of which man became one with GOD. How completely the forensic view has dominated in the average mind is clearly shown by the present meaning of the verb "to atone." But, says Mr. GLADSTONE, there is in Scripture, in Christianity, nothing forensic which is not also ethical; these are two distinct but not clashing forms of expressing the same thing; one of them, it may be said, expressing it as law, the other as command; one as justice, the other as will; it is impossible, if we believe in GOD at all, to sever these two ideas one from another. Mr. GLADSTONE then proceeds to set forth the essence of the ethical view, not, as he says, with any pretensions to authority, but, he believes, in conformity with the established doctrine of Scripture and the Church at large. (Mr. GLADSTONE nowhere distinctly states what he means by "Christianity," what by the "Christian Church;" but as far as we can judge by his general tone, for the purposes of this article he takes a liberal and comprehensive view of Christianity (broad Christianity). The ethical view is, briefly, this: We are born into this world

in a condition of sin. "This fault of nature has not abolished freedom of the will, but it has caused a bias towards the wrong." But by a proper direction of the will through the use of Divine discipline and self-denial, the excellence of our nature before it was impaired by sin may be recovered. CHRIST has at the cost of great suffering, established a type of humanity raised to absolute perfection. Through the teaching, of CHRIST and through the help of the Church based on those teachings, men may be recast according to the type offered by CHRIST, and united one by one with his own perfect humanity. This perfect type of humanity could not have been set forth by CHRIST without His suffering; the setting-forth of this perfect type, with its accompanying provision of the means by which man is to be reformed according to this type, form the essentials of a moral redemption, of relief from evil as well as pain. Herein lies the at-one-ment between man and GOD. CHRIST'S suffering without any merit of ours, and in spite of our guilt, is thus the means of our recovery and sanctification. "And His suffering is truly vicarious; for if He had not thus suffered on our behalf we must have suffered in our own helpless guilt." This appears to be a system purely and absolutely ethical in its basis; such vicarious suffering thus viewed implies no disparagement, even in the smallest particulars, to the justice and righteousness of GOD. The pretexts for impugning the Divine character in connexion with the Redemption of man are based upon an artificial separation of the two aspects of the Atonement; the forensic, which dwells on the vicarious efficacy of CHRIST'S sufferings in relieving mankind from the consequences of in born sin; and the ethical, which dwells on the moral consequences wrought in the sinner by the redeeming power of CHRIST. "Take away this unnatural severance, and the objections fall to the ground."

SOME EFFECTS OF FOREIGN LITERATURE IN JAPAN.

IT has often been said that if a Japanese of forty years ago, unacquainted with the tremendous changes that have taken place in this Empire, should suddenly return to Tokyo he would neither recognise the city nor be able to understand the speech of the people. Not that the Japanese tongue has so greatly changed in that period, but because it has adopted a host of new ideas and consequently novel expressions that would be wholly unintelligible to an old-timer. The difference between the Japan of the present day and that of the beginning of the Meiji era, for instance, is literally world-wide. Externally these changes are apparent even to the least critical observer; but even in those realms where one would expect very little alteration, in

literature, and the structure of the language, there are almost equally remarkable innovations. A great deal of this is due, in so far as the written speech of the people is concerned, to the introduction and wholesale application of the convenient and rapid typography of the Occident. It was not until 1874 that the first daily newspaper made its appearance—the *Tokyo-Yokohama Mainichi Shinbun*—and a comparison of this sheet with, say, the *Mainichi Shinbun* of to-day shows almost as great an advance as that from the first *Gazette* of Venice to the *London Times*. Moreover, closer inspection reveals the adoption or adaptation of a number of thoroughly European signs. We meet with the interrogation point and exclamation mark, and this despite the fact that the Japanese interrogative particle *ka* really renders the employment of any question sign unnecessary. Instead of quotation marks, or inverted commas, we find a new symbol expressive of quotation: two small angles (「」) placed at the upper right and lower left-hand corners of the words cited. The parenthesis, formerly wholly unknown, is also in current use. Words are rendered emphatic or italicized by having circles or black dots placed to the right of the ideographs; "leaders" (.....) are often met with, as is also the dash (—). The curious German fashion of placing both an interrogation point and an exclamation mark at the end of certain phrases is also occasionally to be noted. But more than this, and most important of all, is the system of punctuation now finally adopted. It is still in a transition stage and leaves much to be desired, yet there is a well-developed comma, sometimes also used in place of a colon or semicolon, and a period or full stop, which generally has the form of a circle, while the comma is a pear-shaped dot placed below and at the right of an ideograph.

In the magazines, particularly those devoted to the publication of serial stories or novelettes, we meet with other and equally welcome innovations. The sentences are no longer strung together. The strength and force of the paragraph have become thoroughly appreciated, so that it is now adopted even in the daily press. In magazines of a somewhat higher class of light literature, such as the *Hyak' Kwa En*, or "Garden of a Hundred Flowers," conversations are written and printed exactly as in English books, i.e., each question or answer stands separate. The only thing strange to Western eyes is that an ideograph expressing the name or part of the name of the speaker almost invariably precedes the speech, thus often obviating the use of the Japanese equivalent for our inverted commas. Still more remarkable is it to find that in several instances attempts are made to print and read books from the left to the right, as with us, instead of from right to left, as is the time-honoured custom of

nearly every Asiatic nation. Illustrations of a much higher type than formerly often accompany the text. These are generally wanting in perspective and give the foreign critic a sense of incompleteness and disappointment; yet the blocks are well and cleanly cut, while there is not the least suggestion of any immoral idea, everything of the kind being rigidly expunged.

In the text itself, the written language, we find several other noteworthy innovations. Pronouns are of very much more frequent use than formerly, while honorifics are gradually going out of fashion. The word *kare* is now a real pronoun of the third person, the only true pronoun in the Japanese language. It has a plural form, *karera*, and both singular and plural are used even in ordinary colloquial. The word *aru* is now employed very often in the sense of "some," for which there used to be no exact Japanese equivalent. In older texts *aru* rarely meant anything but "certain," in the pronominal adjective sense. Again, a sharp distinction is no longer made between such verbal forms as *yukishi* ("went") and *yukitari* ("have gone"). Great confusion is still evident in the employment of the past tenses of verbs, and it is plain that it will take years yet for the language to adopt any actual distinction between recent and distant past. Both are confounded in the modern Japanese idiom. A certain precision of speech and style is nevertheless noticeable; redundancy of phrase, somewhat after the style of the English euphuists, is now out of date. On the whole, the changes in this department of Japanese thought are both great and vital. They have not been adopted all at the same time: each year sees some novelty, and the alteration is invariably for the better. The effect of foreign literature on Japan is to remodel the whole language, both written and spoken, and it is one for which the Japanese have reason to be grateful as, particularly in the typographical art, it has resulted in greater clearness, more readiness of comprehension, and a decidedly better systematised mode of expressing thought.

NEWS AND NEWSMONGERS.

THERE has been a great deal of very tall talk about the falsehoods circulated by the Chinese and Japanese in the present war, but we have more than once pointed out that whatever may have been the sources of the false intelligence laid before the foreign public, foreign newsagents and foreign correspondents were the immediate vehicles of its ventilation. There can not be the slightest doubt on that point. The telegrams sent to London and published by all the leading journals do not emanate from Chinese or Japanese: they emanate from British subjects who, as a matter of business or for whatever reason, keep the press supplied with news.

news it is. Nine-tenths of it is either quite incorrect or greatly exaggerated. Up to the time of the battle of Phyōng-yang Shanghai easily carried off the palm as a factory of canards. So ludicrously remote from the truth were its various enunciations that the term "Shanghai" has come to be generically applied to falsehoods generally. The correspondent of the *North China Daily News* was, in great part, responsible. We think it would be difficult to discover among all the stories penned by him a single one not tainted with untruth. Doubtless his intentions have been honest, but it certainly was unfortunate that a person with such a phenomenal appetite for "gup," and such deeply rooted prejudices, should have had free access to the columns of an important journal. To attempt any correction of the innumerable canards wired to London would be a big task. We may, however, notice one that appears in the last batch. It is an allegation sent from Wei-hai-wei that on the very morning of the first naval fight, off Phung-do "Japanese troops arrived from Sōul and attacked the Chinese camp at A-san," and that "these combined operations by sea and land were obviously well concerted." A mistake of date is not in itself very serious. But in this case grave inferences are involved. The claim made by the Japanese is that the war was precipitated by China's persistence in sending troops to Korea after the rebellion had been quelled, and after she had been officially warned that any further despatch of soldiers would be regarded as a belligerent act, since their object must be armed opposition to Japan. Obviously that claim would be seriously vitiated could it be established that the Japanese forces attacked the Chinese camp at A-san before tangible evidence was forthcoming that reinforcements had been sent by China. Hence the date of the attack assumes special importance. It was not July 25th but July 29th. To be quite accurate, the attack on A-san itself occurred on July 30th, its outpost, Sōng-hwan, having been stormed on the 29th. But we need not concern ourselves about that distinction. It suffices to note that the Chinese position was attacked on July 29th, whereas the naval fight took place on July 25th. The Chinese assert that the Japanese fired first; the Japanese that the Chinese began the cannonade. Be that as it may, the unquestionable fact is before us that the Chinese were engaged transporting troops to A-san after they had been distinctly warned of the consequences of any such operation, and that one of their transports, refusing to surrender, was sunk. Whichever side fired first, the onus rests on the Chinese of having deliberately committed an act which Japan had declared her resolve to regard as a belligerent operation. It would have been criminal had Japan waited to wait tamely while Chinese troops, un-

questionably destined to be used against herself, were carried in detachments to a convenient position for attacking.

But we have digressed somewhat from the question of false telegrams. What we have to note is that whereas agents and correspondents in China had a virtual monopoly of falsehood and exaggeration up to the time of the battle of Phyōng-yang, correspondents and agents in Korea have fully vindicated their inventive ability since that event. Really admirable in its audacity is the embroidery done by the representatives of the Central News Agency in Sōul and Phyōng-yang. The Sōul man is not a circumstance upon his Phyōng-yang confrère, but still he has a fine genius. Here are some of his facts:—

Sōul, September 16th.
Meantime the two flanking columns drew a cordon round the Chinese forces. At 3 o'clock in the morning the attack was delivered simultaneously and with admirable precision.

The Chinese lines, which were so strong in front, were found comparatively weak in the rear. The unsuspecting Chinamen, taken completely by surprise, fell into panic and were cut down by hundreds. They were surrounded, and at every point where they sought safety in flight they met the foe.

Some of Li Hung-chang's European-drilled troops stood their ground to the last and were cut down to a man.

The Pong-san column, swarming over the damaged defences in the front, completed the discomfiture of the Chinese. Half an hour after the night attack opened the splendid position of Ping-yang was in the possession of the Japanese.

The Japanese victory was brilliant and complete. They captured the whole of the immense quantities of stores, provisions, arms, and ammunition in the camp. Hundreds of colours are among the spoils.

That is embroidery of an advanced type. Phyōng-yang taken by a night attack at 3.30 a.m.; the unsuspecting Chinamen cut down by hundreds and meeting the foe wherever they sought to escape; the Pong-san (?) column swarming over the damaged defences in the front; the capture of immense quantities of stores, provisions, arms, and ammunition, and hundreds of colours—is it not a magnificent picture of the imagination? But the Phyōng-yang MUNCHAUSEN has a more vivid palette. Here is some of his work:—

Ping-yang, September 17.
Every hour brings fresh evidence of the crushing character of the Chinese defeat. The first accounts of the killed, wounded, and prisoners slightly under-estimated the facts. The total Chinese loss from these causes will exceed 17,000. Very few indeed of the Chinamen could have escaped. Troopers continue to bring in unarmed and dejected fugitives.

The unwounded prisoners were paraded this morning. The total number is 14,500, but probably a few hundreds more will yet be brought in. A great many soldiers were founded hiding in the city ruins.

Besides General Tso Fonk-wai, the great Manchurian leader, the Japanese have succeeded in taking as prisoners General Tso Pan-wei, General Wei Jink-wei, and General Sei Kin-lin. This practically comprises the effective Chinese Staff.

The scene in the city is one of great animation. The captured rifles are packed in huge stacks in the square, the vast stores have also been unearthed and are being utilized where serviceable.

The prisoners are to be sent to Japan in batches of one thousand, carefully guarded. The majority will probably be embarked in the transports in the Ping-Yang Inlet. The prisoners are as well treated as circumstances will allow. They have been warned against making any attempt to escape.

The trouble of it is that all these immense lies will presently be put down to Japanese sources, whereas the Japanese

are wholly innocent of them. Of course we must assume that the Phyōng-yang and Sōul representatives of the Central News Agency and the Korean correspondent of the *North-China Daily News* are conscientious persons who would be horrified to know that they had circulated monstrous falsehoods. All that can be said of them with propriety is that heaven has afflicted them with a minimum of discernment and a maximum of credulity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

MR. J. L. ATKINSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—May I not address some words to the Rev. J. L. Atkinson through your columns? I read the *Mail's* criticism of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson's paper some time ago with no particular attention. A letter of his appeared in the *Mail* to-day. If I remember rightly, the Rev. Mr. Atkinson seems to appeal to the Authorities, complaining that some native Christians are being discriminated against in the public school service and in some departments of the national service. He at least implies that such a discrimination is against the Japanese Constitution, which permits freedom of religion "within limits not prejudicial to peace and order or antagonistic to the duties of a subject" (not exactly "within the limits of law"). The charge is by no means a slight one. The matter should at once be investigated by the proper authority. I regret that the reverend gentleman hesitates to mention the sources of information about a matter so grave. Certainly he could not bring such a charge against the government because some petty officers professing Christianity were discriminated against by their superiors individually. That would merely be a matter of individual conduct, which, as the *Japan Mail* pointed out, would legally be dealt with by the Authorities as soon as known. In a case of parliamentary election the matter is different. It is the individual will that decides one's choice. If A did not elect B because B was a Christian, A could not be complained of. A, as well as any other, is guaranteed by the Constitution perfect liberty in choosing any one he has a mind to. He may consider the political and religious views as well as the industrial position held by those from whom he is to make his choice. He may dislike to elect a bigoted Christian or a Buddhist. It is all within his individual rights. To limit his freedom would be an impossibility, beside being a tyrannical measure without doubt.

As to the teachers in schools, the Rev. Mr. Atkinson says that some teachers professing Christianity have been discriminated against to such an extent that they could not serve there. I must call his attention first to how many foreign teachers and professors professing Christianity have been brought over to Japan to teach. Is there any basis to say that they were discriminated against merely because they professed Christianity? I have unfortunately or fortunately, not yet heard in this country that native teachers were dismissed from public school service on account of their being Christians. Of course the reverend gentleman knows that in Japan no religious service is mixed with the school system, as is the case in some Christian countries, the U.S., for instance, which I am inclined to consider his native country. The exercises in the Japanese public schools are not begun with prayers. The reverend gentleman must also be aware that we have no such "freedom of religion" as to compel the pupils to attend a prayer in our public schools. I am not now discussing the merits of one system or the other. I am merely showing how the Japanese school system differs from that of Christendom. Religions have nothing to do with the public schools in Japan. There may be Christian pupils; there may be Buddhist pupils; there may be others who are neither; they all study the same subjects side by side with consistency; teachers have nothing to do with religion. Neither is there any law disqualifying Christians from being teachers. If they were covertly discriminated against by a master of the school on account of their professing Christianity but publicly on some other charge, the case is beyond remedy so long as the charge is not a reasonable one. I am far from maintaining that there are no

unfair dealings towards the Christians in this country. The Japanese have their own doctrines more or less definite, and are not so weak-minded as to throw them off easily without grasping a new faith. It is certainly natural among such a people that persons believing in certain doctrines should discriminate against others who maintain that those doctrines are false and even pernicious. It is neither they nor the Government that are to be blamed; it is their doctrine that is to be corrected if wrong. If the Rev. Mr. Atkinson is an active missionary, it is surely little fitting for him to sit down and complain in a newspaper of unfair dealings against Christians. That is just exactly where his efforts are needed—to convince them of the truth of Christianity.

I must take the chance to offer my sincere thanks to the reverend gentleman for his warm friendliness towards and deep interest in us, the Japanese, which he professes. I am also aware of his zeal in coming over to the far East, abandoning the comfort of his own home to teach Christianity to the Japanese. I respectfully add one word of advice to him, however, that he might well pay also a little attention to the religious state of his own native country. His native country surely deserves and needs the zeal of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson in the matter of freedom of conscience as well as other religious states. In a country where the name of "heathen" is applied to any one not professing the same religion with themselves, and where still prevail certain religious prejudices as in the ignorant period of the Middle Ages, there can hardly be said to exist "freedom of conscience." To the Christians it is all very well that Christianity is favoured against other religions and doctrines. But looking from a more universal point of view, that state of affairs can hardly be called "freedom of conscience."

Sincerely yours,

A. B. C.

Tokyo, October 25th, 1894.

A PROTEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The bit of news published in Saturday's issue of the *Japan Mail* under the caption of "Truly!" has excited feelings of considerable excitement and resentment among a large portion of the Tokyo foreign community. It is simply incredible that any one should have taken the step adopted by the member of the firm to which reference is made, and all those to whom I have spoken repudiate such an action in the strongest terms. That wholly baseless terrorist views are held by a small section of the Yokohama foreign residents is well-known and regretted; but no words are too forcible to condemn the mania—no longer a harmless one—which could find the presence of a British gunboat necessary in Yokohama for the protection of British interests, and thus lead to the sending of a telegram calculated to arouse absolutely uncalled-for fears and cast discredit on the Japanese nation. Foreign interests, British in especial, are as carefully looked after here as are those of the nation's own; no danger can possibly be apprehended to foreigners in Japan, or else surely those who make it their one duty to decry this country and gloat over the prospect of its defeat would surely have been silenced before this. That such a request should have been preferred to the British Government is indicative of criminal weak-mindedness on the part of the sender, and in saying this I only echo the opinion of the foreigners resident in the capital. Enclosing my card, I remain,

Yours, etc.,

W.

Tokyo, October 28th, 1894.

"JOHN BROWN AND THE NEGRO CHILD."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The anecdote of John Brown and the negro infant, referred by the Rev. M. L. Gordon in this day's *Mail*, has no real foundation, though for a long time it was accepted as true, and is perhaps still believed by many. It has been repeated, undoubtedly in good faith, by numerous authors who claim historical accuracy for their works, and has been illustrated by artists of high repute. It is in such harmonious accord with the authentic incidents of the devoted abolitionist's last days, that the popular imagination cherishes it, notwithstanding the conclusive evidence of its fictitious character.

In America the origin of the story was attributed to me, for the reason that I acted as correspondent of the newspaper in which it first appeared (the *New York Tribune*), during the eventful months which followed the seizure of Harper's Ferry, and supplied the greater part of the material from which the later records of John

Brown's death have been compiled. But I never even heard of the alleged incident until long after the tragedy was over. I remained at my post in Charleston, knowing nothing of what was published in the *Tribune*, which, naturally, did not penetrate Virginia at that period. While the general excitement was at its highest point, the tale was carried to the Editor by a trustworthy person, who stated that he had heard it from what he considered good authority in the neighbourhood of Charleston, through which he had just passed. It was put in proper shape for publication (by Mr. Edward Underhill, I think), and was printed at once,—precisely in what form I cannot say, as I never saw it in that paper. On learning its purport, however, I took pains to show that, however *ben trovato* it might appear, it was certainly not true; but it had already secured a hold upon public confidence, and defied contradiction until years had gone by, when attention was again drawn to the subject by the exhibition of a painting in which the supposed scene was portrayed. Then a minute investigation was made, and testimony collected from those who had been in close attendance upon the prisoner, demonstrating that none of the spectators came near him as he was led to the scaffold, and that he could not possibly have given the farewell kiss as narrated. These are the facts; but the fable may outlive them, and keep its place in history more firmly than the actual truth.

Yours, etc.,

E. H. HOUSE.

Tokyo, October 24th, 1894.

A GUNBOAT WANTED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have read to-day with not a little satisfaction, the story of the man who wanted, and probably still wants, a gunboat to protect him and his valuable life, and therefore sent a cable despatch to London. He certainly must be an uncommonly cautious person; it may, however, well be questioned, if it would not have been much more cautious in him if he had repaired to London himself instead of sending for a gunboat, considering that, however readily and speedily his modest and natural request might have been granted by the British Foreign Office, the despatching of the desired vehicle would probably have taken a period much longer than his immediate safety seems to have been compatible with. But never too late to mend—if he is still alive and in Yokohama, let us hope that he will avail himself of the next opportunity to bring himself into safety, for instance by the P. M. steamer leaving for America on Tuesday. Really there are things which cannot be done in too great a hurry, if he would therefore leave us already on Monday by C.P.R. Co. (for Hongkong), it would perhaps be still better. At all events, there would be more taste in doing so than in indulging in such curious, not to say silly, and moreover rather expensive jokes as that telegram was. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that there is something very refreshing in its very silliness, which must have done its author much good, the weather on September 21st having been a rather hot day as far as I remember.

Yours truly,

PERICULUM IN MORA.

October 27th, 1894.

THE MAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Referring once more to the subject of mail delivery in Tokyo, I desire to say that the time of the *Oceanic's* arrival at Yokohama was reported in the *Mail* to be 6.57 p.m., on the 15th instant. Mr. Sauta, writing on behalf of the Post Office, asserts that the real hour of arrival was 7.40 a.m. on the 16th. Accepting this and all other statements by Mr. Sauta as accurate, it appears that the mail-bags addressed directly to the Tokyo office did not reach this city until a little before noon on the 16th,—four hours after the ship entered port. As a general rule, I believe, the mails are taken from each steamer the moment she reaches her anchorage. Making liberal allowances, they should surely have been deposited in the Yokohama office before 9 a.m., and the carriage from Yokohama could not occupy more than an hour and a half. Taking into consideration the forty minute's detention of a train, which Mr. Sauta speaks of, a considerable interval remains unaccounted for.

Mr. Sauta tells us that "the processes necessitated by the Postal Regulations took about three and a half hours," and the matter was ready for distribution at 3.30 p.m. There was, however, no regular delivery until 4.05 p.m., when the letters were sent forth to their destination. No one, I presume, will dispute what he says regarding the three and a half hours required for preparation in

Tokyo. I am aware that the Post Office undertakes a difficult task, and one to which, perhaps, it ought not to be held strictly liable, in translating the numerous addresses, but I think it will surprise everybody to hear that so long a time is necessary. I venture to say that foreigners have not hitherto supposed that any such delay was to be expected. If, as Mr. Sauta says, it cannot be avoided, no complaint on that score is warranted.

But I may be allowed to suggest that it cannot always happen that the train bringing the foreign mail to Tokyo is late forty minutes; nor can a space of thirty-five minutes always intervene between the period at which the translating of addresses ends and the time when the carriers start on the delivery. Yet for at least two months past no American letters have reached their address in this city until nine or ten hours after the bags were taken from the steamer. The delay is invariable. It is noticeable that, in every instance, newspapers are carried to the *Japan Mail*, columns taken from them are put in type; and the edition is printed, sent to Tokyo and distributed, three or four hours before any mail matter is delivered by the Tokyo carriers.

Complaints are no more agreeable to those who make them than to those against whom they are directed, but they sometimes become needful. If Benjamin Franklin did not say that fault-finding is the mother of progress, it is one of the things that he probably forgot to say. I hope Mr. Sauta will not take it unkindly if I remark that the last mail from the United States, which came after the publication of my first letter, was delivered more promptly, by some hours, than any proceeding mail of the past eight weeks. And I am sure he would, if called upon, do me the credit to acknowledge that my original statement was, under the circumstances, an extremely moderate one.

H.

Tokyo, October 25th, 1894.

METHODIST UNION IN JAPAN.

The Christian Church in Japan, especially the Protestant branch of it, presents to some a spectacle of about forty sects or factions, more or less hostile, and each spending much time and no little misapplied energy, in striving to perpetuate its particular branch of a foreign church. Of course it is assumed these factions are as actively engaged in drawing adherents from the ranks of the others as in making new converts. The whole attempt is pronounced a miserable fiasco; and the wonder is, why the inflated foreign churches continue to support such an abortive effort.

The real facts, however, are far otherwise. The world may be challenged to present in any other sphere of activity forty great bodies of men working side by side, exhausting every resource to accomplish the same end, and yet all done without contention or friction. And to suppose for a moment that these branches of the Christian Church are trying and expecting to build up Japanese sections of their own home churches which shall remain in organic union therewith, is to jump at conclusions without any real knowledge of the situation.

The work of the foreign church is purely and solely to lay a foundation, upon which the Japanese must build if Christianity ever becomes more than a name in the history of Japan. The Bible, Christian doctrines, systems of church government, etc., are the basal rocks in this foundation that will forever remain to bear witness to the work of the foreign church in Japan during the first half century after the opening of the country.

The development of self-support, the creation of an efficient ministry, the establishment of permanent Christian schools and other benevolent institutions, the production of a Christian literature, are some of the gigantic labours now occupying the thought and calling forth the united energy of both foreign and Japanese workers.

The dream of a single, united Japanese Church has doubtless forever passed away. Certain peculiarities of doctrine and different forms of church government will produce the *nuclei* to which the great body of believers will become attracted, thereby forming permanent branches of the Christian Church in Japan.

In full recognition of the great advantages of more united effort, upon finding a general desire for co-operation, especially on educational lines, Bishop Ninde of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then in Japan, invited those engaged in educational work, and others, both Japanese and foreigners, in the five different branches of the Methodist Church, to an informal meeting in Tokyo, for general discussion of this and allied subjects, on the twenty-third of August. Bishop Galloway, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, then also on an episcopal visit to Japan, entered heartily into the scheme, and notwith-

standing the August heat, an enthusiastic company of nearly thirty came from Kobe, Karuizawa, Hakone, Nikko, and other summer resorts to attend the meeting. The minutes of the meeting will soon be published for those specially interested, and space need not be taken to state what was said and done. But the following Resolutions, unanimously adopted, will be of general interest:—

Resolved:—That it is the sense of this informal meeting, composed of representatives of the several Methodist bodies engaged in Mission work in Japan, that with a view to the economising of men and money, and to the conservation of the great interests of our common Methodism in Japan, we favour a union of the Educational interests of the various Methodist Churches, on a basis satisfactory to the several Conferences and Missions concerned.

Resolved:—That this expression of the informal Conference be presented to the several Conferences and Missions at their next annual sessions, and that they be requested to take official action thereon, and to appoint members of a committee (to be composed of one from each Japanese, and one foreign Missionary from each Church), to formulate a scheme and basis of union for such work; and also to consider the advisability of uniting the publishing interests, and so forwarding other church work as to build up more speedily and surely one Methodism in Japan.

At the close of the meeting it was felt that a step had been taken in the direction of that union which ultimately will be effected. It takes years however to bring about such unions; and it is well in these matters to make haste slowly. Each one of these churches has its own peculiar methods of work, and there is a wide difference in polity. These differences should be allowed time to demonstrate fully which are best adapted to their new environment, so that when a union is effected it can be done by intelligently combining those features of each that have proven themselves worthy of being perpetuated by the experience of years.

There are other reasons why these churches can well afford to take time to consummate this union into an independent church. Christian doctrine is far from having reached a settled state; and the Methodist Church that a hundred years ago was regarded as almost heretical in its liberal tendencies, without having shifted its ground in any material degree, must now be regarded as one of the chief bulwarks against the "liberal" tendencies of the present. This healthy influence can be maintained much more efficiently for some time to come by the methods now employed, than it could in an independent church.

Again, the Methodist Church ensures to every pastor and member an impartial trial in case of arraignment. Such a proceeding as resulted recently in the summary expulsion of a Pastor from the ministry of a sister Church by a decidedly one-sided trial, without any opportunity for an appeal, would be an utter impossibility in the Methodist Church. This feature of church government needs time in which to become so fully appreciated as to secure provision for its perpetuity in the new organization.

The financial situation will cause delay in effecting the union, for most of these churches are still organically connected with churches in America, which at the same time have interests in other Mission fields; and if a separation were to be brought about at once it would result in diverting more of the Mission funds into other channels. As the churches increase in self-support, however, this difficulty will diminish, and without doubt the time will come before many decades when the Japanese Christians will be as determined to evangelize Japan without foreign money as the nation now is to wage a foreign war without a foreign loan.

The churches of Japan are stamped with the peculiarities of those foreign churches with which they were most closely allied in the earlier stages of their formation. Accordingly we may reasonably expect this Japanese Methodist Church (by whatever name it may be known) to be especially active in evangelistic work, in the temperance cause, in educational enterprises, in publishing interests; and to be ready to ally itself with any and every attempt of whatsoever sort that has for its object the spiritual, moral, or intellectual uplifting of the Japanese people.

Tokyo, October 31st, 1894.

After a protracted consideration, the Russian Admiralty have resolved upon introducing petroleum as a fuel for warships. The new armoured cruisers *Rostiff* and *Rossia*, the former building at Nicolaieff and the latter at the Baltic Iron Works, will be the first battleships fitted with petroleum furnaces. No other vessels will be similarly fitted for the consumption of naphtha fuel until its merits have been fully tested in the two ships above mentioned.

YAMAGATA EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

The following amounts have been contributed in aid of the sufferers through the recent earthquake in Yamagata, in response to a telegraphic appeal received from Dr. D. C. Green:—

Mrs. Burns	\$10.00	Mr. G. Booth	\$5.00
Mr. Staniland	2.00	Mr. L. Pollard	5.00
Mrs. MacArthur	5.00	Mrs. Meacham	5.00
Mr. Scidmore	10.00	Miss Moulton	3.00
Mrs. Wood	5.00	Rev. J. H. Ballagh	5.00
Mrs. Komp	2.00	Mr. W. D. S. Edwards	5.00
Miss Thompson	3.00	A Friend	2.00
Mrs. Young	1.00	Miss Brittan	1.00
Mr. Loomis	10.00	Master M. Moulton	1.00
Mrs. Lindsley	25.00	Daily Express	10.00
Mrs. Colton	5.00	Box of Curios Office	6.00
A friend	5.00	Cash	1.00
Ladies at 212	42.00	G.E.M.	1.00
Mrs. Thorne	3.00	E.A.S.	1.00
Mr. Wilkin and the Misses Wilkin	6.00	Mr. G. W. Bramhall	10.00
Mrs. C. V. Sale	5.00	Mr. Carlo Giussani	10.00
Mrs. Monroe	1.20	Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Vincent	5.00
Miss Hill	10.00	Mr. H. R. Russell	10.00
Miss Rowe	1.00	Mrs. and Miss Bloxham	5.00
Miss Griffin	2.00	Mrs. Patton	5.00
Miss N. Griffin & Mr. C. Griffin	1.00	Mrs. Dearing	1.00
Mr. A. H. Lay	5.00		
Mr. W. F. Page	10.00		
Mr. Barrie	10.00		
Captain Crawford	6.00		

Total.....\$282.20

Of this amount \$202.00 have been transmitted to the Rev. Mr. Sedley, by telegram. Further contributions will be gladly received by L. POLLARD, 6, Settlement; or REV. DR. MEACHAM, 66, Bluff.

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to the shareholders at the third annual ordinary general meeting, to be held at the Municipal Hall, Kobe, on Tuesday, the 6th November:—

The Directors have now the pleasure to lay before the Shareholders a statement of the Company's Accounts for the year ended 31st August, 1894.

The total earnings in Working Account during that term amount to \$64,114.57; showing a profit of \$15,565.87.

On reference to the accounts it will be observed that after making provision for depreciation, viz:—

On Furniture	\$2,600.00
On Steam Launch	400.00
	\$3,000.00

there remains a net profit for the year, amounting to \$12,565.87.

From this amount an interim dividend of 5 per cent. on Ordinary Shares, for the half-year ended 28th February, 1894, was paid on the 7th May last, absorbing \$3,700; leaving now available for distribution the sum of \$8,865.87.

From this the Directors recommend the payment of a further dividend of 3 per cent. on Ordinary Shares, making 8 per cent. for the year. They also recommend the distribution of a surplus sum of \$2,960 in equal parts to Ordinary and Founders Shares, in accordance with Article 111 of the Article of Association; making the total return to Shareholders for the year, 10 per cent. on Ordinary Shares and \$18.50 per share on Founders Shares, and that the balance of \$3,716.13 be carried to the credit of Reserve Account, bringing this Account up to \$5,240.65.

The Directors have had in view the fact that the value of land property in Kobe has considerably increased during the past year, and they have therefore deemed it advisable to carry the balance of profit earned to Reserve Account rather than to write off a portion of same to Property Account.

The land property situated on Lot 11, Concession, which was acquired by the Company, under special resolution, was disposed of on the 9th July last, at an advantage to the Company of a net sum of \$3,000.72. The Directors beg to remind Shareholders that in this transaction the main objects conceived were successfully accomplished, the property purchased having been sold under protective conditions advantageous to the Company.

The Directors, from a reference to the Company's past working, regard future prospects as favourable.

The property of the Company has been maintained in an efficient way, and the buildings are now in first-class order and condition.

The Directors have pleasure in stating that Mr. Louis Bénéx has agreed to a further term of service extending over a period of 3 years from the 1st September last.

With regard to the Debentures issued, of which the amount of \$16,400 is outstanding, the Directors, according to notice issued, are redeeming the same.

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with Article 90 of the Articles of Association, Mr. T. W. Hellyer retires from office, but offers himself for re-election.

AUDITORS.

In accordance with Article 129 of the Articles of Association, Mr. Cecil Guinness retires from office, but offers himself for re-election.

By ORDER OF THE BOARD,
TH. DE BRIGNY, Secretary.

C. N. CROSSER }
T. W. HELLYER } Directors
A. H. GROOM }

Kobe, October 24th, 1894.

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
To Mess Account	\$3,186.79
To Wines and Stores	28,350.54
To General Charges	2,669.89
To Wages Account	9,876.58
To Fuel and Lighting	2,156.13
To Laundry Account	1,481.16
To Rent of Annex	820.00
To Balance carried to Profit and Loss Account	\$5,565.87
	\$64,114.56
Cr.	
By General Receipts	\$64,114.56
	\$64,114.56

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	
To Amounts Transferred—	
Ground Rent and Taxes	\$12.37
Fire Insurance	850.49
Bad Debts	666.88
Directors' Remuneration	500.00
Auditors Fees	50.00
Interest	67.63
Interest on Debentures	1,023.75
	\$3,137.46
To Amounts written off for Depreciation—	
Furniture	2,600.00
Steam Launch	400.00
	\$3,000.00
To Dividend Account—	
Ordinary Shares—	
Interim 5% dividend to 18th Feb., 1894	\$3,700.00
Final 5% dividend to 31st Aug., 1894	3,700.00
Founders Shares—	
Dividend of \$18.50 per share	1,480.00
	\$8,880.00
To Reserve Account—	
Balance carried in credit of this Account	\$2,765.13
	\$12,727.59
Cr.	
By Balance from Working Account	\$15,565.87
By Transfer Fees	35.00
By Investment Account	180.00
By Profit on Sale Lot 11, Concession	\$3,000.72
	\$18,781.59
ASSETS.	
Property	\$5,005.18
Furniture	\$2,833.17
Steam Launch	400.00
Wines and Stores	\$5,066.74
Fire Insurance	438.64
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	20,003.87
Outstanding Accounts	1,150.52
	\$32,830.65
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Account	\$5,000.00
Debentures 7 1/2 per cent. Amount issued	\$16,400.00
Dividend Account	\$5,180.00
Reserve Account	\$5,240.65
	\$31,820.65

We certify that we have compared the above statements with the Vouchers and Books of the Company, and find the same to be correct.

Kobe, October 2nd, 1894. Cecil Guinness }
H. J. Rotswell } Auditors.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, October 29.

Through differences that have arisen in connection with the Emperor of Germany's proposals against the Poles and socialists, General Count von Caprivi, Imperial German Chancellor, and Count zu Eulenburg, Prime Minister of State and Interior of Prussia, have resigned. Prince Hohenlohe succeeds to both these offices.

The Chinese Silver Loan in London, which is for 10,000,000 taels, at 7 per cent. interest and to run for a period of twenty years, has nearly been completed. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the obligation will be the Customs returns of the Treaty Ports.

The Empire Theatre in London has been closed and has caused a great sensation. A modified licence has been recommended at the instance of the Purty Party.

London, October 30.

The Earl of Rosebery, in a speech at Bradford, said that he favoured the maintenance of a second Chamber, though the attitude of the present Tory Lords had undoubtedly been an incentive to revolution. The Government would

ask the House of Commons to proceed by resolution in asserting the privileges of the Commons against the irresponsible House of Lords, and this would represent the joint demand of the Government and the House of Commons for the revision of the Constitution, which, if defeated, would be followed by an appeal for the verdict of the country.

London, October 30.

The Emperor of Russia is suffering from inflammation of the left lung, and is spitting blood, with a cough that has increased to a dangerous point.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are about to start for Livadia.

Count Caprivi has been decorated with the Order of the Black Eagle.

Prince Hohenlohe has been appointed Governor of Alsace.

London, October 31.

Destructive floods have occurred in France, by which a hundred thousand factory hands have been thrown out of employment in the Department of the Nord. Railway communication has also been interrupted by the floods.

Serious floods have occurred in Belgium, where many factories have had to be closed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

London, October 31.

The health of the Emperor of Russia has become much worse, and grave fears are entertained as to the early result of his present condition.

The German Cabinet has resigned.

(FROM THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS.")

Tientsin, October 23rd.

As it is reported that Japanese men-of-war are cruising off the South-east Promontory, Shantung, to waylay transports, the Chinese fleet left Weihaiwei yesterday with orders to attack them.

The Emperor, realising the importance of the naval action at the Yaloo, by which an invasion of China by sea was prevented, has issued a decree awarding honours to the foreign officers of the fleet, and posthumous honours to Mr. Purvis and Mr. Nicholls, with three years' pay to the family of each of them.

(FROM TONGKIN PAPERS.)

Paris, October 12.

The strike of workmen at Port Said is finished.

Paris, October 15.

In the Belgian elections the Liberals have lost many seats, which have been gained by the Socialists.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Hiroshima, October 1st.

A Shanghai telegram states that 15 regiments of newly raised soldiers have been sent up from Hankow to Peking.

A Shanghai telegram says that the number of Chinese soldiers guarding Feng-hwang is 15,000.

It is said that 15,000 Chinese soldiers are encamped at Chin-chiu and Talien. It is expected that the Chinese troops in the Liau-tong peninsula number 28,000, including 13,000 at Port Arthur.

A Shanghai dispatch announces that great trouble is experienced at Tientsin through the want of grain.

The negotiations between the United States and Japan relative to the revision of the Treaty is making remarkable progress, no obstacle arising. It is expected that the new treaty will be signed at no distant date.

H.I.H. Prince Fushimi, Commandant of the Fourth Brigade, arrived here last night.

Dr. Sato Susumu has been appointed President of the provisional military hospitals in this town.

Matsuyama, November 1.

The Chinese prisoners in this town, have been allowed to correspond with their families at home.

Hiroshima, October 31.

The landing of the Second Army on the

Liau-tong peninsula took place at Kwasen-ko, distant about four days' journey from Chin-chiu. The fight at the latter town will take place before the engagement at Feng-hwang.

Sakata, November 1.

The results of investigations carried up to to-day in the earthquake district of Akumi are as follow:—2,155 houses overthrown, 2,006 houses burnt, 482 lives lost, and 661 persons wounded.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Oriental Hotel, 87, Main Street, on Mondays and Thursdays in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 1 to 11 p.m.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 145.

WHITE.

1—Kt to Q Kt 4

2—B to Q 5

3—Kt to Q 6, mate

2—Kt to Q 6 ch.

3—P to B 8 (Q and mate)

2—B to Q 5

3—Kt to Q 6 mate

2—Kt x R

3—Q to K 8 mate

BLACK.

1—P to Kt 8 (B)

2—P x Kt

if 1—R x P

2—K to K 3

if 1—P x Kt

2—Anything

if 1—R to Kt 3 ch.

2—K to K 3

with other variations.

Correct solutions received from Omega ("A grand trick! at first sight it seems that the White Kt. has only to be moved somewhere from Q 5 to allow of the K B being posted on that square; but Black's ingenious move of P to Kt 8 (B) makes all inoperative except Kt to Q Kt 4"), Digamma, W.H.S., and J.D.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 146.

BLACK.

1—Kt to K B 6

2—Mates accordingly.

WHITE.

1—Any

This problem has been highly commended by our usual solvers. It has also been solved by J.M., a young player of the same age as the composer.

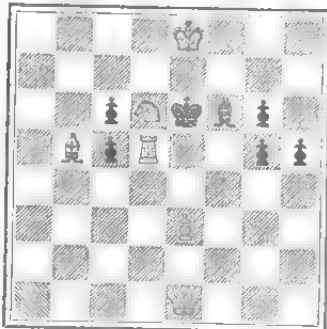
PROBLEM No. 148.

By H. KEDIANSKI.

Dedicated to Doctor Tarrasch.

(The position represents the letter T.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

Play in the Club Championship Tournament of the Tokyo Chess Club is now in progress. The new club rooms in the Tokyo Hotel are both comfortable and convenient, and the attendance has been, accordingly, above the average.

LEIPSIK TOURNAMENT.

We take the following five games from the *New York Tribune*, and would remark that Tarrasch lost only two games in the whole tournament; one to Mieses, which we reprint, and one to Blackburne, which we hope to reproduce at an early date.

Appended is the score of the game won by Mieses against Tarrasch in the recent International Chess Masters' Tournament at Leipzig. As will be seen from the score, Tarrasch adopted the Sicilian Defence, in the course of which Mieses managed to establish a strong pawn position in

the centre of the board. In order to press matters he gave up a piece for two pawns, and playing finely after that point, Tarrasch's position became embarrassed. He was compelled to give back the piece, and resigned when called upon to make his fortieth move. The game, with a diagram showing the most interesting position, follows:—

GAME No. 176.

SICILIAN DEFENCE.

WHITE.

Mieses.

- 1—P to K 4
- 2—Kt to Q B 3
- 3—P to K Kt 3
- 4—K Kt to K 2
- 5—B to Kt 2
- 6—P to Q 3
- 7—B to K 3
- 8—Castles
- 9—R to Kt sq.
- 10—P to K R 4
- 11—Kt to Q 5
- 12—Q Kt to B 4
- 13—P to Q B 3
- 14—K B P x Kt.
- 15—P to Q 4
- 16—Kt to R 3
- 17—K to K 2!
- 18—Kt (K 2) to Kt sq.
- 19—Kt to Kt 5
- 20—P x K P (!)

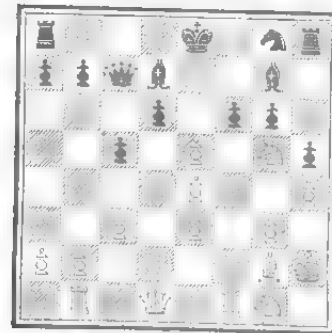
BLACK.

Tarrasch.

- 1—P to Q B 4
- 2—Kt to Q B 3
- 3—P to K Kt 3
- 4—B to Kt 2
- 5—P to Q 3
- 6—B to Q 2
- 7—Kt to Q 5
- 8—Q to B sq.
- 9—P to K R 4
- 10—Kt to R 3
- 11—P to K 3
- 12—Kt to Kt 5
- 13—Kt x B
- 14—Kt to B 3
- 15—Kt to K 2
- 16—P to K 4
- 17—Q to B 2
- 18—Kt to Kt sq.
- 19—P to B 3

Position after White's twentieth move.

BLACK—(TARRASCH).



WHITE—(MIESES)

- 20.....
- 21—P x Q P
- 22—Q to Q 5
- 23—P to Q Kt 4
- 24—Q x B P ch.
- 25—P x Q
- 26—P to K 5
- 27—K to R sq.
- 28—B x B
- 29—R to B 7
- 30—R x R
- 31—R to Kt 7 ch.
- 32—R x B
- 33—R to K 7 ch.
- 34—P to Q 7
- 35—R to K 8
- 36—Kt to K 2
- 37—K to Kt sq.
- 38—K x P
- 39—K to B 3
- 40—Kt to Q 4 ch.
- 20—P x Kt
- 21—Q to Kt 3
- 22—Castles
- 23—Kt to B 3
- 24—Q x Q
- 25—P x P
- 26—Kt to Kt 5 ch.
- 27—B to Q B 3
- 28—P x B
- 29—R to Q 8
- 30—K x R
- 31—K to K 3
- 32—R to Q Kt sq.
- 33—K to B 4
- 34—P x P
- 35—R to Kt 7
- 36—P to Kt 7 ch.
- 37—R to Kt 8 ch.
- 38—Kt x P ch.
- 39—Kt to Kt 5
- 40—Resigns.

GAME No. 177.

KING'S PIANCETTO.

WHITE.

Janowsky.

- 1—P to K 4
- 2—P to Q 4
- 3—B to K 3
- 4—B to Q 3
- 5—P x P
- 6—Kt to Q B 3
- 7—Kt to K 2
- 8—P to K B 4
- 9—Q x Kt
- 10—Castles Q R
- 11—K R to K sq.
- 12—P to K R 3
- 13—R x B
- 14—P to K Kt 4
- 15—P to Kt 5
- 16—Q to B 4
- 17—B to Q 4
- 18—Q x B
- 19—P to Q R 3
- 20—Q to B 4
- 21—Kt to K 2
- 22—R (K 2) to K sq.

BLACK.

Mieses.

- 1—P to K Kt 3
- 2—B to Kt 2
- 3—P to Q 3
- 4—P to K 4
- 5—B x P
- 6—Kt to Q B 3
- 7—Kt to Kt 5
- 8—Kt x B ch.
- 9—B to Kt 2
- 10—B to Kt 5
- 11—Kt to K 2
- 12—B x K Kt
- 13—Kt to B 3
- 14—Castles
- 15—Kt to Kt 5
- 16—P to Q R 4
- 17—B x B
- 18—Q to K sq.
- 19—Kt to B 3
- 20—Q to K 3
- 21—Q x R P
- 22—K R to Q sq.

23--R to R sq. 23--Q to K 3
24--Q to B 3 24--P to K B 4
25--R x R 25--Kt to K 4
26--Q R to B sq. 26--Resigns.

Referring to the match Albin v. Showalter (which we mentioned in our last) we now transcribe the first game of the contest.

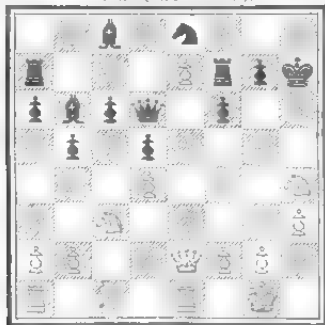
Albin won the toss and opened with a Ruy Lopez. The game was prettily played and evenly conducted until thirteen moves had been recorded. Then Albin proceeded with an attack, for which he sacrificed a piece, and later on another, in order to get his opponent's queen. Fine play secured victory for Albin after fifty-one moves. The game follows in full:—

GAME No. 178. RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE. Albin.	BLACK. Showalter.
1--P to K 4	1--P to K 4
2--Kt to K B 3	2--Kt to Q B 3
3--B to Kt 5	3--P to Q R 3
4--B to R 4	4--B to B 4
5--Castles	5--P to Q 3
6--P to B 3	6--P to Q Kt 4
7--B to Kt 3	7--Kt to B 3
8--P to Q 4	8--P x P
9--P x P	9--B to Kt 3
10--P to K R 3 (a)	10--Castles
11--Kt to B 3	11--Kt to K 2
12--B to Kt 5	12--P to B 3
13--P to K 5	13--Kt to K sq.
14--Q to K 2	14--P to Q 4 (b)
15--B to B 2	15--P to B 3
16--B to K R 4 (c)	16--R to R 2
17--K R to K sq.	17--Kt to B 4 (d)
18--P to K 6	18--Kt x B (e)
19--Kt x Kt	19--Q to Q 3
20--P to K 7 (f)	20--R to B 2
21--B x P ch.	21--K x B

Position after Black's twenty-first move--K x B.

BLACK--(SHOWALTER).



WHITE--(ALBIN).

22--Q to R 5 ch.	22--K to Kt sq.
23--Kt to Kt 6	23--R x P
24--Q to R 8 ch.	24--K to B 2
25--Q to R 5	25--Kt to Kt sq.
26--Q to R 8 ch.	26--K to B 2
27--Q to R 5	27--Kt to Kt sq.
28--Kt to K 2	28--B to R 4
29--K R to Q sq.	29--R x Kt
30--Q x H	30--Q to K 3
31--Q to R 5	31--Kt to Q 3
32--Kt to Q 3	32--Kt to B 4
33--Q to R 8 ch.	33--K to B 2
34--P to K Kt 4 (g)	34--Kt to K 2
35--Kt to K 5 ch.	35--P x Kt
36--R to B 3 ch.	36--Q to B 3
37--R x Q ch.	37--P x R (h)
38--P x P	38--P x P
39--Q x P	39--Kt to Kt 3
40--Q to Kt 8 (i)	40--R to B 2
41--P to Kt 4	41--K to K 2
42--P x B	42--Kt to Q 3
43--R to K sq.	43--P to Q 5
44--Q to Kt 6	44--Kt to B 5
45--Q x P ch.	45--Kt to Q 4
46--Q to K 5 ch.	46--K to B 4
47--R to B sq. ch.	47--K to Kt 5
48--Q to Q 6 ch.	48--K x P
49--R x P	49--R x R
50--Q x R	50--Kt to Kt 3
51--Q to B 3 ch.	51--Resigns.

NOTES BY ALBIN.

- (a) Now the game has assumed a position of the Giuoco Piano (variation P-Q B 3, but there is the difference here, that Black has a compromised Q P.
(b) If P x P, Q x P follows with a strong attack.
(c) P x B P would have somewhat neutralized White's attack.
(d) If B--H 4, P x B P follows with good prospects of an attack.
(e) Here Kt (K)--Q 3 would have been much better.
(f) Instead of the text move, the sacrifice of the Bishop would have been stronger. For instance, 20, B x P ch. K x B; 21 Q--R 5 ch. K--Kt; 22 Kt--Kt 6, B x K P; 23 R x B, Q x R; 24 Q--K 8 ch. K--B 2; 25 Kt x R and wins.
(g) Kt--H 4 would lose.
(h) If K x R, P x P ch follows and wins.
(i) The game is now hopelessly lost, and it is only a question of time.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 4th.
From America	per F. M. Co.	Tuesday, Nov. 13th.
From Hongkong	per O. & C. Co.	Thursday, Nov. 8th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Nov. 8th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 12th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 12th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Nov. 13th.
From America	per O. & C. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 12th.

* Ancona left Hongkong on October 16th. † City of Peking left San Francisco on October 27th. ‡ Oceanic left Hongkong on October 31st. § Empress of China left Hongkong on October 21st.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Monday, Nov. 5th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Nov. 9th.
For America	per O. & C. Co.	Friday, Nov. 9th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 10th.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 10th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 10th.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 10th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Nov. 13th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Pronto, German steamer, 632, Bohu, 27th October, —Manila, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Argyll, British steamer, 1,886, Williamson, 28th October, —Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Port Albert, British steamer, 2,652, Hepworth, 28th October, —Sydney via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Sydney, French steamer, 3,450, Delacroix, 28th October, —Marseilles 16th September, Hongkong 18th October, Shanghai 22nd, and Kobe 27th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 29th October, —Vancouver, B.C., 15th October, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 29th October, —Hongkong via ports, 20th October, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 29th October, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Asloun, British steamer, 1,620, Murray, 29th October, —Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, R. Barton, 30th October, —Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, McIvor, 30th October, —Bonin Islands, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Strathesk, British steamer, 1,454, Foulds, 30th October, —Otaru via ports, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.
Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,910, C. Young, 31st October, —Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glenavon, British steamer, 1,911, E. Norman, 31st October, —London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Glamorganshire, British steamer, 1,845, 1st November, —London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, R. Barton, 1st November, —Put Back, 1st November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Priok, German steamer, 1,635, Christiansen, 1st November, —Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 2nd November, —Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 2nd November, —Hongkong 26th October, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Naclif.

DEPARTURES.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 27th October, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 27th October, —Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Anger Head, British steamer, 1,826, Morrison, 28th October, —Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Liddesdale, British steamer, 1,716, A. Clarke, 28th October, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Daphne (4), gunboat, Commander G. H. MacArthur, 29th October, —Kobe via Nagasaki.
Argyll, British steamer, 1,886, Williamson, 29th October, —Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 29th October, —Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Pronto, British steamer, 632, Bohu, 29th October, —Kobe, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 30th October, —Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Friele, 30th October, —San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S. S. Co.
Esmeralda, British schooner, 130, J. T. Harrison, 31st October, —Guam, Stores.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, R. Barton, 1st November, —Kobe and Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Combermere, British ship, 1,686, Jenkins, 1st November, —Royal Roads, Ballast.—Order.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Sydney*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Adouyer and child, Mr. Ganesco, Dr. Spence, Mr. G. Hirose, Mrs. Nakamura, M. L'Abbé Martinet, Mr. W. Hoffman, Mr. and Mrs. Okada, Mr. J. Rief, Miss Steere, Miss Wilson, Miss Trey, Mr. and Mrs. Groundwater, Mr. Adams Oram, Mrs. Ramasse, Mr. H. G. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and child, M. L'Abbé Robert, Mr. Kiro, Mr. J. Carey, Mdlle. Blanche Guignard, Mr. Yue, Mr. J. W. Lee, M. L'Abbé Heinrich, Mr. Boef, Mr. and Mrs. Schwank, Mr. W. H. Shand, Mr. Mark Baggalay, Dr. G. H. Tilden, Mr. Harry Philippe, Mr. E. Whittall, Mr. Wimmill, Mr. Reiz, Mr. H. S. Dickinson, and Mr. and Mrs. Delborgo, 2 children, and amah in cabin; one Chinese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Aderich, Mr. A. A. Allen, Rev. A. P. Allan, Miss Allan, Mrs. Allan, Mr. L. C. Baiff, Miss J. M. Bixby, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. C. Bouar, Mr. G. Brown, Captain A. E. J. Cavendish, Mr. J. C. Crowe, Mr. J. B. Dickson, Captain Du Boulay, Major Faithful, Mr. W. Farn, Mr. Colton Fox, Sir C. W. Freemantle and servant, Lady Freemantle and maid, Miss Freemantle, Dr. Frederick, Rev. Mrs. Fulkerson and family, Mr. W. Gardner, Mr. J. H. Goullie, Rev. J. C. Grey, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Gubbins, Rev. Mrs. D. J. Herrick, Mrs. G. A. Hewett, Mr. F. B. Hicks, Mr. E. Huntly Hooper, Mr. G. Huntly Hooper, Major Hutchinson, Mr. H. Iono, Hon. H. M. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kennedy, Mr. M. Kashida, Mr. R. Lundt, Rev. A. M. Lumpkin, Mr. J. D. Matthews, Capt. and Mrs. J. P. McEwan, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Moore, Rev. A. O. Oldman and family, Miss Potterson, Hon. H. L. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus H. Rogers, Mrs. H. Rowe, Mr. Schomburg, Mr. A. Sotah, Mrs. Spence, Miss Spence, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. Toche, Miss Trent, Miss Voshen, Mr. C. Walter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gomez White, and Mr. Wong C. Sin Chung in cabin.

Per British steamer *Sikh*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Young, Mr. Walford, Mr. Scott, and Lieut. Edwards, U.S.N., in cabin.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. A. Bockelmann, Mr. Wendt, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. Saunders, Hedderick, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. and Mrs. Howe in cabin.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, from Hongkong:—Mr. J. Putz, Mr. A. M. Delf, Surgeon-General Mitsukata Kagami, Mr. Walter Page, Misses Helene, Coeline, and Dorothy Page, Mr. Joh. Beltrons, Mr. Doonanamal, Mr. Daloonmull, Mr. J. F. Friend, Dr. S. Shimamura, Dr. Ogata, Dr. Yamaue, Dr. Torii, Mr. Tung Tim Tai, Mr. Ah Wai, Mr. Mulchand, Mr. Dalumai, Mr. Long Hung Shan, and Mr. Fung Yee Shan in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Captain Peters, officers and crew steamer *Malwa*, Mr. and Mrs. G. Eldred, Mr. and Mrs. Oleff, Mr. and Mrs. Byssack and child, Mrs. Bailey, Mr. Lovett, Mr. Durial, Mr. Woodward, Mr. Clarke, the Masters Stewart, Master F. Harmsdon, Mr. E. R. Bruce, Mr. A. Peter, Mr. Maithyeze, Mr. J. Reich, Mr. Savory, Mr. J. Oldine, Mr. B. Oldine, Mr. and Mrs. G. Harmsdon, Mrs. W. B. Harmsdon and child, Mr. Daigoro Goh, Mr. Aoki, Mr. M. Yoshima, Mr. Y. Yamashita, Mr. B. Ariga, Mr. K. Kodama, Mr. E. M. Hobart Hampden, Mr. Hastings, and Miss A. Bogo in cabin; 25 natives in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. A. C. Elmore, Mr. J. R. McCulloch, Mr. Jas. McGown, Mr. A. C. Harris, Miss S. S. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Misses Richards, Mr. F. W. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Dymond, Miss L. R. Safford, Miss McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Buffington, Miss J. S. Bul

ington, Mr. E. Buffington, Mrs. and Miss White, Messrs. H. J. W. L., and J. D. Allcroft, Mr. and Mrs. Goffey, Misses Goffey, Mr. Thom. Goffey, Jun., Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Ashton, Miss E. J. Platt, Mr. E. S. Platt, Mr. F. MacNutt, Mr. S. A. Crozer, Mr. J. Copman, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Stickney, Miss Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Nance, Mr. and Mrs. Probst, Dr. and Mrs. Colborne, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hill, Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Mr. Da Yoel, Miss Young, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson and 2 children, Mr. Pow Wai Chin, Professor and Mrs. Goldschmidt, Dr. and Mrs. Cairns, Mr. Alabaster, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Otman and 3 children, Mr. Wong Chew Tong, Mr. Lea, Mrs. Bearler, Mr. Soon Ho Chan, Mr. Berigny, Mr. J. C. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland, Mr. H. Scheuten, Mr. Mason, Mr. H. Browett, Mrs. R. Mackenzie, Mr. Baggallay, Rev. Mr. Weston, Mr. Buller, Mrs. Billinge and party, and Mr. Morrell in cabin; Messrs. J. Thornley, C. T. Clark, Jas. Chalcraft, Jas. Burke, Ed. Crocker, J. R. Burch, Jas. Williams, and Chas. Ponsetti in second class, and Mr. and Mrs. Tung Seng and Mr. Ni Ling in steerage.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for San Francisco:—Messrs. E. Bjornson, J. Naudin, Ernest Tefor, F. A. Wendt, F. A. Brockelman, J. D. Porter, S. Petterson, and J. Ravensbury in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 258 bales; Waste Silk, 279 bales.

Per American steamer *Peru*, for San Francisco:—

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	MON. TREAS.	HAMIL. TON.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	2,935	349	1,212	—	—	4,496
Yokohama	1,530	—	350	133	—	2,013
Hongkong	342	—	—	—	—	342
Total	4,807	349	1,562	133	—	6,851

	SAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	MON. TREAS.	HAMIL. TON.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	36	—	—	—	36
Hongkong	—	115	—	—	—	115
Yokohama	—	1,126	50	—	—	1,176
Total	—	2,277	50	—	—	2,327

Per British steamer *Sikh*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—

	PACIFIC COAST.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	CANADA.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	123	3,253	7,516	889	1,718	13,309
Hyogo	—	—	471	1,592	—	2,063
Hongkong	428	1,015	402	2,287	—	9,132
Total	551	4,168	8,389	9,768	1,718	24,594

	SILK.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	659	—	—	659
Yokohama	559	—	—	559
Total	1,218	—	—	1,218

REPORTS.

Per American steamer *Peru*, Captain Friele, reports:—Left Hongkong the 20th October, via Nagasaki the 26th, and Kobe the 28th. Arrived at Yokohama the 29th October.

The German steamer *Nürnberg*, Captain Hugo Walter, reports:—Left Hongkong the 26th October at 2 p.m. and arrived at Yokohama bay (stopped off Sagami Light) on the 2nd November at 1 a.m. The first part of voyage up to the Lincolnton had very strong N.E. monsoon and high sea; thence to port strong N. and N.W. winds and very rough sea.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

The gloom, deepens. Yarns are stagnant. Shirtings, still a feeble trade in gln., but other weights neglected. Fancy Cottons give rise to little or no enquiry. Woollens dead. Holidays perhaps account for some part of the dull trade; but the general outlook is by no means good.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 39 inches	\$2.25 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds. 45 inches	2.60 to 3.25
F. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Ludigo Shirtings—12 yds. 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.21
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.85 to 9.05
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 1/2 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.55 to 1.65
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 1.95
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	3.20 to 2.50
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 yds, 24 1/2 yards, 32 inches	2.50 to 2.00

	WOOLLEN.	PER YARD.
Manuel	—	—
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches best	0.37 1/2 to 0.45	0.30 to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches Medium	0.27 to 0.30	—
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches Common	0.22 1/2 to 0.25	—
Mouseline de laine—Crape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22 1/2	—
Cloths—Pillote, 54 1/2 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50	—
Cloths—Presidents, 54 1/2 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65	—
Cloths—Union, 54 1/2 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70	—
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 5 1/2 yds	0.45 to 0.52 1/2	—

	COTTON YARNS.	PER PICUL.
No. 16/24, Ordinary	—	—
No. 16/24, Medium	34.00 to 34.50	—
No. 16/24, Good to Best	35.00 to 35.50	—
No. 16/24, Reverse	—	—
No. 28/32, Ordinary	35.50 to 36.00	—
No. 28/32, Medium	36.50 to 37.00	—
No. 28/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 38.00	—
No. 38/42, Medium to Best	41.00 to 42.00	—
No. 38/42, Two-fold	43.00 to 48.00	—
No. 208, Bombay	—	—
No. 168, Bombay	—	—

METALS.

Market quiet and unchanged. Buyers are holiday making: as the fresh movement of troops from the north interferes with the transit of merchandise for the present.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	13.30 to 13.35
Flat Bars, 1 1/2 inch	3.40 to 3.45
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.30 to 3.45
Iron Plates, assorted	3.50 to 3.65
Sheet Iron	4.45 to 4.60
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.00 to 9.25
Wire Nails, assorted	5.60 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KEROSENE.

Nothing fresh since the arrival of the *St. John* (with Comet Oil from New York) a week ago. Market firm but no change in quotations.

Chester	\$2.75 to 1.77 1/2
Comet	1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Devoe	—
Russian Anchor	1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72 1/2

SUGAR.

Brown—Market easy. Arrivals 7,000 piculs. Sales—6,000 piculs, all Manila, etc. Nothing done in Takao kinds. Stocks practically unchanged and prices less firm than they were a week ago. White Refined—No change, market quiet but prices maintained.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	\$4.30 to 4.40
Brown Manila	5.20 to 5.35
Brown Daitong	3.20 to 3.30
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.40
White Java and Penang	7.25 to 7.50
White Refined	7.60 to 9.90

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

After the large business of the last week in October the market is quiet once more. Holders pushed prices a little higher, but with the comparative absence of demand would be willing to meet buyers at something near last week's quotations. Outgoing steamers, both east and west, are taking large shipments of previous purchases.

	QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)
Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 15 (Shanghai)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Yokohama)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shanghai)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Yokohama)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	\$760 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den	710 to 740
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oshu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	730 to 740
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	660 to 670
Re-reels—No. 24, 14/18 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	620 to 630
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	710 to 720
Kakadas—No. 14	680 to 700
Kakadas—No. 24	640 to 650
Kakadas—No. 3	620 to 630
Kakadas—No. 34	610 to 615
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 1	—
Hanabishi—No. 1, 2	—
Hanabishi—No. 3, 4	—
Hanabishi—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

Good current business at unchanged prices. The outgoing steamers have large cargoes, including Cocoons, both for Europe and America. But the stock is very heavy still and there seems no chance for a rise in values at present.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Placed Cocoons—Good to Best	\$120 to 150
Noshi-to—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-to—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-to—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-to—Oshu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Good	80 to 90
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-to—Hushu, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi-to—Joshu, Best	80 to 85
Noshi-to—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-to—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	35 to 30
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	30 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair	28 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	25 to 20
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Wawata—Good to Best	—

TEA.

More doing in the lower grades and the market is firm, higher prices being paid for some parcels. Stock reduced to 2,500 piculs. Settlements for the season to date exceed those of last year by about 5,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICUL.
Choicest	\$35 to 40
Choice	32 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	22 to 24
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has been fairly steady, a slight rise in the price of Silver making an alteration in rates.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2 1/2
— Bills on demand	2 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.65
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2.71
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1 1/2 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1 1/2 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	74 1/2
On India—Bank sight	191
— Private 30 days' sight	194
On America—Bank Bills on demand	51
— Private 30 days' sight	52 1/2
— 4 months' sight	53 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.14
— Private 4 months' sight	2.20
Bar Silver (London)	29 1/8

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URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

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January 13th, 1894.

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A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 19.]

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 10TH, 1894.

月三年五十二癸明
可照會信通日十三

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

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YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOV. 10TH, 1894.

BIRTH.

Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH ROGERS HEROD announces the birth of a Son on Friday, November 2, 1894.

MARRIAGE.

HAMILTON-SPENCE—On Thursday, Nov. 1st, at St. Andrew's Church, Shiba, Tokyo, by the Rev. J. Macquenn Baldwin, assisted by the Rev. F. W. Kennedy, the Rev. H. J. HAMILTON, Wycliffe Mission, Nagoya, to MINNIE, only daughter of the late John Locke Spence, Esq., of Toronto, Canada.

DEATH.

At Yokohama, November 1st, 1894, FREDERICK ALEXANDER NAYLOR, District Superintendent of Police, Sanger, India. Aged 46 years, 4 months, and 1 day. English papers please copy.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Viceroy Li has been called to Peking.

OVERTURES for peace are shortly expected from China.

THE autumn sale of race ponies is announced for Tuesday the 13th.

THE Race Ball has been postponed indefinitely owing to the death of the Czar.

MR. NOSH TATSUGORO has been appointed Japanese Consul at Vancouver.

THE entrance of ships into Tokyo Bay is no longer restricted to the hours of daylight.

THE cricket match on Saturday proved the merriest ever played in Yokohama.

"Colts," ranging between 16 and 66 years of age, meeting Twelve of the Club.

MR. IMAIZUMI TOSHIHARU, Chief Public Prosecutor of Kagoshima, died on 5th inst.

A BILL will be given on the 30th inst., by the Yokohama St. Andrew's Society at the Public Hall.

THE grief felt for the death of H.I.M. the Czar was very profound throughout the Treaty Ports of Japan.

COMMANDER ENDO has been appointed to the command of the captured Chinese man-of-war *Tsao-kiang*.

A MILITARY powder factory was opened at Uji, Kyoto, on the 1st inst., under the supervision of Osaka Arsenal.

MR. NISHI, Japanese Minister to Russia, has been instructed to represent H.I.M. the Emperor at the funeral of the Czar.

THE Yokohama Circle of King's Daughters give a novel entertainment in the Public Hall on Saturday, November 24th.

THE six inmates of a family living at Tamamura, Hara District, Saitama Prefecture, were all murdered on the 2nd inst.

THE Chinese inhabitants of the occupied districts of Manchuria are said to welcome the advance of the Japanese army.

SOME Japanese coolies who murdered a Chinese in the Liau-tung Peninsula were summarily executed by order of General Oyama.

M. BOISSONADE, legal adviser to the Japanese Government, will shortly leave for home, where he intends to spend the rest of his life.

COUNT INOUE, the new Minister Plenipotentiary to Korea, had an enthusiastic reception accorded him on disembarking at Ninsen.

OWING to the death of the Czar, the charity concert originally arranged to be given in Tokyo on the 10th has been postponed to the 24th inst.

THE Tokyo Tramway Company's last month's receipts show an increase of yen 4,014 over the takings of the corresponding month of last year.

THE manufacture of smokeless and noiseless gunpowder, invented by Mr. Sakurai Heikichi, commenced at No. 3 fort in Tokyo Bay on the 3rd inst.

PRINCE WI-HWA, the special Ambassador from the King of Korea, has returned home, after a most hospitable reception in Tokyo and Hiroshima.

FOUR guns, captured at Song-hwang, which were received at the Headquarters of the Ninth Brigade, Hiroshima, have been sent to Tokyo to be exhibited at the Yushu-kan, Kudan.

THE German Minister in Tokyo informed the Minister of War on the 2nd instant that the German Government has decided to lend H.I.G.M.'s Naval Hospital at Yokohama for the use of the Japanese Government.

CAPTAIN M. O'BRIEN, of the U.S. Legation; Captain N. W. H. Du Boulay, and Surgeon-Major Taylor, of the British Army, who have been permitted to follow the Japanese troops in China, leave Hiroshima for that end.

THE O. & O. steamer *Gallic* was searched by the Japanese authorities on Sunday, but the persons "wanted" had left Yokohama the previous day on the M.M. steamer *Sydney*. A telegram to Kobe detained the *Sydney* there.

THE premises of the Artillery School at Toyama, Tokyo, have been turned into a hospital under the supervision of the Tokyo Provisional Military Hospital. Over three hundred patients will be able to find accommodation in the buildings.

A MEETING of the Tokyo City Assembly was held on the 5th inst., at which a resolution making the City Councillors responsible for the delay in the completion of the waterworks was introduced by a member. The motion was rejected, after a long and heated debate, by a majority of one.

THE Emperor of Russia died at 2.15 p.m. on the 1st inst., at the Palace of Livadia. He will probably be buried at St. Petersburg on the 15th instant. The body will lie in State at Odessa, Kieff, and Moscow. The Grand Duke George Alexandrovich has been proclaimed Czarévich until a son is born of the union with Princess Alix.

M. A. MYRE DE VILERS, who demanded the recognition of an exclusive and complete French protectorate in Madagascar, and the establishment of a permanent French garrison in Antananarivo, the capital, has left the Hova Capital without any answer to the demands of France. The Hovas have refused to comply with the demands of France, and an expedition, which will consist of about 12,000 men, is to be sent to Madagascar. China has formally appealed to the Powers to intervene between her and Japan for a restoration of peace. The European Cabinets are discussing the matter, and Great Britain and France have intimated their willingness to co-operate, but decline to take the initiative. The Union Steamship Company's steamer *Wairapa* has been totally wrecked on Great Barrier Island, and 111 passengers and 24 of the crew have perished. Sixty six have reached Auckland. In the United States, the Republican majority in the House of Representatives will exceed the Democrats and Populists combined by fifteen.

THE Import trade shows no improvement. Yarns have been taken in the smallest possible quantities, and Shirtings are in similar case. Low offers have been made for light weights, and while gills only find a few takers at late rates, there is a very large stock, which induces buyers to wait for a reduction. Prints and Fancies are dull all round, though small parcels of some goods have been cleared off. Woollens are generally quiet, the principal feature in this market being the delivery of previous contracts. The Metal trade is not active. Most kinds of Iron are easy, Bars only being taken at late rates. Galvanised Iron is slightly cheaper. Wire Nails are difficult to move, and if the demand for Tin Plates has increased slightly they do not show any improvement in value. The Kerosene market is firm, and, with a fair amount of sales and decreasing stock, holders are enabled to maintain prices. The Sugar trade is not strong, and with a full supply buyers are not anxious for immediate business; present prospects therefore do not indicate an increase in values. In the Silk business buying has come down to very small proportions, but the stock is heavy and reductions on present rates will doubtless have to be made before transactions can again assume normal dimensions. Waste Silk is also neglected, and nothing short of considerable concessions on the part of holders can induce anything like a sensible reduction of the present enormous stock. The demand in the Tea trade has been small, but it may be said that the supply is almost exhausted. The season is now near the end. Exchange has weakened slightly.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The war does not justify, writes the *Yiji*, whose tone seems to have changed of late from vehemence and excitability to calmness and composure, any serious derangement of the credit system in this country's economies. Already the financial equilibrium is somewhat disturbed, and if the proposed war loan be floated entirely at home, we fail to see how a general panic can be avoided. Some take things very quietly, declaring that a loan of 150 million yen can easily be shouldered by the nation, though possibly the five per cent. bonds may fall 20 or 30 per cent. below their face value. But no keen insight is required to perceive that such depreciation of public securities would mean little short of a panic. The opponents of a foreign loan, whose arguments, if they elicit admiration as spirited and energetic, provoke also condemnation, so short-sighted and imprudent are they, declare that it would be derogatory to the dignity of Japan and at variance with the self-reliant and straightforward character of the children of the Rising Sun, to have recourse to foreign aid at such a juncture. But this is not a time when any shame about seeming poor should be suffered to prevent Japan from raising a foreign loan. A nation must adapt itself to its circumstances. Japan stands in need of specie, and must obtain it from abroad if she hopes to tide over the crisis without serious inconvenience. The advocates of a domestic loan are somewhat feverishly excited about the war and appear to be blinded to the simple rules of arithmetic. Otherwise they could not fail to see that the unfavourable terms upon which, as they themselves confess, money for the military chest would have to be procured at home, must lead to grave difficulties in the national finance. They would also appreciate the plain fact that the military strength of a country, unsupported by general prosperity, must necessarily be a very ephemeral affair.

Since there is no telling, writes the *Yiji*, how long the war may continue and to what figure the expense may grow, it is of paramount economical importance for Japan to devise measures for securing an ingress of foreign specie. Nevertheless, while holding that view, the *Yiji* condemns the floating of a foreign loan as both unnecessary and inexpedient. Its idea is that export duties should be abolished *in toto*. Before the admirable conduct of Great Britain made Treaty Revision almost a *fait accompli*, the removal of export duties would have been contrary to the foreign policy of Japan. For though it might have promoted the development of her commerce, it remained always a concession not to be lightly made until Western States adopted a liberal attitude with reference to Revision. Now, however, that consideration has ceased to have any weight, and the duties ought to be abolished with the object of increasing the volume of the export trade, and thus bringing about an inflow of foreign specie as speedily as possible.

The notice issued by the Commander of the Second Army when the troops landed on Chinese soil is alluded to by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* as a remarkable addition to the history of International Law. The points relating to the chattels of peaceful citizens, to the employment of native officials in the business of requisitioning, to refraining from the employment of natives in any work having a strict bearing upon warlike operations, and so forth, have been discussed and decided by Western juriconsults, but are now for the first time carried into actual practice. Henceforth they will cease to be mere jurisprudential theories to which belligerents may conform or not as they please. It is no light service to the cause of justice and humanity that Japan is now rendering by giving the sanction of practical application to the speculations of European and American juriconsults.

The *Mainichi* speaks of the coming ordinary

session of the Diet in the following terms:—The fine spirit of the Japanese Parliament so conspicuously displayed in its late special session, will not fail to shine again at its next meeting. If, however, the Government take advantage of the present juncture to institute new taxes or to enlarge its own *personnel*, the House, paying less regard to the nature of such measures than to the craftiness of attempting them at a moment apparently favourable to their success, may radically change its mood. As to the place of convening the eighth session, Tokyo is preferable to Hiroshima—which view, we may note *en passant*, is held by the *Yomiuri* and some other Metropolitan papers also—and the Government will do well to make a clear distinction between the business of the war and ordinary administrative affairs. Nothing would be more inadvisable than to act upon the notion said to be entertained by several statesmen in power, that Hiroshima placed under the Law of Siege, possesses special advantages for passing Government Bills through the Diet. Any Machiavelian policy on the part of the Cabinet will not escape the penetration of the nation's representatives and may cause a serious reaction. If, on the contrary, the Government abide strictly by truth and justice in its attitude toward the Houses, the latter will behave as admirably as they did in the seventh session, making themselves and the Government objects of eulogy to the whole civilized world,

The *Chugwai Shogyo Shimpō* and the *Hochi* devote long leaders to the question of the establishment of government by conquest in Manchuria. Despite the great length of these articles, written as they are after the fashion of professorial dissertations on international law, they can not be described as anything more than elaborations of principles enunciated in Occidental text books. We presume, however, that such writing has its uses for a public like that of Japan at present.

The somewhat hacknied question of Korean reforms still figures in the columns of the vernacular press. The *Mainichi* thinks the centralization of power in a strong and well-united Cabinet, and the establishment of a good police system are all the essentials of the situation. The *Yiji* pities the present Korean Ministers for being absorbed by thoughts of self-aggrandizement, and condemns the seemingly slight attention they pay to State affairs. It declares that something different from Korean independence must be considered by Japan in pursuit of her heaven-imposed mission of establishing permanent peace in the East, unless the Peninsular Statesmen awake, at an early date, to the fact that this is their country's last opportunity to attain the status of an independent nation. In another article the importance of establishing an efficient police system in Korea is strongly urged by the *Yiji*, and the same journal, together with several of its Tokyo contemporaries, takes the Korean Court severely to task for showing itself insensible to Japan's kindness by delaying to give positions in the new Administration to men like Boku Eiko, Jo Kohan, and Jo Saihitsu.

Speaking of the indemnity to be demanded of China before the termination of the war, the *Yiji* says that it should not be less than 500 million yen, and that, in case China failed to pay it immediately, arrangements must be made to hold in occupation at her expense several places important from commercial and military points of view.

The *Nippon* has an article headed "China seen in her true Light." Europeans, says our contemporary, used to over-estimate China even as the Japanese did. Napoleon the First once said that China needed nothing but an efficient knowledge of navigation in order to be able to conquer the whole world. That was a great mistake. Prior to the time of Cook, no nation except the Spaniards excelled the Chinese in the art of navigation. Nevertheless, in these days the Chinese were not able to take

an inch of foreign territory. They confined themselves within the domains bequeathed to them by their ancestors. China is a country utterly destitute of the spirit of progress. If Europeans are disposed to regard China favourably, it is because they look only at her immense size and huge population, and compare her to a sleeping lion, which, when once awakened, is capable of devouring dragons and tigers. At the commencement of the present war, that mistaken thought led many Europeans to cry out that victory would finally rest with the Celestial Kingdom. Yet it is easy to adduce examples showing the fatuity of estimating a country's strength from territorial extent alone. Brazil is 19 times as large as France and 29 times as big as England. Is Brazil's strength in similar proportions? Some folks said that, since the Franco-Chinese war, Chinese military and naval arts have made rapid strides, and that she would sooner or later wage against a foreign country a war the result of which, whether she won it or not, would be her awakening from long sleep. The first part of this prophesy was fulfilled in the present war, but as to the latter part, there is not the smallest symptom of its fulfillment, though did it become an accomplished fact, not only China but also the whole of Asia would be greatly benefited. Our contemporary mentions the Opium War and other troubles that have overtaken the big country within the past fifty years, without apparently accelerating the advent of the time when the sleeping lion is to awake. In short, the *Nippon* concludes, China's greatness is simply territorial and her military strength is a reality on paper only.

The *Hochi* thinks that China is doomed to destruction, if not by Japan, then by Europe. It is, therefore, a question demanding deep thought whether Japan should not take possession of the big empire in the sequel of the present war. Should China fall a prey to one or more European countries, Japan's position would be greatly endangered. Our contemporary entertains little doubt that it lies in the path of Japan's mission, as the peace-maintainer of the Orient, to bring China under the flag of the Rising Sun at the earliest possible opportunity.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

JAPANESE COOLIES WITH THE ARMY.

SEVERAL thousand coolies have so far been sent to the seat of war, and they appear to be on the whole a very well-behaved and orderly company. That is ascribable in the first instance to the fact that careful discrimination has been exercised in the choice of men, and in the second to their being largely recruited from among the ranks of petty farmers and farm-labourers: men therefore accustomed to an out-of-door life and plenty of hard work. The pay of the coolie-inspectors, of whom there is one to every hundred men, is unusually good and competition for such posts has been very keen despite the great amount of responsibility they entail. We have heard of several cases where lawyer's clerks, *banto*, and others of like rank in Tokyo have thrown up their engagements to enter upon an inspectorship, their regular habits and business methods peculiarly fitting them for such situations. Apart from these considerations we learn from the vernacular press that the coolies are allowed to keep or treat as their own whatever they may pick up on the battle-fields or while on the march. Strict honesty is of course insisted upon; indeed the behaviour of the Japanese towards the Koreans has thus far been a model of justice and honest leniency; but when it comes to *trouvailles* of erst Chinese ownership the coolies are left in undisputed possession. One man is reported to have found, in the vicinity of Phýng-yang, a gold watch of elegant workmanship, evidently the one-time treasure of a Chinese officer of high rank. He sold this shortly afterwards for two hundred yen. Another lucky fellow picked up a treasure or jewel-box of Chinese workmanship, which, with its contents

is valued at not less than ten thousand *yen*. Still a third came across a *cache* of Chinese *samshu*, that ardent spirit so strongly resembling the *awa-mori* or millet-beer brewed by the Ryukyu Islanders. This he has been permitted to retail at so much per glass, making quite a large sum out of the business. These are by no means isolated cases, as a number of almost equally fortunate finds are reported in the vernacular press, proving that the occupation of a coolie in following the Japanese Army though perhaps arduous is by no means without its profitable aspects. With all this there is an absolute lack of complaints of dishonesty. Some few are reported to show a disposition to shirk work; but the majority are said to be inspired by the indefatigable, energetic spirit characteristic of the Japanese soldiers in this memorable war. They work with a will and grumble at no burden, however heavy. This is surely an exceptionally good showing.

THE TROUBLES OF THE SODO SECT.

THE Sodo Sect is that Buddhist communion in which a grave difficulty arose last year in consequence of the secession of the Noto centre, as mentioned in these columns at that time. The trouble seems to be by no means at an end. The Central Office of the Sect, which is established in Tokyo, has been enforcing a very strict line of policy since last year, discharging, among other drastic measures, no less than forty priests from their incumbencies as chief priests of Sodo temples. All of these forty belonged to the seceding faction, and four of them were in charge of temples in the capital. But in many cases the anathemas of the Central Office failed to have the least effect, for, backed by a combination favouring the seceders, the priests simply refused to obey the orders sent them and continued to occupy their priestly posts as before. This insubordination was more than the Central Office could tamely submit to, so, the other day, two newly elected chief priests, each accompanied by a number of persons officially connected with Headquarters, were ordered to repair to a temple in Asakusa and another in Fukugawa, with the peremptory demand that the excommunicated incumbents should immediately surrender their or feigned seats. This step became the origin of a trouble of somewhat scandalous type. Things went smoothly in the Fukugawa temple, for the chief priest happened to be absent on the day in question, so that the new *jushoku* was installed in peace and quiet. But the Asakusa installation failed to connect. The resident chief priest seems somehow to have got wind of the affair, and when the new *jushoku* with his official escort arrived at the Temple, they found the incumbent calmly awaiting their approach and surrounded by some fifty men, the greater part of whom bore unmistakable *soshi* ear-marks. A most heated altercation immediately ensued between the two factions, the new arrivals insisting that the incumbent should at once surrender his seat, while the latter violently declared that he saw no reason why he should obey any order coming from the Central Office. The dispute was carried on with unabated vigour till dusk set in, when the temple people caused all the approaches to be shut and then renewed the debate with greater vehemence than ever, indications of their readiness to resort to force being also apparent. At this juncture a constable stationed in front of the temple, hearing the unusual noise, deemed it his duty to interfere. The gate being shut he demanded that it should be thrown open. After a lengthy parley he was at last admitted, whereupon he commanded the disputants to quietly disperse. His well-meant injunction was, however, wholly disregarded by the party of the priest in possession, who protested that they, as parishioners of the temple, had come to protect the person of their spiritual adviser and that they could not therefore yield obedience to any such order from the police. The matter was thereupon at once communicated to the Asakusa Police Station, and with the aid of several hastily-summoned constables, the incumbent and a dozen of the most heated disputants were conveyed to the station, where the

affair was inquired into and the quarrelsome crowd severely reprimanded for their blame-worthy behaviour. The new *jushoku* and his adherents are said to be highly incensed at the rude treatment of which they were the victims, and to have sued their opponents on the ground of illegal confinement. The police have subsequently been closely watching the proceedings of the partisan parishioners and have interfered with their movements in favour of renewed agitation. Bent on encompassing their object they contemplate meeting in the temple in a day or two and then re-opening the discussion, the alleged reason for the gathering being the celebration of certain religious rites. The backers of the priest chosen by the Central Office are similarly devising measures to bring the schemes of their opponents to naught. The Asakusa temple may therefore shortly become the scene of very serious disturbances. There is a party known as the *Konwa-Kwai* ("Friendly Conversation Association"), and it is the members of this body who appear to be supporting the seceders. Trouble of a similar kind seems to occur wherever there is a Sodo temple, so that official interference into the affairs of the Sect is unquestionably called for. We have taken the above particulars from the *Jiyu Shimbun*.

MR. OISHI ON KOREAN REFORMS.

THE *Kokkai* publishes an article said to embody the views of Mr. Oishi, ex-Minister to Korea, on the Korean reform question. The opening statement is that, as the Korean Administration is thoroughly disorganized and both governed and governing are alike devoid of independent spirit, any remonstrance Japan may make or any advice she may give to the Korean Court with a view to reforming the Administration, are practically useless. The only plan is, according to Mr. Oishi, to persuade the Korean Court to leave the whole matter of reform in Japan's hands. In case of its refusal to do this, Japan should be prepared to resort to strong measures. The ex-Minister regrets very much that Count Inouye should have gone over to Korea without awaiting the arrival of the Special Embassy from that country, as he thinks that the present would be an excellent opportunity for furthering the attainment of the programme of reform. The envoy being no less a personage than Prince Wi-hwa, heir-apparent to the Korean throne, he should be made to observe Japan's progress and the ardour with which the nation is upholding the country's cause. He should next be persuaded to telegraph to the King to entrust the power of carrying out reforms in Korea to Count Inouye, Japan's Ambassador. Matters have, however, gone a little too far for this last step, and the only wise course left is to approach the Prince with the former object in view.

COMMISSARIAT REPORTS.

We take the following from the report of the Chief of the Commissariat of the Fifth Division to the Chief of the Commissariat of the Army. The report, under date of October 10th, was forwarded from Sun-an, where the Commissariat had then been established. From Pyöng-yang to Sun-an the highway is comparatively broad and generally admits of the use of waggons. Yet the Commissariat is particularly pressed by the want of fuel, the neighbouring hills being only sparsely covered with trees and low shrubs. Of coolies there are not nearly enough, as the resident Koreans have all fled elsewhere. The people still have a preference for Korean coins and look askance at silver; but owing to the pains taken by the Deputy Governor of Pyöng-yang, who has personally told the people that they should accept silver coin, with the risk of punishment in case of refusal, subsidiary silver is gradually becoming current. Further, on account of the defective facilities of transportation, only rice and beans are sent up to the lines, with *miso* and pickled vegetables as "side-dishes." For the purpose of providing the necessary provisions, clerks are despatched every day to the adjoining villages, with the injunction to use gentle suasion only. They

generally succeed in buying rice at the rate of about eight *yen* per *koku*; millet and barley at three *yen* for a like quantity; wheat at six *yen*; and beans at 3.20 *yen*. The great difficulty is that owing to the small number of villages and the ruthless depredations of the Chinese, only very insufficient quantities of the necessary food-stuffs are obtainable. In view of this circumstances, the Commissariat attached to the Mixed Brigade under Major-General Oshima, has resolved to make the Koreans gather the standing crop of rice, although the season is yet somewhat early. In this way provisions will be made purchasable.

From the report of the Chief of the Commissariat in Seoul we learn that the situation there is far more favourable, as indeed might be expected. The necessary supplies of rice, beans, forage, etc., are obtainable without difficulty, owing to the unusually large harvests of this year. Articles of diet were very high at first, but there has been a gratifying fall all round and rates are no longer exceptionally dear.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

A SAD accident is reported by the vernacular press. It appears that the Engineering students of the Imperial University usually include among their excursions for purposes of scientific experience a trip to the intake of the Yokohama Water-works. The programme pursued is to proceed to Hachioji by train, thence walk over the mountains to the pumping station, and finally descend by the Banyu river to Hiratsuka, thence returning to Yokohama. The trip is a matter of three days. This year the start from Tokyo was made in heavy rain, and two students who are indisposed did not go with the party. It would appear, however, that one of them, Mr. Ono, finding the weather clear up, set out with the idea of overtaking his fellow-students. He hired a boat with two men to take him down the rapids of the Banyu. He never joined the party, however. Arriving at Yokohama his comrades heard of his attempt to overtake them. They heard also that the boat had been dashed to pieces on the rocks and that no trace of Mr. Ono or either of the boatmen had been found. Several officials of the University were despatched to search for the unhappy youth, and on the 8th instant his corpse was discovered. It is evident either that Mr. Ono must have persuaded the boatmen to take him down the river when the water had risen beyond the safe limit, or else that a fresher overtook the boat after the descent had been commenced. The Tenryu rises considerably in wet weather, and when the water is above a certain height the boatmen are found absolutely deaf to any proposals for attempting the descent. Their skill is great, and we can not learn that any accident had occurred for many years previous to the sad mishap now recorded.

THE CHINESE AND THE JAPANESE.

(Translated from the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*.)

ETHNOGRAPHICALLY the Japanese belong to another group of people (*Voelkergruppe*) than the Chinese. Although they originally obtained their civilization from the Middle empire, they developed it in a most unique manner. Their social and political structure was, during the centuries of their seclusion, entirely different from that of the Chinese. The entire civilization of the Chinese is governed by two great ideas, which have evolved and developed in a most unique manner, and have left their impress on the whole national structure. It is the patriarchal idea connected with the bureaucratic reign of the *literati*. Of the ideal emotions, which determine the *ethos* of our social life and its institutions, the Chinaman knows little if anything outside of great respect for paternal authority and ancestral worship. The whole mental perception of the social and civil order, authority and submission, in a Chinaman's mind is adjusted after the pattern of filial relationship. In closest connection with ancestral worship stands the unmeasured

eneration of transmitted knowledge of past ages. To a Chinaman, culture is equivalent to education. Those who by their studies and examinations have qualified themselves for civil service tower up above the floating mass. In consequence of this state of things, the most repugnant ambition is flourishing. As an intrinsic value is not, or at least only to a very limited extent, attached to the knowledge required by the State, the only incentive, in pursuing studies, is the hope of being promoted to be a high-grade mandarin. Even those who stand highest in rank among the "scholars," foster higher intellectual treasures only with the object of gaining thereby material profit. The baldest and most deliberate utilitarianism, led by the one question, how much will it bring? is the life-rule that permeates every stratum of the population. Japanese society was aristocratic and has remained so to the present. A generation ago this country was very much like a European feudal state in the second half of the mediæval age. Vassal loyalty to one's lord and to the emperor; individual devotion to this spirit of loyalty, even at the utmost self-renunciation, were imbued from childhood up among the higher classes, as the highest virtue. Of this self-sacrificing disposition the Japanese aristocracy has now again given an example, in supplying a large war-loan in the shortest possible time, without interest. And yet these *grands seigneurs* stand in opposition, over against the modern reforms, which have transformed the state government since the fall of the Shogunate. However, through these reforms, which here and there, in individual cases, may have been carried on with undue heat, Japan, whose former development and civilization were not dissimilar to those of Europe, has brought herself completely within the rank of civilized states and has won for herself a respected position. Now these two differently developed civilizations stand against each other in a combat, the course and outcome of which will be watched by European nations from more than one point of view with preëminent interest.

UNANIMITY IN THE JAPANESE CABINET.

AMONG the various comments, writes the *Yiji*, on the nine diplomatic notes interchanged between Japan and China before the outbreak of the war, which were read to the House of Peers by the Minister President of State in the last extraordinary session of the Diet, one is specially worthy of notice as showing how unanimous was the opinion of the Cabinet in connection with the preliminaries to the war. The first, second, and third notes were all dated the 7th of June. The Chinese Government intimated to the Japanese the despatch of its troops to Korea, and on the same day Viscount Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, protested against China's presumption in considering Korea her dependency and caused another despatch to be forwarded to the Yamen to the effect that Japan had also sent troops to Korea. Both of these despatches must have been the result of deliberation with the Cabinet, yet with the most surprising promptitude, the two points were settled on the same day as the communication was received from China. In the fourth note, the Chinese Government, alarmed at the news that Japan had despatched soldiers to Korea, asked her not to send a large number of troops, and to prevent their penetrating to the interior of Korea. Some time must have been spent in negotiations owing to the mediation of a third party, as the Minister President states in his speech, where he says:—"At this stage of the affair certain Powers took upon themselves the friendly office of mediators and approached the Governments of the two countries," but "their well-meant advice was rejected by China." However, on the 12th of June, namely, three days after the first communications, a reply was sent to the effect that Japan had despatched troops by virtue of the rights conferred on her by the Treaty, that as to the number of those troops and their movements in Korea, the Japanese Government would exercise their own judgment, and that it was not likely that their troops, disciplined as they were,

would precipitate a collision with those of China. To the despatch dated the 22nd of June rejecting Japan's three proposals, an answer was sent on the same day. The 9th note was the reply transmitted by the Japanese Government to Mr. Komura, *Chargé d'Affaires* in Peking, to his telegraphic message embodying the result of his personal negotiations at the Tsung-li Yamen on the 9th of July. Although considerable delay has to be allowed for in the transmission of messages and so forth, the reply was sent six days later, on the 14th of July. It is thus apparent that the Japanese Authorities despatched their business in a remarkably prompt manner, which proves how unanimous must have been the views of the different Ministers of State on the affair.

THE "YOROSU CHONO'S" SECOND ANNIVERSARY.

THE *YOROSU CHO* is the youngest of more than a dozen dailies published in the capital, and was established two years ago. But such is the popularity it enjoys among the lower classes that its sale is now believed to rank first, or at any rate second, among the Tokyo papers. That popularity is largely due to the business-like management of its editor and proprietor, Mr. Kuroiwa, who is reputed to be one of the most successful newspapermen in Japan. To celebrate the second anniversary of his paper, Mr. Kuroiwa entertained his Tokyo and Yokohama *compères* and those members of the Tokyo Bar who are professionally connected with the office, at the Matsugen Restaurant in Ueno on the 3rd inst. Nearly 80 guests were present. The entertainment, addition to a Japanese banquet, consisted of Japanese dancing by girls, comical performances by popular actors, Western music adapted to Japanese songs by the well-known Juvenile Amateur Band, all boys from 10 to 12, and lastly a magic lantern exhibition. It was altogether a great success.

We learn that the English Department of the above enterprising paper is attracting considerable attention in England and America, several of the leading papers in London and New York having reproduced the *Yorosu's* English columns. The extension of that Department is now contemplated.

A CUNNING RUSE.

ADEPT swindlers are no longer a rarity in Tokyo. In the golden days of fifteen or twenty years ago it was not unusual for unsuspecting people to be deceived by very simple artifices; but now-a-days the pigeons have grown very shy, so that a degree of artistic swindling is necessary to entrap the prey. The successful swindlers of the metropolis are really most adroit at present, and some of their schemes are worthy of a better object. The *Miyako Shimbun* gives a case in point. Towards dusk, on the 31st of last month, a liveried *kurumaya* stopped at a large silk-mercer's in Yotsuya District with the message that his master desired to look over a large line of dress-goods, principally crape and heavy ribbed-silk for winter wear: would they kindly send an assortment by one of their clerks as soon as possible? This being a common enough custom, a clerk soon set off in company with the *kurumaya*, who led him to a large mansion in Aizumi Cho, one of the finest houses in the district. The master himself came to the door with a lamp in his hand and expressed surprise at the clerk's having come at so late an hour: the *kurumaya* had made a mistake; this was the 31st, and he was too busy to look at the goods. However, there was no use in taking them back again; he would look them over as soon as possible. Impressed with the size and external elegance of the house, the clerk said he should leave the goods, but must first consult his master. In a little while he returned saying that it was all right: the gentleman should look through the silks at his ease; he would call again the next morning to hear the result. The next morning the clerk came at an early hour, but was shocked to find a placard with the words "This House To Let" affixed to the gate. He immediately went to the house-agent, and learned to his horror, that the mansion had stood empty for some months.

Subsequent investigations showed that the *kurumaya* and the supposed master of the house were swindling confederates, who had entered the empty *yashiki* just after dusk and unperceived by any of the neighbours. Profiting by the elegance of the residence, they had in the above way swindled the mercer out of two hundred and fifty *yen* worth of the finest silks.

LIKE OLD TIMES.

THE *Yiji Shimpō* reports a strange incident. When the Third Regiment of the Guards, we read, was passing along Omote-machi in the Akasaka district on its way back to barracks after the review on the Emperor's Birthday, a mechanic named Yamada, in the employment of the Naval Department, in some unaccountable manner came into collision with the regimental colours. One of the officers, angered by this rude act, drew his sword and felled the man with a slash on the head. The officer in command immediately reported the matter to the police and Yamada was carried to hospital. This reminds one of pre-Restoration days, and the terrible law against breaking through the procession of a feudal baron. It is to be hoped that the truculent swordsman will have ample reason to repent of his barbarity.

ARTISTIC WASPS.

WE have already pointed out, on the strength of testimony adduced by a number of *Kō Shimbunshi*, that the domestic animals and even certain winged insects, such as butterflies, bees and wasps, in Japan are in intimate sympathy with the war and try to show in scores of ways that victory will ultimately rest with the arms of this country. That fact is so apparent that it seems hardly worth while for the lower animals to go out of their way to assert it; yet here we have another instance of such intelligence, as gratifying as it is surprising. In Shitaya District, Kami Negishi Machi—not far from the precincts of Ueno Park, Tokyo,—the villa of a well-known banker has for some time been infested with wasps, who have made a huge nest on the branch of a tree in the southern corner of the garden. No particular notice was paid to these wasps or their nest until shortly after the battle of Phōng-yang, when their increased activity showed that something of unusual importance was being meditated. The result of their labour and its deep significance are now apparent to the most superficial observer. The nest has been deftly shaped so as to exactly resemble a *taf*, that dainty fish so beloved by the Japanese and connected by them with the idea of congratulation on account of its somewhat protruding eyes (*me-detai*) and general red hue. The remarkable structure measures one foot nine inches in circumference—how great must have been the heroism of the man who ventured to measure the girth!—and is perfectly modelled in all parts. The *Yamato Shimbun* and several of its colleagues are evidently in the right in saying that the wasps have produced this architectural *chef d'œuvre* with the intent of congratulating the nation at large on the victories hitherto achieved and of prophesying complete success in the immediate future.

THE EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

IN Yokohama general holiday prevailed on the Emperor's Birthday. Much bunting was displayed throughout the Settlement and in the native portions of the Town. At noon a salute was fired from the Kanagawa Fort. A reception and banquet was given by the Governor to the Consular Body and the principal merchants and officials of the port. The weather throughout the day was very charming, leaving nothing to be desired.

The ordinary ceremonies were performed at the Palace, the representatives of Their Imperial Majesties the Emperor, Empress, Empress-Dowager, and H.I.H. the Crown Prince worshipping at the cenotaphs. The Empress gave a banquet to members of the Imperial family and officials of the Court during the afternoon.

H.I.H. the Crown Prince visited the Palace at 10 a.m., and was received by H.I.M. the Empress. Count Kuroda, Viscount Mutsu, Marquis Saionji, and Viscount Nomura, Ministers of State; Privy Councillors, attendants in the *Yakonomo* and *Kinkeinoma*, peers, and other high officials visited the Palace to offer their congratulations upon the occasion. As the Emperor is now absent from Tokyo no review of troops took place at Aoyama parade ground, but the soldiers of the Imperial Body Guards and the First Army Division assembled there at 9 a.m., and performed the *yohai-shiki*, or the ceremony of honouring the Emperor. H.I.H. Prince Komatsu and many prominent military officers were present.

A correspondent writes:—The capital was more than usually *en fête* on the 3rd. It seemed as if the city were trying to celebrate the Imperial Birthday as well as the country's victories at one and the same time. The display of bunting was very fine, while the streets were crowded with sight-seers and pleasure-makers in their best dresses; indeed, the whole city gave one the impression of a New Year's day fête. Kudan and the adjacent Yasukuni Shrine were thronged all day with enthusiastic patriots. Dango-zaka with its exceptionally fine chrysanthemum exhibit presented a pretty and lively scene until long after dusk had enshrouded the city. Ueno Park and its vicinity, with the Museums, the Panorama, and its various other attractions, were filled with happy people in their gala-dresses. Asakusa and the Kwanon Temple also had a busy day, and the pigeons that flutter down from the tall roofs to be regaled with parched peas and other dainties must have been more than satisfied with the hospitable treatment accorded them. Ginza and Nihonbashi were picturesquely lively. The mellow "Indian Summer," or *Koroku natsu* "little six (days) summer" as it is often called, gave a rare day: warm and full of golden sunshine, as if in sympathy with the fête. At every corner of the larger thoroughfares stood vendors of paper-flags, with either the words *Dai Nippon Teikoku Bannai* or *Dai Nippon Teikoku Dai Shori* ("Great Victory"), inscribed thereon. One enterprising firm of druggists gave away thousands of such flags, one side having the patriotic inscription as above, while the other was devoted to a panegyric on a certain kind of invalid-food sold by the firm. Many of the larger metropolitan newspapers published pictorial supplements, the illustrations being often based on patriotic themes, such as the Emperor in council at Hiroshima; the Empress and her Court engaged in making lint; well-grouped bunches of the Imperial flower, the chrysanthemum; scenes from the various battles, etc., etc. The parade outside the inner moat and the vicinity of the approach to the Imperial Palace were crowded all day long, the pedestrians bowing profoundly as they passed by the Palace-gate. Several schools went out on "Autumn Excursions" (*aki undo-kwai*), the students of the Unitarian College in particular spending a most pleasant day at Asuka-yama, where the maples were in all the glory of their rich autumnal tints. One large private school tramped all the way out to Oji, the scenery there being said to be unusually fine this year. Congratulatory dinners and suppers were given in many places, and as the evening wore on the various tea-houses near Shimbashi were well-filled with guests. On the whole Tokyo did its best to celebrate the Imperial Birthday in a befitting manner and the fête was one enjoyed by all.

BIG SAURIANS.

It may not be generally known, but we have the testimony of the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun* for the interesting news, that lizards five feet in length are not uncommon in "the Country of Manila," by which we suppose our contemporary means the Philippine Islands. At all events a lizard of that size was recently bought by a Japanese for the sum of—let us be exact—one hundred and sixty-six *yen*. He brought the brute up to Tokyo and was preparing to exhibit it in Aso-

kusa, when a sudden and rapid cold carried off his pet to another and it is to be hoped a warmer world. Is then the iguana ever heard of in the Philippines? We very much doubt the reptile's having been a lizard. On the other hand, there is a kind of small crocodile found in the Archipelago, a first cousin of that curious archaic species met with in the swampy places near Wuhu, which has, according to some sinologists, given origin to the dragon-myth in China. Both this and the Manila crocodile are of small dimensions, while the former is very rare and highly prized by museums and "zoos" in Europe. The most interesting true lizard found in the Philippines or their vicinity is that parlous animal the "flying dragon"—a most ungainly, repellent lizard with thin membranes of skin capable of expansion, attached to the fore legs. With the aid of this membrane the lizard is able to make short flights, after the manner of the flying squirrel. But a five foot lizard would be a decided novelty.

SUICIDE OF A MILITARY ACCOUNTANT.

SUCH is the warlike spirit now predominating among the Japanese that we not infrequently hear of the suicide of persons not able to go to the war. Another case of the kind is brought to our notice by the vernacular press. Mr. Ishiyama, a military accountant, whose term of active service expired some years ago, was placed on the retired list. Though not a combatant, he was endowed with a highly martial spirit, and at the outbreak of the war eagerly waited to be recalled to active service. Nothing could exceed his satisfaction, therefore, when one day, soon after the removal of the Headquarters to Hiroshima, he was ordered to proceed to the southern city—he was then living in the Kojimachi district of Tokyo—and to join a certain regiment. He at once started for Hiroshima, wearing a sabre, the blade of which was a family heirloom and which he had caused to be specially mounted for the occasion. After his arrival at Hiroshima he awaited with burning impatience the day of departure for the scene of the war. Whether owing to the change of climate, or to the excitement to which he had been subjected, as the day on which the regiment was to start drew near, he contracted a brain trouble which developed an active form. He was at once removed to the Hospital of the Red Cross Association in Hiroshima, where he was well cared for. As there seemed to be no hope of his speedy recovery, the medical men thought it would be best for him to return home. That was a cruel blow to his warlike aspirations, but he was sent back to Tokyo about the middle of last month and was subsequently placed under the treatment of a military surgeon. His recovery did not advance. At last, angry with the disease that prevented him from carrying out his longed-for wish, he became attacked with fits of furious rage, when he would draw his cherished blade and cut at the pillars and doors of his room. On the evening of the 31st ult. he sent his wife on some errand, then, getting out of his bed, he muttered a few words before a portrait of the Emperor and plunged the blade first into his abdomen and then into his throat. His son, who was in another part of the house, hearing unnatural sounds in the direction of his father's room hastened there to find his father lying in a pool of blood before the Emperor's portrait. He at once sent for his mother and the surgeon, but help was of no avail. The wound in the throat was large enough to admit three fingers.

THE "TENKYO MARU."

THE *Tenkyo Maru*, a sailing vessel about which much has been written, was, as we have already noted, sent back to Nagasaki by the Chinese authorities. She arrived there on the 31st ult. and the next day officials from the Nagasaki Local Office proceeded to the ship and took formal delivery of her. The delivery was of course restricted to the ship and all the articles she contained at that time, for although many things must have been stolen from her by the Chinese, it was impossible for the Japanese

officials to ascertain them with any precision. The Local Office took delivery of the vessel for the proprietor who has been called to Nagasaki to send in his claim. He will it is believed, make a list of those articles which were lost while the ship was in the hands of the Chinese and will demand reparation from the Chinese Government. The crew that brought the ship back to Nagasaki consisted of an Englishman, an American, a Dane, and 20 Chinamen, 23 in all. The foreigners are supposed to be employed in the Chinese Customs House at Taku. The Chinamen apparently belong to the lower classes, as not one of them was able to carry on a conversation in writing. They evidently did not like the notion of coming to Japan, and entertained fears for their safety, for when the local officials visited the ship, they found the Chinamen crouched in a corner not daring to show their faces. The crew was sent back to China in the steamer *Cathay* which left the next morning for Shanghai. As the Chinese Government had detained the *Tenkyo Maru* contrary to accepted international usage, the Japanese were under no obligation to pay the crew's passages home. All that the Nagasaki officials did for them, therefore, was to treat them with courteous hospitality and to enable them to get on board the steamer bound for Shanghai.

A FRENCHMAN AT THE GERMAN COURT.

In a recent issue of *La Revue de Paris*, appeared a most interesting contribution from the pen of M. Jules Simon, in which this distinguished statesman and scholar gives an account of his recollections during his visit in Berlin. He went there at the head of a French delegation to attend a Congress which had been called by Emperor William for the purpose of a general consideration of social problems. It so happened that the ever-memorable event, generally called the "Bismarck Crisis," took place during M. Simon's sojourn in the German capital. He speaks, however, chiefly of his impressions of the Emperor and his personal intercourse with him. Among other things, he says: "I wish to give you a description of the personal appearance of the Emperor, but I am not sure that I shall succeed in this. I never saw him otherwise than in uniform, on the street, in the theatre, at Court ceremonies, and even at the simplest evening receptions. I believe he never wears another dress. On the day to which I refer, he wore the uniform of a white hussar, and as he is very slender, I took him, from a distance, to be a young officer. It is said that he has a special predilection to dress as a hussar in order to conceal the stiffness of his left arm. The fact is, I noticed nothing unusual, and it did not occur to me to observe whether or not he used his left arm with ease. I only know of this weakness from hearsay. Had I met him without knowing his rank, I should have regarded him as a perfectly healthy and luxurious young officer. His face is pleasant, his mien friendly and benevolent; his light brown hair has some gold blonde reflexes. Do you not detect that I am plunging into a style of expression used in passports of former times? However, in order to complete the similarity, I must add that the complexion of the Emperor is somewhat pale. On the whole he made the impression upon me of striking resemblance to our young noblemen of Normandy. He has precisely the same affability and humour. To state the truth, I believe I noticed behind this outward amiableness, something which suggested that it would not be advisable to contradict him in important matters. Perhaps this thought occurred to me because I knew his position, yet I believe I got this impression chiefly from a careful study of his features and his person. This impression was especially made vivid when I saw him in his pageantry in the Throne-room. We were in a neighbouring room, classified according to our rank, and when a group was called, each member thereof would pass in front of the Emperor and Empress, making a very low bow. Their Majesties stood before their chairs upon a low *estrade*. The reader knows the definition of a throne: 'Four boards made of fire-wood and covered with some velvet; its stability de-

pends upon its occupant.' I believe the throne of this young ruler is a very strong seat, and this he demonstrated two days later, when he broke the supposed almighty and everlasting Imperial Chancellor like a glass. The Empress was in deep mourning while the Emperor wore his white gala hussar uniform. On this occasion one would not have taken him to be a sub-lieutenant, as almost happened to me one time. * * * The cloth of his dalmon disappeared under the insignias of every order of the world. It was indeed the Emperor we saw before us—immovable, dispassionate, stern, and as Saint Simon would have said, 'quivering before none.' Before I speak of the conversation I had with him, I must insert a word with regard to his language. He spoke French. Fluent?—Very fluent. Correct?—Perfectly correct. Had he a peculiar dialect?—Not a trace. Of us both, it was he who spoke the purest, for I still retain a little of the Bretonic style, while the Emperor spoke like a Parisian. He asked me laughingly, how I found his pronunciation. You speak like a Parisian, I replied.—'This is not surprising' said he, 'I have a friend'—he is prone to use this term when speaking of his servants—who was with me and instructed me for ten years. He is a Parisian and a purist. Have you noticed that I use an expression which is somewhat doubtful? I am not only an academian, but also a member of the committee for the publication of the dictionary. 'In one single instance, I replied.' He became visibly uneasy. 'And when was that?' he asked. 'A little while ago when your Majesty remarked: We are here to *godailier*!' *Godailier* is good French, it is in the dictionary of the academy, I replied: 'It is in the dictionary, but in the academy one does not say so, nor in the academian salons.' 'I will remember this. And was this the only instance?' 'I swear it, your Majesty is a purist like your teacher!' This incident seemed to amuse him greatly. Later on he furnished me with evidence that he is thoroughly acquainted with our prominent writers. Knowing, as I did, that he concerns himself about the affairs of State and the army, even to the minutest details, and seeing how extremely busy he was in his daily life, I could not understand how he can find time to read our French novels. He assured me that above all else he was fond of family life, and he was never happier than when at home sitting by his wife at the table, like a true Berlinerburger, and could read a chapter from a novel before retiring. This must be true, because he says so, although such a universality seems almost incredible. The Emperor is never unoccupied. He never loses a minute, and grasps everything with astonishing promptness. I was concerned to learn his opinion with regard to our fashionable writers, and it required very little soliciting. He evinced admiration and aversion, both at the same time and with marked emphasis. He expressed great admiration for Mr. George Ohnet, of whom he spoke with the skill of an experienced critic. His aversion for Zola, I may say, was very severe. I undertook to defend my countryman by saying, he is an incomparable story-teller and a far-seeing observer. 'I readily admit that he possesses great talents,' interrupted the Emperor, 'yet he owes his success not to these but the obscene language and turpitude with which his writings are poisoned. You prefer this at present; it incites, and it justifies foreigners in condemning your moral condition most severely.' I felt not at all comfortable while he was saying this, because the Emperor manifested no ill-will towards us in his remarks, nor prejudice against us. 'It is said he will soon publish a new book: you will see how eagerly it will be devoured. Your whole literature will, for the time, disappear before this masterpiece.' I ventured to remark, that it will also be read in Berlin. 'With disgust,' replied the Emperor, and not out of curiosity. Moreover the number of readers here will be strewn very thin, while with you it will found in everybody's hands.' In this he was mistaken: On the following day I inspected the show-windows of the larger book-stores. I could see nothing else exhibited but Zola. In

order to show him to the best advantage, all other books had been withdrawn for the time. I learned that some of the larger houses had to supplement their orders by telegraph. And I heard afterwards that the success in London was in no wise inferior. I was exceedingly anxious to hear a few words about politics from the Emperor, but I could not, without violating the bounds of propriety, draw him out. With all the dexterity at my command and my shammed innocence, I approached him several times, but he developed a perfect art in the manner in which he overheard every word which referred to this subject. In spite of this, however, I succeeded in drawing out two remarks, which notwithstanding their generality, I heard with pleasure. We were speaking of war in the abstract, when he said: 'Since ascending the throne, I have thought over the matter very much, and I think in my position it is better to do good to man than to infuse them with fear.' I tried to enter more fully into the subject by referring to the war between our two countries, and added: 'The vast majority of the French people are peaceably disposed.' I speak to you with perfect impartiality,' said the Emperor, 'your army has worked, it has made great headway, it is ready to strike. If it stood in the arena over against the German army, which is unimaginable, no one could predict the outcome of the struggle. I would therefore regard him insane or a criminal whoever should drive these two nations into a war against each other.'

A NEW COÖPERATIVE COMMUNITY.

Mr. HOWELL's recently published work, "A Traveller from Alturia," has led to the foundation of a new coöperative community. The site is to be Santa Rosa—we suppose the island of that name off the Californian Coast. About two thousand acres have been purchased in a fertile, well-wooded, well-watered locality. Much of the soil is already under cultivation, producing fruit, grapes, grain, and hay in abundance. The government of the colony will be vested in a president, a vice-president, and an executive council, elected by the members. Each person is to labour where his ability can be used to the best advantage. There will be no money, the medium of exchange being in the form of "labour-checks." The pay of a day's work of whatever kind will be uniform, but the number of hours constituting a day's work will diminish in proportion to disagreeableness or the arduousness of the occupation. Members wishing to go abroad may cash their checks for coin of the realm, but they will always be subject to the supervision of the council as long as they remain members of the community. Unquestioning obedience to the decisions of the governing body will be demanded from all. Each worker is to have an equal share in the joint produce; there is to be no private profit, and no special privileges are to be awarded; and all are to carry on the common work in a spirit of fraternity.

The great difficulty that these communities have to face, the rock on which so many of them have suffered shipwreck, is that, in the existing state of society, in which such enormous spoils are offered to those that succeed in the struggle for existence, the best business heads of the coöperative community have constantly before them the temptation to abandon it in order to return to the ordinary paths of individualistic commerce. If all society were a great coöperative community so that opportunities were equalised, and rewards for one particular kind of merit (the faculty of business organization) were no longer so utterly disproportionate to its intrinsic importance, this temptation would be removed; but now it exists, and it has often proved irresistible. Another, though perhaps a minor difficulty in the way of such undertakings, lies in the dullness of life in such a community of enthusiasts, all thinking the same thoughts and all living in the same manner, when compared with the variety and excitement of modern town-life. This craving for variety and excitement, so

peculiarly characteristic of our age, and a product of our peculiar type of civilization, would disappear with the elimination of the forces that have tended to produce it; on the other hand, it is to be remembered, that a universal coöperative commonwealth, would not, like a limited group of socialistic enthusiasts, consist entirely of men and women with one particular bent of mind, but would offer to each member all that a reasonable love of variety could demand. The drift of these remarks is to show that the failure of many coöperative communities more or less similar to that now about to be started at Santa Rosa, is not, as has often been claimed, an effective demonstration of the impossibility of communism in general. A coöperative community in the heart of a competitive society is itself forced into competition with that society, and the terms of the contest are unequal.

THE PARACHUTE FOLLY.

ACCORDING to Mr. James Payn's exciting novel, "By Proxy," it is possible in China to find a substitute even for a criminal sentenced to death, and we imagine that there is better authority for the statement. In Canada, also, it appears to be possible to buy a man to kill himself for the small sum of ten dollars. At Vancouver recently an "aeronaut" named Soper, of Saginaw, contracted "to do the parachute act" for \$150. In his agreement there appears to have been no clause against sub-contract, and he found a man who was willing to act as his substitute for the sum of \$10. This unfortunate man had never been up in a balloon before and not unnaturally he mismanaged his parachute, and fell head downwards for a distance of several hundred feet, the fall being instantaneously fatal. But human life is cheap, and another substitute was forthcoming the next day, the aeronaut-in-chief having, apparently, no intention of risking his own skin. This time, fortunately, though there is no law directly prohibiting such exhibitions, the authorities were able to impound the balloon on some technical pretext, and thus to prevent the ascent.

Only a week earlier at Buffalo, N.Y., another was added to the long list of deaths caused by this parachute folly. The victim this time was a young woman of only seventeen years of age. She had been a "professional aeronaut" for three years, and had made eighteen previous ascents. On this occasion, while about to detach her parachute, she lost her balance and fell headlong for a distance of 1,600 feet. A sad feature of this case is that the girl was to be married in the ensuing week, and that this was to be her last performance of the kind.

In these days of enlightened civilization we look back with contempt on the gladiatorial shows of the Romans, but are there not some features in our own public performances that make us wonder whether our civilization is more than a veneer, beneath which courses as of old the blood of the savage? Bull-fights and prize-fights are little better than the gladiatorial shows; and what is it that attracts enormous crowds to these parachute exhibitions but the half-formed consciousness that there is a possibility of seeing a fellow-creature smashed before their eyes?

TRAIN-ROBBERY EXTRAORDINARY.

Two daring train-robberies were perpetrated in the United States last month. The first was the work of only two men, who stopped the east-bound overland express six miles from Sacramento at about half-past nine one evening and took away four sacks of treasure, worth \$50,000. The robbery was done in such a thoroughly workmanlike manner, that there is little doubt that the robbers were old railway men. The driver of the train was startled by the explosion of two fog-signals which the robbers had placed on the track signalling to him, in the proper manner, to stop the train. As soon as he had pulled up, two masked men, each armed with a Winchester

rifle, appeared. They made the driver and the fireman get down and uncouple the Wells-Fargo express car, which was next the engine, from the rest of the train. All four got back into the cab, and the driver was ordered to take them about half a mile up the line. Then all got down again and went back to the express-car. They called out to the express messenger to open the car. He replied by firing two or three shots through the window, a proceeding which was not relished by the driver and fireman, who had the robbers' repeating rifles prodding them in the back, and ran quite as good a chance of being hit by the express messenger's shots as the robbers themselves. One of the robbers then fired a shot in through the window of the car, and called out that they would shoot the driver and the fireman unless the messenger opened the car, and would then blow up the car with dynamite. These persuasions were irresistible, and the express messenger opened the car and unlocked the safe. The robbers then made the driver and the fireman carry the treasure back to the engine, having a parting and ineffectual interchange of shots with the express messenger on the way. The robbers got on to the engine, made the driver and the fireman uncouple it from the express car, and steamed away with their booty. A few miles up the line, they left the engine, which they reversed and sent flying back towards the express car. As the fire was almost out, however, the engine slowed down and did little damage when it crashed into the car. The robbers had not been arrested when the mail left.

The other robbery was of a similar character, and took place only twenty-four hours later on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railway, in Virginia. Here, as in the other case, the train was signalled to stop. It was then surrounded by seven masked men, who fired a number of shots over the train to intimidate the trainmen and the passengers. They then told the express messenger to open the car. He refused, and the robbers blew the door to pieces with dynamite. One man then entered the car, and covering the messenger, gave him thirty seconds in which to decide to open the safes. The robber took money said to amount to \$150,000. Meanwhile, the other men waited outside in cheerful conversation with the passengers. They then uncoupled the engine from the train and sent it flying up the line, while they decamped with their booty. The loosed engine would have collided with a passenger train had not a signalman, whose box it passed, turned it into a siding, where it was wrecked against some coal trucks.

THE "KEISAI" ON JAPAN'S REVENUE.

JAPAN is capable of great progress, writes the *Keisai*, as is evident from the past history of her commerce, and from observation of its present condition. The commerce of Japan is still in an infantine stage, with the annual exports not exceeding 90 million yen and the import duty not more than 3 millions. The yearly revenue of the country is only 80 million yen or so, a quite inadequate sum. It should be at least double. The *Keisai* thinks that the only way to increase the revenue is through the customs duties. That is the chief source of income to Western countries and Japan should follow in their footsteps. Her foreign commerce must be encouraged, and to attain that object export duty should be abolished, more ports opened for foreign trade, import dues done away with, harbours improved and insured warehouses established. If all those matters are properly attended to the *Keisai* does not doubt that Japan's foreign commerce will be considerably augmented. In order to make the necessary preparations, the national outlay may for a while exceed the income.

DISCUSSION IN THE TOKYO CITY ASSEMBLY.

THE Tokyo City Assembly has once again been the scene of unusual disturbance in connection with the Water-works. A few weeks ago the Assembly voted want of confidence in the City Council on the ground that the latter

had failed to construct the Water-works as promptly as had been originally proposed. It was expected by the Assembly that the members of the Council would act upon the hint and resign their posts. The Council, however, appeared to ignore the vote of the Assembly. The latter were highly incensed at what they regarded as contempt of their decision, and their last meeting was of a very stormy character. The Assembly was convened to deliberate on the Bill introduced by the Council asking that the period for constructing the Water-works should be prolonged, the same bill which had been sent in on the occasion when the vote of want of confidence was passed. When the Chairman, Mr. Kusumoto, had explained why the meeting was convened, one of the members read the report of the Special Committee elected to enquire into the construction of the Water-works, which was to the effect that though the Committee recognized that the prolongation of the construction of the Water-works till the 31st fiscal year (1898) was unavoidable, they considered it necessary that the portion connected with the Hongo Reservoir should be finished by June, 1896. A hot debate then ensued between the Anti-Council Party and those members who backed the Council, whilst one of the Firm Policy Party moved that the persistent action of the Council be declared improper, and that all matters relating to Water-works construction subsequent to 1895, the period originally decided, should be ignored by the Assembly. Upon the Chairman's asking the opinion of those present on the above motion, 25 supported and 26 opposed it, and the motion was therefore rejected by a majority of only one vote. The meeting was then adjourned. The Bill is to be again discussed, and it is believed that the Assembly will follow the course advised by the Special Committee.

PROFESSOR OMORI'S REPORT ON THE RECENT EARTHQUAKES.

PROFESSOR OMORI, who was despatched by the Seismological Society to Yamagata and Akita to make investigations in connection with the recent terrible shocks felt in those districts, has forwarded from there to the Society the following brief report. After the recent earthquake, as on the occasion of the shocks that visited Mino and Owari a few years ago, extensive fissures in the ground were found in many places. There was also emission of sand besides subsidence of land and other interesting scientific phenomena. At Sakata many houses show how intense must have been the upheaving motion of the shock. The intensity of the shocks felt at Sakata must have been somewhat greater than those felt at Gifu on the same occasion. The area of the shock appears, however, to have been comparatively small, and the centre of disturbance not to have been situated very deep.

DEA EX MACHINA.

SOME people do seem to have the very hardest kind of luck. On the 20th of last month an enterprising and hardworking burglar entered the residence of a wealthy merchant in Nishikata-machi, Hongo District, Tokyo, during the absence of the latter. It was in the forenoon, and even the mistress of the house had gone out shopping, nobody being left at home but two maid servants. As both of these were at work in the kitchen, the burglar had the field to himself, and expeditiously and skilfully made up a large bundle of clothing, which he proceeded to wrap up in a handsome *furoshiki* taken from one of the closet shelves. Having got together about as much as he could carry, he set out cheerfully for home with his heavy burden, solacing himself with the reflection that he had done a good day's work and that this world was not without its pleasant features. From Nishikata-machi, to Kanda is quite a long walk, and by the time the burglar got to the latter place his arms were aching with the weight of the load. At other times

frugal in the extreme and not given to self-indulgence, the robber now thought it not inconsistent with the dictates of prudence to call a *kuruma*, however, much he grudged the expense. Nobody had stopped him hitherto, for nobody had suspected him to be a burglar. But just as he was about to step into a passing *kuruma*, a shrill voice called out, "Where did you get that *furoshiki*? It's mine I'm sure!" Looking around, the burglar found himself face to face with the mistress of the very house he had robbed. In the meanwhile, the woman was fumbling with the bundle and uttered an ejaculation of surprise on finding unmistakable articles of her own clothing contained therein. This was cruel for the tired man, and he resolved to get rid of the importunate claimant by fair means or foul. "Madam," he replied, "a curious story is connected with the manner in which I obtained these articles. If they really are yours, I shall at once return them. Oblige me with a five minutes' interview, and I'll tell you all: but not here in the open street. Let us choose some quiet thoroughfare." Her woman's curiosity aroused, the mystified claimant consented to this proposal and was speedily led behind some houses in a by-street. Here the man, without a word of warning, began beating her fiercely over the head, evidently with the intent of knocking her senseless. In this he was again—unfortunate fellow—unsuccessful, and her cries of *dorobo! dorobo!* being loud enough to start an intermediate resurrection, let alone arouse the police, he decamped, leaving his precious bundle on the ground. Subsequent investigation showed that he had not managed to make off with anything whatever. With the exception of one *haori*, everything in the *furoshiki* belonged to the lady's wardrobe. The unlucky burglar is still at large.

A RASH DEED.

THE *Osaka Mainichi Shinbun* has a sad story to tell of a sentinel in that city who neglected to keep proper watch while at his post. It appears that on the evening of the 29th ult., while the patrol was going the rounds, a soldier on guard in front of the barracks in Higashi District, was found "resting" on his gun the bayonet of which he had removed in order to use the weapon as a support. It was a cold and rainy night and the sentinel had moreover thrown the cape of his great coat over his head, so that he neither saw nor heard anything. A severe reprimand was at once administered to the careless watcher, who was threatened with court-martial. The next day the soldier, who believed that all chance of getting to Korea, not to speak of future preferment, was at an end, sent off two brief letters: one to an intimate friend, to whom he announced that "he should expiate with his life a fault that he had committed;" and the other to his former master, whom he begged not to be angry even though he should leave this world without seeing him and thanking him again. After having despatched these messages, the desperate man took a sword-bayonet and plunged it into his own throat, completely severing a large artery and dying at once.

PRINCE WI-HWA AT THE PALACE.

THE *Asahi Shinbun* speaks in a somewhat unfriendly strain concerning the visit of the Korean Envoy, Prince Wi-hwa, to the Imperial Palace and his reception by H.M. the Empress. The Prince was, says our contemporary, in the first instance greatly impressed with the size and grandeur of Tokyo, and was literally struck dumb by the elegance of the approach to the Palace itself. On being received by Mr. Sannomiya and the gold-laced body of Household officers, the prince stood still with wonder. He had never seen so much gold-lace and elegance in his life. The next step brought him into the presence of a number of Court ladies in full European Court costume. Here again the princely legs refused to do their office for quite a while: he could only stare with surprised delight at the bevy of magnificently dressed ladies about him. Upon finally being admitted into the presence of the Empress, the Prince was quite at a loss

for suitable words, and could do nothing but make repeated and deep obeisances. The *Asahi* then proceeds to enumerate the gifts made by the Korean Government, through its Envoy, to the Empress. Item: one six leaved screen with brass corner-pieces; item, several pictures of scenes in Sōul; item, a pair of Korean flower-vases, of very ungainly workmanship; item, four cranes, three with black heads, and one with a red head. The *Asahi* makes the gifts sound very poor, but the whole description is little short of being malicious.

INNER WORKING OF THE SPECIAL SESSION OF THE DIET.

PRIOR to the opening of the Special Session of the Imperial Diet, remarks the *Fiji Shimpō's* Hiroshima correspondent, party feeling ran very high. The intensity of political sentiment was noticeable not only between the Radicals and the strong Foreign Policy Party (*Taigai Kō-ha*), but even in the latter heterogeneous mass itself. With regard to the competition for the Presidency, the Radicals had intended soliciting the support of the Independents, and in return for having some Independent nominated to the Vice-Presidency, they were in hopes of obtaining the President's chair for themselves. Concerning this point difference of opinion was at first noticeable among the strong Policy partisans, but they soon perceived that anything of the kind was calculated to jar the smooth working of the coalition for the Presidential seat. They therefore decided to support Mr. Kusumoto as before. For Vice-President Mr. Sassa, a National Unionist, was first choice, but as his party preferred rather to have certain matters concerning which they were very much in earnest carried out than to obtain the nomination of this gentleman, the Vice-Presidency at last fell into the hands of Mr. Shimada, the Progressionist leader. Again, in the matter of electing the Chairman of the Whole House, the Radicals supported Mr. Taguchi, the Economic Reform Party leader, while the Strong Policy factionists were determined to have the post for Mr. Suyehiro. The result of the competition was another defeat for the Radicals. By this time the relative strength of the two opposing parties had become clear, and the Radicals were convinced of their own inferiority, even if backed by the Independent combination. It was the intention of the Radicals to introduce the project of a Representation on the subject of the present war. Such a step was not considered objectionable by the Strong Policy partisans; and as the Radicals desired to carry out their resolution with the aid of the largest obtainable majority—in order to render the Representation all the more efficacious—they shut their eyes in ancient party animosity and did their best to arrive at a compromise in the matter with the Strong Policy people, to the latter's great surprise. Now the Strong Policy members themselves contemplated the introduction of a Resolution thanking, in the name of the Lower House, the Army and Navy for the distinguished services rendered by them to the country. The Radicals somewhat objected to that step, on the score of its being premature. The Strong Policy party had also another bill on the stocks, those chiefly interested being the Progressionists, the object of which was to express the resolution of the House that the Empire should refuse the intervention of any foreign Power at the present juncture, and that unless China be willing to cede a portion of her territory and pay a large indemnity, Japan ought not to agree to peace. To this objections were again raised, not only by the Radicals but also by several members of the Strong Policy party itself; for it was argued that any resolution of the kind would be open to the charge of infringing on the Emperor's sovereign prerogative of making peace and war, and also be highly objectionable, as giving to the public the foreign policy about to be pursued by the Empire. Thus it was that the projected Representation of the Radicals as well as two bills which either the Strong Policy party, or a fraction of that party, desired to bring forward, appeared likely to come to naught.

at this point the out-come of the Budget Committee's proceedings showed quite clearly that the Government already had under consideration the chief items mentioned in the Representation of the Radicals. There was thus no need to carry this particular project any farther. The Progressionist programme was also withdrawn on account of objections raised by a portion of the Strong Policy representatives, and so it came about that two projects, upon the furtherance of which two great parties had bestowed no little pains, became unavailable. This was, however, deemed very regrettable by the respective politicians, so the Radicals and Strong Policy people came together and drew up a new Representation. It was for that reason that the phraseology of the Representation was of so ambiguous a nature; and the absence of any distinct declarations is attributable to the same cause. Yet the bill as agreed upon was not altogether without its use, for it served to foster friendly relations between two parties until that time bitterly opposed to each other. When the Resolution concerning the vote of thanks to the Army and Navy was introduced, the Radicals no longer stuck to their first objections and lent their support to the bill. It was in this curious way that all the bills, whether official or private, were carried through with the unprecedentedly unanimous support of the whole House.

BUDDHA AS A CREDITOR.

AN excellent story is told by the *Meikyo Shin-shi*—we find it also narrated in the *Asahi Shimbun*—concerning a most unselfish and patriotic act performed by an old lady of Echigo. She is stated to be sixty years of age and the mother of a resident of Miyo-mura in that province. Some time ago she retired from active work (*inkyō*) and set up a small separate establishment on a monthly allowance from her son. But Madame Misa is a devout member of the Zenkoji in Nagano, one of the most famous and ancient temples of the Jōdo Buddhist sectarians. The Zenkoji priesthood are noted for their sermons on future reward or punishment, and so the devotees of the temple are in the habit of making frequent presents of *omiyage-kin*, or money offered to Buddha as a security for happiness in the next stage of existence. Not having a large enough income to devote much to this purpose, the old lady has been accustomed to pass her time in sewing and embroidery, earning in that way some two or three *yen* a month. A little over three years ago she made a solemn vow to present a sum of one hundred *yen* to the temple, and by dint of hard work and economy managed to get that amount together by the end of last month. But Misa was no less patriotic than sincere in her religion, and seeing that many of her fellow-villagers were contributing to the war-fund, she resolved to give to the Authorities the whole sum that she had so painfully amassed. "Should I thereby lose salvation," she declared, "I am the only one to suffer; but with the funds I have got together many people can be helped and the cause of my country furthered." The money was accordingly handed over to the authorities as a free-willing offering. But there remained Zenkoji to settle with. So Misa set out with a trembling heart for the temple, and, on her arrival, begged one of the officiating priests to place a small document, which she had brought, on the altar. This was done, and after long prayer the patriotic old lady returned to her own home. The document is unique in its way, and reads as follows:—

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF DEBT.

One hundred *yen*.

It is my duty to present your Lordship with the above sum this month, according to my solemn promise, but a pressing need having occurred, I venture to withhold it for the present (I'll borrow it of you). These are facts. But I promise to lay up all I can spare and in five years' time to repay this loan. If I die before the full sum is paid up, I shall not complain, however great may be the punishment inflicted upon me. This deed has reference to the future. (Signed) Misa.

To His Lordship Amida Nyorai.

The conflict between patriotism and religious

superstition is evident from the above; but there can be no doubt that "His Lordship Amida Nyorai," otherwise Buddha, ought to be better pleased with Madame Misa's patriotic act and zeal than if he had received the hundred *yen*.

TWO SKETCHES.

IN a recent edition of the *Yamato Shimbun* there is a timely illustration not at all badly conceived. It represents a Japanese sailor of gigantic dimensions standing with one foot on the Liau-tung Peninsula and the other on Korea, while he bends forward and with a furious puff of wind from his mouth drives the Chinese fleet at a rapid rate towards the mouth of a river which may be the Peiho. The sketch would seem to show that it is believed that the Chinese fleet will make its last stand somewhere near the water-approach to Peking. On the other hand, the *Forosū Chōhō's* skit is not quite so clear. A pig dressed in foreign garb is standing on a marshy beach, marked "Yokohama," and is making frantic signals to a large man-of-war steaming directly toward it. The distress and excitement of the pig are quite evident despite the roughness of the sketch.

A BIG HAUL.

VISCOUNT AKIMOTO's residence at Kita Kōgacho, Suruga-lai, was visited by thieves on the night of the 29th ultimo. They cut their way through the thick glass windows of one of the godowns and succeeded in making off with a varied and valuable assortment of articles. No less than one hundred and fifty pieces of clothing, mostly silken, were taken, besides gold and silver ornaments, rare lacquer work, etc. The lowest estimate put on the missing things is eighteen hundred *yen*. The thieves were apparently over three hours at work and got away safely, leaving nothing by which they might be traced. Up to the third inst. nothing had been discovered of the whereabouts either of the goods or their unlawful possessors.

TIMELY WARNING.

A PARAGRAPH appears in several of the vernacular journals warning people against two swindling adventurers, named Ozaki and Yamagishi, who come from Niigata Prefecture. They are said to be men of good address and by no means illiterate, both having even a good acquaintance of English. They play the old confidence-trick on a large scale, and have recently been very successful in defrauding other people of heavy sums of money. One merchant of Kashiwa-zakki-mura was done out of over twenty-three thousand *yen* the other day, and in such a way as to render the recovery of the amount very difficult. Their warning is evidently timely.

AN ACCEPTABLE CONTRIBUTION.

THE wife and female relatives of a well-to-do house-contractor resident in Kobiki-cho, Tokyo, recently sent in to the Military Authorities several cases of very acceptable gifts for the soldiers afield. These include no less than three thousand large tins of boiled beef, every bit having been prepared and canned by the ladies themselves, no servant being allowed to take part in the patriotic work; and another thousand tins of dumplings (*dempu*) made of dried bonito, a very tasty and strengthening kind of food. Altogether sufficient was sent to feed about one thousand men for nearly five days. The *Miyako Shimbun* reports that the fair workers will soon have another donation ready, quite as large as the first.

SUPREME COURT, SHANGHAI.

THERE will be general satisfaction, says the *N.C. Herald*, at the news that Mr. George Jamieson is to act as Chief Judge and Consul-General during Judge Hannen's absence on leave, and that Mr. H. F. Wilkinson has been appointed acting Crown Advocate.

THE CONCERT IN TOKYO.

WE desire to draw our readers' attention to the fact that the concert in Tokyo, originally fixed for the 10th instant, has been postponed until the 14th inst. in consequence of the decease of His Imperial Majesty the Czar.

WAR NEWS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5TH.

On Friday the 2nd instant a Shanghai telegram, despatched from that place at 11 a.m., announced that Feng-hwan had been taken by the Japanese and that the Chinese had fled to Mo-tien-ling. There was a disposition to credit this intelligence, despite the taint attaching to all news coming *via* Shanghai. The Chinese army, it must be noted, is in direct telegraphic communication with Tientsin, whereas the Japanese troops necessarily advance faster than the engineer corps can construct a line of wires. According to the latest intelligence, Chin-lien has been telegraphically connected with Wi-ju. But Feng-hwan is 33 miles beyond Chin-lien. Consequently, news can be sent from the former place to Shanghai by the Chinese about 12 hours more quickly than it can be sent by the Japanese to Hiroshima. Shanghai might, therefore, have been informed of the fall of Feng-hwan on the 2nd instant while Tokyo remained in ignorance. But the difference could scarcely have exceeded a day, and as no confirmation was received in the Japanese capital up to the night of the 3rd, people began once more to think that Shanghai was continuing its occupation of circulating canards. Further, Mo-tien-ling is a town 75 miles beyond Feng-hwan on the road to Moukden. Why should it be mentioned as the Chinese army's place of retreat? Nevertheless, in this instance Shanghai proved correct for once. A telegram dated at Chin-lien on the 3rd instant at 2.20 p.m. and received in Hiroshima at 10 a.m. on the 4th, says that Major-General Tachimi's brigade entered Feng-hwan on the 31st ultimo. Apparently no opposition was experienced. A part of the enemy fled in the direction of Moukden, a part toward Hai-chien, and a part toward Takushan. For the benefit of non-geographical readers we may interpret these movements more intelligibly by saying that the Chinese fled to the north, to the west, and to the south. Those that made Hai-chien their objective point, evidently desire to reach Newchwang, while those that headed for Taku-shan (near the mouth of the Yalu) probably hope to make their way back to Port Arthur. The intelligence is very important. It shows that the Chinese forces immediately north of the Yalu have lost all cohesion, and that the effective idea of each component division is to get back to the place from which it originally made its *début* in the campaign. After the fall of Chin-lien, a considerable force of the defenders fled down the Yalu to Ta-tung, thus eliminating themselves completely from all subsequent operations for the defence of Moukden. The remainder retreated to Feng-hwan where, doubtless, a numerous garrison was already assembled. Now Feng-hwan surrenders without striking a blow, and the forces concentrated there fly to three different points of the compass. It is added that the principal Generals retreated in the direction of Moukden, but from the above facts we may nevertheless infer pretty thorough disorganization of Chinese opposition to the Japanese army's advance upon Moukden. Indeed, a telegram sent from Shanghai on the 4th instant says that the Chinese defence of the Moukden road has completely collapsed. The same telegram reports that Feng-hwan has been burned. That is partially confirmed by a telegram in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* to the effect that the Chinese evacuated the place on the night of the 30th, having previously set it on fire. Field-Marshal Yamagata telegraphs that the inhabitants of Manchuria, harassed by the violence and rapacity of the Chinese soldiery, welcome the advent of the Japanese Army. That is easily conceivable. In no case do we hear of any looting of houses or sacking of towns by the Japanese troops. They seem to be conducting their warlike operations with the utmost moderation and good discipline.

From Feng-hwan to Moukden the distance is about 135 miles. It is evident that Field-Marshal Yamagata's Army is moving with considerable celerity. Chin-lien was captured on the 26th of October after three days' operations that should have entailed the capture of

some rest. In view of that fact and also of the circumstance that a column had been detached to pursue the Chinese fleeing westward to Antung and Ta-tung, we did not suppose that the northward movement would have been resumed before the 29th ultimo at soonest. But since Major-General Tachimi's brigade entered Feng-hwan on October 31st, and since Feng-hwan is 33 miles from Chin-lien, the advance from the latter place must have been resumed on the very day after its capture. The Japanese organization must be very complete to permit such uninterrupted continuity of progress in an enemy's country. Assuming 6 miles *per diem* as the future rate of advance, the 23rd instant should see the Army under the walls of Moukden. As winter is so close, however, the army may be pushed on even faster. The whole month of November is excellent weather for campaigning in southern Manchuria, and Moukden, after all, lies below the 42nd degree of north latitude.

The alleged conduct of the Chinese in setting fire to Feng-hwan—assuming the intelligence in that sense to be correct—suggests that they may have conceived a programme of embarrassing character. It is perhaps their intention to retreat before the Japanese, without offering armed resistance but laying waste the lands and burning the houses in all the districts south of Moukden. That would be an astute proceeding. It might cause the Japanese some inconvenience. But are the Chinese likely to attempt anything so resolute? We do not think so. To be successful such a programme must be thorough. It would not do to burn one-half of and city and leave the other half intact. Feng-hwan is said to be a town of 20,000 houses. There is very little probability that it has been reduced to ashes. Such a catastrophe could not fail to be noted by Field-Marshal Yamagata in his telegram announcing the capture of the place. His silence, and the absence of any official telegram on the subject, leads us to think that the conflagration set on foot by the Chinese soldiers was a trifling affair.

Field-Marshal Yamagata telegraphs that after the engagements immediately preceding the capture of Chin-lien, more than 300 Chinese soldiers were found dead upon the field. His Excellency adds that the spoils taken in the campaign to the north of the Yalu—*i.e.* in Manchuria—now aggregate 55 cannon, 1,500 stand of rifles, 20,000 rounds of field-gun ammunition and 2,500,000 rounds of small-arm ammunition. Thus the total number of field-pieces lost by the Chinese since the commencement of the campaign in Korea is 105.

The following telegram addressed to the Minister President of State, Count Ito, by the Commander-in-chief of the First Army, and despatched from Chin-lien at 8 a.m. on the 4th instant, is published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—

Having definitely entered the enemy's territory, it becomes necessary to take thought for the affairs of the people and their disposition toward us. During the past few days I have caused notices to be exhibited in various places, informing the people that the Japanese troops would not do any injury to innocent persons and urging them to resume their various occupations in tranquillity and confidence. The result has been very good. People who had left their homes fearing violence are now gradually returning, and some are even offering their services to our Army. Deeming it advisable under the circumstances, I have remitted all taxes for the year and for the purpose of distinguishing between military and civil affairs I have established the Civil Administration of the First Army in Antung and have appointed Mr. Komura, First Secretary of Legation, to hold the chief office therein and to hear all complaints that may be preferred. I have the honour to inform your Excellency of these facts.

(Signed)

YAMAGATA.

Dated at Chin-lien, October 30th.

The Shanghai telegram alluded to above as having been despatched from that place on the 2nd instant, says that Chin-chiu was then being attacked and that Talien and Port Arthur were in imminent danger. That may be true, though we can scarcely believe that Chin-chiu would have remained in telegraphic communication

with Shanghai after its investment by the Japanese army. We still remain uncertain as to the exact place of the Second Army's debarkation. The *Kokkai* gives Kwa-yuen-ken as the spot, and says that it is 4 days' march from Chin-chiu. But Kwa-yuen-ken written with the ideographs that the *Kokkai* employs, is not marked upon our maps, and 4 days' march is evidently a variable quantity. The *Yiji Shimo*, with equal confidence, says that the place of debarkation is 38 miles from Chin-chiu, thus evidently indicating Pi-tsz-wo: That is a statement already put forward by more than one authority, and seems after all to be the most trustworthy of the various indications hitherto published. But although the *Yiji* may be right as to the place, we cannot accept its calculation that the march upon Chin-chiu should have been accomplished in 3 days. Armies have marched at that rate before now, but not under the circumstances existing in the Liau-tong Peninsula. Six days seems to us a more reasonable estimate. Another correction has to be applied to the calculations of the vernacular newspapers:—They seem to think that an army can commence its march inland immediately after debarkation. That is practically out of the question. One of the quickest things on record is the procedure of the Gen-san column in the Phyang-yang campaign: the troops began to move westward 2 days after their landing. In that case, however, there was exceptional pressure: the whole campaign north of Seoul had been interrupted in order to allow of the Gen-san column's participation. Even if equal rapidity was achieved by the Second Army in the Liau-tong Peninsula, its march against Chin-chiu could not have commenced before the 29th ult., and the assault could not have been delivered before the 3rd or 4th instant. Thus in this instance also we believe Shanghai to have romanced as usual. The latest intelligence we have of the Second Army's movements is contained in a telegram from Hiroshima under date 9 a.m. on the 4th instant. It says that since the landing of the Army no special intelligence has been forwarded by General Oyama, but that, according to information furnished by the officers of a transport that had returned to Chemulpo, the Army began to land on the 24th October and the debarkation was completed on the 29th, Hwa-yuen-ken being the place. General Oyama and his staff landed on the 26th instant. The houses in the vicinity were only those of poor peasants and were deserted by their owners, who had witnessed the landing of the troops with great consternation. Extraordinary quantities of oxen, horses, pigs, beans, firewood, and charcoal were found, however. In consequence of re-assuring notifications issued by Count Oyama, the people were gradually returning to their homes.

According to the *Hochi Shimbun*, a telegram from Hiroshima dated 8.20 p.m. on the 2nd instant says that the whole of the Chinese ships effected their escape from Port Arthur at the first sign of a Japanese campaign in the Liau-tong Peninsula and are now lying in Wei-hai-wei. It is difficult to know what to believe among the various reports circulated as to the whereabouts of the Pei-yang Squadron. The *Shogro Shimo* says that a Japanese squadron of 8 ships reconnoitred Wei-hai-wei a few days ago, and saw a number of Chinese vessels lying there under the guns of the forts. The Japanese squadron consisted of 2 men-of-war and 6 converted steamers, so that had the Chinese ventured out they ought not to have found much difficulty in winning a first victory. But they did not venture out.

Torpedoes laid in narrow waters sometimes prove more destructive to those that lay them than to those whom they are designed to destroy. There have been several cases reported of Chinese junks blown up by striking torpedoes intended to keep off the Japanese. Another instance is now reported from Foo-chow. The river Min has been placed in such a thorough state of defence that a Chinese ship with a cargo of 6 guns at Foo-chow was shattered by a

torpedo. The *Shogyo Shimpō*, from which we take this information, does not mention the date of the incident.

If we may trust a telegram published by the *Kokkai*, the defenders of Feng-hwan were thrown into a state of great confusion by the fall of Chiu-lien and could not agree upon any plan for the defence of the place. That tallies with their subsequent conduct in evacuating the place without awaiting an assault.

Here is a typical specimen of the items with which some vernacular newspapers regale their readers during the intervals between important warlike operations:—"The First Japanese Army advanced to-day to a certain place and is bent upon taking Feng-hwan."

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that the Chinese Government is experiencing very great difficulty in obtaining recruits. Agents have been sent into all the provinces and tempting rates of pay are offered. The intention is to collect as many men as possible and distribute them equally between Shan-hai-kwan and Port Arthur. How it is proposed to get Chinese troops to Port Arthur at present we are at a loss to conceive.

In the *Fiji Shimpō* we find a telegram, again from veracious Shanghai, to the effect that the number of Chinese troops in Feng-hwan is 15,000. The same telegram says that there are an equal number of troops in the neighbourhood of Chin-chiu and Talien. Port Arthur being accredited with a garrison of 13,000, it results, if we believe Shanghai for once, that there are 28,000 Chinese braves confronting the Second Army in the Liau-tong Peninsula.

A curious piece of news is published by the *Fiji Shimpō*. It comes from Shanghai, and is to the effect that Mr. G. Detring, Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, has left that place for Peking, having been summoned thither by the Emperor, who desires to learn the facts about the war from the lips of a foreigner. That is too good, even for Shanghai. Mr. Detring is a man of remarkable knowledge, and if the Chinese Emperor really wanted a foreigner for such a purpose he could not choose any one better qualified. But how on earth can Mr. Detring be supposed to know anything about the war that the Emperor does not know, unless, indeed, his Majesty has adopted the creed professed by foreigners in general, namely, that the higher one gets among Chinese officials, the more profound the ignorance one finds of everything Chinese.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, on what authority we do not know, says that the Chinese Government does not credit the presence of Japanese troops in the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, but believes that the Second Army has advanced northward with the object of attacking Chin-chiu from the West.

It is stated that between Feng-hwan and Moukden no position capable of strong defence offers south of Liao-yang, which is 98 miles from Feng-hwan. The river Ta-tsz flows past Liao-yang and greatly contributes to its defensive capabilities. But we do not believe that any effective resistance will now be offered on this side of Moukden.

In the *Yomiuri Shimbun* we find a statement that some 80 Tong-haks having assembled at Shyon-jiu and behaved in a lawless manner, a Japanese sergeant of gendarmes with 11 privates soldiers were sent against them on the 25th ultimo. The insurgents fired on the Japanese, and the latter, returning the compliment, shot the rebel leader. His followers were at once dispersed but were pursued and eleven of their number were captured. A party of 13 soldiers under the command of a gendarme received orders to continue the pursuit.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6TH.

On the afternoon of the 5th inst. the *Chuō Shimbun* published the following telegram said to have been received from Hiroshima:—

The Second Army, which landed on the Chin-chiu Peninsula, has assaulted and taken Chin-chiu and advancing at once against Port Arthur has taken that place also after a violent engagement.

None of the leading journals published any similar intelligence nor have official telegrams in that sense been received from Hiroshima. We are therefore compelled to question the correctness of the *Chuō*'s information. Besides, the telegram itself is intrinsically difficult to credit. The Second Army did not commence its southward march, so far as we know, until the 30th ult. It had then 15 *ri* to traverse before reaching Chin-chiu. Assuming that it marched 3 *ri* daily, it could not have been up to the walls of Chin-chiu until the evening of the 3rd. There is, however, a strong probability that General Oyama would have strained every effort to deliver the assault on the 3rd instant. That he may have managed to do, but even then, how could the news have reached Hiroshima by 9.10 a.m. on the 5th instant? Moreover, Port Arthur is 15 *ri* (37½ miles) beyond Chin-chiu. If the latter place was taken on the 3rd, and if General Oyama, followed up his victory with the utmost possible celerity, a pursuing column of Japanese troops might have reached Port Arthur on the evening of the 5th. But Port Arthur is not the kind of place against which any General would venture to send a few hundred soldiers without ample provision of supports and reserves. These considerations force us to conclude that the *Chuō*'s telegram is untrustworthy.

Very likely Chin-chiu was assaulted on the 3rd inst., but we shall not receive the news until the night of the 6th or the morning of the 7th. We may here quote from the *Fiji Shimpō* the following telegram, said to have been sent from Hiroshima at 11.20 a.m. on the 4th inst.:

The Second Army concluded the landing of its horses, stores, and other war material by the 29th ult. at Hwa-yuen ken. The whole body of troops then advanced with the intention of assaulting Chin-chiu on the 3rd inst. Simultaneously with the advance of the troops, the Navy in full strength was to commence attacks upon Talien and other important harbours. It appears therefore that in accordance with previous arrangement Chin-chiu and Talien were to be taken on the 3rd inst. by way of celebrating His Majesty's Birthday.

The *Fiji* publishes another telegram said to have been despatched from Hiroshima at 1 p.m. on the 4th inst. It runs thus:—

In the naval attack upon Talien a number of torpedoes were taken by our ships.

From this we infer that Talien is already in the possession of the Japanese Navy. The approaches to Talien were understood to be thoroughly defended by torpedoes. Details of the naval operations there are awaited with interest.

The movements of the Chinese ships naturally attract great attention just at present. A telegram from Shanghai published by the *Fiji Shimpō* says that 15 or 16 war-vessels left Wei-hai-wei on the 2nd, but it was not known whether they intended to engage the Japanese squadrons or whether they were going to convoy transports. It was believed by some that their object was to assist in the defence of Talien, but if that were so, a naval engagement must have taken place before now.

Between Feng-hwan and Shan-hai-kwan, a distance of 200 miles, there are six strong positions, says the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, which the Chinese would be likely to hold against an invading army, namely, Chu-liu-ho-sz, Hwang-ning, the Ta-ling river, Siao-ling, the Ming-yuen river, with Sha-chwan-au-chang, and the Lin-shin river. The country between the two places is intersected by a number of rapid, deep rivers, all offering serious obstacles to the progress of troops, especially the Ta-liao, which rises on the borders of Mongolia, and flows past Newchwang into the Liau-tong bay.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH.

Official telegrams from Chiu-lien show that the occupation of Feng-hwan took place at an earlier date than that indicated by previous intelligence. The advance guard reached that town on the 28th ultimo, and on the appearance of the Japanese troops the Chinese set fire to the place and fled. The following morning the advance guard occupied Feng-hwan, capturing 3 mountain guns, 2 mortars, and a quantity of

small arms, tents, and ammunition. On the 30th ultimo, Major-General Tachimi's brigade entered the town. The brigade can not have left Chiu-lien before the 27th. Hence it traversed the distance of 33 miles between the two places in less than 4 days—a rate of advance not hitherto attained during the campaign. It is extremely improbable that any such speed will be maintained between Feng-hwan and Moukden, but we may at all events conclude that the Army is pushing on as fast as possible.

We noted in previous issues that the movements of the Chinese troops when evacuating Feng-hwan indicated complete demoralization. They fled in three directions, north, west, and south, evidently abandoning all idea of subsequent cohesion. The official telegrams confirm that view. They say that, according to statements of the prisoners, the Chinese soldiers all fled toward the coast, some making for Newchwang, others for the Liau-tong peninsula, their dominant idea being to escape the necessity of fighting any more. Only the general officers and their immediate following preserved any semblance of order, returning along the Moukden road. The significance of this intelligence is palpable. Chinese resistance seems to have collapsed completely southward of Moukden. Whether there is any intention of vigorously defending the capital of Manchuria, or whether the Chinese now trust solely in winter and the difficulties presented by the country, we can not tell.

It will be remembered that telegrams from Shanghai, giving the first information of the fall of Feng-hwan, spoke of Mo-tien-ling as the place to which the Chinese had retreated. We doubted the assertion at the time, seeing that Mo-tien-ling is 75 miles from Feng-hwan, and is not shown upon the best maps as a place of any size or importance. But the *Fiji Shimpō* speaks of it as a most likely spot for the Chinese to organize a resolute stand. On the north it is protected by a mountain called Siao-ling, which, though of no great height, offers features that render its passage extremely difficult. Approaching it from the south one has to cross the mountain Ta-ling, which is not only precipitous but also bristling with peaks. All that sounds very formidable, but then we recall the fact that numerous obstacles, perhaps equally formidable, have presented themselves during the campaign, and that on each occasion the Chinese have been expected to take advantage of them. They have not taken advantage of them, however, and is it likely that they are going to turn over a new leaf now? In our opinion the fate of the war was settled at Phryng-yang. The Chinese did fight there—fought valiantly and stubbornly enough. They were beaten at every point, and beaten so thoroughly that their resistance ever since has been a heartless, nerveless kind of affair.

As we anticipated, there has been no confirmation of the telegram published by the *Chuō Shimpō* on the 5th instant announcing the capture of Chin-chiu and of Port Arthur. In the office of the *Chuō* itself there appears to be no doubt as to the correctness of the intelligence. Throughout yesterday placards were posted in front of the building with the telegram inscribed in letters large enough to be read by the passers, the majority of whom evidently believed the story. The latest authentic news with reference to the Second Army is published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on the authority of a telegram despatched from Hiroshima at 9 p.m. on the 5th inst. The telegram says that, according to information carried to Shimonoseki by the *Niigata Maru*, which left the Chin-chiu Peninsula on the 2nd inst., the Japanese fleet had entered both Talien Bay and Port Arthur and had found a very small force of defenders who made no attempt to fire on the ships. From the same source it is reported that the people in the vicinity of Pi-tsz-wo, where the Japanese landed, have entirely recovered confidence and are pursuing their avocations peacefully. Many of them bring oxen, pigs, fowls, and so forth in great numbers to the Japanese Army offering them for sale. Altogether the demoralization of the people toward the invaders is

said to be most friendly. Appended to this information is a statement that after the engagement on the north of the Yalu River many of the Chinese soldiers threw their arms into the sea and escaped in the disguise of merchants.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes another paragraph also with reference to the Second Army. The facts given purport to have been contained in a letter despatched from the Tadong River by an official who accompanied the army, the contents of the letter having been telegraphed from Hiroshima on the forenoon of the 5th inst. We learn from this letter that the landing of the Second Army in the Liau-tong Peninsula was at two places, namely, Hwa-yuen-ho-ken and Shih-tsui-tsz. Hwa-yuen in said to be 13 or 14 hours by steam from the mouth of the Tadong, and the district in its vicinity is marshy. The Japanese fleet went a day ahead of the transports to secure them against any attack from the Chinese ships. The latter had already left Port Arthur and repaired to Wei-hai-wei. We gather from this letter that the transports after leaving Hiroshima assembled in the first place at the mouth of the Tadong, and thence steamed across to the Liau-tong Peninsula *en masse*. The Second Army was to have established a commissariat station, but General Oyama seems to have ultimately abandoned the idea and made his base in the Liau-tong Peninsula.

A telegram sent from Hiroshima at noon on the 5th inst. and published by the *Yiji Shimpō*, says that the *Ahagi Kan* and the *Akitsu-shima Kan* visited Wei-hai-wei on the 27th of last month for the purposes of reconnoitring and saw six Chinese men-of-war with two torpedo-boats steam out of that harbour. The men-of-war were the two iron-clads, *Chen-yuen* and *Ting-yuen*, and the cruisers *Lai-yuen*, *Tsing-yuen*, *Chi-yuen*, and *Kwang-ping*. Whither this squadron was bound there is no information. It may be remembered that a telegram from Shanghai on the 2nd inst. spoke of 15 or 16 ships having left Wei-hai-wei. That was probably an exaggeration. Another telegram from the same place on the 4th said that the ships had been recalled to Wei-hai-wei. Everything seems to indicate that Wei-hai-wei is at present the rendezvous of the Pei-yang Squadron.

The *Mainichi Shimbun* reports that a severe engagement occurred on the 3rd instant near Sho-ko in Korea between 2,000 Tong-haks and two companies of Japanese infantry under an Ensign. The Japanese had one killed and four wounded, but they put the insurgents to flight.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH.

The continued absence of any intelligence from the Second Army in the Liau-tong peninsula is beginning to be uneasily interpreted. The debarkation of the troops having presumably been concluded on the 26th ultimo, news of their advance to the neighbourhood of Chin-chiu, at any rate, if not of Port Arthur, is regarded as over-due. But that evidently depends on the place of debarkation, and concerning the place of debarkation many reports have been circulated. We need not now recapitulate the various places indicated. It is enough to say that the general belief is now fixed upon Kwa-yuen-ken, a place said to be in the vicinity of the mouth of the Pi-li river. Kwa-yuen-ken is not marked upon any map that has ever come under our notice. Even the remarkably accurate charts of the Military Intelligence Department do not show it. The Pi-li river, however, is clearly marked, and we measure the distance from its mouth to Chin-chiu as 54 miles. But here another factor disturbs our calculations. An official report sent from Kwa-yuen-ken on the 28th inst. says that the advance guard of the Army had then reached Pi-tsz-wo, "a place 11 *ri* (Japanese) distant from Kwa-yuen-ken." If that be correct—and we must believe it on the strength of such evidence—the distance from the landing place to Chin-chiu is 70 miles, and the distance to Port Arthur, 170 miles. The report from Kwa-yuen-ken explains that the landing of the horses and stores had not been entirely completed on the 28th ult. We cannot conclude, therefore, that the Army's general advance commenced before the 29th ult., and

on that hypothesis it could not reach Chin-chiu before the 8th instant, approximately. There is consequently no reason whatever to be impatient because news of decisive operations has not yet been received.

The first blood shed in connection with the operations of the Second Army was that of three Chinese who attacked a Japanese patrol. The next was that of three Japanese coolies attached to the Land Transport Corps. They murdered a Chinese and were summarily executed. General Oyama is evidently resolved that there shall be no paltering with his orders to treat the peaceful inhabitants of China kindly and considerately.

The discipline maintained by the Japanese troops in the field and their abstention from acts of violence against the people, are in marked contrast with the conduct of the Chinese. Field Marshal Yamagata telegraphs that the Chinese, retreating down the Yalu river from Chiu-lien, sacked and burned the towns of Ta-tung and Ta-ku-shan. That must have been out of pure lust of pillage and destruction, for the two places lie entirely apart from the Japanese Army's route to Moukden.

Contrary to expectation, the advance guard of the Second Army found no Chinese troops at Pi-tsz-wo. It passed through the place without encountering any opposition.

Major-General Tachimi telegraphs from Feng-hwan that some Chinese cavalry are to be seen at Sueh-li-chan on the road to the Liau-tong peninsula. Also that a small force of cavalry having been reported as present in the neighbourhood of Su-kien and Chang-kien, a squadron was sent against them, whereupon they retreated to Kwan-kien.

The total Japanese loss at the operations connected with the fall of Chiu-lien is now stated to have been 127 killed and wounded. Surgeon-Major Ishizaka telegraphs from Chin-lien that he has under treatment in the field hospital there 3 officers and 76 men of the Third Division, and 2 officers and 26 men of the Fifth Division, together with 7 Chinese. The deaths have been 1 officer and 15 men, and one man drowned.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a telegram from Shanghai saying that there has been a mutiny among the soldiers assembled at Shan-hai-kwan; that the Chinese Government is sending troops and stores northward; that the Emperor has appointed Prince Kung to be Commander-in-chief of the Army, Ching Chiu to be second in command, Li Hung-tso, Yu Lu, and Chung to be staff officers. The message adds that Admiral Ting is not to be deprived of his button, as was reported.

Count Oyama has issued another general order inculcating the obligation of treating all peaceable Chinese kindly, and promising the severest penalties for any violation of this regulation.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9TH.

We are to-day almost entirely without intelligence from the seat of war. The Chefoo telegram published yesterday morning, to the effect that Port Arthur was then being assaulted seems to be considered true in Tokyo, though credence is not based upon any collateral information, but simply upon an estimate of the possibilities of the situation. The fact that the telegram comes from Chefoo is, in itself suggestive. Under ordinary circumstances Chefoo is in connection with the over-land wire from Port Arthur to Shanghai via Tientsin, but the arrival of the Japanese Army in the neighbourhood of Chin-chiu would, of course, mean the cutting of the wire and the severance of telegraphic communication between the Liau-tung Peninsula and Tientsin. Chefoo would then become the nearest route for obtaining information by sea from Port Arthur, the two places being only eleven hours steaming apart. Thus news coming from Chefoo possesses a vicarious title to belief, and suggests that Chin-chiu has fallen into Japanese hands, although nothing is said upon that subject. It suggests also that no engagement of any consequence took place at Chin-chiu.

General Oyama would hesitate to despatch a steamer specially with intelligence to Chemulpo unless he had to record some event amply justifying such a step. The unresisted occupation of Chin-chiu would not be an event of that character, and it may therefore be that the first news forwarded direct from the Second Army will be news of the taking of Port Arthur. That event being now in the very close future, many reports are circulated about the state of the defences at Port Arthur, the number of ships lying in the tidal basin, and so forth. But rumours of that character seem very untrustworthy and may be disregarded seeing that we are on the eve of exact knowledge.

The *Yomuri Shimbun* undertakes to give details of a Chinese steamer and various small vessels captured by Japanese torpedo-boats in Talien Bay, but it seems to us that it is a little "previous" in this instance.

General Oyama has issued for the guidance of the troops under his command a number of regulations relating to the requisitioning of stores and labour in the enemy's country. We need not reproduce these regulations. It is enough to say that they are based upon the most advanced principles of civilized campaigning.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10TH.

We are still without any definite intelligence from the Liau-tung peninsula. A Shanghai telegram, despatched at 9 a.m. on the 9th inst., says that Talien was taken on the evening of the 6th, and that the Chinese fleet had returned to Wei-hai-wei. Possibly that news is correct. Letters—to which we allude elsewhere in detail—from war correspondents of Tokyo journals, show that the landing of the Army was not effected as speedily as the public originally imagined. The transports left Ujina in two batches, their departure separated by an interval of two days, and the second draft of soldiers does not appear to have disembarked before the evening of the 30th ultimo. From Pi-tsz-wo—which place the advance guard reached on the evening of the 28th—to Chin-chiu is 42 miles. The Army probably did not reach Chin-chiu in full force until the 7th or 8th instant. Talien is south of Chin-chiu. If therefore the Japanese have taken the former before assaulting the latter, the troops in Chin-chiu are cut off from Port Arthur, for at the northern inlet of Talien Bay the peninsula narrows to a width of less than 3 miles, so that the Chin-chiu garrison, if they attempted to fall back upon Port Arthur after the occupation of the Talien coast by the Japanese, would find a hostile force in their rear. It is not of much use speculating, however. Three or four days more must tell us something definite.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Admiral Ito has given the name of *Tairen Maru* (*Ta-lien Maru*) to the torpedo-laying steamer captured in the vicinity of Hoshang-shun, and is using her as a tug. She draws 6 feet and develops 20 horse-power. Hoshang-shun is in the northern corner of Talien Bay. It is plain, therefore, that the Japanese fleet must be in possession of the Bay. Chin-chiu is thus assailed from the front and the rear simultaneously.

Field-Marshal Yamagata telegraphs that the action of the enemy in setting fire to Feng-hwan when evacuating it was not a matter of strategy but purely the result of panic, as is proved by their having left behind them great quantities of tents and military stores.

A telegram from Shanghai published by the *Kokkai*, says that the Japanese Army in Manchuria is advancing steadily against Moukden, and that the Chinese who retreated from Feng-hwan together with re-inforcements despatched from Moukden, are concentrated in Fan-shui-fang, Mo-tien-ling, and Lao-yang. Their number is not great, however, and it is very doubtful whether they will make any resolute stand.

We read in the *Kokkai* that the Communications Corps of the Second Army, immediately on landing, set about establishing a postal system, which is now in full working order, a principal office and several branches having been organized.

According to a telegram from Fusan the

Tong-hak rebellion has been completely quelled by the Japanese troops.

A certain Chinese high official is quoted as having declared that the Chinese Government has not paid the Manchurian troops for 7 months, and has paid little attention to their supplies of food and ammunition. Hunger is the enemy they dread rather than the Japanese armies. It is for that reason that the Viceroy Li is urging the Pekin Government to make peace.

A telegram from Shanghai says that Manchuria is in a state of panic. Armed deserters and country folks are continually arriving in Newchwang. Two-thirds of the stores in Newchwang have been closed and the citizens are leaving in hundreds.

KOREAN NEWS.

Li Iashoku, who was arrested and brought to trial in Japan for the attempted assassination of Boku Yeiko, but who was subsequently acquitted and sent back to Korea, was again arrested at Chemulpo by the native authorities as soon as he landed there. He is now in prison at that port by order of the Governor of the place, who has asked for instructions from the Central Authorities how to proceed. An official of the Chemulpo Local Office is of opinion that the Government will inflict some severe punishment on Li. It is said that Li himself expects something of the kind.

The new Government have established a normal school and a common school in Söul. These schools were opened for instruction from the 17th ult. Educational and police reforms are the only ones thus far carried into effect. What is the Government doing? It is entirely employed changing the *personnel* of officialdom, inflicting punishments on officials convicted of one form of offence or another, and suppressing insurrections. The rebels agitating the southern portion of the Peninsula are said to aggregate more than thirty-five thousand, of whom thirty thousand are under one leader and the rest under another. By intimidating orderly folks into joining them they have succeeded in obtaining such a large following. The two parties of Japanese troops despatched from Söul to suppress the insurgents meet with no resistance: the rebels dispersed at the approach of the soldiers. The other day the troops came into conflict with a body of insurgents, killed four ringleaders and released the rest after severely reprimanding their disorderly conduct. Law-abiding folks who fled on the approach of the insurgents, rejoice at the advent of the Japanese troops to restore order, welcome them eagerly and treat them hospitably. Korean officials do not appear particularly desirous of being appointed Minister to Japan. In fact they are said to be decidedly disinclined to accept the post, their chief reason being apprehension lest they should be placed in a painful dilemma between the vacillating policy of their home Government and the firm policy of the Japanese Cabinet.

Count Inouye, Japanese Ambassador to the Court of Söul, arrived in Chemulpo on the 25th ult., with his suite. He was received by Mr. Sugimura, 1st Secretary of the Japanese Legation, and a high official of the Korean Foreign Office, who had specially proceeded to Chemulpo in the capacity of the King's envoy. Count Inouye put up at the Japanese Consulate. Boku Yeiko called on him and discussed certain matters for about an hour. The Count and his suite started for the Korean Capital next morning, accompanied by the Secretary and the King's messenger. It is said that Mr. Saito Shuichiro and Count Hirozawa, both in the suite of the Ambassador, were to come down again shortly to Chemulpo and to start for Ph्यों-yang by sea, proceeding even as far as Wi-ju, according to circumstances. Three business men of Shimomoseki accompanied the Ambassador to inquire into the condition of commerce between Japan and Korea. They will go to Ph्यों-yang with Mr. Saito. The prices of commodities used by the Japanese are now exorbitant in Ph्यों-yang. On the 10th

once to cost of transportation and scarcity of supply. For instance, 1 *sho* of *saké* is sold at 1 *yen*, 1 catty of sugar at 45 *sen*; straw sandals at from 8 to 10 *sen* a pair, a packet of tobacco worth 10 *sen* in Japan costs over 80 *sen*. Many merchants are therefore flocking to Ph्यों-yang laden with goods, mostly from Osaka, where business men are proverbially shrewd and enterprising. Owing to the presence of many abandoned fellows among the numerous coolies in Ph्यों-yang, gambling is extensively carried on after nightfall or even in the day time when work is slack. Consequently the demand for cards is extraordinary: a pack sells as high as 1.50 *yen*, and is not always procurable even at such a price. Sometimes a pack is hired. It is lent at one *yen* for a limited space of time. The coolies of the First Army having been hastily sent, comprise many worthless fellows. A certain commissariat officer is said to have declared in despair that a third of them are practically useless. Such, however, will not be the case with the coolies attached to the Second Army, for they were chosen after strict investigation and are generally under the orders of officers belonging to the territorial army. It is said that while a Japanese coolie can not carry a burden heavier than 4 *kwamme* any long distance, a Korean carries one twice as heavy without difficulty, and it is therefore advantageous for the Japanese Army to dispel the groundless fears of the Koreans and utilize their services. But we (*Japan Mail*) find difficulty in crediting such a comparison.

The *Kokkai* writes thus:—The suspicions entertained by many Koreans that Japan entertains aggressive designs against their country having now been greatly removed, the work of reform may prove unexpectedly easy. It is essential that Korea should engage a councillor from Japan who will assist in the task from within and thus cooperate with the Japanese Minister, who, in turn, will bring his influence to bear for the same end from without. The finances of Korea are in a terribly disordered condition. The yearly revenue is reported to be about 7 or 8 million *yen*, but the greater part of it is pocketed by local officials and only a small portion comes into the central Treasury, which is therefore in a miserable state. The salaries of certain foreign employés of the Court are in arrear for more than two years. The pay of the soldiers of the army alone, were it regularly disbursed, would swallow up all the available revenue. Under such circumstances it is easy to understand the financial embarrassments of the Korean Government. A foreign loan is a thing of pressing importance for the country at this juncture. But the Koreans regard anything of the kind with exceeding suspicion, thinking that to borrow money from another people is tantamount to selling their country. This foolish notion was more or less weakened by frequent remonstrances from Mr. Otori.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

Shanghai hears that Major Richter, formerly employed in the Chinese Military Academy, has entered the service of Japan on a salary of 2,000 *yen* monthly. That notion was raised on the bund, we imagine.

The rumoured suicide of the young Empress of China is reported to have been the consequence of a slap in the face from her Imperial husband. That canard emanates from Tientsin.

This from the *China Gazette* will be read with due scrutiny:—

We hear that the German mail steamer *Bayern* has been searched at Singapore and a large number of rifles, etc., for China taken out of her. She was then released after two days' delay, but on arrival at Hongkong the Japanese Consul insisted upon her being searched again, when a much larger quantity of arms, consigned to China in the name of a leading firm of German arms dealers, were discovered and seized. The arms seized at Singapore were brought out by an Austrian dealer, and the secret was given away by his business rivals in Tientsin, who thought to spoil his trade by suspecting that their own arms, which

were stowed lower down in the vessel, would ever come to light until they were landed safely at the wharf in Shanghai where no questions would be asked. The whole story is typical of Tientsin intrigue, and we expect to be in a position to give more about it in a few days. The affair is just now creating intense amusement in Government circles in Hongkong, by the orders of the Governor of which place the second and more important seizure was made. China anyway loses the rifles through the petty jealousy of the people who profess to be desirous of serving her in her time of trouble.

The *Hupao* says that the Emperor of China has issued an edict ordering the arrest of Generals Wei and Yeh. They are to be conveyed to Pekin "to answer for their shameful conduct in Korea while in command of the troops."

Here is an interesting item of news for Japanese journalists who have been speculating so much about the Chinese fleet—we take it from the *China Gazette* of October 27th:—

The steamer *Lienhsing*, which arrived to-day from the North, reports that when passing Wei-hai-wei on the 25th, on the voyage down, she met the Chinese fleet. It was in two squadrons, one consisting of six Alphabetical gunboats and a Foochow cruiser, being a few miles outside Chefoo, and the other, comprising seven powerful ships of the Peiyang Squadron, including the *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen*, which seemed to be in thorough repair, and five other cruisers, about 10 miles outside Kai-ming Island, 14 miles from Wei-hai-wei.

We admire the illimitable credulity of some of our Chinese contemporaries. The *Pekin and Tientsin Times*, writing on the 27th of October, speaks of Japan's "naval defeat off the Yalu" and says "the Chinese victory checked the onward progress of Japan for three months and sent home her boastful navy riddled, reduced, and defeated." Tientsin is the residence of the Viceroy Li, and the journal from which we have quoted is published in Tientsin. Yet so crass is the darkness of ignorance in that city that 40 days after the fight in the Yellow Sea there is still talk of a Chinese victory.

The *North-China Herald* is reduced to desperate straits in its forlorn attempts to prove that Japan has not fared so well in the war as the general public supposes. Our contemporary's last device is to invent a programme for the Japanese and then to declare them defeated because they have not carried it out. The imaginary programme is the landing of an army somewhere on the shore of the Gulf of Pechili for the purpose marching on Pekin, and the reasons suggested for the Japanese not doing so are that the naval battle of September 17th crippled the Japanese fleet, and that either Great Britain or Russia, or both combined, have notified the belligerents to stop where they are or take the consequences. The *North China Daily News* is afflicted with a plethora of knowledge. If it only knew a little less, how much wiser it would be.

The Second Japanese Army commenced its landing in the Liau-tung Peninsula on the 24th of October and by the evening of the 28th the advance guard had marched 28 miles southward. Yet here is what the leading Shanghai paper writes on October 27th:—

The latest news is that the Japanese have again landed in Talienwan Bay, with a view to investigating Port Arthur. The news is unconfirmed, nor does it seem likely that such an expedition has been undertaken with the Peiyang squadron again in fighting order. If the Japanese have landed there, they have no easy task before them. Major von Hanneken is there, looking after the land defences, which extend for seven miles landward from the port itself. Every hill in the rear of the advanced line of defences has been fortified and is supplied with guns. There are over twenty thousand men defending Port Arthur, and it is well provisioned. The report may be true, but as we mention in another column, the latest information that we have by steamer from the North, which left Chefoo three days ago, is that up to that time no Japanese had been landed at Talienwan, Haiyuantao, or elsewhere on the Chinese side of the Bay of Korea.

It is impossible to be more insolent than the *North China Daily News* is. "There were unfortunately," it writes, "no foreigners as far as the Japanese ships, and we therefore do not know, and probably never

shall know, what the Japanese losses were." Were we to analyze the sentiments that such a statement must provoke in the breast of any Japanese naval officer, we should be accused of inciting to violence.

It seems to us that before charging the Japanese with total inability to tell the truth, the leading Shanghai journal should itself show some regard for that rare commodity. Writing of the Central News Agency's telegram to *The Times* of the 21st September with reference to the naval battle, the *North-China Daily News* calls it "the Japanese Official account." When was the Central News Agency appointed to represent Japan officially? In the very same issue our Shanghai contemporary commences a paragraph thus:—"There is an imaginative genius connected with the editorial department of the Central News Agency in London." Yet, when it suits the convenience of its own arguments, the Shanghai journal calls the Central News Agency's telegrams "official."

It is delightful to read the Shanghai editorial comments on the supposed summoning of Major von Hanneken to Peking. We now know that the gallant Major went to Peking accompanied by Mr. Detring with the hope of obtaining an audience, but deeming that consummation very problematical. Here, however, is what the *North-China Daily News* writes:—

A great change has already been wrought by the war at Peking if the news is true, as we believe it to be, that Inspector-General von Hanneken has been summoned to appear before the Emperor, because His Majesty is anxious to learn by direct enquiry from one who has taken part in the struggle what his soldiers and sailors have been doing. It is probably the first time in the history of the present dynasty that such an event has occurred. It is of the happiest augury that the Emperor should himself open the shutters to let a little light fall on the darkness of the forbidden city in which he and his predecessors have been made to move. It was a hopeful sign when His Majesty began to take lessons in English; but that he should summon a foreigner to his presence, not as a formal duty, but to learn the truth from his lips, is an innovation so significant that we may expect the most momentous consequences from it; we may hope that it is the prelude to the breaking-up of the present system which bids fair to break up China; that it means that the Emperor is about to investigate matters for himself, and be no longer the tool of favourites and eunuchs, who keep him shrouded in mystery, that they may the more easily rob his empire. It is a great opportunity this for which General von Hanneken was preserved from the bullets of the Japanese in July and September last.

We learn from Tientsin that the Emperor said that he could not believe the memorials as to the war sent him by the high authorities; but, he said, "as foreigners do not lie, I will send for a foreigner I can trust, who has done service for China, to tell me the whole truth." It is a lovely little myth.

On November 2nd folks in Tientsin did not know of the capture of Chiu-lien, which took place on October 26th; did not know of the evacuation of Feng-hwan, which took place on October 27th; and did not believe that there was any Japanese Army in the Liau-tung peninsula. This splendid ignorance is, however, surpassed by Shanghai. On November 3rd the *North-China Daily News* published the following editorial:—

The latest news from the seat of war is that there are no Japanese on the Liau-tung Promontory, or anywhere near Port Arthur, but that the Second Army Corps has landed at Takushan, at the mouth of the Wutao ho, to the west of the Yalu, with the intention of taking the Chinese force defending Fungluangcheng between two fires.

Herr Dowe's bullet-proof coat for use in time of war does not find favour in the Fatherland. The German *Reichsanzeiger*, in giving an official account of the various trials, furnishes results decidedly unfavourable to the cuirass. "The bullets traversed the shield," we are informed, but whether this means that they actually pierced it in such a manner as to kill or injure anyone wearing it is not made clear. But in any case the German experts have decided that the shield is worthless for the purposes for which it was intended.

LETTER FROM HIROSHIMA.

Hiroshima, November 3rd, 1894.

To-day being His Majesty's birthday anniversary, it has been excluded from the period of mourning (3 weeks) for the deceased Emperor of Russia. The news of the Czar's serious illness had in part prepared everybody here for the sad event, but none-the-less the intelligence of his passing away caused much genuine sorrow at Court. Among political circles, the probable effect upon the situation is eagerly discussed. So far as Japan is concerned, there is no ground to doubt that the more than cordial feelings existing between the Courts of Tokyo and St. Petersburg during the reign of the late Emperor will continue under his son. For the rest, I do not think it proper to mention the views freely expressed here.

The town of Hiroshima has apparently done its best to celebrate its beloved Sovereign's birthday. Each house front is decorated with a profuse display of flags and large paper lanterns, and what peculiarly adds to the picturesqueness of the scene, is that each doorway in the principal thoroughfares is adorned with a pair of large pine trees, while in the back streets their place is supplied by bamboos. At short intervals, the streets are spanned overhead by rows of paper lanterns, which at night give a very gay appearance to the whole scene. As I write this (shortly before noon), a military band is passing through the street playing a march. Gaily dressed maidens, officers in uniform, courtiers in full dress, soldiers in their brand new uniforms, country folks in their best home-made *kimono*—in short men of all sorts and descriptions throng the streets. I hear that in the afternoon a number or *yatai* will be driven through the streets. At three o'clock, the Mayor will entertain the Princes of the blood, the Ministers of State, and other high officials in the Park. Leaving the description of the afternoon scenes to my next letter, I shall devote the rest of the present one to a short narration of the grand entertainment that took place yesterday in the temporary buildings of the Diet, in commemoration of the recent military and naval victories.

The sole object of the entertainment was to offer diversion to His Imperial Majesty, whose self-denying devotion to the affairs of the war and whose cheerful resignation to the discomforts of his temporary residence have profoundly touched the hearts of every loyal subject. As I told you in a former letter, the apartment occupied by His Majesty on the second floor of the Military Headquarters is not only devoid of all attempts at ornamentation but is not even provided with the ordinary furniture of a private gentleman's house. The windows on both sides admit alternately the rays of the morning and the setting sun. His Majesty's devotion to business is such that he scarcely leaves his apartment; and when war news arrives thick, he often sits up until the small hours of the morning. The court physicians and Ministers of State have repeatedly advised him to pay occasional visits to the beautiful gardens of Sen-tei, the famous villa of Marquis Asano, not far from the castle, but His Majesty has not yet found time to act upon this advice. Neither would he give ear to the repeated prayers of his Ministers for permission to construct a temporary palace; it was not a time, he is reported to have said, to think of personal comforts or convenience, when his good subjects were undergoing all sorts of privations and hardships in their foreign campaign. No wonder that the lowest soldier is happy to die for such a Sovereign. But His Majesty's extraordinary diligence is matter of grave anxiety to the Court physicians. A happy idea struck the mind of His Excellency Count Ito, and the result was the entertainment of yesterday which was a complete success in every way.

It was half-past one when I arrived at the place. Outside the enclosure there had already gathered a large crowd of citizens and country people eagerly watching the distinguished personages who were arriving fast. Inside,

the spacious grounds were full of civil and military officers, the latter in ordinary uniforms and the former in tail coats and frock coats. I was agreeably surprised by the changed aspect of the usually bald and tasteless grounds in front of the temporary houses of the Diet. On every side the eye was greeted by really admirable representations of the incidents of the recent fighting and some comic scenes connected with the war. Just inside the central gate, and to its right as one enters was a large Chinese fort stormed by a party of Japanese soldiers; it represented an incident in the hard fighting by the column under Major-General Oshima. The fort was skilfully constructed of wooden frame-work covered with blue blankets which were actually taken at Phyoŋ-yang. The soldiers were of life size and very well made. To the left of the gate was an elephantine pig held by a rope one side by a number of marines and on the other by land troops. Proceeding further to the front doorway, one was confronted with a sort of *torii*, from the upper pole of which were suspended two big lanterns made entirely of straw ropes, with an inscription, also of ropes, signifying "Long live the Emperor" and "Long live the Empire" on each of them. Reclining against one of the posts, stood a warrior, whose head was made of a marine lantern; he represented the light to enlighten the darkness of China. Over the portal was a large *gaku* with the Imperial badge of the chrysanthemum and paulownia (*Airi*). In the space between them was inscribed "Long live His Majesty the Generalissimo of the Army and the Navy!" It is impossible to describe all the beautiful representations; nor is it in my power to convey to you an adequate idea of the skill and taste manifested by the soldiers and marines who designed and executed these picturesque works without the slightest assistance of special artists. But I will endeavour to refer to the more important of them. Turning to the left of the central door way, as you face it, you see a Japanese soldier holding a domestic fowl (signifying Korea) in one hand; while with the other he is brandishing a sword. Before him is flying a pig, from whose mouth he has rescued the helpless bird. Proceeding a little further, there towers before you Fuji, on the top of which has descended a troop of angels in the shape of hospital nurses (evidently of the Red Cross Society). At the foot of the mountain crouch, in worshipping posture, half a dozen Chinese soldiers wounded in battle. They appear life-like with their true uniforms on them (part of the spoils sent from Phyoŋ-yang). In the centre of the grass plot in front of Fuji, you see a reproduction of the Naval fight off the Yalu as things were at the commencement of the engagement: the ships are from three to five feet long. In the next enclosure are two ships of far larger dimensions, nearly fifteen feet long, one Japanese and the other Chinese. Beyond these Naval contributions, are a series of comic representations, the characters being the principal Chinese connected with the war. Here is Li Hung-chang sitting by a desk on which are heaped reports of the defeats of the Chinese army and navy. On his weeping face sits a wasp (the suggestion, a proverb, *naki tsura ni hachi*). General Yeh's parting scene with a Korean courtesan at A-san comes next. The next figure is far from comic; it excites a feeling of admiration and sympathy, for it represents the brave General Sahōki (左) in the act of falling in battle. General Yeh appears once more in the acting of flying, followed by a man with a box containing 20,000 dollars, a reward he afterwards received from his Government for his "masterly retreat." Lastly, Mr. Ynan, the well-known former Resident at Seoul, is blowing a huge Conch shell (signifying a *horafuki*, a big talker). Among the representations in the grounds to the right of the portal, the most conspicuous is that showing a Chinese General coming out of the gate with a white flag. The walls look massive enough, and the Japanese batteries planted on elevated spots opposite the wall are also well made. The outer enclosures around the whole grounds in front of the Diet

buildings are covered on the inside with the Chinese flags captured at Pyŏng-yang.

At a little past two o'clock, a rapid convergence towards the central gate announced the arrival of His Majesty the Emperor. After a short rest in the Imperial apartment, His Majesty came out to view the representations in the grounds described above, followed by Their Imperial Highnesses Prince Arisugawa Takehito, Prince Fushimi, who had arrived here the preceding night with his army corps, and Prince Nashimoto, a cadet in the Army; Their Excellencies Count Ito, Count Saigo, Viscount Hijikata, Viscount Kabayama, Marquis Tokudaiji and several other distinguished personages. Major-General Terauchi, chairman of the managing committee of the entertainment, had the honour to lead the Imperial train and explain everything to His Majesty, who made, with evident satisfaction, the minutest observation of the whole. On the approach of the Imperial spectators, the little ships in the grass plot began firing their guns in imitation of actual fighting; the mimic operations being managed by means of electricity. The bigger Japanese and Chinese ships in the next inclosure then fought each other on a larger scale, ending in the burning of the Chinese. After the inspection of these and other works by the Emperor been finished, the majority of those present were conducted to the rear of the Diet buildings, where an extensive ground was enclosed for the presentation of various exercises which the Emperor and suite viewed from the buildings. The first exercise was "a blind fight," in which two bodies of Naval cadets took part. They were accoutred in fencing style, the two parties being distinguished by red and black dishes attached to their head-gear (*men*), the breaking of which deciding the contest. Next, the Naval cadets from the Etajima College exhibited a reproduction of the naval fighting off the Yalu. The Japanese and Chinese vessels of about five feet long were carried on their heads, their bodies being screened by white cloth, with waves depicted on it, suspended from the sides of the ships. The evolution was carried out slowly, the hostile fleets firing at each other. It ended in the fight of the majority of the Chinese ships and the burning and sinking of others. The *Yang-wei*, which got stranded on an island, was destroyed by a Japanese gunboat, evidently propelled by means of a rope. Next came a fancy ball by the Naval Band. A party of men and women attired in various fantastic dresses were led by a small band dressed in the fashion of the feudal *samurai*, the rear being brought up by a big Beer Bottle, on which was inscribed "Great Victory Beer" (*Dai-shō beer*). They performed a series of European dances to the intense amusement of all the spectators. The further exercises consisted of an exhibition of the destructive powers of torpedoes, a number of miniature ships being blown up. Lastly the Naval cadets, marines, and the band that took part in the preceding exercises, all came out with a party of men dressed in various fashions representing the different classes of the people. They all sang the national anthem, *Kimi ga Yo*, many of the spectators eagerly joining in the singing. I must not omit to mention a large globe—nearly twenty feet in diameter, with national flags overtopping it—which was planted on the side of the ground just opposite the Imperial seat. When the national anthem was sung, the globe was moved to the middle of the ground.

The spectators then entered the hall of the Lower House, where the floor had been hastily prepared for the double purpose of an exhibition of fencing matches and *No* dances. In the former exercises, a large number of more or less well known masters of the art took part. When this portion of the programme was over, it was nearly dark. After a short rest, all present repaired to the hall of the Upper House, where a cold collation was spread for nearly 600 persons. At the end of the refreshments, their Excellencies Counts Ito and Saigo approached the Emperor and thanked him for the great honour His Majesty had done his officials by partaking of refreshments in the

same hall with them. The Emperor again rested for short time, and then witnessed in the hall of the Lower House a number of well chosen *No* dances performed by the best *No* actors of the locality. It was 9.40 before the Emperor left the place, immensely pleased with all that he had seen. Thus ended the whole affair without the slightest hitch and to the utmost satisfaction of all concerned, for which happy result much credit is due to the Managing Committee composed of Major-General Terauchi (Chairman); Colonel Manabe and Lieutenant-Colonel Obu (Army); Captains Tsunoda and Yamamoto (Navy); Procurator-General Okumura, Mr. Samehima, Private Secretary to the Minister President; Mr. Saito, Private Secretary to the Minister of the Household; Mr. Ogura, chief of the 1st Section of the Metropolitan Board of Police; and Mr. Seki, Secretary of the Prefecture.

LETTER FROM KOREA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Sōul, October 30th.

Count Inouye is in Sōul. The Koreans are sadly in need of help. Anarchy prevails all through the southern provinces. Officers and soldiers are sent day after day to put down the lawless Tong-haks. The only report heard from them is that they too have been "converted" to the faith of the disciples of Oriental Learning. Two young fellows appointed through the influence of the grandson of the Tai Wōn-kun were sent to Kong Choo to suppress the Tong-haks reported to be there. They went, saw, were conquered, were reported to the Sōul authorities for conspiracy, and were beheaded. The Governor of Chulla Province, a Mr. Kim, was found giving substantial aid to the Tong-haks and in consequence was dismissed from office. The Magistrates of two districts in the Chung Chong Province, hearing of the arrival of the Tong-haks, fled. They are now wanted by the central Government. Fifty thousand Tong-haks assembled, so it is reported, at Nam Won in Chulla, and 20,000 at Ha Tong in the Kyeng Song province. The authorities in Sōul have committed the task of dispersing these rioters to a certain Shin, who is to be assisted by several magistrates from the two adjoining provinces. Two hundred Tong-haks from Chi Pyeng, about 50 miles east of Sōul, went to Hong Chun and formed a camp there. The constable of the former district, with about a hundred men, attacked this camp, captured 58 guns (quality not specified nor age mentioned), and the three ringleaders, whom they sent on to the Capital. As a reward for this bravery, the sometime constable is now Magistrate of Chi Pyeng.

The King has issued an edict commanding the immediate beheading of any one who pretends to have received a royal order to clear out the Japanese, or who is found sympathising with the Tong-haks. An order of this description found on anyone's person is *prima facie* evidence that the fellow ought first to be put to death and report made afterward. This measure surely ought to be vigorous enough to please the most progressive. The Tong-haks in the province of Kang Non have been put under this ban and their eradication has been entrusted to capable hands.

The Government, as will be seen from the above, is clearly after the scalps of these plundering rascals who have recently relighted the torch of rebellion. Seng Choo, in the province of Kyeng Song, a small village of 650 houses, was burnt by the Tong-haks. Ha-Tong also, mentioned above, shared a similar fate. The matter is very serious. His Majesty has contributed from his private fund \$2,500 to the homeless and helpless sufferers. The Tong-haks are dangerous with the torch in hand. Korea's troubles are by no means over, even though the Chinese troops have been kicked out of the country. The Tong-haks, as at present constituted, do not want civilization, and especially not from Japan—they clearly prefer lawlessness.

The Mayor of the capital of Kyeng Song, having filched 5,000 dollars from the people, was

found out, the money was disgorged and returned to the people, and His Excellency is wanted in Sōul. He, however, for private reasons of his own, prefers to remain behind the "bush."

The usual presents that are sent from the country on the birthday of Her Majesty the Queen have been intercepted, and in the present disturbed condition of the provinces, His Majesty had released the officials from the obligation of sending them.

Sōul, November 1st.

Sōul is greatly agitated at this moment. Last evening, Kim Hak-ou, Vice-President of the new Law Department, and one of the most progressive men in the country, was murdered in a foul manner. The victim, with two friends, was sitting in his room, when a young man entered and bowed low to Mr. Kim, who returned the greeting. At this juncture the light was put out, and there was a rush of eight or ten men towards the room. The object of the attack was Kim, who was killed on the spot. His two friends were considerably hacked, but managed to escape, as also did the murderers.

Mr. Kim was a leader in the progressive party. He had travelled abroad, could speak Japanese, Russian, and Chinese, and latterly had been Superintendent of Trade at Chemulpo. His death is a great loss to Korea at this time, as men of his ability and experience are few.

Two men, it is reported, were beheaded this morning for the murder, and the Japanese police will patrol the residences of the leaders of the new party. "Tong-haks did it," is the first thought in the mind of everybody, but I have not been able to learn anything definite.

REFORMS IN KOREA.

Brief reference has already been made in these columns to Mr. Otori's views on the prospect of reforms in Korea, but the matter is of sufficient interest to justify the following reproduction of the account of an interview which the ex-Minister is said to have had with a certain person in Kobe on his way to Tokyo. The account is taken by the *Mainichi* from a Kobe paper.

As is well known, the King was first advised to undertake Administrative Reform in Korea by Japan. Being extremely solicitous for the independence of his dominions, he was very pleased with Japan's advice. As some influential person was needed to carry out these reforms, Japan recommended entrusting them to the Tai Wōn-kun, who accordingly superintended the business in person. The first step of the programme was the expulsion of the Ming faction. Next, a new Cabinet was organized with a selected *personnel*, the Central Reform Office (nearly equivalent to the Japanese Privy Council) was established, and 20 officials were appointed. The necessary mechanism having been created, the next thing to be done was to put it into operation. That was of course the most difficult part of the undertaking. For instance, when the Finance Department wishes to investigate the matter of taxes, it has to face the greatest difficulties, as it has no books or written regulations to serve as guides. The prospect does not seem very encouraging when we consider the men who are responsible for the reform of Korea. It is true that Kim Koshu, the Minister President, and Kim Inshoku, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, are both politicians of unquestioned capacity in Korea, but they have no supporters to back them. Then again, the Tai Wōn-kun is a statesman of the Chinese school, and is utterly ignorant of what civilization really is. In superintending the affairs of the State he still views things as he did more than a decade ago. He is moreover extremely excitable and liable to find fault with a Reform Bill submitted to him by the Cabinet or the Reform Office, and it consequently results that even a measure considered by its drafters to be of the greatest importance, is mere waste paper since it does not gain the consent of the aged administrator. Not infrequently Mr. Otori was asked by the Cabinet Ministers or others to persuade the Tai Wōn-kun to give his consent

to important drafts. His advice was always well received, but was never acted on. Indeed, it is said that more than once after Mr. Otori had left him, the Tai Wōn-kun showed himself highly incensed at what he considered uncalled-for interference. At one time he was advised by the ex-Minister to lessen the number of local offices and to give governors fixed salaries instead of leaving them to exact what remuneration they pleased from the local people. The Tai Wōn-kun promised to do so, but though months passed, Mr. Otori saw no sign of the fulfilment of the promise. Under such circumstances, however resolved the King may be to effect reforms in his country, Mr. Otori thinks it a hopeless task. Besides the gloomy outlook of administrative affairs the King is perpetually harassed by petty troubles. For example, there are some three or four hundred ladies in the Court, and every day they bring dismal news founded on superstitious notions to the ears of the King, such as, for instance, that a dog barked in an unnatural way or that a cock crowed at an untimely hour, and they advise the King to consult the Russian or Japanese Minister as to what such omens portend.

The Tai Wōn-kun's influence is indeed considerable. On the one hand, all the Court officials are in awe of him and extremely careful not to offend him, while on the other, the people of the eight provinces appear to regard him with an unusual degree of respect. It is therefore necessary that he should be the person entrusted with the management of the new Government of Korea.

The Japanese Party is ostensibly in the ascendant at the Korean Court, but is not so in reality. Headed by the Tai Wōn-kun, nearly all the Court officials are still prejudiced in favour of China. So strong is that sentiment that it was only after receiving intelligence from the Governors of the respective localities that they reluctantly gave credence to the victories achieved by the Japanese over the Chinese. They still adhere to their old notion of the invincibility of China and believe that she will prove victorious in the end. The so-called pro-Japanese Party is hardly more than a mere name, all that is required to be identified with that combination is to go to the Japanese Legation in case of any important event occurring to ask the advice and to solicit the help of the Minister.

It was through the mediation of Mr. Otori with the Tai Wōn-kun that Boku Yeiko was called back from Japan. Mr. Boku is a patriot, but has many enemies at the Korean Court who calumniate him to the Tai Wōn-kun. The latter is somewhat inclined to give credence to these slanders. Excluded from the Cabinet and beset by many difficulties, Mr. Boku made up his mind to return to Japan and even went as far as Chemulpo. When Mr. Otori heard of that, he lost no time in advising him to stay there and await his opportunity, impressing on him the fact that should he again proceed to Japan he might never be allowed to return home. Mr. Boku acted on that advice and is still in Chemulpo. He is a sound politician, but his great fault is that he does not know how to shape his actions to given circumstances.

Two persons were selected for the mission of Korean Ambassador to Japan before it was finally decided to entrust it to Prince Wi-hwa. First, Boku Teijo was chosen, then the grandson of the Tai Wōn-kun. It is not known why Boku Teijo was not sent, but the Tai Wōn-kun's grandson declined the post because, it is said, of his pro-Chinese tendencies and his aversion to come to Japan. It was Mr. Otori who suggested the choice of Prince Wi-hwa. Thinking that a visit to this country would be beneficial to the Prince, both for his own sake and for Korea's, as he is a very intelligent young man, the ex-Minister spoke to the Tai Wōn-kun upon the matter, and the latter made no objection. Mr. Otori considers it of urgent importance that the Korean Government should engage experienced Japanese advisers in connection with the contemplated reform of the Administration. Those chosen should be capable and persevering men, above all, not excitable.

As to the construction of railways, Mr. Otori did not remark any special inclination on the part of the Korean Government to construct a line between Fusan, Chemulpo, and Sōul.

The so-called Tong-haks, now causing disturbance in various districts of the peninsula, are widely different from the Tong-haks that rose up some time ago. Some of the latter were educated men and therefore comparatively reasonable, whilst the new insurgents are simply the refuse of society whose sole object in agitating is to plunder. They are consequently not at all to be feared, but have only to be looked on as troublesome pests.

In connection with Bin Yeishun and the Chinese ex-Resident Yuan, Mr. Otori remarked that the former was supposed to have been with the Chinese Army at Phōng-yang, and to have fled with it to Manchuria, whilst the latter was at the head of the commissariat at Phōng-yang and is not dead as has been rumoured.

THE SAFETY OF FOREIGNERS IN YOKOHAMA.

The sender of the telegram to London asking for a war-ship, on which we commented severely in a recent issue, has now come forward—preserving his anonymity, however—and explained that the object of the telegram was not to obtain protection for British subjects, but to procure a man-of-war to sell to the Japanese Government. The recipient of the telegram in London mistaking its meaning, conveyed it to the Foreign Secretary as a cry of alarm from Yokohama; the Foreign Secretary telegraphed to Her Majesty's Representative in Tokyo, asking whether a ship was needed; Her Majesty's Representative telegraphed in reply that there was absolutely no occasion for anything of the kind; the Yokohama merchant's correspondent in London telegraphed this information to the sender of the original telegram, and the collectors of news in London, ignorant of the official developments and knowing only of the sending of the original telegram and of the interpretation put upon it by its recipient, constructed a paragraph in that sense. It is an amusing story, and we are very glad to hear that the sender of the telegram was not guilty of the mischievous mistake attributed to him. The responsibility of the blunder rests with his agents in London, who certainly can not be credited with great discernment when they construe into a request for naval protection such a telegram as the following:—

British Man-of-war steam. Other is (are) wanted immediately. Can you arrange safely.

The unfortunate point of the story is that, whereas the original request for a man-of-war became speedily known to the news-collectors in London, they failed to learn anything of the mistake that had been made, and thus the public remained under a most mischievous misapprehension. However, it is pleasant to find that it was all a blunder, and that no one in Yokohama was so fatuous as had been supposed.

A CONSULTATION ON FOREIGN TRADE.

Admiral Viscount Enomoto, Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, invited on the 1st instant Messrs. Shibusawa, Masuda, Shioda, Okura, Sonoda and other leading business men to his official residence and consulted with them on points of Japan's foreign trade. The questions put to them, says the *Shōgyō*, were to this effect:—

1st.—Why have the majority of those who have attempted direct exportation failed to attain their object?

2nd.—If Japanese commerce were left in its present state, would it not acquire a stationary and unprogressive character?

3rd.—In attempting direct foreign commerce, which would be better, individual transactions or transactions by companies?

4th.—Why is it that direct exporters who establish branches abroad do not generally apply for registration to the respective foreign offices?

5th.—Would it be better, in carrying on foreign

trade, to sell various articles as foreign merchants in Yokohama and Kobe do, or to limit the variety of articles as do Japanese exporters?

To the above questions the following answers were given:—

1st.—The reasons why a large number of the merchants that have attempted direct exportation have failed are chiefly want of experience, a too sanguine and progressive spirit, and embarkation in trade with a view to gaining immediate benefits from it.

2nd.—The present foreign commerce of Japan cannot be considered entirely stationary. In such commodities as coal, copper, sulphur, cereals, silk cloths, and fancy wares not a few direct transactions have been made by Japanese merchants. In silk and tea, however, there have been very few direct transactions. That is specially the case with tea, as the number of merchants who export silk directly is gradually increasing. It must be said that the number of direct exporters is on the increase, though many of their enterprises have failed.

3rd.—The point whether individual transactions or transactions by companies are preferable cannot be definitely answered, as it depends upon the nature of the business. Still, where the effective use of capital is concerned, the latter are to be preferred.

4th.—The reason why those who are carrying on direct export business abroad do not register at the respective foreign offices is because, in order to undergo such registration, they are obliged to deposit a fixed amount of money in those offices. They would thus be subjected to no inconsiderable loss which would be more disadvantageous to them than not registering.

5th.—Why foreign merchants resident in Yokohama and Kobe deal in such multifarious articles is probably mainly due to the custom originated when they established their firms at the time of the Restoration, when they must have found it convenient to trade in various kinds of goods. Whether the variety of articles exported should now be restricted or not, is a point the settlement of which depends upon time and place. Of course transactions in diverse kinds of commodities must necessarily be on a smaller scale than when the variety of the articles is limited.

It is said that the Department is contemplating consulting the opinions of the different Chambers of Commerce as to the extension of Japan's foreign commerce.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE SECOND ARMY.

The War correspondents of the vernacular papers, who accompany the 2nd Army, have sent their first letters to Tokyo. The letters cover the period up to the 30th ult. We read in them that the first batch of troops reached Kwa-yuen at 7 a.m. on the 24th ult. As soon as the transports had cast anchor, some miles off the coast, about 60 sailors were sent ashore. The landing of Japanese troops at that point on the coast not having been dreamed of by the enemy, the only persons seen by the sailors were a group of natives collected on the shore, wondering at the sudden apparition of such a number of steamers. The sailors told the gaping natives that they were Japanese soldiers defeated at the battle of Phōng-yang, and that they had fled to the Liau-tung peninsula for sympathy and succour. This story was credited by the simple-minded Chinese, and they were even generous enough to offer help. But while the colloquy was going on, the van of the Army to began land, and the natives, alarmed by the advent of such a large number of troops, hastily fled some miles into the interior.

The hamlet, however, was not entirely deserted. The Japanese found several aged folks, and even three or four young men in a shop that stood not far from the shore. The shop dealt in oil, sugar, and paper, and as these articles were eagerly bought by the Japanese, the little stock was soon exhausted. The villagers began to return little by little on learning that they would not be molested. The divisions that started from Ujina between the 16th and 18th ult. effected a landing between the 24th and the evening of the 28th, and as the weather was very fine throughout, the debarkation presented no difficulty. The transports that carried the second detachment, namely, those that sailed

from Ujina between the 18th and the 20th ult., had arrived off the coast at Kwa-yuen by the time the letters from which we quote were being written, but the soldiers had not yet left the ships. Eight Chinese sailing-vessels were captured by the Japanese transports; some of them laden with timber to be sent to Talien and Port Arthur, and others carrying powder. These latter had come from Port Arthur and were bound for the mouth of the Yalu to supply ammunition to the Chinese troops supposed to be massed there. As already reported, by telegram, the place of the Japanese troops' debarkation abounded in provisions. Pigs and fowl were numerous, and the whole country for miles around was covered with Indian corn, a great part of which had been harvested, however, by the time the Japanese landed. The only inconvenience felt by the army was scarcity of water. The houses of the natives are superior to those inhabited by people of the same grade in other parts of China. They are generally built of stone or brick, and furnished with contrivances for warming them in winter. The thermometer indicated 60° F. at noon and fell to about 40° in the evening. Thus the temperature in the daytime does not differ from that of Tokyo at the corresponding period of the year. General Count Oyama being specially anxious to pacify the natives, caused placards to be posted upon the walls of houses in the hamlet, proclaiming the cause of the coming of the Japanese troops, and intimating that the natives would be allowed to pursue their avocations in peace. For the same reason he strictly warned the soldiers and coolies against committing any unlawful or violent acts against the natives, on pain of severe punishment. A few coolies were arrested on the charge of transgressing this order. On the 25th ult., while the van was stationed at Pi-tsz-wo, a Chinese assaulted a soldier on leave with a bludgeon, and was fatally stabbed by the soldier with a bayonet. Shortly after this two natives rushed into the camp of the Japanese troops and were instantly arrested. The cause of this mad conduct on the part of the natives is not yet known. It is said that four of the enemy's troopers were seen in the distance near Pi-tsz-wo on the 28th ult.

GOVERNOR KINOSHITA'S REPORT ON THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

From 5.35 to 5.47 p.m. on the 22nd of October two shocks of the most violent description were felt in Yamagata Prefecture. Many minor shocks followed. The origin of the seismic disturbance is supposed to have been in Chokai-san, on account of rumbling sounds being heard from the direction of that mountain and because the shocks apparently originated in the place where Chokai-san is situated. The shocks reached their acme at Sakata, whence one vibrated through the northern part of the Higashi Tagawa District, terminating in the Nishi Tagawa District, while the other travelled to Matsugatake, in the Atsumi District, then southward to Yamagata, Yonezawa, and other parts. The districts in which the earthquake was most disastrous were Sakata and Higashi Tagawa. Up to the 25th ult. the following casualties and damages had been ascertained:—

Persons killed	465
Persons wounded	443
Buildings totally destroyed	1,538
Buildings partially destroyed	841
Buildings burnt down	1,348

It has been discovered that ice can be made from natural gas. This is effected by expanding it down to, or near, the ordinary degree of atmosphere from its high initial pressure. The new invention consist of an ingenious arrangement of chambers into which the gas is passed from a well, and where, by the process of expansion, a supply of 1,500,000 cubic feet will turn out about fifty tons of ice daily, at the cost of 2s. a ton. The most notable feature in connection with this process is that the gas retains all its virtues and values for glasswork use and for heating limekilns and other furnaces. Nothing except the pressure is lost.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE.

The following extract from a letter sent from Dr. Greene, who, with the Rev. Mr. Newell of Niigata, visited the scene of the recent earthquake, will doubtless prove of interest to our readers:—

Sakata, October 31st, 1894.

We arrived this afternoon at 2 o'clock. On our way we passed through several villages which suffered heavily from the earthquake, and found this town in a fearful condition. In connection with the shocks, fire from falling lamps, &c., broke out in sixteen places and destroyed nearly half the town. In the district of Kori, of which Sakata is the chief town, over 3,700 houses, exclusive of temples, godowns, &c., were destroyed. In the adjacent districts perhaps half as many, making in all about 5,500. This means 25,000 people without homes. In this district 482 were killed, altogether over 600. We hear that \$200 and more was collected in Yokohama. That was well done, but I hope that more will come later. We have with us here Mr. Matsuda, the evangelist, in charge of the Presbyterian Church in Tsurugaoka, and as he had much experience in Nagoya at the time of the earthquake, we hope very much from his aid. We have had an interview with the local officials and hope to have another to-morrow. The first thing we intend to do is to purchase in Niigata household utensils, bedding, &c., and distribute them in co-operation with the local officials." In a letter previously received, Dr. Greene wrote that "unless special arrangements were made, all aid from Tokyo and Yokohama would have to be in the form of money, as railway officials refuse all freight for Niigata because of the war demands."

THE "GAELIC" AND "SYDNEY" SEARCHED.

Towards dusk on Sunday evening two Japanese torpedo-boats steamed into harbour and took up positions on each quarter of the O. & O. steamer *Gaelic*. They were followed by two boats containing Police and Customs officials, which lay off on either beam of the big liner. Then a Government transport with a detachment of marines in the bow steamed past and anchored astern. These manifestations caused considerable surprise to Capt. Pearne and his officers, which was heightened when a boarding party came up the gangway and asked permission to search the vessel for contraband of war. Captain Pearne said that he was in the hands of the Authorities, and they could do just as they wished, but he protested against his vessel being subjected to a search. Every courtesy was shown the search party as they went through the ship, and equal courtesy was displayed by them. Next morning the officer in charge of the party proceeded on shore to the O. and O. Agency, and then information of the search was given to the British Consul, and H.B.M.'s Minister at Tokyo.

Captain Pearne in an interview with a representative of the *Japan Mail* on Monday said, in answer to inquiries: "I give you my word as an officer and a gentleman that there is nothing contraband on board my vessel." The *Gaelic* left harbour about half-past three o'clock on Monday afternoon, the torpedo-boats preceding her by an hour and a half. During tiffin time a large number of Japanese and several foreigners gathered upon the Bund and Hatobas, not knowing that the men wanted were already held at Kobe, and that the *Gaelic* was free to proceed.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* states that two men claiming American nationality, who travelled under the assumed names of John Brown and George Howie, and a Chinese, named Chan Fan Moh, were originally among the passengers on board the *Gaelic*. They passed the night of their arrival at Yokohama on board the *Gaelic*, but transferred to the *Sydney* the following day, and at once started for Kobe. The Americans declared that they were in possession of an invention, by which they were able to destroy any number of vessels with torpedoes on an improved plan. Moreover, it was stated that they were engaged by the Chinese Government for service in the

Chinese Navy. The foreigners, who promised the Chinese Government to sink all the Japanese ships within some eight weeks from the date of the conclusion of their agreement, were to receive \$100,000 down for the task, with \$1,000,000 for each Japanese Naval fleet destroyed, and other large sums if success attended their efforts. This report reached the Japanese Government, but no special attention was at first paid to it. Further investigations showed, however, that the foreigners were employed by the Chinese Government for warlike purposes, and further evidence was sought and obtained. The Japanese authorities accordingly proceeded to the *Gaelic*, but were told that the suspected men had left for Kobe by the *Sydney*. A telegram was then sent to Kobe and a search was there effected, three persons being arrested.

Upon information supplied from some sources not exactly known, says the *Kobe Chronicle*, the M.M. steamer *Sydney* was boarded by the Japanese authorities at 4.30 a.m. on Monday before any of the passengers were up. The Japanese officials declared they had information concerning the transfer at Yokohama of two Americans and one Chinaman (said to be an interpreter of the Chinese Legation at Washington) from the *Gaelic* to the French mail-steamer, and demanded these persons should be handed over to them. The Captain protested, and insisted that the matter should be first referred to the French and the American Consuls. Marines from the *Tsukuba Kan* were subsequently brought on board, in spite of the protest of the Captain, and set to guard the suspected passengers—who were followed from one part of the ship to another. Their luggage was opened and examined, and their cabins were searched. Some papers were seized,—one of which was said to be a contract for some war material, or military machinery. The search was further prosecuted in spite of the Captain's protest; all the cases on deck being broken open, even the ship's biscuit boxes were examined. It was then announced to the Captain that the hold must be searched and the cargo examined. All day long telegrams were being wired to Tokyo and Hiroshima, but after the preliminary search matters remained in *status quo* until a late hour yesterday.

Repeatedly during the day the Captain was told that by giving up the suspected passengers, with their baggage, to the Japanese authorities, he could proceed on his way. The Captain refused. The French Consul and the American Consul came on board; and the French Consul protested vigorously. The American Consul made inquiries; but naturally took no other immediate action, as the illegality of the Japanese proceedings had not yet assumed any form that could justify his interference. The French Consul's duty was, of course, plain enough; and he carried it out. The Japanese authorities, in view of his vigorous protest, telegraphed at once to Hiroshima for instructions. It appears that the reply was an order for the forcible arrest and detention of the suspected passengers.

At eleven o'clock on Monday night a strong force of armed marines from the *Tsukuba Kan* went on board, and in spite of the warning of the French Consul and the protest of the Captain, seized the three passengers and conveyed them as prisoners of war to the Japanese warship, where they remain in durance vile.

This action of course threw the matter also into the hands of the American Consul, who will now take prompt action,—two men who claimed to be American citizens being illegally under arrest. Telegrams are flying round the world; and the affair is likely to bring about some unpleasant complications.

At midnight the *Sydney* was suffered to go on her way.

The names of the three passengers have been given as Howie, Browne, and Chan Fan Moh. A fourth party, a Chinese missionary named Reid, is said to have been mixed up with the affair—he was very intimate with the prisoners on the passage from San Francisco, and narrowly escaped trouble in consequence. The Americans are said to have been travelling under *alias*s. The Chinese speaks English admirably.

The man who travelled under the name of Howie is said to have proclaimed while on the *Gaelic* that he had invented a *machine-de-guerre* which was going to blow the Japanese out of Korea. As the Americans would say, he seems to have "shot off his mouth too much"—a risky self-indulgence in war time on a steamer carrying Japanese hands or passengers who understand English.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

THE death of his Imperial Majesty ALEXANDER the Third, EMPEROR of all the Russias, took place at 2.15 p.m. on the 1st instant. Only a few weeks have elapsed since the first news of HIS MAJESTY'S serious illness reached Tokyo. The fatal character of the malady was then indicated, as was also the fact that its ravages had remained unsuspected, and therefore unchecked, for nearly two years. None the less, people found difficulty in believing that a man of such exceptionally robust constitution and in the prime of life—HIS MAJESTY would have been fifty years old had he survived until the 13th of next March—could already have passed into the shadow of death, and although telegram after telegram confirmed the gloomy view originally held, hope was not finally abandoned until the very last. It would appear, from intelligence received immediately previous to the 1st instant, that congestion of the lungs was the immediate cause of death. Such complications frequently accelerate the advent of death in the case of strong men condemned to long confinement and inaction.

The civilized world is rapidly outliving the days when an autocrat's nod could throw nations at each other's throats. Whether democracy, irresponsible, unreasoning, impetuous, is qualified to wield power with happier results, time has yet to tell. But there remain upon the European stage, even in these closing years of the 19th century, two rulers whose capacity for good or for evil can not be measured by any known standard. The eyes of all the Occident are fixed upon these Sovereigns. When the untimely death of the Emperor FREDERICK called to the Throne of Germany a youth only twenty-nine years old, Europe trembled lest powers so enormous vested in hands so juvenile should be perverted to the ends of selfish aggrandisement or unscrupulous ambition. If the result has set those fears at rest, if WILLIAM the Second has already succeeded in winning the confidence of the world, his rare ability and still rarer prudence must be counted exceptional, and certainly offer no guarantee for the issue of the experiment to which the Great Northern Empire is now to be subjected. The Grand Duke NICHOLAS, who succeeds to the Throne of Russia, is only in his twenty-seventh year. His father, whose death we have now to record with profound sorrow, became EMPEROR at thirty-six, and was

even then known to have thoroughly imbibed the pacific and sagacious principles of ALEXANDER the Second. Russia, indeed, has had the good fortune to see her sceptre swayed during the past thirty-nine years by Sovereigns such as the most enlightened of her subjects would have chosen had choice been possible. ALEXANDER the Second, to a naturally peace-loving disposition added an exceptional endowment of common sense, and such faithful appreciation of his immense responsibilities that his foreign policy was always secured against every taint of phantasy, while his benevolent and liberal domestic policy produced results that secured for him in history the place of a great reformer. Not Russia alone, but the whole of civilized humanity had to mourn the horror of that March day fourteen years ago. ALEXANDER the Third was his father's worthy successor. It is true that the field of domestic reform was virtually closed to him by the necessity of leaving his subjects to digest the sweeping changes introduced by his predecessor. The abolition of serfdom, the institution of provincial, district, and municipal assemblies, liberty of the press, trial by jury, and a system of judicial procedure after the most advanced model—the assimilation of such reforms as these might well occupy two or three decades in the lifetime of a nation hitherto without any organization of classes and in everything subject to the absolute will of an autocrat. Not conservative choice but considerations of prudent statesmanship restrained ALEXANDER the Third from pressing forward along the route travelled perhaps too quickly by his noble father. But there never was any doubt of his mood. Europe long ago recognised in him a man obedient to the highest instincts, and counted confidently on his sagacious influence to preserve the peace of the nations. The untimely death of such a ruler when twenty or thirty years of his beneficent sovereignty might reasonably have been expected, is a universal calamity. Above all it is a calamity for England. We have not a particle of sympathy with the creed, unhappily too common among Englishmen, that Great Britain is Russia's natural enemy. But we have profound faith in the destiny of Christianity. We believe that the Christian nations must inevitably grow over the heads of the non-Christian, and that the growth cannot ultimately be checked whether, as in the case of Russia in Europe, it involves the downfall of the Turk and the Mussulman

Slavonian; or whether, as in the case of Russia and England in Asia, it signify the subjection of many minor peoples. Central Asia must sooner or later come under the sway of England and Russia, and it were idle to deny that in the processes leading up to that consummation, dangerous complications may occur. Hence the succession of a youth of twenty-six to the Russian Throne is an event fraught with the gravest contingencies for Great Britain in particular and for Europe in general. A heavy weight has been removed from the scale of peace, and the result must remain for the moment pure matter of conjecture.

THE CHINESE PRISONERS.

THE Chinese prisoners whose arrival in the capital we recently described, are now in the Red Cross Hospital in the Shibuya district of Tokyo. About 110 wounded Chinese were carried to Japan from the seat of war, and of these some were put into hospital at Hiroshima, some were sent to Osaka, and some were drafted to Tokyo. The Tokyo contingent numbered 55. Their condition when they arrived in the capital was essentially Chinese, that is to say, exceedingly dirty. That fact, however, need not be too harshly cited against them, for facilities conducing to personal cleanliness are not always accessible in transport steamers, and moreover the men had just completed a railway journey of over two days. On reaching the Red Cross Hospital they were speedily made acquainted with the luxury of thorough cleanliness as to person, habiliments, and surroundings. Have any of our readers visited the Red Cross Hospital? It enjoys the reputation of being the best arranged and best appointed hospital in Asia. We do not claim such large distinction for it on our own authority, but merely quote the verdict of experts. Certainly it is about as attractive a place as any resort of diseased humanity could well be. The laboratories, the museums, the operating theatres, the medical inspection rooms, the wards—all are admirably equipped with everything that science in its most advanced stage dictates, and all are arranged so as to suggest brightness and cheerfulness rather than suffering, the surgeon's knife, or the noxious drug. In a comparatively remote part of Japan the officials of old time selected an almost cruelly picturesque site for an execution ground. The path to it from the jail winds along the tranquillest of sea-shores, and offers at every bend glimpses of Fujiyama looking over the tops of undulating hills gracefully grouped about the feet of the peerless mountain. Here indeed must it have been for the condemned criminal to tread

that path and take his last leave of a world so lovely. A similar reflection is suggested by the environment of the operating theatre for specially dangerous cases at the Red Cross Hospital. The surgeons and their assistants, after undergoing a long series of prophylactic preparations, pass into a room from whose broad windows one looks across a foreground of richly stocked garden to the noble pines and soft glades of a park once the plaisance of a feudal noble. No particular praise is perhaps due on this account to the designers of the hospital. Tokyo is not like a Western city: its houses are not packed so closely that every square foot of available space commands a prodigious value. Grounds as ample as those of the Japanese Red Cross Hospital could not be appropriated for a similar purpose in London, except at an almost prohibitive outlay. But in Tokyo no difficulty whatever offers on that score. The Red Cross Hospital stretches itself luxuriously in all directions, pushes its arms into picturesque parterres and encloses between its wings courts full of blossom and greenery. The wounded Chinese prisoners are in the easterly wing. They numbered fifty-five when they arrived, but death, in the guise of typhoid and dysentery soon claimed two, and eight have been declared convalescent, so that there now remain only forty-five. Their hurts are not serious, as a rule. One man has lost a leg; another an arm; a third had a bullet through his skull and may suffer much before recovery; a fourth is lying with ice-bags to his head, an apparently trifling bullet-graze having produced concussion of the brain. But the rest are not too sick to enjoy themselves. It may be safely said that they never fared so sumptuously before. Bright, airy rooms; capital beds, soft as to mattresses and coverlets; excellent food; a spacious garden for exercise; scrupulous cleanliness everywhere; uniformly kind treatment and tender nursing; complete absence of toil and moil—how many Chinese have had experience of such a lot? Naturally the men want to stay in Tokyo. They find it an ideal place. Physically they are fine specimens of manhood: tall, muscular, intelligent-looking, just the kind of men that a recruiting sergeant would select. The Japanese look small beside them. There is something very much amiss somewhere when a huge nation of 270 millions possessing men of such thews and stature, is unable to make any stand against a little nation of 40 millions, short and small-boned. It is plain, however, that the contrast does not inspire the Japanese with any apprehension. They never doubted their ability to beat the Chinese, and they consequently accept the result with perfect equanimity. They know now that their own wounded are slaughtered and mutilated by the comrades

of the men they are nursing so tenderly. But that, too, they take as part of the inevitable day's work. They pity the Chinese for not knowing better, but they show no inclination to follow their degraded example. We have seen it somewhere stated that the wounds of these Chinese prisoners are, with rare exceptions, in the back. That is a misconception. Wounds received from behind are not in undue proportion.

The Japanese have suffered so much in Western estimation owing to the sin of omission committed by the Commander of the *Naniwa Kan* in neglecting to save the lives of the Chinese soldiers at the time of the sinking of the *Kowshing*, that their subsequent method of conducting the war and their treatment of prisoners deserve to be carefully noted. Many foreign critics have hastened to condemn the whole Japanese nation because of the act of the *Naniwa's* Commander, who, after all, can not be charged with any worse crime than that of showing no mercy to an enemy's mutinous soldiers when they refused to surrender and endeavoured to murder their own foreign officers. We do not by any means desire to palliate such conduct, still less to defend it, but nothing, we think, could be more unjust than to jump to the conclusion that because the *Naniwa's* people confined themselves to saving foreign life and left the Chinese to perish, the Japanese nation is lacking in the instincts of civilization and unworthy to be admitted to the pale of Christendom. Certainly final judgment should not be based upon that solitary act, even though it were unredeemed by others of a different character. But when we note the orders issued to both the Japanese armies in the field, the principles of mercy and moderation inculcated by their Generals, the treatment extended to their prisoners in the face of every provocation to inclemency, their method of tending the wounded Chinese, the discipline maintained by the soldiers, and the very significant fact that not one rumour of towns sacked or outrages committed in the enemy's country has been circulated, it is impossible to deny that the *Kowshing* incident affords no gage of the national character.

THE "SYDNEY" AFFAIR.

MESSRS. HOWIE and BROWN, two gentlemen of British extraction, apparently, but claiming American citizenship, saw in the present war between China and Japan an opportunity to enrich themselves. One of them had served in the Brazilian navy, and both thought that they possessed a secret for employing torpedoes in such a manner that the annihilation of a hostile fleet could be compassed with ease and certainty. They approached, or were approached by, an agent of the Chinese Government, and in the sequel of negoti-

ations it was agreed that, in consideration of a payment of one hundred thousand dollars, the two experts should hire their destructive services to the Middle Kingdom. Passage was taken for them to the Far East in the Oriental and Occidental steamer *Gaelic*, and they arrived in Yokohama on the 2nd of November. Of course they would gladly have selected a route that did not oblige them to set foot upon the soil of the empire whose ships they were about to blow up. But expedition being a prime object, they could not spare time to travel round by Europe and India. Unable, under the circumstances, to avoid visiting Japan *en route*, they naturally sought to abbreviate the period of their sojourn there as much as possible. To continue their voyage by the *Gaelic* involved remaining in Yokohama from the 2nd of November until the 5th, whereas by transferring themselves to the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sydney*, they saw a means of continuing their journey on the 3rd. Accordingly, they engaged passages in the *Sydney*, and, still accompanied by their Chinese friend, steamed safely out of Yokohama harbour after a delay of only one day. Meanwhile, however, information having reached the Japanese Authorities, and it being understood that the two "agents of destruction" were about to continue their voyage Chinawards in the *Gaelic*, steps were taken to search that vessel on the eve of her departure from Yokohama. The search proved, of course, unsuccessful so far as the detention of the men was concerned, but it established the fact that they had proceeded by the *Sydney*, which steamer was then lying in Kobe, one of her ports of call. A telegram to Kobe set the necessary machinery in motion there. The *Sydney* was visited and searched, and the two men, together with their Chinese companion, were arrested, the contract under which they sold their services to the Chinese for the purpose of destroying Japanese men-of-war being found in their possession.

In all these proceedings the Japanese Government acted within its rights as a belligerent. The searching of either the *Gaelic* or the *Sydney* being unquestionably permissible on the high seas, was still less open to query within the territorial waters of the Japanese empire. It is alleged that, in the *Sydney's* case, the operation was conducted in the face of Consular protests. We must decline to believe anything of the kind. The exercise of an immemorably acknowledged belligerent right can scarcely have provoked the opposition of intelligent and responsible officials. Had contraband of war been discovered in either the *Gaelic* or the *Sydney*, the ship would have been confiscable as well as the article. But in this instance not goods but passengers were in question, and some critics appear to think that a hard and fast line is drawn

by international law between contraband of war carried in a neutral bottom and passengers travelling by a neutral ship. The case of the *Trent*, for example, has been cited as proving that the neutral flag covers passengers under all circumstances. But the case of the *Trent* is not apposite. What is established is that civil servants of a belligerent, proceeding in a neutral vessel from a neutral port to a neutral port, can not be taken forcibly from that vessel on the high seas by another belligerent. The conditions in the case of the *Sydney* are radically different. There we have the military employés of a belligerent travelling by a neutral vessel from a port in the territory of one belligerent to a port in the territory of the other. No precedent exists to regulate the procedure under such conditions. But precedents become superfluous where first principles are involved. It would be an outrage upon reason to suppose that military experts who had hired their services to a country's foes for the stipulated purpose of destroying her vessels of war, must be suffered to pass unmolested on their destructive mission through her territory simply because a neutral carrier undertakes to transport them. Such a contention is manifestly untenable on the face of it. Allusion, though apparently superfluous, may also be made to a claim advanced in certain quarters, namely, that in view of the extraterritorial system existing in Japan, the warrant of a Consul should have been obtained before proceeding to the arrest of Messrs. HOWIE and BROWN. That claim betrays strange confusion of ideas. The procedure appertaining to Consular Jurisdiction and the procedure sanctioned by belligerent rights are absolutely distinct.

Whether it was worth Japan's while to concern herself about Messrs. HOWIE and BROWN, we are inclined to doubt. Were the engine of destruction, of which they assert themselves inventors, capable of accomplishing much, they need not have travelled so far a-field to find a purchaser, nor would its value have been appraised so low as a hundred thousand dollars. We should be inclined to let such adventurers flock unmolested to China. But these are the reflections of irresponsible outsiders. After all, Japan's duty is to neglect nothing that makes for the success of her troops and the safety of their lives.

FULLER particulars, now obtained, as to the character and purpose of the two American citizens taken by the Japanese Authorities from the M.M. steamer *Sydney* in Kobe harbour, and still held in custody, go to modify the view that such adventurers might have been suffered to pursue their enterprise unchecked, since the invention of which they claim a monopoly would not have

been carried so far a-field in search of a market had it possessed real value as a destructive engine of war. Among the men's effects was found a letter from the Chinese Representative in Washington to the Viceroy Li, the contents of which have not yet come to our knowledge, and a duly signed agreement by which the Chinese Government was pledged to pay to the two experts a sum of one million dollars if they succeeded in destroying a Japanese naval squadron, and a fixed amount for every Japanese merchantman blown up by them. Our information being telegraphic, lacks explicitness. The words "a Japanese naval squadron" sound vague, and the reward for sinking a merchant ship is not specified. But the main facts are clear enough. The men had received a hundred thousand dollars down, and were promised a great sum if they made good their professions by destroying a number of Japanese war-ships or trading vessels. Whether their alleged invention was valueless or not, they were at least prepared to put it to practical test, and as one of them has served in the Brazilian Navy, their competence from a service point of view may be assumed. It is plain that such persons must be classed very differently from the general run of foreign employés. The latter, supposing that they consent to serve actively, are attached to a *corps d'armée* or placed in a vessel of war, and in either case their capacity for inflicting injury upon an enemy is very limited. But these torpedo experts would presumably have been furnished by the Chinese Government with whatever they declared necessary for the prosecution of their design, and would then have been free to dare anything. Resolute men under such circumstances might cause large loss of Japanese life and material. Success would mean a splendid fortune; failure would probably involve no very serious peril. We can not but think that the Japanese Authorities would have been guilty of culpable negligence had they, knowing the destination and purpose of these men, suffered them to pass unchecked through Japanese territory. The affair, as might have been anticipated, is evoking journalistic utterances of a very vehement nature. France is represented as having been insulted, and, wittingly or unwittingly, much editorial fuel is thrown upon the fire of popular excitement. It is a pity that a question in itself so interesting should be obscured by passion or prejudice. The French Government, however, will certainly take a calm and just view. Nothing is less likely than that French juriconsults will commit themselves to the monstrous proposition that a neutral vessel is entitled to carry, from a port in the territory of one of two belligerents to a port in the territory of the other, military experts who journey for the purposes of undertaking a destructive enterprise against the ships and

subjects of the former. Neutral rights can not be exalted so far above the head of belligerent rights as that theory would imply. With respect, further, to the peculiar status said to be claimed for French mail steamers, its obtrusion into such a context is not happy. Neither France's mail steamers nor any other Power's mail steamers can assert for themselves an exceptional character within the territorial waters of a foreign State, except by special agreement with that State. Still less reasonable does such assertion become in the case of mail steamers plying between the ports of foreign belligerents. For the rest, it is plain that if the steamers of the Messageries Maritimes possess the status of men-of-war, then their obligation to observe the strict duties of neutrals is all the more imperative. No one will contend, we presume, that a French warship would be justified in carrying to China torpedo experts engaged to blow up the Japanese navy and mercantile marine, unless indeed, France were China's ally.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

THE WAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In a recent issue of a magazine entitled *The Church in China*, in a letter of Bishop Graves, I find the sentiments copied below that should make glad the heart of every thoughtful foreigner in this country:—"The war with Japan is the absorbing topic at present, and it is with very mixed feelings that a missionary regards it. If it humbles the pride of China it will do a great good. It may bring disorder in its train and cause great interruption to our work for a time, but it must bring about good results in the end. Already the emptiness of Chinese boasts and the rottenness of the administration in many branches have been made manifest."

"We devoutly hope that the time is at hand when the refuge of lies in which China has been living will be swept away, and a new China arise on the ruins of the old. To one who believes in a God of justice it is plain that pride and deceit will bring about their own destruction and that of those who trust in them."

Yours, etc.,

KAMIWA.

November 2nd, 1894.

GO SLOWLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I notice that some unreasonable foreigners are making a fuss about the delivery of their mail. Now let me labour with them, that they may preserve the serenity of their souls. They should remember that Japan exists for the Japanese and not for impatient foreigners. If the Japanese want to have things jog along easily, why not let them? Sweetness of temper is far more to be desired than sharpness and quickness either in temper or action.

Even telegrams come around in the course of time if they are not prodded too much. For example:—A telegram was sent to me from Aomori recently at 6.10 a.m. It took 20 minutes to get it to Sendai, arriving here at 6.30. It was delivered at 8.15 a.m., i.e. one hour and forty five minutes later, two hours after sending. Our house is a pistol shot away from the Post Office, and a person would have to walk pretty slowly to use up five minutes on the way. I didn't complain; nor do I now.

Do you think that strange? Here is one better. Some two years ago I had occasion to send a telegram in English from Kagoshima to Tokyo. There seemed to be some friction in getting it through, so I sent another in Japanese which arrived promptly, and I gave no more thought to my English telegram. Five days after I was

awakened at midnight, and stumbled out to the front gate in a pouring rain to read a polite notice from the Post Office that my English telegram had just been delivered. Did I swear? No; I thanked God, and took courage that Japan had progressed so far along the path of progress in western civilization that a telegram in the English language could be sent 700 miles in five days.

These Tokyo people who want their mail delivered so promptly should get up a subscription for a deep sea clerk to sort the mail in transit, and to translate the addresses.

Put me down for 10 yen per annum towards it, registering a protest at the same time against the impertinence of foreigners who make their own impatient dispositions an excuse for interference in the affairs of this empire:—

—Go yukkuri to itte irashai.

Sincerely yours,

H. S. J.

CHRISTIANITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In the *Japan Mail's* leader of to-day I find the following passage:—"But we have profound faith in the destiny of Christianity. We believe that the Christian nations must inevitably grow over the heads of the non-Christian,"

Now, I cannot help thinking that the words "Christian" and "non-Christian," as well as "Christianity," in such a context as this, are a little out of place. Would it not be more to the purpose to say, for instance, "better armed"—"in the possession of better guns"—"provided by Krupp, Armstrong," and so on—success in war certainly depending more on a good armament than on the creed of the belligerent nations. Perhaps I may be nervous in this respect, but I must confess that in my opinion the use of the word "Christian" in such a context as quoted above has the effect of making a simple-minded reader a little perplexed.

Yours truly,

PETER SIMPLE.

Tokyo, November 5th, 1894.

[Quot homines tot sententia.—Ed. J.M.]

THE SCANDINAVIAN ALLIANCE MISSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Rev. F. Franson, who is now in Japan, writes as follows in the *Bombay Guardian*:—

On my arrival in India a couple of months ago, being on a tour for the purpose of visiting our different mission stations in India, China, and Japan, I was requested to write something, that would reach English readers about this new mission, its origin, the number of missionaries sent out, &c.

This mission is only about three years old, counting from the time the first missionaries were sent out. Its present force in the different heathen fields is about a hundred, of which five are in South Africa (Swaziland), thirteen in East Africa (Tanganyika), ten in India (eight of whom are scattered around the borders of Tibet, and two studying Hindustani), fifteen in Japan, and the rest in China.

The originator of this mission is, we trust, the Lord Himself.

After having been engaged about fourteen years in pastoral and evangelical work among the Scandinavian churches (of Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and among the many Scandinavians in America), as well as in Germany, Switzerland, France, Italy, Russia, and Turkey, the Lord laid upon my heart the mission to the heathen.

I was at this time holding evangelistic meetings in and around the two great cities Barman and Elberfeld in Germany. Already before that time, I had helped to bring out some workers on the heathen field from Norway in connection with the mission organisation that originated during my work there. This and several other things contributed to work up the missionary zeal in my heart to full flame. The chief inducement being perhaps the urgent calls from the missionaries in China, presented by private persons and Societies and unitedly through the great Shanghai Conference.

Germany was for several reasons not the best land to begin a new heathen mission in, but in connection with the religious awakenings in and around Barman and Elberfeld, persons were found willing and able to go out as missionaries. China was to be their field. A committee was appointed at Barman with headquarters at Panneweise, Barman, and the German-China Alliance Mission was founded.

That mission has already some nine or ten workers out and several others under preparation. It publishes also a monthly paper called the *China Bote* (China's Messenger), which seems to find great favour with the Christians of Germany. After this mission was fairly started and the first missionaries accompanied to England to perfect themselves in the English language, and after it was determined that the workers of this mission should work as associates to the China Inland Mission, I started for America, where I felt the assurance in my heart that the Lord had a still greater work for me among the Swedish Christians there, to whom I was well known since my previous evangelistic work among them. The Lord who put it in my heart to go over there, told me also how to work.

Long before reaching America, it was clear to me, that I should offer every church the privilege of supporting their own missionaries, and when the members of the

church would know personally and about whose capability they had had opportunity to assure themselves. This plan worked admirably well. The mission candidates after proper examination and training were sent out as evangelists to the churches at large. Great revivals broke out in many places, and it did not take long before the report came from one church: "We are willing to take this brother as our missionary and support him." And from another church: "We are willing to take this female evangelist as our missionary and support her," and so on until about a hundred had their support guaranteed. Money was at the same time gathered for their passage and outfit, and party after party sent out. The first party consisted of thirty-five missionaries who all went to China.

A committee was chosen at Chicago on Alliance basis. Rev. Mr. Dyrness is at present the secretary and Rev. F. Risberg, professor of Chicago Theological Seminary, is the Treasurer. The headquarters of the mission are at 81, Ashland Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Those of our missionaries who have gone to China, are associated with the China Inland Mission on the same basis as the German-China Alliance Mission. I cannot but from the very bottom of my heart thank God, that he led me to work upon the principle of each church supporting its own missionary. I attribute next to God's blessing chiefly to this point the astonishing fact, that even during the present financial crisis in America, sufficient money has come into our society to supply all the necessary wants of our missionaries.

We have also had the great joy of hearing of great results, especially in the fields of Japan and China. Besides those hundred missionaries belonging to the Scandinavian Alliance Mission and those belonging to the before mentioned Norwegian and German Missions, the Lord has during my last stay in Sweden enabled me to pick out, train and send away to the North of China (outside of the Chinese Wall) forty-four Swedish Missionaries who are entirely supported and belong to the International Missionary Alliance of New York, and four more missionaries who belong to Miss Anna Taylor's Tibet party, now at Darjeeling—making in all over 100 missionaries, whom the Lord has enabled us to bring on to the mission field during the last four or five years.

But I am also glad to tell you that these missions are not the only ones operating from Scandinavian countries. Especially in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark there are several other societies, which have sent out and are sending out missionaries to the different heathen fields.

Many will have been surprised to hear about so many Swedes in America and about so much missionary interest among them; I have then to tell you that we have some two millions of Swedish speaking people in America; and further, that we have had during the last fifteen years as well in Sweden as in America the most wonderful and thorough religious awakenings, that our people ever had since the time the first missionary to Sweden, Ausgarus, set his feet upon our shores.

The grand Biblical truths about instantaneous conversion, about assurance of Salvation, about inquiry meetings, about a consecrated life, and the baptism of the Holy Spirit for work, about God's wonderful power exhibited also for healing of bodily disease through faith, the glorious truth of the unity of God's people, and the Lord's speedy coming, have done wonders and prepared the people for the great missionary movements inaugurated during the last few years. If the Swedes in the past years of this century have done very little comparatively for the evangelisation of the world, we are determined to use this last decennium of the 19th Century as well as possible.

We look upon ourselves as a child or at most a young man, compared to the great giants—the older Societies, but we hope the child will grow and prosper or the young man develop into full manhood, that we might be able to strike some heavy blow at and do as much damage as possible to the kingdom of darkness before our Lord comes to take us home to glory. Be it so, Amen!

At the same time, that we must gratefully acknowledge what the other old Societies already have done, I feel obliged to say, especially as to the large, rich Protestant bodies of America, that in my opinion the giants there could grow a great deal more still. If the small Swedish churches of America, consisting chiefly of people who have just settled in the country and consequently poor, can do so much—what might be done if the twelve million Protestants of America would show to the world their giants' arms and the strength already now in them, although not yet used as it might be.

Look up, especially all young people's Societies, let it be V.M.C.A., or Y.W.C.A., or Christian Endeavour Societies, or Epworth Leagues—look up, perhaps the Lord has some special work for you to do in this matter.

The Rev. F. Franson, Director of the S.A.M., being on an inspection to the different stations of the mission, has arrived in Japan from India, where he has spent five or six months, most of that time in the Himalaya mountains. He has succeeded in the difficult task of finding good openings for the eight missionaries who have now spent some two or three years at Ghoom and Darjeeling, occupied with the study of the Tibetan language and mission work. They are now located at four different places along the borders of Tibet and Bhutan two have their stations on the west side of Tibet. Two in the state of Sikkim, two on the south border of the state of Bhutan (Baksa Dwar), and the others are left at Ghoom and Darjeeling to take care of the work among the Tibetans there. These workers are thus compassing the walls of that modern Jericho "shot because of the children of Israel until the walls will fall," and "they shall ascend every man straight before him."

While waiting they have good work where they are among Tibetans and Tibetan-speaking people, settled on British territory. Besides other mission work they have already started several day-schools among them. They have also good opportunities of sending into Tibet proper those parts of the Bible—Genesis and the whole of the New

Testament—translated by the Moravians, as well as other Christian literature, which they are busily engaged in preparing.

After having visited different missions at Hongkong, Macao, and Canton, including the Swedish Mission at the last place, Mr. Franson has now arrived in Japan, where he will spend November and most of December. After this he hopes to visit Central and Northern China, and parts of Mongolia and Siberia before returning home.

Yours, etc.,

November 7th, 1894.

B.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, October 12th.

The *Gaelic*, carrying this letter, is to take a number of Baptist missionaries to work in Japan. Rev. and Mrs. R. A. Thomson return to Kobe; Miss Clagett returns to Suruga-dai, Tokyo; Misses Rolman and Wilson, formerly of Yokohama, will work in Odawara; and Miss Barlow, a new appointee, will assist Miss Church at Huneji.

A young Chicagoan, named Davidson, who accompanied Lieut. Perry on the recent Arctic expedition, is planning to join the Japanese army. While he was in Greenland, he passed his 21st birthday, and is said to be the "youngest American explorer that ever crossed the Arctic circle."

Secretary Gresham has publicly intimated that the new treaty between Japan and the United States will follow substantially the same lines as the new Anglo-Japanese treaty.

Rev. W. E. Griffis, D.D., in the October *Homiletic Review*, emphasizes very forcibly the need of "The Study of Comparative Religion in Our Theological Seminaries." The October *Cosmopolitan* contains an interesting sketch of the career of "Li Hung-chung," by G. T. Ferris, and a charming description (illustrated) by Laura B. Starr with the title, "By the Light of a Japanese Lantern."

San Francisco, Cal., October 6th.—It is stated here that the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is about to absorb the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company. C. P. Huntington is now president of both companies and consolidation is proposed as a measure of economy. The Pacific Mail owns its own vessels, but the Occidental and Oriental leases its steamers from the White Star line.

The following is from an article on "Philately" in the *Chicago Tribune*:—

Japanese stamps are perhaps as artistically beautiful as any in the world. They display all that simplicity of design and delicacy of treatment that characterizes Japanese art generally. Designs of flowers and dragons in borders of conventionalized lines are their prevailing characteristics. They are printed on rice paper that is as fine as silk and in colors as delicate as blues, yellows, browns, lilacs, olives, and other harmonious colors.

It is reported at Washington, that the Chinese Government has ratified the new treaty with the United States, but is, for some reason, withholding the official notification.

I am unable to say how much truth there is in the following item:—

Forth Worth, Texas, Oct. 4th.—General F. M. Clark, formerly of the United States volunteers, for two years secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, left to-night for New York to consult Colonel Fred. Grant, his partner, in a deal with the Chinese government. General Clark to-day received a cheque from the Chinese government for \$5,000 to pay his expenses. He has discovered an explosive to be used in torpedoes which is his exclusive secret. He and Grant are to get \$1,000,000 for the sole right to use the explosive by the Chinese—Clark \$500,000 and Grant \$500,000. He will be in New York on Monday.

The latest news from Samoa is that the rebel chief, Tamasese, will probably not observe long the peace patched up in September.

General Antonio Ezeta is now in the City of Mexico; he denies any further warlike intentions and says that he will settle down peaceably as a coffee planter.

President Cleveland is expected to give a decision soon in the boundary dispute between Brazil and the Argentine.

The naval officers of the Bering Sea patrol declare that the protective regulations have been of little avail, and that at the present rate of slaughter seals will be exterminated within five years.

In the State election in Georgia the Democrats were, of course, successful, but gained the victory with a largely decreased majority. The Populists made large gains, and will have about 60 out of 175 members of the lower house. The silver question played an important part in the election.

The Populists of Illinois are rejoicing over the "conversion" of ex-Senator Lyman Trumbull of this city. He has always been quite careless of party ties. He was the first Republican Senator from Illinois, but was one of the five who dared to vote against the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson, and has since acted with the Democrats.

In Massachusetts Gov. Greenhalge (Rep.) will again make the campaign against Hon. John E. Russell (Dem.), his last year's opponent.

In New York Senator Hill and Congressman Acknowledged accept the nominations for Governor and Lieut. Governor, and Judge Chas. F. Brown,

of the Supreme Court, takes Judge Gaynor's places on the ticket for Judge of the Court of Appeals. The "Independent Democrats" have ratified all those nominations except the first, and will run Everett P. Wheeler for Governor. This seems to insure the election of ex-Vice-President Morton, who has accepted the Republican nomination.

The New York Constitutional Convention in its recent session accomplished the following, as summarized by a committee:—

1. We renew the commendation of the convention in 1867, providing for progress in agriculture by requiring general laws giving the right of drainage across adjoining lands.
2. We seek to separate in the larger cities municipal elections from state and national elections.
3. We have provided further safeguards against abuses in legislative procedure.
4. We have removed the prohibition against the sale of Onondago salt springs, which are a source of annual loss to the state.
5. We have removed from the constitution all mention of the office of coroner so that the legislature may deal freely with that branch of the public service now in such an unsatisfactory condition.
6. We have extended the prohibition against lotteries so as to include all pool selling, book-making and other forms of gambling.
7. We have abolished the statutory provision limiting the right of recovery for injuries causing death to \$5,000.
8. We have added to the throw greater safeguards around the elective franchise by prescribing ninety instead of ten days of citizenship before the right can be exercised.
9. We have provided for a new apportionment of senate and assembly districts.
10. We have declared in the constitution for principles of civil service reform.
11. In addition to the provision for the improvement of the state prisons' administration we have prohibited the contract system of convict labour.
12. We have authorized the legislature to provide for the improvement of the canals.
13. We have required the legislature to provide for free public schools, in which all the children of the state may be educated, and we have prohibited absolutely the use of public money in aid of sectarian schools.
14. The revision of the judiciary article is designed to remedy the existing evils arising from the overcrowding of the trial calendars.

The new constitution will soon be submitted to the suffrages of the people.

The obituary record of October already contains three memorable names. On the 7th inst. Andrew G. Curtin, the Republican war-governor of Pennsylvania, U.S. Minister to Russia, and Democratic Member of Congress (1881-1887) died. On the same day passed away Oliver Wendell Holmes, the famous poet, essayist, novelist, philosopher, and scientist, at the age of 85; and thus with the death of "The Autocrat" is finally broken up that noble galaxy of great writers in New England. The third name is that of Prof. David Swing, Chicago's great independent preacher in Central Music Hall. Although he was a year ago frozen out of the Presbyterian church by Dr. Patton, two orthodox ministers, Dr. Barrows and Dr. Gunsaulus, did not hesitate to eulogize his preaching.

Miss C. E. Haskell has made an offer of \$10,000 toward a David Swing memorial chapel at the University of Chicago. The recent Convocation address at the university was delivered by Rev. John H. Barrows, D.D., on "The Greatness of Religion." At the same convocation Edmund Buckley, formerly of the Doshisha, received the degree of Ph.D. In connection with the astronomical department will be published *The Astro-physical Journal*. The first woman to take Cornell's highest honour, the Woodford Prize in Oratory, is Miss Harriet Chedie Connor, of Burlington, Iowa, who won the prize from five men competitors. She has stood high through her entire course, and was the first woman ever elected to the board of editors of the *Cornell Era*. "Temperance Day" was celebrated here on the 10th inst. by an imposing parade by thousands of children and an immense mass-meeting at the Auditorium, where the Catholic Bishop Watterson, the Presbyterian Dr. Barrows, the Baptist Dr. Henson and others united to sing the praises of Father Mathew, Miss Willard, and other temperance workers.

The American Board of Foreign Missions is holding its annual session at Madison, Wis. The report of Foreign Secretary Clark spoke of the "peculiar difficulties" encountered in Japan; and that of Secretary Smith referred to the war and its possible good effect on the missionary cause in China. The Treasurer reported that the indebtedness had increased from \$88,318 in 1893 to \$116,236. The itemized cost of missions was given as follows:—

West Central Africa, \$21,564; East Central Africa, \$6,435; Zulu, \$27,827; European Turkey, \$31,052; Western Turkey, \$27,605; Central Turkey, \$34,474; Eastern Turkey, \$64,908; Marathi, \$24,131; Madras, \$54,303; Egypt, \$18,753; Poon Chow, \$17,428; North China, \$25,120; North China, \$70,344; Shansi, \$13,519; Japan, \$23,868; Sandwich Islands, \$5,177; Micronesia, \$28,496; India, \$19,506; Spain, \$18,585; Australia, \$11,272. Total, \$678,168.

Recent calamities have been in the shape of cyclones at Wichita, Kansas, and Little Rock, Arkansas, in both of which places great damage was done to property and many persons were either killed or severely injured. The Florida coast has also been swept by a disastrous storm.

Dun's *Weekly Review of Trade* for last week read as follows:—"With the chief money crops of

the West and South sinking in value it is not strange that purchases of manufactured products are smaller than was expected. Wheat has touched the lowest point ever known for options, and cotton the lowest ever known; in any form with the present classification of stocks both products are discouraging to purchasers for an advance. Producers are compelled to sell at prices below the ordinary cost of raising crops, and in some Western States there is also a lamentable failure of the corn crop. Under the circumstances it would be strange if the demand for manufactured products should be quite as large as in other years.

The U.S. Court of Appeals has rendered a decision in the case of Judge Jenkins's famous anti strike injunction. So much of that injunction as restrained the employes from striking is declared to be a violation of the rights of employes; but that part which restrained them from entering into a combination or conspiracy to quit with intention of crippling property and preventing operation of road is sustained.

According to the annual custom the first and second clubs in the base ball contest play a series of games for the Temple Cup. This year the champion Baltimore were beaten in four straight games by the New Yorks.

Geo. W. Wolfe, of this city, has recently established a "record" by making a trip on a bicycle from here to New York City in 6 days, 8 hours, and 30 minutes.

At the Pure Food Exhibition in this city, one can get, it is said, a dollar's worth of samples on an admission fee of only 25 cents!

Secretary Carlisle has offered to exchange the World's Fair souvenir half dollars for deposits of gold coin. These souvenirs have accumulated in the hands of the U.S. Treasury to the amount of \$1,795,890. It is thought that the big retail stores in the large cities will take large amounts of the coins, and that thus the gold reserve may be replenished.

The following is part of the programme of yesterday's sessions of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions at Madison, Wis.:—

Secretary Judson Smith's special address on "The Intellectual Preparation of the Missionary" was the most formal paper of the morning. President Angell, of Ann Arbor, declared, in discussing the paper, that there was a wrong idea that the brightest theological students must be preserved for the city churches and the cranks and dullards sent to the mission fields. It was a pernicious idea. The cranks could work untold mischief in the foreign fields, and the dullards were not worth exporting. No scope so wide could be found for the highest ability as in the foreign mission fields. The work covers everything, from knowing how to dig a ditch or baking bread to the highest problems of philanthropy and statesmanship.

In the afternoon session Rev. J. H. De Forest urged a continuance of missionary work in Japan, even though that nation was no longer heathen. Rev. John Holland said no religion at all existed in Mexico, where he laboured, and that the field of salvation was therefore open in that country. Rev. Dr. Purnham, of St. Louis, spoke earnestly in behalf of a more liberal church response to the missionary cause, while Rev. Dr. D. H. Clepp, of the Shanai mission, China, declared that, while the results of the past ten years in China had not been satisfactory, the work should be pushed all the more vigorously. Dr. E. M. Pease, of the Micronesian mission, told of the work in that far away land where spiritualism was rife among the natives. Rev. E. S. Hume described the method used for the conversion of people of India.

This evening a retrospect of twenty-nine years by Rev. N. G. Clark, the venerable retiring foreign secretary, was read by Rev. Dr. Webb, of Boston. Dr. Cyrus Hamlin and Rev. D. L. Moody also spoke.

CRICKET.

MR. READ'S COLTS V. A CLUB TWELVE.

The cricket season of 1894 was brought to a close in Yokohama on the Emperor's Birthday with an all-day match, a selected dozen of the Club meeting some two score and more Colts "toped in" by Mr. A. C. Read. As might only reasonably be expected the infusion of so much "new blood" gave rise to a good deal of genuine fun, the merit increasing as the day wore on. Some among these Colts, we may observe, were decidedly holicome despite the fact that their increasing waist-girths had induced many to abandon the glorious pastime, along with many another good thing which had accompanied them in the relaxations of their salad days. Others there were whose prowess with the willow is still on the tongues of present-day players, but who have, alas, made up their minds that the pursuit of the game is now freighted for them with more physical discomfort than they care to put up with. But Mr. A. C. Read's ready tact brushed aside any and every possible excuse of this description on Saturday. In fact he was delightfully oblivious of any factor tending towards making impossible an appearance at the wickets. He would have no shirking. And what was more, he sent every "Colt" down to the pitch with words of cheery encouragement, under the influence of which many a doughty swipe was conjured up, and sometimes—though not too often—brought off. Then the crowd gathered in and around the pavilion would cheer lustily in sheer delight and delight: whereat veterans yet to

go in would quietly seek counsel from those versed in the science of the willow and the ball as to the best and easiest means of achieving a like success when they essayed upon their fearsome venture. The Captain of the "Colts" was also watchful that his men were treated with due and courteous respect by the bowlers of the Twelve. Did the pace seem to be developing speed inimical to the orderly well-keeping of the aforesaid waist-girths he would send down a mighty cry of warning to the tunders, reminding them of their promise to "go slow." Sympathetic elders would unite in his efforts in this direction, so that the injunction, "not too fast," was one not to be disobeyed. Anon the Umpires would be instructed to see that the stumping propensities of the wicket-keeper did not develop above the normal and so lead to the distraction and utter demoralization of the out-of-practise bat. A more energetic Captain than Mr. Read for a team of "Colts" would be hard to find. After he had sent in all the "dry-bobs"—many of whom, we fear, had strolled down to fill the rôle of passive spectators of the game—he set about impressing all the "wet-bobs" in the good cause, so that at one time the field had the extreme felicity of seeing a gallant skipper of the B division of the Sailing Club going out to bat encased fore and aft with a double pair of pads. This player, too, tried his "prentice hand" at batting first with his right and then with his left, before settling down definitely to the former style: which spectacle of impartiality the crowd considered very edifying. Great were the deeds accomplished by some of the bats—Mr. N. P. Kingdon's score of 23 won him a deserved ovation. The Tokyo visitor, a mighty man in days not so long gone by, played his first and only ball right into Kenyon's hands—to the grief of the spectators and his own intense disappointment. Yet many a "life" was given through an inimitable "miss," at which no one had the heart to grumble. Not such good luck fell to the Captain of the "Colts," however. The echoes of the cheering amid which he went out to take the place vacated by Gordon, had scarcely died away when White's first ball distributed his bails to right and left, and he retired a wiser yet still a jovial man. At tiffin time 19 wickets had fallen for 60 runs, but it was not until 4 o'clock that the last "Colt" ran himself out, and the innings closed for 105. The Twelve then went in, and, notwithstanding the "ring fence" which surrounded them, managed to knock up, mainly by hard hitting and judicious "lifting," 112 for the loss of eight wickets. Darkness then put a stop to the merriest game played in Yokohama for many years. Scores:—

Mr. Read's Colts.		
Mr. N. P. Kingdon, b. White	...	23
Mr. James Walter, c. Kenny, b. Kenyon	...	0
Mr. E. Counts, c. Morris, b. Kenyon	...	0
Mr. F. J. Hall, c. Tyng, b. Kenyon	...	0
Mr. A. M. Chalmers, b. Edwards, b. Kenyon	...	1
Dr. E. Wheeler, b. Dickinson, b. Crawford	...	0
Mr. J. Stewart, b. Dickinson, b. Crawford	...	0
Mr. W. J. S. Shand, b. Crawford	...	0
Mr. W. Gordon, st. Dickinson, b. Crawford	...	3
Mr. C. D. Moss, c. Philip, b. White	...	3
Mr. A. C. Read, b. White	...	0
Mr. L. J. Heeling, c. and b. Philip	...	0
Mr. F. H. Trevithick, c. Kenyon, b. Philip	...	0
Mr. J. H. Cockedge, st. Dickinson, b. White	...	7
Mr. J. Dodds, c. and b. Walford	...	3
Mr. H. V. Henson, st. Dickinson, b. White	...	0
Mr. D. Jackson, b. White	...	3
Mr. P. de C. Morris, run out	...	28
Mr. J. Thomson, b. E. Morris	...	1
Mr. H. J. Snow, b. White	...	1
Mr. H. E. Campbell, b. E. Morris	...	20
Dr. Munro, c. Kenyon, b. White	...	3
Mr. E. F. Kilby, c. Kenny, b. Morris	...	0
Dr. Todd, run out	...	7
Mr. W. W. Tili, c. Crawford, b. Morris	...	4
Mr. V. Blad, b. Morris	...	0
Mr. P. C. Fotts, c. Edwards, b. Morris	...	0
Mr. J. P. Mollison, b. White	...	15
Mr. A. R. Lamb, c. Philip, b. Braess	...	4
Mr. R. N. St. John, st. Dickinson, b. Braess	...	2
Mr. B. H. Pearson, c. and b. Philip	...	18
Mr. B. C. Howard, c. and b. Braess	...	0
Mr. Murray Molison, c. Edwards, b. Braess	...	1
Mr. H. E. Alcock, lb w. White	...	0
Mr. J. G. Cruickshank, c. Edwards, b. Braess	...	0
Mr. G. Middleton, hit wicket, b. Braess	...	0
Mr. E. W. Tilden, b. Walford	...	0
Mr. W. F. Mitchell, st. Dickinson, b. Braess	...	0
Mr. H. Rickett, c. Blair, b. White	...	0
Mr. A. H. Dore, st. Dickinson, b. Walford	...	0
Mr. J. F. Lowder, b. Braess	...	0
Mr. F. H. Hooper, b. Braess	...	0
Mr. T. S. Baker, c. Blair, b. White	...	0
Mr. G. C. Alcock, b. Walford	...	8
Mr. W. W. Campbell, run out	...	6
Rev. E. C. Irvine, run out	...	0
Mr. S. D. Heppner, not out	...	0
Byes, 1 leg byes, 3 wide	...	9

The Twelve.		
Mr. W. D. S. Edwards, b. Campbell	...	36
Mr. K. F. Crawford, c. Dodds, b. Read	...	38
Mr. A. B. Walford, b. Campbell	...	6
Mr. M. V. Dickinson, c. Heeling, b. Read	...	3
Mr. White, not out	...	11
Mr. E. R. Morris, c. Todd, b. Read	...	0
Mr. W. J. Kenny, c. Alcock, b. Campbell	...	0
Mr. G. Philip, b. Read	...	24
Rev. T. S. Tyng, not out	...	21
Mr. H. Braess	...	0
Mr. E. O. Kenyon	...	0
Byes, 1 original from	...	3

ORIENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.

FORTUNATE PAST AND BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

The Directors' report on the past year's working was printed in these columns some time ago. It was formally presented to the Shareholders in general meeting in the Municipal Hall, Kobe yesterday (6th) afternoon. The proceeding occupied about an hour. There were present Messrs. Crosse (in the chair), Hellyer, and Groom (the three Directors), and Messrs. Enslie, Lightfoot, Elliott, Allison, and Dr. Miller. The Secretary (Mr. Berigny) was absent on business, and the notice convening the meeting and the minutes of last year's meeting were read by the Chairman. The latter were formally confirmed.

The CHAIRMAN then rose to make his annual statement. The prosperity anticipated a year ago he said, had been realised. The report before them showed a total profit earned of \$15,568, while last year's profit was \$14,504. It must be borne in mind that the year had not been favourable for the hotel business; there were two chief causes that had militated against them—the plague in Hongkong kept many people from coming to the East at all and the war. But fortunately the Directors had been able to dispose of the property on Lot 11, making a profit of \$3,000, and they were able to present a total profit in advance of last year. But he hoped they had not reached the top of the tree yet. They were now in a position to control the whole of the hotel business in the port, and they did not see where rivalry was to come from. At the same time the Oriental Hotel was not at all afraid of competition; they would welcome wholesome competition that the hotel might prove itself what it claimed to be—one of the best hotels in the Far East, where the comfort and convenience of visitors were studied in every respect. They had carried the balance of profit to the Reserve Account they were building up instead of writing off anything on the Property Account because the Directors did not consider the property of the Company had depreciated in any way whatever. Property was more valuable in Kobe to-day than it was twelve months ago. They also considered the value of the good-will had increased. During Mr. Beguex's absence they had secured the services of a Manager who, as he heard from all sides, was giving every satisfaction. Mr. Beguex had entered into a fresh agreement with them for a term of three years. The Directors recommended a further dividend of 5 per cent., an interim dividend of 5 per cent. having been paid on May 7th. The latter absorbed \$3,700; there was now available a sum of \$8,800 odd. After paying 8 per cent. the Founders Shares were entitled to rank *pari passu*. Some \$17,000 worth of debentures had been issued; they had been mostly redeemed, or were in process of redemption. He reminded them that while 10 per cent. was very satisfactory, hotel property was always precarious, but they hoped to do even better yet than in the past. Mr. Hellyer was the retiring Director, he offered himself for re-election. Mr. Guinness, the Auditor, did the same. Their annual meeting had been a little delayed through the latter's deplorable illness of several weeks hindering the audit of the books. They had found it impossible for one man to do justice to the audit, and they had taken it upon themselves to appoint Mr. Rothwell to assist. He moved the adoption of the Report and Accounts as presented. On behalf of the Directors he would be happy to answer any questions.

In answer to Mr. ALLISON, the CHAIRMAN made it clear that the profit of \$3,000 on the sale of the Lot 11 property was in addition to the \$15,567 profit earned in the working.

Mr. ZIEGFELD elicited the information that while the Lot 11 property was purchased for \$37,000 and sold for \$44,000 (in round figures) a large portion of the difference was swallowed up in repairs, the purchase of furniture, loss of interest, and legal expenses amounting to \$1,000. It was also stated that the arrangement to hold the property till next March had been cancelled on good terms, and that it was now finally done with, although the settlement of the business did not appear in the present Report.

In this connection the CHAIRMAN added that he might tell them for their satisfaction that last month (October) was the best the Hotel had known in the course of its history, in the earnings being larger than ever before; September was also a very good month. As they were unable to pay down the purchase money for the property on Lot 11, they had been charged 7% interest on the outstanding \$30,000 odd; this had amounted to about \$2,000.

An explanation of the item \$606 as bad debts was given. The case in question, Mr. Clarke's

default ending with imprisonment, need not be recapitulated. It was added that since then the rule of weekly settlements had been absolutely inflexible.

Mr. ZIEGFELD mentioned complaints he had heard as to the charges being too high.

The CHAIRMAN expressed his regret at their Secretary's absence, as he had carefully prepared himself to rebut this charge entirely. He had obtained tariffs all through the Far East, and on comparing them they found their charges were not a bit in excess of any other hotel in the Far East. The rates for travellers were different from those charged to residents in China and Japan. The rule now for the former was \$5 a day, there was nothing under; and for the latter \$3½ or \$4. He put it to them if, at the present rates of exchange and seeing the number of things they had to import, this rate was too high.

Mr. GROOM mentioned Yaami's rise of prices to \$4, and thought they ought to charge as much he did.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Beguex on his way home had collected tariffs in Shanghai and Hongkong, and was to do so in Singapore. The tariff of the Oriental Hotel was not a bit higher than any of these, and in many instances it was lower. The only possible exception was the Club Hotel in Yokohama. Another side to this question was the really large number of people who congratulated the Manager on leaving the Hotel expressing themselves as satisfied in every way.

Mr. ENSLIE then seconded the adoption of the Report, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The remaining business was quickly disposed of. Mr. Hellyer was re-elected a Director; the Chief Accountant of the H. & S. Bank for the time being and Mr. Rothwell were nominated Auditors for the year. \$750 were voted as Directors' remuneration instead of \$500 as last year, in consideration of the special work that had devolved upon them; and for a like reason, a special sum of \$200 was voted to the Secretary, in addition to his regular salary of \$75 a month. A vote of thanks to the Directors, Secretary, and Manager concluded the proceedings.—*Hyogo News*.

A CRUISE IN THE "CALEDONIA."

There is a good story told in the P. & O. service of a party of young titled G. T.'s, including a duke and a stray earl or two, once making the trip to India, their exalted rank creating no little interest among the crew. While the steamer was coaling at Aden, as luck would have it, one of the tourists coming aboard missed his footing and fell among the coals, to the great consternation of a somewhat rough-and-ready quartermaster, who, in great agitation, ran to the captain with the question. "Please sir, what's to be done? Here's one of them *kings* fallen into the bunkers!" Had that same quartermaster been on the *Caledonia*, the new P. & O. liner on her recent trial trip from Greenock to London, there is little doubt that in similar case he would have applied not merely monarchical, but imperial rank to the distinguished guests, who for a week enjoyed to the full the hospitality of Sir Thomas Sutherland and the Company of which he is so energetic a chairman. Two of Her Majesty's Judges, a Civil Lord of the Admiralty, a Permanent Secretary of the Board of Trade, half a score of well-known M.P.s on both sides of the House, distinguished city officials, representatives of the Trinity Board, a posse of Admirals, to say nothing of a crowd of "personages," with a full complement of ladies, make up, it will be admitted, a passenger list which, had any mishap befallen the *Caledonia*, would have created, who knows how many vacancies on the Bench and in the Services, and, in these ticklish political times, might even have effected the balance of parties in the House.

It is, of course, the dearest hope of the directors of the P. & O.—and, let it be added, of her passengers *in posse*, of whom she has a full complement, nearly 500 booked for her first passage—that the *Caledonia* will materially reduce even the existing record of a 27 days' mail out and home. On her trial trip the stately craft, of which her builders, Messrs Caird of Greenock, have such well-deserved reason to be proud—has done her 18½ knots, which all who are acquainted with matters nautical are aware will enable the mails to be delivered even within the 12½ days which form the present record. The *Caledonia* with her 486 feet length and 54 feet beam is thus far the largest steamer the P. & O. Company have ever built and sailed, and it was with some justifiable pride that Sir Thomas Sutherland pointed out at the little function on board which marked the formal handing over the vessel to the Company,

that the first liner of the now magnificent fleet barely reached 200 tons, when in 1837 the mail service was first carried literally to "the Peninsula," in point of fact to Lisbon, and later to Gibraltar. The latest liner of the fleet, however, it may be accepted, marks the extreme limit of size. Atlantic steamers may be larger, but no vessel called upon to traverse the Suez Canal can exceed the tonnage or the length of the *Caledonia*. In many other respects, however, who can say what constitutes finality in the science of the ship-builder? The *Caledonia's* engines may be, or they are, the perfection of strength with the minimum of space occupied, her lines may be as they are, the most carefully studied, these are points on the possibilities of which no one which be wise to prophesy, but in creature comforts and in decorative effect it will be indeed hard for the naval architect to exercise further his skill. To those who recall the dingy, however solid sobriety of inland woods and mahogany, the restful, cheerful, bright white and gold carvings of the *Caledonia* will be grateful indeed. It is, of course, the hackneyed phrase to speak of such craft as "palatial," but the *Caledonia* as she lies at night in harbour, resembles truly a fairy dream, as, lit from stem to stern, the reflections of her electric lights glimmer in the calm water.

The chronicle of the cruise cannot be more appropriately concluded than by reproducing the following lines discovered on the last evening pinned up on the saloon companion-way:—

Oh *Caledonia*, stern and—white,
Where frocks are smart and eyes are bright,
Well we have learned from thee to know
The pleasures of the P. & O.
Fair was the promise of thy youth,
For Neptune showed unwonted ruth,
And at thy coming stilled his waves,
To prove that gods are sometimes slaves.
At thy behest the hours we spent
In endless forms of merriment,
And fast the moment sped along,
In dance and drama, whist and song.
We sought the classic stone of Bilarney,
And some folks said they saw Killarney,
In short, mid mirth and jollity
A pattern thou hast let us see
Of graceful hospitality.
Farewell! and pardon if I pay
This humble tribute ere I land
Of gratitude to Sutherland.

—Pioneer.

BALLOON ASCENT AND PARACHUTE DESCENT.

Though a very large crowd of Japanese and many foreigners assembled on the Recreation Ground yesterday afternoon, says the *Kobe Chronicle* of the 7th inst., to witness Mr. Léon Sagehomme's descent from a balloon by means of a parachute, we fear that the number who paid for admission was so small as hardly to cover the expenses. Shortly after four o'clock the filling of the balloon commenced, and in about twenty minutes was completed. Mr. Sagehomme then addressed the crowd, and said that though the amount of money taken was so small he would nevertheless proceed with the display.

Two or three minutes later the balloon shot up into the air amidst the cheers of the crowd, with the parachutist seated underneath on a trapeze, waving a white flag as he soared up into the air. There was very little wind, and though at first the balloon inclined towards the sea, another current of air at a little higher elevation brought it gently back again. A little higher, however, the balloon again commenced to drift over the sea. By this time the parachutist appeared so small that even the keenest eyes could hardly discover that he was waving his flag to the crowd below. After the balloon had steadily ascended for about five minutes, reaching an elevation variously estimated at from a thousand to two thousand feet, he disengaged his parachute and commenced rapidly descending to the ground. A rush of the crowd immediately took place to the sea shore, as every one believed he would fall into the sea, but as he steadily descended it was seen that it would not be very far out. As a matter of fact, he alighted so close to the shore near the Naval Yard that only the lower part of his legs got wet. He at once landed and returned to the Recreation Ground, amid the enthusiastic plaudits of a large crowd. The balloon, after remaining almost stationary for a few moments gradually collapsed, and, turning upside down, rapidly descended into the water, whence it was rescued by a steam launch.

THE RAIDING OF THE "ERRATIC."

"But the boy is honest," said old General Pilderberry, as he leant forward to reply to Lady Maldenford's lament.

"He's a bit wild, no doubt, careless and extravagant. Spent four thousand in a month?—pooh! that's nothing, the estate can stand a few thousand without impoverishment, and then there's the minority savings, you know, a cool hundred thousand. No, no, my dear Lady Maldenford, Arthur will be all right. As I say, he's an honest boy, and by gad, judging from the looks of eighteen one sees nowadays, and the *roues* of twenty, he's a cherub—a saintly cherub, by gad!"

"But, General, I haven't told you all yet," said her ladyship, wiping an imaginary tear from her eye.

"Eh? What? Not any—"

"O, General, you're his guardian, and the only friend his father ever had; you must save him."

"But save him from what?"

"From that designing creature—that woman he says he will marry—"

"Marry! Surely he's not such a fool as to marry Tottie Lallyerly—why, she's old enough to be his—"

"General!"

"Another, Lady Maldenford, what do you mean?"

"It isn't T—Tottie Lall—half, whatever her name is. The name of the abominable woman is Blanche Hayling—"

"And who on earth is Blanche Hayling?"

"I don't know. Arthur told me last night he was engaged to her, and said he was bringing her here—here, to my house, to see me! It appears that she works for her living, and can only get away after a certain hour, General! Think of the disgrace! Lord Maldenford marrying a woman who works for her living! But you must save him, for old times and his dead father's sake, General. Promise me you will," and she crossed over to where the General sat, and placing her hand on his, repeated her request.

"Of course we must," he said, starting to his feet with something like a blush tingling through his weatherbeaten cheeks. "But first of all we must find out who Blanche Hayling is."

As the General drove away from Lady Maldenford's, he lay back in his hansom and attempted to find a solution to the problem. Unfortunately for his own peace of mind, he was unable to assume the I-told-you-so attitude of the experienced man of the world and ex-guardian when thinking the matter out. For he, on his return from India, four years before—when young Maldenford was not quite eighteen—found the boy, to quote his own words, "a molly-codde and a damned milk-sop." This was not unexpected, or ought not to have been, for Arthur was the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. Accordingly he was, at an early age, proved to be "delicate," and the healthy rough-and-tumble pleasures of a public school and the serene joys of a University were not to be his. The General, with memories of Cherrelton before he succeeded to the title, now stood aghast when he saw his old friend's son. He had, he acknowledged to her ladyship, proved a very poor guardian; but he was not a rich man, and the last step—which he had just obtained—meant the difference between comparative poverty and affluence to him. But now that he was home he must make up for lost time. So Arthur was entered for Christ Church, and passed the entrance with a show of knowledge and ease which troubled the authorities. Later he troubled them in another way, and the General rejoiced with exceeding great joy, for someone—he liked to think it was himself—was "making a man of Arthur."

In truth, the young peer made up for lost opportunities in a marvellous fashion, and when after a couple of years at the University he came to town, there was not a healthier young spendthrift in London. Lady Maldenford could not grasp the situation. Her husband had taken her from a quiet West of England rectory to India with his regiment, and they were scarcely settled down at Barrackpore when the black-bordered solicitor's letter arrived to the captain, informing him that owing to the sudden death of his little nephew, he was now Lord Maldenford. Furthermore, they requested his lordship's instructions, and begged to remain his lordship's most humble and obedient servants, Wigg, Stump, and Blanderman. Two years after the new peer's home-coming he was thrown from his horse and killed outright, and his son Arthur succeeded. The solemn grandeur of Maldenford Court always depressed her ladyship, and I believe that she was happier in her little house in Mayfair than doing the honours in her husband's

or her son's home. For part of the year they lived at Maldenford, shifting between town and country in a quiet, unostentatious fashion. When Arthur took chambers and furnished them after his own tastes, and when his visits to his mother were confined to lunch on Sundays, or perhaps a dinner when "there was nothing on"—which was uncommonly seldom—and more when those dear kind friends who hang around every household told with hated breath, and you may be certain, graceful exaggeration, the story of Arthur's life, the poor widow quaked and quaked, and finally sent for General Pilderberry.

He, as I have said, was troubled in his mind. "The boy can't be going to make such a damned fool of himself," he muttered, as his cab swung round into Pall Mall. "It's all the result, in my way of thinking, of leaving a high spirited boy to be coddled and bamboozled by a doting mother. 'Ves, by Jingo,' he repeated, as though in argument, 'coddled and bamboozled by his mother, and now he's likely to be bamboozled and robbed by his damned —, who on earth is Blanche Hayling, I wonder? Never heard him speak of her. That makes the matter worse. Never saw her at any of the little parties, either'—the General had the grace to blush at his last recollection—"but I'll find out. Some one in the club must have heard of her —. No, no, the boy's honest—at least, I think he is," and muttering to himself he descended from the hansom, paid the cabby, and entered the club.

In the bay-window he found a few veterans, chiefly Anglo-Indians who had married money, for now-a-days the soldier seldom gets near enough the pagoda tree to shake it.

"How do, Lester? Vane, I hope you've recovered. Sanfain, I'm afraid you've been up to mischief again," said the General as he rolled into the little group of cronies. Pillinger says that the Anglo-Indians and the home men have an arrangement whereby they hold the window on alternate days between three and six, but no doubt this is merely some of Pillinger's humour. At any rate, one seldom sees an Anglo-Indian mixed up in the other crowd, or vice versa.

"Your young cub is distinguishing himself," said Colonel Vane to the General, after he had sat down.

"Is he, by gad, what's he up to now?"

"O, nothing very novel—the old story," answered Vane, with a laugh. "He'll be a credit to you some day, Pilderberry, take my word for it."

"I haven't seen him for a week. He told me he was going down to the Court—"

"But stayed at the Erratic instead."

"The Erratic—what's that? A club, I suppose."

"A club, he supposes!" cried Lester, rubbing his knees with his hands and chuckling. "Pilderberry, are you playing Rip Van Winkle on us?"

"No, upon my word I'm not," said the General, with almost unnecessary earnestness.

"So, then, I presume you've never heard of Miss Blanche Hayling—"

"Eh?" ejaculated the now startled General.

"Who's she?"

"You had better ask Maldenford," said Sanfain. "A number of people would not be averse to knowing her exact position in—shall we say society?"

"You don't mean to say that Maldenford has married her!" cried the General, starting to his feet. "I take it damned unkind of you men if anything has happened and you knew about it without telling me."

"Hush, hush, my tender guardian," said Lester. "Matters, as far as we know, have not quite gone so far as that—"

"But no one knows how far they may go," Vane clipped in.

"My God! this must be seen to at once," cried the General. "Where is this Erratic, and who owns it?"

"It's the latest development in supper clubs—I've heard," Lester replied cautiously.

"I wonder if Arthur is in his chambers—I must see him. Good-bye, all," and with that the General rushed off.

Some time ago I told you how Mr. Samuel Montagu created Montaguville, and at the same time enlightened you regarding that gentleman's ideas of smartness and commercial cuteness. With the responsibility of his new town off his shoulders, and the unfortunate closing of a couple of theatres he was interested in, Mr. Montagu found that he had a considerable amount of time on his hands.

The police had of late taken to raiding what are facetiously known as supper clubs, with the result that the demand for such accommodation speedily exceeded the supply. On all sides Mr. Montagu heard complaints on this score, and, to quote his own words, "a nod being as good as a wink to a

blind horse," he determined to supply the demand.

Novely, of course, was what he required. The old mixture of flaring gin-palace and fifth-rate hotel beat at once pronounced "no catch." After a couple of evenings' cogitation, he evolved the Erratic. His scheme had the merit of attempting to revive some of the glories of the "Back Kitchen," where Pseudennis and Warrington and Costigan and Foker regaled themselves after their arduous literary or social labours, and where Colonel Newcombe sang his song with young Clive blushing by his side. But there were, of course, the usual modern emendations, into the details of which I need not enter. But everything was plain to a degree; the supper room was also kitchen, the floor was sanded, and the chairs washed wood. The wines were irreproachable, and the dancing floor was perfection. When everything was ready, Mr. Montagu bled him to his club, the Leviathan, and there spread abroad the fame of the Erratic—whither he had been taken by a friend only the evening before. One or two of the meaner society papers paraphrased the venture in return for free drinks and a supper. By-and-by the fame of the place spread abroad in Clubland, and Mr. Montagu, whom you may be certain did not figure before the world as proprietor, rubbed his hands and chuckled over this two hundred per cent. investment.

Part of his scheme was the abolition of the foreign waiter. These menials he replaced with waitresses, under the care of Miss Blanche Hayling. And it was not many weeks before Mr. Montagu discovered that in Miss Hayling he possessed an *aide-de-camp* worthy of his enterprise. In other words, Miss Hayling "caught on" with the young men about town, and was rapidly making both her own and her master's fortune. Night after night Miss Hayling's tables were filled, and as the rule was no change, and notes for choice when paying, she was soon able to advance certain sums to her particular friends at rates which would make your hair curl if I were to divulge them.

Once or twice the police looked in, but finding everything *on regle*, left the establishment alone. Mr. Montagu had wisely chosen a spot removed from private residences, so no complaints could come from that quarter. Then there was no talk of high play or heavy losses—yet, and fond mothers had not commenced writing to the Commissioner regarding the Erratic.

Among one of the first members of what Mr. Montagu termed the "tip-toppers" was young Maldenford. He came, he saw, and Blanche Hayling conquered. For a time Mr. Montagu was delighted, but on discovering that there was an inclination on the part of the other *habitues* to leave Miss Hayling to Maldenford, his joy was less intense. She, however, did not object. Any loss in her receipts she took uncommon good care that he made up, and by and by the report that Maldenford intended to marry her was as common as cob-nuts in Kent. Nor did this please Mr. Montagu. With Blanche's departure he foresaw an enormous decrease in business, for whenever pleasure called Maldenford away from town, her tables were crowded and the ball-room deserted.

One evening—or rather early one morning—he spoke to her on the subject.

"Look here, Blanche, my dear, what's this I hear about young Maldenford and you. Here, you, bring us a bottle of Pol Roger '84, and you sit down, Blanche."

"What have you been hearing about Maldenford and me?" she asked.

"Why, they say the mug means to marry you."

"And why shouldn't he? I'm as straight as most, and he needs some one to take care of him."

"That's very true, my dear—drink up your wine; here, let me head it for you—but you're a lot too sensible for that—"

"We'll see," she replied.

"There's another matter I want to speak to you about. Young Spongely, I'm informed—"

"He's a dirty sneak," ejaculated Maldenford's idol. "If he can't pay up, he should be sold up."

"Exactly my sentiments, my dear. But under the present circumstances you will give him back his paper. I will see that you are paid, with ten per cent."

"I'll be shot if I will."

"I think so, I think so." And there was something in the way Mr. Montagu uttered these words that made Miss Hayling think better of her determination.

"Well, if I must, I suppose I must."

"That's right, my dear. Finish your wine and toddle off to bed. We can't have you losing your bloom at your age."

And Miss Hayling retired, muttering something about a "giddy old goat," which I am certain could never be applied to the proprietor of the Erratic.

III.

One morning, a day or two after Miss Hayling's interview with Mr. Montagu, General Pilderberry stepped into that gentleman's offices, and sending in his card, requested the pleasure of an interview. Mr. Montagu, sitting in his den, received the card from one of his clerks, and on looking at the name, whistled gently.

"Pilderberry," he murmured, and he held the card between his fingers. "That's Maldenford's old guardian, I think. Yes, I'll see him, Simons. Tell him to step in."

"Good morning, sir. You, I believe, are Mr. Montagu," said the General, as he entered the room.

"I am, General, and am pleased to meet you. Won't you sit down. Have a cigar; you'll find them good, and a good cigar, in my mind, often means good business."

"Thanks, no; I rarely smoke before lunch. Question of habit."

"Yes, yes, we're all creatures of habit, to be sure."

"I've called, Mr. Montagu," said the General sitting down stiffly in a lounge chair, and clearing his throat, "with regard to my ex-ward, Lord Maldenford."

"In difficulty? I always understood that there were large minority savings, and he hasn't had much time—"

"No, no, you misunderstand me. Maldenford's financial position is perfectly sound, I am thankful to say. It is with regard to another—a more delicate matter I have called to see you," and the General looked cautiously round the room.

"You may speak with perfect freedom here, sir," said Mr. Montagu. "These walls have no ears."

"I refer, to come to the point at once, to Lord Maldenford's infatuation for a lady, who, I am creditably informed, is one of your employes. I mean a Miss Blanche Hayling, at the Erratic Club."

"The Erratic Club—I'm a member, certainly."

"And also, I have reason to know, proprietor."

"But, my dear sir, I can assure you you are mistaken."

"The Commissioner, as a rule, is not the man to make an error in fact," said the General. Mr. Montagu's face fell. "That's one to old guinea-face," he muttered to himself.

"Eh? What's that?" asked the General, failing to catch the remark.

"What do you wish me to do?"

"Dismiss the woman. Hide her away. Let Maldenford forget her. He'll do so in a fortnight." Mr. Montagu leaned back in his chair and laughed.

"My dear General, you are asking me to destroy a magnificent business, merely because a young fool has become infatuated with one of my waitresses. If I dismiss Miss Hayling, I may safely calculate on losing half my income from the Erratic. Do you see?"

"Hum! That's a view of the situation which had not presented itself to me, I confess," said the General, for the first time grasping the commercial side of the question. "For a moment or two he pondered the matter over."

"I suppose, then, it is a question of buying Miss Hayling at her market value?" he remarked.

"That is a blunt way of putting it," said Mr. Montagu, with a smile.

"But it's the truth, isn't it?"

"I suppose so. Now, General, give me your attention for a moment. I think I see a way out of the difficulty." And leaning over to the General he unfolded his scheme, which evidently pleased the old Anglo-Indian, as now and then a smile—meant, I'm sorry to say, to show unutterable knowingness—spread over his countenance.

"Capital!" he cried. "The very thing; I'll get my friend at Scotland Yard to see to it."

"But my indemnity?"

The General took out his pencil and wrote £5,000 on the blotting pad. With a sad smile Mr. Montagu stroked out the figures with his quill. The General then wrote £7,500, and again Mr. Montagu obliterated the figures. After a moment's pause General Pilderberry put down £10,000, and Mr. Montagu threw his pen on the rack.

"Cheap at the price," he remarked.

General Pilderberry's interview with his ex-ward was hardly so satisfactory.

"But, Arthur, my dear boy, you cannot mean to tell me that you intend to you marry this woman. Think, my dear fellow, of your position, of your prospects, of your mother's—" he said.

"I have thought of everything. I mean to marry Blanche."

The General saw that further argument was useless.

"Well, promise me one thing," he asked, diplomatically,

"What is it?"

"You must let me give her away."

Maldenford started from his chair.

"Do you mean that, General?" he cried. "You really think I ought—"

"I refuse to commit myself," said the General, "on that point. But as your father's oldest friend, and your old guardian, you must promise me."

"Yes, on condition you don't say a word about it to the mater."

"I won't say a word about it to anybody. I promise you, there."

"Well, I've no doubt Blanche will be delighted. On her behalf I accept your offer."

"And the date?"

"Not fixed yet. Probably within the next five or six weeks."

Shortly after the General's interview with Mr. Montagu, the strangest reports were put about concerning the Erratic Club. Play, it was said, ran high—higher by thousands than the punters could stand. Further, it was hinted (and latterly brazenly asserted) that there was something more than play—to be blunt, cheating was the order of the evening.

The more cautious members ceased their regular attendance, but Maldenford's clique were assiduous as ever. The Hayling affair was in many quarters regarded as a foregone conclusion, and Lady Maldenford almost quarrelled with the General because he had failed to save her son from this disgrace.

"Wait," she cried. "Yes, wait until they are married! Why I'll go to the woman myself and—buy her off."

"But supposing she is not to be bought?"

"Of course she is. All these women are. Yes, I'll go at once. I'll offer her any—"

"Do leave it to me. I know a much more economical way out of the difficulty."

"Tell me, what is it?"

"I will in a week."

"But tell me now."

"I'm pledged to secrecy. Wait, my dear Lady Maldenford, and accept my assurances that all will be right."

"If I could only believe you."

The General did not press the point, which is in his favour.

Five days later the evening paper boys made the streets hideous with their yells. The contents bills ran something as follows:—"Raid on a supper club." "Aristocratic prisoners." "Accused before the Magistrates." The anxious purchaser learned that the police, acting on instructions, had raided a supper and gambling club known as the Erratic, and had there discovered the members playing *rouge-et-noir*.

The proprietor, a man named Simons, was in the act of "making the game," when the police entered, and was promptly arrested, as were all the members present. Among the prisoners were Lord Maldenford ("a young peer," to quote one exceedingly virtuous halfpennyworth, "whose follies and extravagancies during the past year or two have been a standing argument in favour of the abolition of the so-called 'Upper Chamber'"), Sir Frederick Vestey, Colonel Mayford, Lord Arthur Flayne, Mr. "Jack" Pittman, and Mr. Algernon Vincent Maxwell.

"A number of members who were merely supping at the time, and all the attendants," said the report already referred to, "with the exception of a woman named Blanche Hayling, were released on bail. The police refused to admit Hayling to bail, as on her person were found a number of papers which require further investigation."

From *The Morning Post* of a week later:—"We understand that Lord Maldenford, accompanied by his mother, Lady Maldenford, General Pilderberry, and a select party have left on a prolonged cruise on board his lordship's yacht, *The Gillyflower*."

"And what do I make out of the deal?" said Miss Hayling, who, I may as well mention, was almost immediately released after her arrest, as she plumped down in a chair in Mr. Montagu's office.

"I do not quite grasp your meaning," he said affably.

"Why did you promise you would see me through, if I got Maldenford into the roulette room on the night of the raid?"

"Did I now? Upon my word, the matter entirely escaped my memory. And I don't mean to try to bring it back, my dear."

"Do you mean to say—"

"I'll see you out."

"Well, do it then; I can't wait all day. Hand over the dibs."

"I said I would see you out. This way; that is the door."

"By Heaven! I'll make you part—you old—"

"My solicitors are Scaggum and Wimpit. You know their address. It's been often enough in the papers of late—"

"You shall hear from me—later," and she bounced out of the room.

But he didn't, and he never will.—ANTHONY SIGNOIT in *Figaro*.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Oriental Hotel, 87, Main Street, on Mondays and Thursdays in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 1 to 11 p.m.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 147.

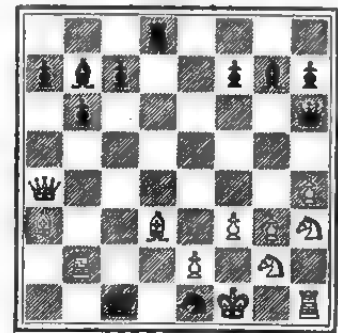
BLACK. WHITE.
1—B to Kt Kt 8 1—Any
2—Mates accordingly.

Correct solutions received from Digamma, Omega, W.H.S., J.D., and Shogi.

PROBLEM NO. 149.

By S. LOYN.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

The entries for the Yokohama Club Championship close on Monday 12th: and we hope to see a good contest for the honour left vacant by the departure of Mr. Balk.

Redeeming our promise of last week we reprint the game played in the Leipzig International tournament between Mr. Blackburne, the famous English expert, and Dr. Tarrasch, the first-prize winner of the tournament. The game was evenly contested throughout, and is probably one of the best, if not the best of the tournament.

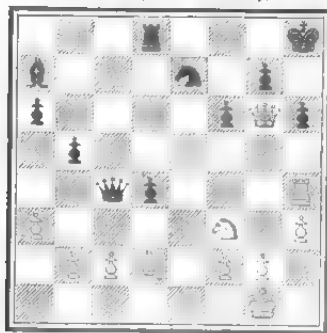
GAME NO. 179.

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. Blackburne.	Dr. Tarrasch.
1—P to Q 4	1—P to Q 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—P to Q B 4 (a)
3—P x P	3—P to K 3 (b)
4—P to K 4	4—B x P (c)
5—B to Kt 5 ch.	5—Kt to B 3
6—P x P	6—P x P
7—Castles	7—Kt to K e
8—Kt to B 3	8—Castles
9—B to K B 4	9—B to K Kt 5
10—B to K 2	10—P to Q R 3 (d)
11—P to K R 3	11—B to K 3 (e)
12—P to R 3	12—Kt to Kt 3
13—B to R 2	13—B to R 2
14—Q to Q 2	14—P to Q 5 (f)
15—Kt to K 4	15—P to Q Kt 4
16—Q R to Q sq.	16—P to R 3
17—B to Q 3	17—Q to Q 2
18—K R to K sq.	18—Q R to Q sq.
19—Kt to Kt 3	19—K to K sq.
20—B to K 4	20—Q to B sq.
21—Kt to K 2	21—B to Q 4
22—Kt to B 4 (g)	22—Kt x Kt
23—B x Kt	23—B x B
24—R x B	24—K R to K sq.
25—R (Q sq.) to K sq.	25—R x R
26—R x R	26—Q to B 4
27—Q to Q 3	27—Q to Q 4 (h)
28—Kt to K 5	28—Kt to K 2 (i)
29—B to Q 2	29—P to B 3
30—Kt to B 3	30—Kt to B 3
31—R to R 4	31—Q to B 5 (k)
32—Q to Kt 3 (l)	32—Kt to K 2
33—R x P ch. (m)	33—P x R
34—Q x B P ch.	34—K to Kt sq.
35—Q x Kt	35—Q to B sq. (n)
36—Kt to K 5 (o)	36—Resigns.

Position after Black's thirty-second move.

BLACK—(DR. TARRASCH).



WHITE—(MR. BLACKBURN).

NOTES BY EMIL KEMENY OF THE PHILADELPHIA "LEDGER."

- (a) Kt to K3 or P to K3 is proper. The early advance of the Q P gives White some advantage.
- (b) Kt to K3 was still preferable. White then could not play P to K4. It seems, however, that White could then defend the pawn by continuing P to Q Kt4 and P to Q B3.
- (c) The line of play Black selects terminates in the isolating of Q P. It seems that P x P was a better continuation. The game would then proceed. (5) Q x Q ch, K x Q; (6) Kt to Kt5, K to K sq; (7) Kt x K4, P to B4, etc. White, of course, would hold the preferable position, but the black game, it seems, could be defended.
- (d) To prevent White from Kt to Q Kt5.
- (e) Black could not well play B x Kt, for White answers B x B and the Q P is attacked once more.
- (f) White threatens Q R to Q sq. and obviously it would be difficult for Black to defend the Q P. Black's present move, however, precipitates only the loss of the game. The advance of the Q P cuts off the black bishop on R4 and enables White to play his Q Kt to K4.
- (g) White displays excellent position judgment in this game. The present move leads to the exchange of two minor pieces, after which White commands the open K file with a strong attack on the king's side.
- (h) Necessary! White threatened R to K8 ch, winning the queen.
- (i) Better than Kt x Kt. White then would answer R x Kt, followed by R to R5, with a winning attack.
- (k) White threatened B x R P, followed by R x P ch, etc., winning in short order. The present move stops this line of play, but it does not relieve Black's game. Q to B5 was probably a better defence. Black's position, however, was compromised already to a great extent, and defeat could hardly be avoided.
- (l) Threatening B x P followed by R x P mate. Black seemingly has no other defence than Kt to K4.
- (m) Brilliant and decisive. This sacrifice of a rook secures a speedy win for White. He gets a piece and three pawns for the rook and Black's game becomes hopeless.
- (n) B to Kt3 was proper. After defending the rook Black could continue with Q to B5. The game, however, was beyond repair.
- (o) The final stroke. White now threatens Kt to B7 ch, followed by Kt to Kt6 mate. If Black defends with R to B sq, then White replies B x P and Black cannot guard the threatening mate. Black resigned after this move.

Lasker has written to Steinitz, stating that he will not be ready to meet him before October, next year. Lasker asserts that until he is beaten over the board he will remain chess champion of the world.

Steinitz in replying to Lasker's letter reclaimed the championship on the ground that Lasker had no right to hold the title if he is unwilling to defend it within a reasonable time. Steinitz claims that one year and four months is too long an interval. The New York clubs, especially the Manhattan Chess Club, think Steinitz is justified in his actions.

Mr. Steinitz has signified his intention to enter the National Masters' Tournament which is to be held in New York a week hence. Pillsbury, Showalter, Albin, and other well-known players will also compete.

Steinitz is authority for the statement that a match or series of games will be played between Tarrasch and himself when the former goes to America. Part of the games will probably be played in Montreal.

Five games have now been played in the match between Albin and Showalter. The score now stands Showalter three games, Albin two games.

Albin has annotated the second game of the match in the New York *Tribune*. The game and notes are reproduced below:—

GAME No. 180.

PONZIANI.

- | WHITE.
Showalter. | BLACK.
Albin. |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1—P to K4 | 1—P to K4 |
| 2—Kt to KB3 | 2—Kt to QB3 |
| 3—P to B3 | 3—P to Q4 |
| 4—Q to R4 | 4—P to B3 |
| 5—B to Kt5 | 5—K Kt to K2 |
| 6—P x P | 6—Q x P |
| 7—Castles | 7—B to Q2 |
| 8—P to Q4 | 8—P x P |
| 9—P x P | 9—Kt to K4 (a) |
| 10—Kt to B3 | 10—Kt x Kt ch. |
| 11—P x Kt | 11—Q to KB4 |
| 12—P to Q5 | 12—P to QR3 |
| 13—B to KB4 | 13—R to B sq. (b) |
| 14—B x R ch. | 14—Q x B |
| 15—Q to Kt3 | 15—Q to B4 |
| 16—B to Kt3 | 16—P to KR4 (c) |
| 17—P to Q6 | 17—P x P |

- 18—K R to K sq.
19—Kt to K4
20—Kt x Q P ch.
21—P x Q
22—B to B4
23—Q R to Q sq.
24—R x Kt ch.
25—R x R
26—R to Q2
27—R to K2 ch.
28—Kt to B5
29—B to B3
30—R x B
31—R to K7 ch.
32—P to B3
33—K to B2
34—R to K6 ch.
35—R x P
36—K to Kt3
37—Kt to Kt7
38—Kt to K6 ch.
39—Kt x P
40—R to B4 ch.
41—Kt to K6
42—Kt to B7 ch.
43—R to B4 ch.
44—Kt to K8 ch.
45—R to K4 ch.
46—Kt to K6 ch.
47—R to QR4
48—Kt to K4 ch.
49—K x P
50—R to R sq.
51—K to Kt4
52—P to R4
53—P to R5
54—P to R6
55—P to R7
56—Kt to B6
57—Kt x R
58—Kt to B6
59—Kt to K4
60—Kt to Q B3 ch.
61—Kt to Kt sq.
62—P to B4
63—R x P

- 18—Q x P (d)
19—Q x Q
20—Kt to Q2
21—P to R5 (e)
22—R to B4
23—R to Q4 (f)
24—B x R
25—P to K Kt4 (g)
26—K to K3
27—K to Q2
28—B to B4
29—B x B
30—P to R6
31—K to B3
32—R to Q sq.
33—R to Q4
34—K to B4
35—R to Q7 ch.
36—R x Kt P
37—R x Kt P
38—K to B5
39—P to R4
40—K to Kt4
41—R to Kt7
42—K to B3
43—K to Q3
44—K to K2
45—K to Q2
46—K to Q3
47—P to Kt3
48—K to B3
49—K to Kt4
50—R to Kt6
51—P to R5
52—P to R6
53—K to R5
54—R to Kt7
55—R to KR7
56—R x P
57—P to Kt4
58—P to Kt5
59—B to Kt6
60—K to Kt5
61—P to R7
62—P x Kt
63—Resigns.

NOTES BY ALBIN.

- (a) The only way to prevent White from concentrating his forces on the queen's side. It is, however, doubtful whether the whole defence, as selected by Black, would stand the test of analysis.
- (b) To castle on the queen's side of the board would be next to suicide.
- (c) Black now proceeds with a counter demonstration in order to relieve the pressure.
- (d) P-KR5 would not prevent defeat, as will easily be seen from an analysis.
- (e) If R-B3, White would get a strong attack by the reply QR-Q sq.
- (f) Even now White can meet Black's intended R-B3 with Kt-B3, etc.
- (g) The game cannot be saved now, and it really was only a matter of time.

At a recent meeting of chess experts at Brooklyn, there was a discussion about the relative strength of the leading players of the world. All admitted (says the *Liverpool Weekly Mercury*) that Lasker is the finest living end-game player, and all agreed that the secret of his success lies in his wonderfully accurate handling of the Pawns and the minor pieces. One of the gentlemen present said that Lasker lacked power in playing the Queen to the best advantage, and added that he had heard Lasker acknowledge that he always played for an early exchange of Queens, provided that after such exchange there was equality of position. Another gentleman called attention to the fact that in most of Lasker's match games the Queens have been exchanged early, even at the expense of casting, and that he has played for a Pawn ending. Tschigorin, on the other hand, handles the Queen better than any living player—his brilliancy being due, in the main, to his manipulation of Queen and Rooks. But Tschigorin's Pawn play is weak. Thus Lasker excels where Tschigorin is deficient, and vice versa. As to Steinitz, he handles all the pieces with equal facility, though in the end-game he is hardly so accurate as Lasker. His special power lies in his position play. Idle pieces are rarities in his games; and the explanation of his success as a chess player is to be found in the capacity which he possesses for concentrating force.

A CHESS TRAGEDY.

The ♔ was in his counting house—
His ledger open lay;
Cash had not been so tight with him
For many a livelong day.
He bit his nails, he tore his hair,
With worry he perspired;
A new spring wimple, Paris-made,
Was what the ♔ desired.

"To wear my old one Sunday next,"
She cried, "would break my heart,
The ♔ is to preach, and so
I feel I must be smart."

Her royal mate, who loved her well,
Was seen his brow to smite;
In sheer despair for lack of funds,
He muttered, "Oh, good ♔!"

On all the ♔ fell a gloom,

And when a courtier spoke
It was to say with bated breath,
"His Majesty's stone-broke."

At length the Monarch, rising up,
With a determined frown,
Strode boldly through the startled throng,
And went and ♔'d his crown!

—Birmingham Weekly Mercury.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, November 1.

The Emperor of Russia is dead.

The Union Steamship Company's steamer *Wairarapa* has been totally wrecked on Great Barrier Island, and 111 passengers and 24 of the crew have perished. Sixty-six persons have reached Auckland.

London, November 6.

The Emperor of Russia will probably be buried at St. Petersburg on the 15th inst. The body will lie in State at Odessa, Kieff, and Moscow. The Grand Duke George Alexandrovitch has been proclaimed Czarévitch until a son is born of the union with Princess Alix.

M. Le Myre de Vilers has left the Hova Capital without any answer to the demands of France. War is imminent.

London, November 6.

China has formally appealed to the Powers to intervene between her and Japan for a restoration of peace. The European Cabinets are discussing the matter, and Great Britain and France have intimated their willingness to co-operate, but decline to take the initiative.

The Hovas have refused to comply with the demands of France, and an expedition, which will consist of about 12,000 men, is to be sent to Madagascar.

London, November 7.

In the United States, the Republican majority in the House of Representatives will exceed the Democrats and Populists combined by fifteen.

London, November 8.

The latest returns from the United States indicate that the Republican majority will be upwards of a hundred.

(FROM THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, October 31.

General Count von Caprivi has received the order of the Black Eagle, and Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg has been appointed Governor of Alsace.

The French Papers are irritated on account of Lord Rosebery having in a speech at Sheffield alluded to the anniversary of the battle of Agincourt.

London, November 1.

A sensation has been caused in Paris by the arrest of Captain Dreyfus of the General Staff, for treason. He is accused of divulging the plans made for mobilising, and for the defence against Italy and Germany.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Osaka, November 8.

The *Asahi's* war correspondent attached to the Second Army, under date 31st ult., states that the *Ting-yuen* and *Chen-yuen*, which were undergoing repairs at Port Arthur, fled to Weihaiwei on learning of the debarkation of the Second Army on the Liau-tung peninsula.

About 4 a.m. on the 28th ult., says this correspondent, the sound of firing was heard off

the shore of Kwa-yuen, and the horizon was obscured by black smoke. All thought that a great naval engagement was commencing, but it was ascertained the following day that some British men-of-war had saluted the arrival of the Japanese Fleet.

Another war correspondent states that on the night of the 26th ult. two Japanese torpedo-boats, which were scouting in Talien Bay, captured a small Chinese steamer, which was towing two cargo boats conveying gun-carriages, said to belong to the *Kwa-kiang*, which fled during the engagement in the Yellow Sea but subsequently ran on the rocks and was burnt. The steamer has been re-named the *Talien Maru*, and is now used by the Japanese.

Hiroshima, November 8.
Mr. Otori, ex-Japanese Minister to Korea, has been appointed a Privy Councillor.

Shimonoseki, Nov. 9.
A Ninsen correspondent, under date the 3rd inst., says that an officer of the French cruiser *Inconstant*, which arrived there from Port Arthur the night before the despatch of the message, reports that no unusual signs were noticed at that port up to noon of the 2nd.

Hiroshima, November 9.
A meeting of the Cabinet took place at Headquarters here to-day. The proceedings lasted late into the night, and it appears that some very important matters were under consideration. The question of the meeting place of the Diet and the date of its opening were to be settled at to-day's conference. It is said that some great diplomatic questions were also discussed.

Viscount Mutsu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is very busy here on official business. The Viscount is expected to remain here for a week.

(A telegram from Rome received by the Government on the 8th inst.)

The Chinese Representative in Italy has asked the Pope to intervene between China and Japan for the restoration of peace. His Holiness is said to have answered that he would endeavour, in concert with the Sovereign Princes of Europe, to encompass that end.

Nagasaki, November 9.
The *Gaelic* arrived here yesterday, and willingly subjected to a search by the Japanese Customs authorities. Her cargo consisted of silver, wheat, and other merchandise. She left for Hongkong the same day.

Hiroshima, November 9.
Although no official report has been received as to the occupation of Chin-chiu, it is supposed that the town is now in possession of the Second Army, as a telegram dated the 3rd inst. announces that an advance party of the army had then reached to within four miles of the Chinese town.

A telegram despatched by General Yamagata was received by Count Ito yesterday, in which the General asked for the despatch of five able Civil administrators. These will be appointed Chiefs of District Offices, now opened at Ta-ku-shan, Feng-hwan, and three other important towns captured by the First Army.

Shanghai, November 9.
The Chinese outposts of the garrison of Port Arthur have come into collision with the advance columns of the Japanese army.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE			
From America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Nov. 13th.	
From Europe	via		
Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 12th.	
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, Nov. 15th.	
From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 15th.	
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 17th.	
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Nov. 18th.	
From Europe	via		
Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Nov. 28th.	
From America	per O. & O. S. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 2nd.	
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Dec. 6th.	

* City of Peking left San Francisco on October 27th. † Calcutta (with French mail) left Shanghai on November 6th. ‡ City of Rio de Janeiro (with English mail) left Hongkong on November 7th. § China left San Francisco via Honolulu on November 6th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES			
For Europe, via Shang.			
For America	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 17th.	
For America	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 17th.	
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 17th.	
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Nov. 20th.	
For America	per O. & O. S. Co.	Thursday, Nov. 23rd.	
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Nov. 24th.	
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Dec. 1st.	

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Gloucester City, British steamer, 1,686, Dwyer, 2nd November.—Kobe 1st November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strathdon, British steamer, 1,720, Johnston, 2nd November.—Kobe 1st November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, W. G. Pearne, 2nd November.—San Francisco 16th October, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Deventry, British steamer, 1,876, 2nd November.—Hongkong via Nagasaki, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Protos, German steamer, 1,150, Johanson, 2nd November.—Moj, Coal.—Japanese.

Benlawers, British steamer, 1,483, Webster, 3rd November.—London via ports, General.—Corney & Co.

Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilson, 3rd November.—Kobe 2nd November, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 4th November.—Hongkong 26th October, Nagasaki 31st, and Kobe 3rd November, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Angers, British steamer, 2,076, Bannister, 5th November.—Kobe 4th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cassius, German steamer, 1,830, Unruh, 5th November.—Hongkong via ports, Sugar.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Nishimura, 6th November.—Kobe 5th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Liddesdale, British steamer, 1,716, A. Clark, 7th November.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Oceanic, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 7th November.—Hongkong via ports, 31st October, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Pathan, British steamer, 1,763, Wright, 7th November.—New York via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Polyphemus, British steamer, 1,803, 8th November.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 8th November.—Hongkong via ports, 31st October, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, J. A. Renny, 8th November.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 9th November.—Moj, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.

Glengyle, British steamer, 2,244, 9th November.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Sintram, American ship, 1,590, Woodside, 9th November.—New York 4th June, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Argyll, British steamer, 1,886, Williamson, 10th November.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cawdor, British ship, 2,355, Jardella, 10th November.—New York 1st June, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

DEPARTURES.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 6,000, J. B. MacMillan, 2nd November.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gloucester City, British steamer, 1,686, Dwyer, 3rd November.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sydney, French steamer, 3,450, Delacroix, 3rd November.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Kagoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,635, Yoshizawa, 3rd November.—Korea via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Yamaguchi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,910, C. Young, 3rd November.—Korea via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilson, 3rd November.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 5th November.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.

Strathdon, British steamer, 1,720, Johnston, 5th November.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, W. G. Pearne, 5th November.—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

Strathesk, British steamer, 1,454, Foulds, 6th November.—Hakodate, General.—Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.

Cassius, German steamer, 1,830, Unruh, 7th November.—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.

Toyoshima Maru, Japanese steamer, 684, Nishimura, 7th November.—Korea via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Priok, German steamer, 1,635, Christiansen, 8th November.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.

Liddesdale, British steamer, 1,716, A. Clarke, 9th November.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Angers, British steamer, 2,076, Bannister, 9th November.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Benlawers, British steamer, 1,483, Webster, 9th November.—Hongkong via ports, Ballast.—Corney & Co.

Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 9th November.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.

Oceanic, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 9th November.—San Francisco via Honolulu, Mails and General.—O. & O. S. S. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from San Francisco:—Mr. P. H. Wheeler, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. F. P. Ball, Mrs. Ball, Mr. Oscar Haynemann, Mr. Ernst Tank, Rev. R. A. Thomson, Mrs. Thomson, Miss Daisy D. Barlow, Miss H. J. Wilson, Miss Eva L. Rolman, Major T. Oziaj, Mr. Arthur B. Courtney, Mr. H. Shimamura, Mrs. Shimamura and infant, Miss Annie Clagett, and Miss M. M. Kuhus in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mrs. G. Clifford, Mr. Chan Fan Moore, Mr. George Howie, Mr. John Brown, Mrs. A. O. Clement, and Mrs. L. N. Dower in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. Gilbert Reid and Mr. W. N. Pellick in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. F. C. Jackson, Surgeon-Major Hughes, Mr. T. J. Palmer, Mr. T. Clark, Mr. M. Shield, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold, Mr. E. Buxton Forman, and Mr. Kaufmann in cabin; and two Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Dr. Quigley, Mr. W. K. Hill, Mr. F. H. Looing, the Misses Noble (2), Dr. and Mrs. Blodgett, Mr. H. Arthur, Mr. H. W. Lee, Miss Howarth, Mr. T. J. Stewart, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. A. Donald, Mr. Chan Wong, Mr. R. de Mibach, and Mr. L. H. Smith in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. C. W. Weldon, Mrs. Owen, Dr. MacDougall, Mr. C. F. Harton, Mr. and Mrs. Beeton, Mrs. W. P. White, Mrs. Graham, Mr. C. N. Cross, Mr. J. Vidal, Mr. T. W. Hellyer, Mr. W. Smart, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sale, Mr. V. Sale, Mr. Wilcken, Mrs. MacAlpine and 2 children, and Bishop and Mrs. Bickerteth in cabin. For Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. A. P. Simpson, Mr. E. J. Murray, Mrs. Murray and child, Mr. F. H. England, Mrs. England and 3 children, Miss Kelly, Mr. Julien Ralph, Mrs. O. E. Kellogg-Cravens, Mr. O. W. Ready, Dr. Malcolm, Miss MacIntosh, and Mr. James Wilkinson in cabin; 10 passengers in second class, and 126 passengers in Asiatic steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Sydney*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. T. J. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gatch, child, and amah, Mr. Jose Vidal, Mr. A. L. Koch, Mr. G. Nateman, Mr. H. Hichare, Mr. O. Neil, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Wilson and boy, Mr. J. W. Fuchnell, Mr. Goldman, Miss F. Kidani, Mr. G. Romano, Mr. E. Peterson, Mr. and Mrs. Groundwater, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. Faga, Mr. W. V. Campbell, Mr. W. Pellick, Mr. J. Browne, Mr. Cham Fin Moore, Miss Wadey, Mr. Faris de la Boillardiére, Mr. and Mrs. Husson, Mr. Favre, Mr. J. Guillaume, Mr. T. S. Thomson, Mr. Max Heusey, Mr. W. Houson, Mrs. Nomoto Tama, Dr. Celestef, Mr. James, and Mr. J. Gugeri in cabin.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, for Hongkong via ports:—Messrs. James Gallagher, C. Rowell, F. Zank, W. B. Creighton, F. E. Cope, N. Smith, N. J. Snowden, and C. Ramsden, Captain J. W. Long, Messrs. Elliston Warrell, E. G. Attenbrow, G. Inglis, Thos. Thiazle, D. Young, J. McIntyre, and Laucht in cabin; 3 Chinese and 58 Lascars in second class; 65 Europeans in third class, and 16 Chinese on deck.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Mr. A. M. Scott, Mr. A. Sharp, Mr. C. Herman, Mr. John Martin, Mr. A. B. Courtney and two children, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. John Thornton, and Mr. John Hamilton in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. Arai, Mr. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. Deakin, Mr. Earle Deakin, Mr. and Mrs. England and 3 children, Mr. M. H. R. Harris, Captain Hepworth, Mrs. Kellogg-Cravens, Mr. Malcolms, Dr. Malcolm, Mr. Moore, Mr.

and Mrs. E. J. Murray and child, Mr. Noto, Mr. Julian Ralph, Mr. O. G. W. Ready, Mr. A. P. Simpson, Mr. Jas. Wilkinson, Mr. Yamanaka, and Mr. S. Yamanaka in cabin.

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Mr. M. Abend, Dr. T. Adensamer, Mr. H. F. Arthur, Dr. and Mrs. H. Blodgett, Mr. F. A. Cundill, Mr. and Mrs. H. Eça da Silva, Engineer J. R. Edwards, U.S.N., Mr. K. Furuya, Miss C. M. Frey, Mrs. Furber, Miss Hawthorth, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Howe, Mrs. E. J. Hudson, Mrs. Von Heinegg, Mr. F. C. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. Leopold, Mr. F. H. Loring, Miss Van O'Linder, Mr. R. de Mirbach, Miss A. K. Marston, Miss G. Newton, The Misses Noble (2), Mr. and Mrs. I. Naka, Mrs. Owen, Prince Pierre d'Arenberg and valet, Dr. P. F. Quigley, Miss Jean T. Rand, Mr. L. H. Smith, Miss A. E. Steere, Miss M. L. Smithley, Mr. H. B. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. I. Uchida and servant, Miss F. O. Wilson, Mr. Walter Scharff, and Mr. T. Voismoto in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, for Hongkong via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 386 bales; Waste for Silk Europe, 594 bales.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

TEA.				
	CHICAGO NEW YORK	CANADA, AND WEST.	AND SALT.	PACIFIC COAST, CITIES.
Hongkong	9	35	120	66
Amoy	—	—	2,742	10
Fouchow	5,036	368	400	110
Shanghai	1,402	817	861	149
Calcutta	—	—	—	136
Hyogo	3,075	1,317	57	13
Yokohama	3,438	260	—	950
Total	12,960	2,807	4,219	1,436

SILK.				
	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.	
Hongkong & Canton	123	—	123	
Shanghai	429	—	429	
Yokohama	693	—	693	
Total	1,245	—	1,245	

Per British steamer *Oceanic*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

TEA.				
	BAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	MONTE-TRAL.
Hyogo	—	5	375	—
Yokohama	774	—	—	—
Hongkong	1,024	—	—	—
Total	1,798	5	375	—

SILK.				
	BAN FRANCISCO.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	MONTE-TRAL.
Hongkong	—	108	—	—
Yokohama	—	739	—	—
Total	—	847	—	—

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Nothing bright or hopeful as yet. Yarns no improvement: sales have not averaged 5 bales a day for the past four weeks. Shirtings—8½lb. are feebly enquired for at low figures: 9½lb. some little business goes on, but arrivals exceed sales and the present stock in over 120,000 pieces. Small business in T. Cloths, Silesias, and Prints, while T. Reds have a quiet spell just now. Woollens—No fresh sales reported, but deliveries of both Cloths and Blankets go on under former contracts.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8½lb, 38 yds, 30 inches	\$2.25 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9½lb, 38 yds, 30 inches	2.80 to 3.25
T. Cloth—7½, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Prints—38 yds, 30 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Silesias Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.21

	PER PIECE.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.85 to 9.05
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 32 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.55 to 1.65
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 1.95
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.20 to 2.50
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.70 to 3.00

WOOLLEN.

	PER YARD.
Klannel	\$0.27 1/2 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Medium	0.27 to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.24 1/2 to 0.25
Monsieur de la Laine—Cape, 21 yards, 32 inches	0.35 to 0.22 1/2
Cloths—Pilots, 51 1/2 to 56 inches	0.15 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 51 1/2 to 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 51 1/2 to 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 3 lb, 60 inches	0.45 to 0.52 1/2

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICUL.
No. 16/24, Ordinary	—
No. 16/24, Medium	\$34.00 to 34.50
No. 16/24, Good to Best	35.00 to 35.50
No. 16/24, Reverse	—
No. 28/32, Ordinary	35.50 to 36.00
No. 28/32, Medium	36.50 to 37.00
No. 28/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 38.00
No. 38/42, Medium to Best	41.00 to 43.00
No. 32, Two-fold	41.00 to 42.00
No. 42, Two-fold	43.00 to 48.00
No. 208, Bombay	—
No. 168, Bombay	—

METALS.

A very moderate demand for Bar Iron at quotations, but other sorts are easier in tone. Galvanized is cheaper and Wire Nails are sluggish. Tin Plates move to some extent, but there is no improvement in values.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	\$3.30 to 3.35
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.40 to 3.45
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.30 to 3.45
Iron Plates, assorted	3.45 to 3.65
Sheet Iron	4.45 to 4.60
Galvanized iron sheets	8.75 to 9.00
Wire Nails, assorted	5.60 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KROKONK.

Market firm at quotations, with a fair amount of sales. Stock is once more below 500,000 cases, but holders do not see any reason for reducing prices at present.

	PER PICUL.
Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77 1/2
Comet	1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Devoe	—
Russian Anchor	1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72 1/2

SUGAR.

Brown—Arrivals exceed sales, and the tone is weak. Total stock about 65,000 piculs, of which 50,000 is Formosa. Buyers have been holding off apparently for the Auction sale, ex *Nürnberg*, the result of which will probably affect quotations for the next week. White—Market weaker, and fair sales at lower prices. Present quotations given below.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Takao	\$4.30 to 4.40
Brown Manila	5.20 to 5.35
Brown Daitong	3.70 to 3.80
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.25
White Java and Penang	7.00 to 7.40
White Refined	7.00 to 9.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Business has fallen away to small proportions, and prices have accordingly receded. Buyers are not again attracted at present, and with a stock of 15,000 piculs sellers will probably listen to offers.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

	PER PICUL.
Hanks—No. 16	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	\$760 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den	730 to 750
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den	710 to 720
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oahu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	730 to 740
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	640 to 650

Re-reels—No. 24, 14/18 deniers	620 to 630
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	600 to 610
Kakadas—Extra	—
Kakadas—No. 1	710 to 720
Kakadas—No. 14	680 to 700
Kakadas—No. 2	640 to 650
Kakadas—No. 24	620 to 630
Kakadas—No. 3	610 to 615
Kakadas—No. 34	—
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oahu Sendai—No. 24	—
Hanatsuki—No. 2, 2	—
Hanatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sindai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

Here also there is less doing. Shippers are not inclined to operate freely at present quotations, and holders (in spite of a 20,000 piculs stock) will only make small concessions. It looks as though we must have lower prices to induce a general business.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoon—Good to Best	\$120 to 150
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-ito—Oahu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	80 to 90
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Oahu, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	80 to 85
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oahu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	35 to 30
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	28 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair	30 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	23 to 20
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best	—

TEA.

Trade has fallen away to small proportions. There is some sort of demand, but stocks in Yokohama are small and arrivals from the country are scanty. In a word, the season draws near its end.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICUL.
Choicest	\$36 to 40
Choice	32 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	22 to 24
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has fluctuated during the week, and closes lower.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/1
— Bills on demand	2/1 1/2
— 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/4
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/4
On Paris—Bank sight	2.63
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2.69
On Hongkong—Bank sight	107 1/2 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	107 1/2 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	190
— Private 30 days' sight	193
On America—Bank Bills on demand	50 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	51 1/2
— 4 months' sight	52 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.13
— Private 4 months' sight	2.18
Bas Silver (London)	29 1/2

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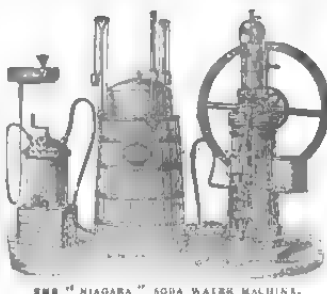
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 20.]

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 17TH, 1894.

月三年五十二陰明
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VOL. XXII.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

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YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOV. 17TH, 1894.

DEATHS.

At the Château de Chassy, near Nantes, on August 1st, Madame GIOVANNA MARIA ISABELLA RICARIO-SFORZA, Comtesse Emile de Bondy, Dame de la Croix Etoilee d'Autriche et du Chapitre de l'hermé de Bavière, beloved wife of the Comte Emile de Bondy, Minister Plenipotentiary.

On the 16th inst., at 3 p.m., GEORGE BLAKEWAY, aged 60 years.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Crown Prince is to visit Hiroshima for a week.

THE eighth session of the Imperial Diet is to meet in Tokyo on the 22nd December.

THE first snow for the year fell in the towns of Aomori and Hiromaye on the 13th inst.

SOME promising half-bred fillies were drawn for by members of the N.R.C., on Wednesday.

PUBLIC subscriptions contributed to the Naval Department amounted to yen 386,999.79 on the 13th inst.

MR. KOMURO JUTARU, First Secretary of Legation, has been promoted to the rank of Minister Resident.

THE steamer *Afghan* discharged to the N.Y. & P. Co. went ashore on Saratoga Spit during a thick fog

on Tuesday evening. She floated off about 5 o'clock on Thursday morning and proceeded on to Kobe.

A FEW cases of small-pox are reported in Tokyo. Vaccination is being recommended by the authorities.

THE Red Cross Society acknowledges receipt of a sum of yen 200 contributed to the Society by Mr. Tata, of Bombay.

THE ninth anniversary of the establishment of the Nobles' School for Girls, Tokyo, was observed on the 13th inst.

THIRTY-SIX soldiers were burnt to death and thirty-one severely injured by fire at Hiroshima on the 12th inst.

THE death is announced of Professor Kume Kaibun, of the First Higher Middle School, which took place on the 10th inst.

SOME 142,363 persons throughout the Empire had been attacked by dysentery up to the end of last month, of whom 33,476 died.

THE Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly is at war with itself over the Prefectural Prison expenditures. Half the members have threatened to resign.

THE Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs and fourteen other officials in the Foreign Department of the Sublime Porte have been decorated by the Emperor of Japan.

A GARDEN party was given on the 17th inst. at the detached residence at Kiyozumicho, Fuku-gawa, Tokyo, to celebrate the marriage of Mr. Iwasaki Kyuya and Miss Yasuko.

THE two Americans arrested on the M.M. steamer *Sydney* in Kobe, have been released on parole. They will leave for America on the out-going Pacific Mail steamer.

RUMOURS have been very prevalent during the week of the fall of Port Arthur, but up till Friday no official confirmation of alleged Shanghai and Tientsin telegrams had been received.

A PETITION for the rehearing of the case brought by the people of Kanagawa against the owner of the Hiranuma Oil Tanks, has been rejected by the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho.

MR. NAKANE ROKUSABURO, President of the Tokyo Navigation School, has resigned, and Mr. Matsuyama Ontoku, an instructor, has been commissioned to act as President *ad interim*.

H.I.H. PRINCESS KOMATSU, President of the Ladies' Nurses Association, leaves the capital about the 17th inst. to inquire into the condition of the patients in the military hospitals at Hiroshima.

THE three men who obtained some \$6,000 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation by means of a forged document purporting to be issued by the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, have been sentenced to long terms of hard labour.

SINCE the outbreak of war between China and Japan, over one thousand five hundred persons are said to have intimated their intention of becoming nurses in the Red Cross Society. Some yen 23,000 has been contributed to the Society.

THE Government purposes constructing a military railway parallel with the Yokosuka line, and a few engineers have been despatched to Miura, Kamakura, Koza, and Ashigara-shimo Districts in Kanagawa Prefecture to survey the proposed route.

JAPANESE speculators are flocking to Ninsen.

Owing to lack of accommodation and the glut in all the markets, the Consular authorities are warning Japanese from proceeding thither unless they have capital or definite employments to take up.

THE laying of rails between Aomori and Hiromaye (24 miles) is completed, and the section will be opened for traffic at the end of this month.

REUTER telegraphs:—The *Standard* says that there is little prospect of the united action of the Powers in response to China's appeal for help to terminate the war. Russia and France are willing to intervene, but Germany considers that intervention would be useless. The *Times*, in a leading article, says that the utter collapse of China raises troublesome political problems, and Japan must not suppose that there is no limit to her expansion at China's cost. The Powers advise that China should make overtures for peace to Japan, China receiving the moral support of the Powers. Germany is still inclined to hold aloof. The death of the Czar has caused profound consternation in Russia. The Emperor Nicholas II. has issued a manifesto in which he says he will be mindful of his father's legacy, and he solemnly vows to make the peaceful development of the power and glory of Russia, and the happiness of his subjects, his sole aim. France has gone into mourning demonstratively, both officially and privately. The Princess Alix of Hesse has been anointed and received into the Greek Church. The remains of the late Czar Alexander III. were conveyed by torchlight from the Palace to the Church in Livadia and lay in state one day; then they were conveyed in a man-of-war to Sebastopol, and from thence to Moscow and St. Petersburg. Dinners are being given to the poor at every stopping place, and immense precautions are being taken. A bomb, which it is believed was intended for the adjoining house, occupied by Sir Henry Hawkins, who has recently sentenced several anarchists to various terms of imprisonment, smashed the front door and all the windows of the Hon. Reginald B. Brett's house in Mayfair, but nobody was hurt. The death is announced of Mr. John Walter, one of the principal proprietors of the *The Times*. The Amir of Afghanistan, who has been lately suffering from hemorrhage of the kidneys, has quite recovered. The Hovas are centring on Diego Suarez.

THERE is scarcely any alteration in the condition of the Import trade, small intermittent sales of Yarns, Shirtings, and other goods being the only business reported in the Cotton line, while Woollens are dull and difficult to move. There is some enquiry for certain Metals, but the trade generally can only be described as sluggish. The Kerosene market is steady, and stocks are ample. Dealers do not rush business, but Oil of all descriptions is firmly held, and no change is apparent in values. Two cargoes have come to hand in the interval—one from Batoum, the other from New York. The Sugar trade is quiet, and recent arrivals have considerably augmented stocks, as no equivalent sales have taken place. Prices are nominally unchanged, but are not particularly strong. The principal Export has attracted but small attention, the Silk business of the week being decidedly meagre. Holders will not do much business on the stand they now take as to values, but as the year is drawing to a close their necessities may possibly cause a smart fall in present rates. The same applies to Waste Silk, of which very large stocks are on this market. There is nothing to report in the Tea trade in the absence of any business worth mention. Exchange has been fairly steady during the week, and rates appear somewhat firmer at the close.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The terms of peace to be obtained from China in the sequel of the present war is the journalistic question of the moment. All the vernacular journals agree in declaring it inadvisable, for the future interests of Japan, that the war be terminated by any kind of foreign intervention. They are also unanimously of opinion that Japan's demands should not go an inch beyond what is necessary for the achievement of the objects mentioned in the Imperial Declaration of War, to wit, securing the integrity and independence of Korea and ensuring permanent peace to Eastern Asia. Coming to discuss the terms themselves, it is taken for granted that China will be required to renounce her claim of suzerainty over Korea and to pay Japan an indemnity sufficient to cover her direct and indirect losses in connection with the war. But with regard to the territorial demand to be made upon China, with the object of guaranteeing that she shall not in future trespass upon the sovereignty of Korea, or again unjustifiably disturb the peace of the East, there is a difference of opinion. The *Yifu*, for example, is in favour of taking the provinces of Kirin and Shing-king in Manchuria, whereas the *Kisai Zasshi*, to whose arguments we shall refer again, adds to those the Province of Chihli. The Radical organ opposes the *Kisai* on the ground that Kirin and Shingking are so rich in mineral products, and their fertile soil is capable of producing such abundantly increased crops under improved processes of agriculture, that they could not only support a Japanese colony but also become a source of wealth to the empire. It further contends that Chihli would be comparatively useless from a wealth-making point of view, and its possession would have no bearing on the objects aimed at by Japan in the present war. The *Kokkai* adds Formosa to the *Yifu's* claim, declaring in strong terms that Japan cannot for a moment be sure of the safe possession of the Loochoo Islands, so long as Formosa is in the hands of the Chinese. Our contemporary attaches so much importance to the Formosan question that, in the event of circumstances proving adverse to Japan's annexing the whole island, it advocates the seizure of one or two important places upon the coast as naval stations. Other papers do not so distinctly formulate the objects of their territorial ambition, but it is easy to see that not one of them would be satisfied unless the mammoth State's geography were more or less changed in favour of Japan. As regards foreign intervention, every journal speaks against it, declaring that China must sue direct to Japan, to the end that, in her true interests, she may be taught by her stronger and more enlightened insular neighbour how well the Orient can take care of itself without any guidance from the Occident.

The *Yifu* refers with regret to a rumour that the Bank of Japan is issuing, or is about to issue, an increased number of convertible notes. This, if true, writes our contemporary, is a grave financial blunder, as it will only tend to raise prices and subsequently accelerate the outflow of specie. The Authorities should rest satisfied that nothing is harder to stem than the financial current of a country. If a little over 100 millions *yen* be the amount of currency required by Japan, the experience of many years has proved, the Authorities should do all in their power to keep the note issues rigidly at that point. Already the *Yifu* professes to detect, in the appreciation of rice, a sign that there is an excess of currency. The rice crop of this year is reported to be at least 20 per cent. above the average. Hence there is no reason, other than redundant currency, to account for the present high price of the cereal. In view of this ominous economical phenomenon, the Authorities should not fail to resort to two remedies; first, the floating of a public loan at whatever rate of interest be deemed feasible; and secondly, the restraining of the Bank of Japan from further issue of convertible notes.

with directions, also, not to throw again upon the market any notes returned to it.

The time has come, writes the *Kokumin*, when the Japanese should dismiss their insular ideas and open their eyes wide upon the whole world. Many a thing that Japan has done of late or may do hereafter bids fair to influence the world at large. Should she, as contemplated, plant a colony on the Continent of Asia, the balance of power in the Orient will be altered. Further, inasmuch as she has carried into practice the letter and spirit of International Law in her dealings with China and the Chinese, the general principles of justice and humanity in belligerent operations have been established more firmly for all nations. Finally, inasmuch as a small Japanese fleet has defeated a comparatively large Chinese squadron, a general lesson in naval tactics has been learned by the nations. What Japan does, it is her destiny to do. She can not but appear upon the stage of the world, whether she will or not. It is high time for the Japanese of every class and profession to extend their views beyond the confines of their island home.

The *Nichi Nichi* alludes to the recent exorbitant price of rice in Tokyo, and, ascribing it to artificial rather than natural causes, says that the Authorities are in a position to bring about a considerable reduction. The first cause of the phenomenon is to be sought in defective means of transportation, so many vessels having been requisitioned for military purposes. A little more regard on the part of the Authorities for other affairs than the war would, in the *Nichi Nichi's* opinion, do much to lessen the effect of the transport factor. Considerably more can be achieved, however, by the Japan Mail Steamship Company and other transportation firms. They ought to make strenuous efforts to increase their fleet of steamers and sailing ships. A second and more intolerable cause is the sinister procedure resorted to at the Rice Exchanges. Were such doings checked by the Authorities, as they ought to be, the price of the staple would soon be reduced. Since the *Nichi Nichi* wrote in the above sense, it is to be noted that the price of the Japanese staff of life has fallen appreciably in Tokyo, but what may be the exact causes of the fall we are not informed by any of the metropolitan journals.

The *Yomiuri* has a long leader discussing the difficulties existing between the City Assembly and the Municipal Council of Tokyo. The Progressionist organ concludes by advising the members of both bodies to resign manfully. There is no reasonable hope of their reconciliation, and they have both incurred much blame in the eyes of the citizens of Tokyo.

Speaking of the demands reported to have been made upon China by Great Britain in connection with the *Chungking* affair, the *Nippon* traverses the interpretation put upon the matter by some Japanese; namely, that finding Japan stronger and more enlightened than she ever supposed, and China weaker and more barbarous than could have been anticipated, England has resolved to side with Japan. The *Nippon's* explanation is different. The *Chungking* affair, it says, has nothing to do with England's changed affections toward either Japan or China. She is acting uniquely in her own interests. If the Government in Peking could be relied on as a bulwark against the southward aggression of Russia, England would gladly treat it as a friend. If it may not be thus relied on, her project is to govern the Chinese millions herself, so that they shall be able to defend themselves, and consequently India, against the Northern Power. In pursuance of that purpose, it is evidently necessary to have English military and naval forces stationed somewhere in China. There is, therefore, no room to doubt that Great Britain's demands, out of all proportion as they are to the alleged grievance, are the outcome of some such thoughts as the following:—

Is it not necessary for England to occupy South China, if Japan occupy the North?

2.—Should the Peking Government be overthrown, would it not be for England's interests to take the Chinese under her own control?

The *Niroku* has an article headed "Russia must be studied." When the Korean complication occurred, people hastened to study Korea, and now, when the Chinese war is at its height, they make it their earnest business to study China. That is all well and good. But along with Korea and China, Russia and her situation in the Eastern Question have to be closely studied by all pretending to any political foresight, for who conceives the possibility of putting Russia out of sight in making plans for permanent peace in the East after the present war?

The people of China, writes the *Kokumin*, are often said to be difficult to govern. That means nothing more than that they are found hard to rule by the Chinese themselves. A government having some genius for organization, which attribute no Chinese Government seems to possess, would find the Chinese the easiest of all races to govern. The frequent failure of banking, and other commercial enterprises in China is variously traceable to defective organizing faculties. Is not the Chinese Customs service well managed under an Englishman, Sir Robert Hart? The Chinese may with reason find it difficult to govern China, but the Japanese, should destiny call them to undertake the task, would not experience any difficulty, for they are evidently gifted with the faculty of organization.

The *Mainichi* congratulates the Diet upon its 8th session being fixed in Tokyo. In this session, proceeds the Progressionist organ, the Budget will not be made the subject of any prolonged debates. The time is not fully ripe for that. The Diet, in the coming session, should devote most of its time and energy to making and amending laws, for the indifference, nay more than indifference, that it has always shown toward that branch of its duties, is far from creditable.

It is not within the *Hochi Shimbun's* knowledge that territory not occupied during a war, was ever make the prize of a conqueror on the conclusion of peace. Now when the war is so far advanced that any day may witness an armistice owing to the surrender of China—not through the intervention of any foreign Power, which Japan should under all circumstances reject—the military Authorities should make it their paramount duty to turn their eyes upon the South of China.

Referring again to Korean reforms, the *Yiji* says that the Japanese Authorities in the Peninsula must take it for granted that no Korean now in power, the Tai Wön-kun himself not excepted, can be counted persons of trustworthy character. They are just so many Machiavels. In carrying out her self-imposed task of reforming the Korean administration, Japan should consider no men other than Boku Eiko, Jo Kohan, and their friends as sincere in their promise to follow her directions. Referring to the same subject, the *Yifu* recommends the Japanese Government to form a number of the *shisoku* into an armed police force and send them to Korea. These men, who have some learning in addition to strong sinews, would be just the kind of persons to control the illiterate and fractious subjects of the little Kingdom.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

No less than eight different languages, besides Japanese, are taught at the Higher Commercial School in Tokyo, and nearly all of them by professors who are natives of the various lands in which these languages are current. The curriculum embraces English, French, German, Russian, Chinese, Korean, Spanish, and Japanese. Every pupil is expected to be thorough in English, and from personal observation we

venture to say that in this direction the students are at least on a par with those of any other establishment in Japan. They speak, and write fluent idiomatic English, and are particularly proficient in commercial phraseology and the like. During the first two years in the Preparatory Department—the course is one of five years altogether—the students are made to learn English after the most approved methods. Upon entering the Academic Course, which begins in the third year, the study of some other foreign tongue becomes obligatory, and here we note several interesting phenomena. Each student is allowed to make his own choice as to the new language, with the result that French is first favourite. Then comes, strange to say, Spanish; then German; and then Chinese, Russian, Korean, and Italian, in the order named. In the new third-year class formed last month, the number of students studying each language is as follows:—

LANGUAGE.	NO. OF STUDENTS.
French.....	25
Chinese.....	24
Spanish.....	23
German.....	8
Russian.....	7
Italian.....	None.
Korean.....	None.

These figures show very plainly that the future of Japan's trade with the Philippine Islands is believed to be a great one; for it is obviously with the intent of engaging in that trade that so great a predilection is shown for the Spanish tongue, although some students may undoubtedly have chosen the language on account of its comparative facility. It is remarkable also that Russian ranks ahead of either Korean or Italian, and that is certainly attributable to the rosy prospects of international trade after the completion of the great trans-Asiatic railway. Italian has fallen unaccountably low in the list, and it seems equally regrettable that so little attention should be paid to Korean; for in that country more than any other are well-trained Japanese merchants, familiar with the language, an unquestioned necessity. The alumni of the Higher Commercial School are the men destined to have a preponderant influence on Japan's foreign trade within the next decade, so that the linguistic studies selected by them are not without significance. We should like to see Hindustani added to the above list. It is an easily-acquired and most useful tongue; there are only three irregular verbs in the whole language, while the grammar is of a very simple description. Japan's trade with India, where this Oriental *lingua franca* is everywhere current, is annually increasing; and a knowledge of Hindustani is indispensable to those who would deal directly with the natives. We have no doubt that a good instructor in this tongue could be obtained without sending to India.

181ST NIGHTS SO FEIN GESPONNEN.

In the early part of 1892 Mt. Tanazawa, in the south-western portion of Kanazawa Prefecture, was the scene of an unnatural crime. A wealthy old lady in Nishi Tamagori-mura had adopted her own nephew as her heir and proposed to leave him a large amount of valuable property. But the nephew, Yonekichi, was disposed to resent all restraint and lived a most dissipated life. His aunt frequently remonstrated with him, saying that she could not leave her money to one so sure to bring disgrace on the family name; he must change his course of conduct or take the consequences. Deaf to remonstrance and sick of her homilies, Yonekichi attempted to run away. The devoted aunt traced him and found him in the vicinity of Mt. Tanazawa, when she once again began to upbraid and beseech him to lead a better life. The sole reply of the young ingrate was to entice her into a secluded spot and then push her into a deep gully, the fall causing instant death. Frightened at the result of his violence, Yonekichi fled, believing that the body of the murdered woman would never be discovered. Some weeks later, however, some wood cutters found the mutilated corpse which was speedily identified. Suspicion at once attached itself to the missing

nephew, and for over two years the police have been seeking his whereabouts. Towards the end of last month a miner in the Ashio Copper Mine reported that one of his mates, a morose and surly fellow, was constantly brooding over some evidently recent crime and that he believed that murder had been committed. The matter was traced up and in the surly miner Yonekichi was finally disclosed, but so aged and changed that it was hardly possible to recognize him. He made a clean breast of it when captured.

BOUND TO GET TO CHINA.

SEVERAL instances have already been recorded of soldiers and sailors, condemned for the time being to serve ingloriously in Japan, doing all in their power to get to the seat of war and to that intent contriving all sorts of curious plans. One of the strangest of these manoeuvres is related in a recent issue of the *Tokyo Asahi Shimbun*. A sailor attached to one of the torpedo boats stationed at Yokosuka had repeatedly requested to be permitted to join the fleet in Chinese waters. He is represented as being a first-class seaman with a good record; yet the life of inactivity began to get unbearable and he resolved to desert for a while, and for the following curious reason. It seems that the sailors on board torpedo boats are degraded to seamen of the lowest rank and forced to serve in that capacity on a man-of-war in case they fail to report themselves or are absent without leave for the space of seven days. It was with this object in view that the sailor absented himself, intending to put in an appearance on the seventh day, when he would be degraded and sent, he hoped, to do work on some man-of-war on the China station. Unfortunately for his plan he was discovered and arrested on the sixth day, so that the punishment for his desertion will not be so heavy as he had intended to make it. The *Asahi Shimbun* says that the man was greatly dejected upon being captured, and it is more than hinted that he may find his way to some of the vessels in the Gulf of Pechili after all.

PNEUMATIC SKATES.

PNEUMATIC Skates constitute the latest invention for getting about quickly. Each skate consists of two pneumatic-tired wheels about nine inches in diameter, fixed, like bicycle wheels, one before the other. These skates do not, like ordinary roller skates, require a smooth surface, but can be used on any common road. It is said that twelve miles an hour can be easily accomplished with them, and enthusiasts prophesy that walking will be entirely superseded. The skates can be made for from fifteen to twenty-five dollars (gold). The inventor is a Scotchman named Wilson. If all these good things are true, the pneumatic skate will soon rival the bicycle. The exercise will probably be better than bicycling, and will not necessitate the assumption of that ungraceful spread eagle position, which is apt to cling to the enthusiastic wheelman even when not seated on his wheel.

AN EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

KISHIDA KEN, an accountant in the Yokohama Branch of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, was brought before the Yokohama Chihō Saibansho for trial on the 16th inst. on a charge of having embezzled yen 22,545.583 belonging to the Branch. Mr. Seki Naohiko defended. The money, which was under prisoner's control, was embezzled at various times and the matter only became public when prisoner himself confessed to the manager of the Branch. The Court sentenced the man to ten months' major confinement with costs, and ordered him to refund the money.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF COOLIES IN THE ARMY.

THE Society formed for the purpose of giving medical aid to the coolies employed in the Army, which has already been referred to in these columns, held, according to the vernacular press, a preliminary meeting in the Sanitary Association Office on the 7th instant. The leading projectors, Drs. Kitazato, Aoyama,

Kashimura, Messrs. Yamada, M.P., Suzuki, M.P., and others were present. One of them suggested that it would be better to entrust the matter to the Red Cross Society of Japan and to give their help for the furtherance of the scheme from outside. This motion failed to secure the approval of the majority of those projectors present, and it was settled to build a special hospital. According to the original plan, a sum of 200,000 yen was to be raised for the purpose, but, on consulting the Surgeon-General it was found that the outlay need not be more than 11,000 yen a year. The plan is to establish a trial hospital at Hiroshima and gradually to enlarge the sphere of action, and to found hospitals in Korea and China if a satisfactory result is obtained. The site of the first hospital is said to be a large piece of land which Dr. Kitazato and Mr. Miyamoto have found between Hiroshima and Ujima. Through the kind intervention of Mr. Fukuzawa, Prince Tokugawa consented to fill the post of President of the Society and promised to contribute 50,000 yen toward its funds. As the original programme has been considerably altered, the Prince has now asked to be allowed a certain time before deciding as to how he would act. The President and Vice-President were not decided on at the meeting, but in order to get them nominated in a week a committee of 15 members was elected.

HOW GENERAL YEH LED HIS TROOPS FROM A-SAN.

THE story is a little old, says the *Keisai*, but still it is worthy of publication — showing General Yeh's adroitness in effecting a retreat. The details are taken from the report of a Korean official sent to the Chinese Head-quarters at A-san, before the war had broken out. During the battle of Sōng-hwan, General Yeh was staying at A-san, and his second in Command, General Seh, was charged with the defence of that out-post. Yeh impatiently awaited for intelligence from the scene of the combat. Presently a message came, and soon after another. Yeh opened and read them both with great complacency. But when the third message arrived, he assumed a highly satisfied air, and loudly informed his immediate attendants that the Chinese had won a great victory and the enemy being in full retreat toward Hong-ju, the troops remaining in A-san must be led as quickly as possible in that direction. Yeh placed himself in the van of the army and urged on the imaginary pursuit. The troops were in high spirit. They hurried forward, but without meeting any enemy. By and by they began to be joined by their comrades who had fled from Sōng-hwan, and then it was known for the first time that the supposed pursuit was in reality a retreat. Yeh's tact saved his troops and their arms, for imagining that they were following their foes, the men took with them their arms and ammunition. It was thus that although a quantity of tents and provisions were left behind at A-san, very few arms were found by their real pursuers. Yeh is indeed an adept in the art of masterly retreat, comments the *Keisai*.

HIGHWAYMEN CAPTURED.

SINCE March of this year the vicinity of Hiramura, Hiki-gori, in Saitama Prefecture, has been undergoing a reign of terror in consequence of the proximity of a band of highway robbers. Stories of travellers being seized and robbed, of houses broken into, of violence offered to women, have been numerous, and many attempts were made to discover the lair of the desperadoes. The highwaymen were, however, fully aware of the search for their whereabouts and took every precaution to hide their traces. Grown bolder by their comparative immunity, they recently made a decidedly false step which resulted in the discovery of their hiding-place—a well-concealed cave in the fastnesses of Gonyen-yama, a mountain not far from the village. Here the police surprised them on the 2nd instant and succeeded in arresting, after a desperate fight, four out of the six bandits. The other two managed to make good their escape but with severe wounds. The whole band was composed of *eta*, the

former pariahs of pre-*Meiji* days, and the arrested men are related to be most repulsive in appearance. They are more than suspected of being implicated in one or two murders, and as the list of crimes attributed to them is long and black, it is probable that they will spend the remainder of their lives beyond the reach of temptation. The people of Saitama are said to be rejoiced over this notable capture. In the cave large quantities of stolen goods were discovered, the total value amounting to several hundred yen.

THE FRENCH LADIES AND THE WAR.

THE French ladies of Tokyo and Yokohama have made an admirable effort to promote to the comfort of the Japanese soldiers wounded in the present war. By contributions in money and in kind, and by the industrious aid of the Sisters of Mercy, who, together with the pupils of the Convent School in Tsukiji, worked assiduously and continuously through the space of several weeks, a large collection of useful articles has been brought together. The principal varieties are head-gear made so as to cover the ears and neck, flannel girdles, *mompas* vests, linen outer-garments, thick stockings, and so forth, the whole forming a collection of most respectable proportions, so well conceived that its usefulness is beyond doubt. This gift will assuredly be appreciated for its own sake, as well as on account of the kindly sympathy that dictated it. We understand that the same ladies have addressed, through their committee, to the various Foreign Legations in Tokyo, appeals for co-operation, but we have not learned the nature of the responses received.

ONE LOYAL HEART.

A HOMEY incident is related in one of the provincial journals which is not without a touch of pathos. Kuroiso is the name of one of the lesser stations on the northern route, the nearest village of any importance being known as Higashi Naau-no-mura, a little place of less than five hundred inhabitants. As many trains have lately been bringing soldiers down from the northern provinces, and as these trains have invariably to stop a while at Kuroiso, the people of the above-named village thought this an excellent opportunity to turn an honest penny by selling articles of food, tobacco, etc., to the soldiers *en route*. There was one poor old woman, however, who had a bigger conception of her duty and of what was owing to the defenders of her country than any of her fellow-villagers. Parting with everything she could spare, she spent all the result in buying a large quantity of chestnuts. These were then made into that kind of cake known as *kachikuri*. This done the old woman carried the cakes to the trains whenever they bore soldiers southwards, and presented each man with some of the sweets she had sacrificed so much to procure. She accompanied each little gift with a bow and the wish, "Conquer in battle, and come back to Japan victorious and unwounded." The soldiers were much touched by her simple words and artless demeanour and would have given her money, but she positively refused to receive anything in return for the loyal offerings. "This," says our provincial contemporary, "is the old chivalrous spirit of Japan; not that mercantile and sordid disposition that has so largely usurped the place held by the *Yamato-damashi* of yore."

ENGLAND, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

IKU-NO-HATA, of the vicinity of the Uyeno race-course, was recently the scene of a mimic battle of unusual dimensions. Towards dusk on the 9th instant a large number of boys began to gather in the western part of Uyeno Park, more than one hundred being present. Some of these were armed with toy-swords and others with sticks, and after the preliminaries had been agreed upon one-half chose the part of the Japanese army, while the other half were performance content with the rôle of Chinamen. A blast on a toy bugle was the signal for the onslaught. For over a quarter of an hour the battle raged fiercely, clouds of earth flying in all directions, when it was seen that the Japanese

were getting the worst of it. They were unexpectedly assaulted in the front and rear simultaneously, and seemed unable to extricate themselves from their disagreeable position. Just then another blast was heard, and a fresh batch of some thirty lads were seen approaching at full speed to the rescue of their compatriots. This immediately changed the complexion of affairs and the "Chinese" now found themselves surrounded. This was the signal for the attack of another body of youths, styling them English," who came to assist the Chinese. In another ten minutes, however, the Japanese were definitely in possession of the field, the Chinese being captured to a man and the "English general," having received a rather ugly wound on the head, led to police interference and the marching of the weeping general off to the nearest hospital. Hundreds of spectators enjoyed the scene, and great was the cheering when the result was evident and victory had declared itself for the Japanese. But it seems to us that this kind of play is just a little too rough; when clods are used stones are not far absent, and a wound necessitating medical treatment is an unpleasant reminder of what was intended to be mere boyish sport.

JUSTICE TO JAPAN.

IT is instructive and interesting to note occasionally the just and truthful character of the criticisms to which Japan is subjected by the local foreign press. Here is a very recent example:—

The Japanese are certainly distinguishing themselves in the manufacture of items of news. Port Arthur must be like a set of ten-pins, from the number of times it has fallen, and—we suppose—been set up again. Now they pretend that England is going to war with China because some subordinate Chinese troops at Taku took Japanese women out of an English steamer, an act which was immediately repudiated, and apologised for by the Chinese authorities.

Now every educated member of the foreign community knows perfectly well that Japan had nothing whatever to do with fabricating the stories about the fall of Port Arthur. The news came in each instance from Shanghai. It emanated from Chinese or foreign sources, and was merely re-published by the Tokyo press with an intimation of its source and, in nearly every instance, with an avowal of incredulity. The same is true of the story relating to complications between Great Britain and China in the steamer *Chungking*. That news appeared originally in the columns of the *North-China Daily News* and was telegraphed to Japan. The only sin committed by the Japanese was that they attached some credence to statements of English policy toward China published by the leading English journal of Shanghai. Yet now they are coolly held responsible alike for the canards relating to the capture of Port Arthur, and for the story about Great Britain's ultimatum. How eminently truthful and just are such slanders! They do lasting credit to English journalism in the Far East.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

THE war correspondents accompanying the Japanese Army and Navy are now so numerous that they form quite a party in themselves. One war-correspondent is allowed to be in each of the ships-of-war. They are all men of robust constitution and daring spirit, but death does not spare them. Already three are dead. The first victim was the correspondent of a Hiroshima paper. He accompanied Colonel Sato's column on its advance from Gensan to Phyoŋg-yang, and met his death from a stray bullet in the fierce fight that took place between the column and a portion of the Chinese garrison. The other two unfortunates were Messrs. Oba Hei, of the *Nippon*, and Okumura Bunsaburo of the *Shin-Choya*, who both succumbed to dysentery, Mr. Oba in the Hospital at the mouth of the Tadong River, and Mr. Okumura at the Jinsen Hospital. Mr. Oba travelled in Korea a few years ago and was therefore specially fitted for a war-correspondent to that country. He was only twenty-seven years of age. Mr. Okumura was the eldest

son of the chairman of the Ibaraki Local Assembly. It is very sad for a newspaper correspondent to lose his life on the field, for he has to run great risk without receiving any compensation beyond his expenses, and as far as we know, there is no agreement made between him and the office that employs him, against such accidents as those that befel the three men we have just mentioned. The Japanese newspapers have now drawn up a document to the effect that if any war-correspondent who has signed it, dies in the discharge of his duties, the fact will be intimated to the contemporaries of the newspaper for which he was working and obituary notice will be given in them of his death. It must not be concluded, however, that writers are averse to be despatched to the seat of war as correspondents. On the contrary, youths of robust health eagerly run the risk simply for the sake of witnessing the triumphant march of their country's Army.

DESTITUTION AND SUICIDE.

THERE can be small doubt that the war is not an unmixt blessing to the poor, especially to those of the capital where higher rates rule for everything appertaining to food, clothing, and shelter. A very sad instance of destitution is related in one of the metropolitan journals that will give an insight into the desperate situation of those whose best efforts fail to keep them from anything more than actual starvation. In Haraniwa-machi, Honjo District, not far from the Sumida River, is the shop of a small dealer in sweet potatoes. Here lived until recently the husband, his wife, and two little girls of ten and five years of age; while an elder girl had gone out into service elsewhere. Since the beginning of the war things have gone from bad to worse with the petty retailer; his relatives several times presented him with small sums of money, but nearly all of this had to be spent in buying rice to keep his family alive. Very little remained for the purchase of potatoes, and matters finally grew so bad that they were compelled to consume the tiny stock of *satsumaimo* on hand. On the 8th, the whole family were without food and without any prospect of getting it. As evening drew on the wife said she would take the children out for a little walk, and as she had a few *rin* left proposed buying some *sandai* for them to still their hungry cries. This she did, and then led the children on to Fukagawa, the youngest girl being strapped to her back. Suddenly on crossing one of the bridges she called the elder daughter to her and bade her "look in the water at the pretty fish," and as the child did so, pushed her into the dark, cold stream and then sprang in herself. The splash and acclam of the children aroused the attention of a constable near at hand and every effort was made to save the forlorn trio. When finally drawn out of the water the mother and eldest girl were found dead, while the younger child, strange to relate, was brought back to life. From her lipings the police learned the father's address, who was immediately sent for. On hearing of the death of his wife and child the man, gaunt and haggard with hunger and suffering, listened to the tale in speechless horror and then dropped in a dead faint to the floor. This is not an isolated case. The metropolis teems at present with people almost equally destitute and equally deserving of assistance. The approaches to Dango-zaka, where the Chrysanthemum exhibit is held, are painful on account of the poverty-stricken old men and women who line the roadsides and mutely appeal for that aid which the majority carelessly withhold.

THE "JIJI SHIMPO" ON ENGLAND'S ORIENTAL POLICY.

Now that China has proved herself impotent to give any help to England, says the *Jiji Shimpō*, and that it has become apparent that she would fall an easy prey to a strong Power, the public is anxious to know what policy England has determined to pursue in this crisis. The latest telegrams from Shanghai seem to give a clue to the answer of this important question. Presuming that the British Minister at Peking has really opened negotiations with the Taung-ii

Yamèn about the *Chung-king* affair, and that British troops have really occupied Boat Island as a pledge of the fulfilment of China's promise, the matter becomes one of the greatest importance, as it serves to show England's new Oriental policy. Is not that policy a proof that she regards China's destiny as already settled and that, rather than attempt to guard China against the aggressive designs of strong Powers, she considers it advisable to look to her own interests before others enter the field? The *Chung-king* affair, was, it is true, a grave outrage to England, but not serious enough to justify any occupation of Chinese territory. It must be considered that she has opened the road to revolutionizing the affairs of the East. The *Fiji* does not vouch for the authenticity of the Shanghai telegrams, and is therefore eager for precise information on the matter.

THE SAITAMA MURDER.

IN our issue of the 9th instant we gave the particulars of an atrocious murder committed on the 5th of this month at Tamanoi-mura in Saitama Prefecture, where in the house of a wealthy peasant no less than seven persons were killed in cold blood: the master and his wife and father; their three little daughters, the oldest being eleven and the youngest only three years of age; and finally a servant-maid not quite twelve years old. The story of the hired man was that noticing the unusual quiet in his master's house at an early hour of the evening he had proceeded to enter, when he was seized by some unknown person, less than five feet in height, who quickly bound his hands and bade him keep quiet on pain of instant death. While the man's back was turned he had made use of the opportunity to effect an escape and on reaching the rear-gate met with another ruffian who had given him a severe wound on the back of the head. The man ran for about five hundred yards and then dropped in a faint from loss of blood. When restored to consciousness the neighbours found that the house of the murdered man was on fire, and after barely getting an outline of what had happened from the wounded man ran to the rescue. All the bodies with one exception were carried out before the building collapsed, one horse being also burned to death. Great sympathy was expressed for the wounded man servant, who was kept at the police-station for the present. Inquiries, however, soon caused suspicion to fall on this very man. His hands had not been properly bound at all and the wound on the back of his head was not a slashing cut but such an one as anyone might give himself. When charged to confess, the criminal finally made a clean breast of it. He had been, it appears, enamoured of the peasant's wife, who indignantly repelled his advances. Enraged at this, he had first killed the husband, coming on him from behind, then the wife, the father, the three children, and the maid servant. The story of others being implicated was not wholly without foundation, for he had got one of his friends, a man of phenomenally short stature, to keep a look-out while he was glutting his revenge. The unnatural monster is now in jail and rapidly recovering from his self-inflicted wound.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN CHINA.

THE vernacular press has been much given of late—and quite naturally so, all things considered—to publishing curious paragraphs concerning the state of affairs in China. The items that have so far appeared do not bear the stamp of unimpeachable veracity, yet they are often amusing though redounding not over-much to the credit of the Middle Kingdom. We learn from the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, for example, that an Imperial Edict has all at once forbidden the use of *kurumas* in Pientain and the northern cities. This, explains our contemporary, was prompted by the fact that the Chinese Government is experiencing the utmost difficulty in raising troops. No one wishes to become an animated target for the unerring rifles of the Japanese. But this Edict has the result of suddenly taking the bread out of the mouths of many wiry, hard-working men, who thereafter

in default of other employment, will naturally join the army in order to live! We are moreover told by the same authority that the Chinese Central Government is still in ignorance of the fact that the Second Army has landed on the Liau-tung peninsula. That is a little difficult to credit. It is easier to believe, as reported in another journal, that the Chinese Authorities knew nothing of the debarkation of the Japanese troops until a week after this had taken place.

News travels with exceptional slowness in China, so the war correspondent of still a third Tokyo journal may be quite correct in stating that the Second Army, upon landing, found the majority of the inhabitants of the Liau-tung Peninsula in utter ignorance of the fact that war had been declared between their own country and Japan. Many of the villagers were left in blissful unconsciousness of the real state of affairs, and were shrewdly led to believe that the whole action of the Japanese troops amounted to nothing more than a big military picnic, with real powder and shot thrown in as picturesque accessories. Moreover, the local inhabitants are described as having only a vague idea of what war really is. Long decades have passed since anything worse than occasional marauding hordes have come to disturb their tranquillity. Reassured as to their immediate personal safety, they readily fraternize with the Japanese and are given to admiring their military accoutrements and other military equipments with a childlike wonder. Most of the villagers are a peaceful race, contented with little and accustomed to hard-working lives in the open. Properly trained they ought to make good soldiers. As for their own government, they have only a vague general idea of its grandeur, with many hints of official peculation and dishonest pressure in their immediate administration. They are by no means so sharp at a bargain as the rest of their countrymen proverbially are. They do not demand exorbitant prices, and often give a good customer some little gift of small value for good luck, very much like the *laguappe* of the southern part of the United States. A temperate and just rule should make excellent citizens out of such material.

A FORTUNE-BRINGING BIRD.

A GOOD deal has been said lately concerning the hawk as a messenger of good omen in Japan, of course in connection with the now historic bird that took its station on the mast of the *Takachiho Kan*. But quite apart from any superstition, the following narrative, which is literally true, will show that a hawk once actually did found the fortunes of a manufacturing firm in Tokyo. Considerably over three hundred years ago, nearly four centuries we should say, the main thoroughfare of Nihombashi, or the *Tōri* as it is more commonly known, was the business centre of Yedo. Here at that time was the store of a large dealer in those miscellaneous articles grouped under the generic name of *Komamonos*, a word somewhat like the American "notions," or the English "fancy goods." One day Hidetada, the second Shogun of the Tokugawa line, swept through the street with his train. He had been out with a hawk party, and was returning to the castle after a long day's sport. Just as the cavalcade reached the *Tōri* the Shogun's most valued hawk broke loose, and a wide uncertain sweep of her pinions brought her into the store-room of the *Komamonoya*, who had the luck to catch the bird, which he was allowed to present to one of the high officials in the Shogun's train. Hearing of the incident, Hidetada declared that the hawk had intended to carry good luck to the merchant's house, that they should carry the bird back to the *Komamonoya* and tell him to keep it in memory of the occasion. More than this, the Shogun commanded that his immediate household should be supplied from the store in question, thus laying the foundation of the merchant's subsequent vast fortune. The firm is in existence to-day and the trade in and manufacture of fancy-goods is still plied with success, the present owner being a lineal descendant of the original family. They are well-known to foreigners under the

firm-name of Hayashi Kuhei, dealers in art-curios in general and metal *repoussé* work in particular. The chief treasure of the family is the skeleton of a hawk: that of the very bird that flew into their ancestor's store centuries ago. It is regarded, and with justice, as a precious heirloom, for it was owing to the above incident that the house enjoyed the favour of all the Shoguns of the Tokugawa line.

THE SPEAKING FOX-GOD.

THE shrine dedicated to *Inari-sama*, or the Fox-god, at Asagaya-mura, near Tokyo, has always been much visited by the neighbouring peasantry. Its fame recently reached an unparalleled height. For the past fortnight worshippers have declared that they heard a voice proceeding from out the shrine in answer to their petitions. It spake in muffled and sepulchral tones, as befitted such a deity, and told them to make offerings of wine and various eatables. The noise of this miracle got abroad, and credulous people flocked thither in shoals: some came to scoff but remained to pray, for they could not doubt the evidence of their senses. It was noticed, moreover, that the food presented at the shrine invariably disappeared during the night, and this was again attributed to the wonderful fox. All sorts of stories were circulated, some alleging that a *byakko*, or white fox, had been seen near the premises. Some days ago the time came for the periodical opening of the cash box (*saisen bako*) fronting the shrine. It was supposed that an unusually large quantity of cash would be forthcoming; but on opening the box there was not so much as a *rin* in it. This came to the ears of the police, who instituted a thorough search. Just back of the shrine they came upon the mouth of a burrow, and, the opening being exceptionally large, one adventurous constable crept in to find himself confronting an elderly man, one of the villagers, who had made quite a comfortable little cave for himself and had been profiting largely by the credulity and superstition of the villagers. He was promptly arrested and will be held answerable for "obtaining money under false pretences." The shrine now stands lonely and deserted, for the faith of its erst devotees has fallen several degrees below freezing-point.

A PRECOCIOUS ARTIST.

AMONG the many offerings made to Their Imperial Majesties on the occasion of the Imperial Silver Wedding none was more interesting of its kind than two scrolls, drawn by a youthful artist, Kosuke Morinaga, the child of a merchant residing in the town of Saiku, in Chikuzen. The picture represented, first, a jewel, of that pear-shaped, flame-surrounded type known as *hoju*; and, secondly, a large tortoise. Both are emblematic of good fortune: the *hoju* having a religious significance and symbolising divine favour, while the tortoise is, of course, typical of longevity. The execution of the scrolls is said to be bold and striking, quite worthy of a master-hand, and this is all the more wonderful as the child-artist is not quite four years old. Little Kosuke is reported to have evinced unmistakable predilection for drawing before he could speak, and he began to take lessons in the Japanese style before he was two years old. A document was recently sent the young genius from the Minister of the Household Department, with the autograph words that "H.M. the Emperor had expressed great satisfaction with the drawings." It is to be hoped that the boy will receive careful and judicious training, without undue pressure while young. Japan has need of a second Hokusai.

THE "KEIZAI" ON THE CONDITIONS OF PEACE.

SHOULD China, after the termination of the present war, fall a prey to some great Power, Japan's position in the East would become greatly endangered. This consideration, says the *Keisai*, leads us to think that after the war, Japan should demand the cession of such territory from China as would insure safety should the Middle Kingdom be absorbed by any strong Power. Some are of opinion that the Island of Formosa should be demanded from

China, but the *Keisai* does not endorse that view, as the successful defence of the island would require a special fleet. Altogether it does not consider that the step would be wise policy on Japan's part. Others hold that the two provinces, Kirin and Shang-kiang, should be annexed to this country, but the *Keisai* does not approve of that either, as those two provinces are very unproductive and could not even support the troops which Japan would station in them. The *Keisai* considers that to the two provinces above mentioned should be added Pechili, the latter being a position of great power for commanding the rest of China. The periodical expatiates on the history of China, and explains the important part played by Pechili in the formation of Chinese dynasties. The *Keisai* concludes by saying that its suggestions, if carried out, will be not only conducive to the interests of Japan but also to those of China, for the latter's people will then be well governed and will enjoy the benefit of being the subjects of a powerful and independent country. China, it says, is destined to play an important part on the world's stage, and this can only be done under Japan's supervision.

CHATEAU EN ESPAGNE.

THE domains of Japanese animal life as yet unexploited for instances of patriotic activity are few in number. We have already had occasion to enumerate remarkable examples of animal intelligence in this direction, the list including horses, swallows, butterflies, bees, and wasps. No particular mention has as yet been made of *Pulex irritans*, although we learn indirectly from those well acquainted with the habits of this agile insect that it has shown an unusual degree of fervid intensity and directness of purpose during the past summer months. The latest story of the kind refers to ants. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* relates that some weeks ago, in the front-yard of a barber's shop in Ushigome District, Tokyo, the ants began building a remarkable structure above-ground. Gradually this took the form of a well-defined castle, with battlements, turrets, and probably portcullis and drawbridge, all complete. Crowds of people came to see this wonder, which was in a somewhat out-of-the-way street—Kora-machi—and finally a speculative party offered to pay the barber twenty yen a month for the lease of his premises, intending to show the strange marvel to the curious at so much a head. But the barber not only refused to agree to the proposal but even went so far as to demolish the formic fortress. That is a great pity, for now there is nothing left to verify the *Yomiuri's* story but a heap of shapeless earth. To any but severely incredulous people, however, even that ought to be more than sufficient testimony.

THE CHINESE IN YOKOHAMA.

THE *Yorossu Choho* is responsible for the statement that the Chinese in this Settlement have to put up with a good deal of rough joking on the part of the local Japanese youth. Of course no direct molestation is permitted, as the police are careful to see that they are in no wise disturbed in the peaceful pursuit of their avocations; yet our contemporary avers that the Chinese are very shy of passing anywhere near a group of Japanese boys. "Where they once walked with a slow and sedate gait," says the *Yorossu*, "they now travel as swiftly as bicyclists." We do not, however, think that the local Chinese have anything to fear, either from Japanese youths or adults. They are now coming back to the port in large numbers, as they have learned that the safety of their lives and property will be as carefully looked after as that of Japanese citizens. The jibes of enthusiastically patriotic school-boys may be hard to bear, but are not dangerous.

AN IMPUDENT CHARLATAN.

THE absence of any efficient and generally applicable system of medical registration in the United States of America, sometimes leads to the putting of the most ignorant pretenders into positions in which they can speak and act with

authority. A notable instance occurred recently in New York. A young man committed suicide with a pistol. The body was taken to the public mortuary, and a person named Dr. Donlin was engaged by the Coroner to make a post mortem examination. We are told by the newspaper from which we derive our report of the occurrence, that the result of his examination surprised all who know anything about the subject, for he found that, though the brain in general seemed healthy enough, "the centre for amative-ness was fearfully and wonderfully developed. This convulsion was out of all proportion to the rest of the brain, so much that he was convinced at once that a disordered imagination somewhere in the line of love was a disturbing, or perhaps a controlling element in the mental operations." On these grounds the learned gentleman informed the coroner that the indications that the suicide was due to love were conclusive. It is sufficient to say that no such thing as a brain-centre of amative-ness ever has or is ever likely to be discovered; and to express dissatisfaction with the system that allows a charlatan of this character to make use of a Coroner's court to advertise himself before a sensation-loving public.

A SLANDER.

WE observe with astonishment that a libellous paragraph with reference to Mr. A. Michie is reproduced from the *New York World*, and apparently endorsed, by the *China Gazette*. The paragraph sent to the *World* from Tokyo is an example of one of those wretched slanders the publication of which disgraces modern journalism. The purpose of the writer is simply to belittle and discredit Mr. Michie, a gentleman whose reputation is happily beyond the reach of such cowardly attacks. Among other falsehoods it is alleged that Mr. Michie, when on a recent visit to Japan, "clamored for an interview with the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs;" that he was "treated with contemptuous silence," and that "the police were instructed to watch his movements." These assertions are absolutely untrue.

THE HALF-BRED GRIFFINS.

THE ten fillies secured from Niicapsu for the Spring Meeting next year are a decided improvement on the cast-off colts that have been sent down here during the past two years. The animals are not only larger, but are much better bred, while the price paid, including all expenses, is only \$113 per head. The finer bred ones were more coveted than the others, but in a lot so even-looking it was hard to pick out anyone that stood much above of the rest. The following are the names of the drawers:—

- No. 1.—Grey, by Bradley IV., dam (three-quarter-bred) by Bradley I.—Mr. R. Field.
- No. 2.—Grey, white blaze, by Bradley IV., dam (three-quarter-bred) by Bradley I.—Mr. Wada.
- No. 3.—Chesnut, by Mumouth, dam (three-quarter-bred) by King Richard.—Mr. Titherleigh.
- No. 4.—Bay, by Spooney, dam (three-quarter-bred) by King Richard.—Mr. Shimern.
- No. 5.—Bay, by Spooney, dam (half-bred) by Black Hawk.—Mr. Cavalette.
- No. 6.—Grey, by Bradley IV., dam (half-bred) by Kingsley.—Mr. Cavalette.
- No. 7.—Grey, by Bradley IV., dam (half-bred) by Ararangi.—Mr. States.
- No. 8.—Black, by Crown Prince, dam Japanese.—Mr. Cavalette.
- No. 9.—Grey, by Bradley IV., dam Japanese.—Mr. Shimern.
- No. 10.—Bay, by Spooney, dam Japanese.—Mr. Tatsuta.

FIRE AT HIROSHIMA.

THERE has been another conflagration at Hiroshima. It broke out at 5.25 p.m. on the 12th instant, in the quarters of the 2nd battalion of the 21st Regiment's reserves, and spread almost instantaneously to the barracks of the 3rd battalion. A large force of men being speedily available the flames were under control by 6.13 p.m., but not before from 30 to 40 men had been killed or wounded. The cause of the calamity was the upsetting of a kerosene lamp by one of the soldiers, who, in alarm and probably ignorance, attempted to extinguish the burning oil

with water, thereby, of course, intensifying the flame. It seemed at one time as though the Emperor would be obliged to remove, but happily that was avoided.

THE 3RD NOVEMBER INCIDENT.

THE account recently published by the *Fiji Shimpo* that a man had been cut down by an officer of the Imperial Guard when the latter were en route for their barracks from the parade ground at Aoyama, appears to have been incorrect. The *Fiji Shimpo* now inserts a withdrawal, from which we gather that though a man, named Takahashi Masakichi, was undoubtedly wounded owing to his having become entangled in the ranks when the Guards were trooping the colours, the cutting was not intentional and was, moreover, of a trifling character. The man was put into the hospital of the corps pending recovery, and moreover received a sum of money by way of consolation.

PRINCE KUNG.

THE good Prince Kung, according to a telegram from Shanghai, is said to have requested the Foreign Representatives to ask their Governments to mediate for peace on the basis of the independence of Korea and the payment of a war indemnity. So China does not yet understand that if she wants peace, she must sue directly for it. That has been the kind of pie prescribed for the consumption of defeated states from time immemorial. China must eat it, or continue to take a thrashing.

LI HUNG-CHANG TO BE SUPERCEDED.

THE Nanking Correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, under date of the 1st instant, states:—From Chinese official sources I learn that Liu Kwan-yi, our Viceroy, has been ordered to the North to take Li Hung-chang's place as Viceroy of Chihli, and that Chang Chih-tung, another Hunan man, is appointed to Liu's place. I send you this for what it is worth. Liu Ming-chwang has also, I learn, been ordered out of private life, where he is making merry with his six or seven wives, to take part in the burdens of public affairs.

THE AUDIENCE QUESTION.

CHINA, being down in the mire, is getting trampled on all round. It is telegraphed from Shanghai that the perennial Audience Question has been settled, the Emperor agreeing, at the instance of the Russian and French Ministers, to receive Foreign Representatives after the manner of Western Rulers. And what are the French and Russian Ministers to do by way of return? That is left to public conjecture.

THE YAMAGATA EARTHQUAKE.

WE desire to call our readers' attention to the very interesting account of the Yamagata earthquake published in our correspondence columns from the pen of Dr. D. C. Greene. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the fact that a calamity of such dimensions invites charitable assistance from all quarters, or to make any elaborate appeal to the community of Yokohama, invariably generous as its members are in rendering assistance to the suffering. We shall be glad to receive and forward subscriptions.

THE TONKINESE BANDITS.

FROM the *Avenir du Tonkin* we learn that MM. Chesnay and Logiou, who were captured by pirates some time ago, were released on the 25th October. The terms of their ransom are not stated. Madame Chaillet and her daughter and M. Carrière, who were also seized by pirates, are still in the hands of their captors.

H.I.H. THE CROWN PRINCE.

THE Prince Imperial leaves the capital on the 15th inst. by the 6.20 a.m. train from Shinbashi for Hiroshima to pay a visit to H.I.M. Emperor. He will pass the nights of the 15th and 16th at Nagoya and Kobe respectively, and will reach Hiroshima on the 17th.

IMPERIAL DIET.

AN Imperial Ordinance was issued yesterday convening the next session of the Imperial Diet on the 22nd of December.

WAR NEWS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH.

Chin-chow and Talien have both been taken by the Japanese. The former was attacked on the morning of the 6th instant. Contrary to all expectation it fell after a feeble resistance. Only a thousand infantry soldiers and a hundred cavalry took part in the defence, and after a skirmish of two hours they retreated southward. Chin-chow is a walled town lying at the junction of the two main roads in the peninsula, one of which passes northward along the east coast to Taku-shan and the Yalu; the other, along the West coast to Newchwang and Shan-hai-kwan. Chin-chow itself is not a place of any special importance, but a little south of it the peninsula narrows to a neck which, according to the map, measures 2½ miles across, but according to the statements of the Japanese, is only 2,400 yards from coast to coast. Whichever estimate be correct, it is plain that a few thousand men posted at the neck, if aided by entrenchments such as might be thrown up in a week, could check the southward advance of a strong army. Moreover, this neck being formed on the east by an inlet of Talien Bay, one of the best naval harbours in the Orient, can be swept from shore to shore by the guns of ships lying in the bay. A combined defence by even two or three Chinese gunboats and four or five thousand troops might have cost General Oyama's Army immense loss, or even completely foiled its attempt to penetrate to the Southern part of the peninsula where Port Arthur lies. Talien Bay itself is capable of being easily rendered inaccessible from the sea. Islands at its entrance limit the approaches to two channels, and the Bay being only 7½ miles across, the avenues of entry as well as the whole sheet of water might be effectually protected by torpedoes. Round the bay six batteries stand. They are armed with 80 guns, the heaviest being 24 centimetres (16 tons). In short, every means had been employed by the Chinese to secure the place on the sea side. Port Arthur is not naturally a good anchorage, and though a tidal basin has been constructed there capable of accommodating 14 large vessels, the entrance being a channel only 200 yards wide, there are evident disadvantages for a fleet desiring rapid access to the open sea. Hence Talien Bay has always been a favourite anchorage for the Pei-yang squadron. When Admiral Ting's ships were reported to be in Port Arthur, they were usually to be found in Talien Bay. To have attacked the place from the sea would have been an almost hopeless undertaking. But the apparently invariable fate of all Chinese military positions is to be impregnable on three sides and fatally vulnerable on one. Talien was no exception, and the Japanese had evidently assured themselves of the fact. It was arranged between Admiral Ito and General Oyama that while the army advanced against the forts from the land side the Fleet should coöperate as far as possible from the sea. The 6th was fixed by the General as the day for assaulting Chin-chow, and on the 7th he expected to direct his forces against Talien. We are still without any detailed account, and can not therefore say what system of signals, if any, was arranged between the troops on shore and the ships. But inasmuch as the army, in order to reach Talien, had to pass the narrow isthmus mentioned above, its arrival before the forts on any particular day, must obviously have depended in great measure on the quality of the resistance offered by the enemy. However, the 6th and 7th having been agreed upon, Admiral Ito, leaving the Third Flying Squadron and some special vessels to protect the landing place at the Army's base of operations near the Pi-li river, set out on the 6th inst. with the remainder of his available ships from the anchorage at the Chang-shan-lien islands. He had with him several small steamers provided with torpedo-searching apparatus, for it was plainly impossible to venture into Talien until the navigability of the approaches had been secured. At 2 p.m. he arrived off the entrance to the Bay and the

business of dragging for torpedoes was at once commenced. That night the vessels anchored off the Bay, and the following morning the Fourth Flying Squadron entered. The forts remaining silent, the Principal Squadron also passed into the Bay, and proceeding close inshore, found that the guns in the six forts had their muzzles pointing to the sky and that the Japanese flag was flying over them all. A landing was effected, and it was found that the forts were guarded by a small force of Japanese troops. Two Generals of Division and their staffs had inspected them in the morning, but had returned immediately to Chin-chow. Admiral Ito was therefore unable to obtain any exact details, but he immediately despatched the *Akashi Maru* to carry the news to the mouth of the Ta-dong river. Meanwhile, a British man-of-war had crossed to Chefoo with the intelligence, and it consequently resulted that a telegram coming by way of Shanghai reached Tokyo on the morning of the 11th instant. Shanghai news, however, is so proverbially untrustworthy that pending confirmation from Admiral Ito or General Oyama, the telegram did not obtain credence. A few hours later the Korean wires brought the required confirmation. As yet we know little about the fighting on shore. General Oyama reports that Chin-chow, as stated above, was defended by 1,000 infantry and 100 cavalry, and Talien by 3,180 of all arms. He also states that the casualties on the Japanese side were about 10 (killed and wounded), and that the enemy's losses can not have been large, from which it is to be inferred that the fighting scarcely exceeded the dimensions of a skirmish. The defenders of the two places fled to Port Arthur, the garrison of which thus received an addition of over 4,000. Two telegrams despatched from Hiroshima on the 11th say that there fell into the hands of the Japanese at Talien the 80 guns mounted in the forts, the stores of ammunition for the batteries, the torpedoes in the Bay, some torpedo-boats, and a quantity of torpedo apparatus, maps, and so forth. They add that the Bay was protected not by torpedoes alone, but by laweers, booms, and various other contrivances. As for the Pei-yang Squadron, it appears to have made no attempt to check the advance of the Japanese. Rumour says, indeed, that shortly after Admiral Ito's ships entered the Bay, Admiral Ting's Squadron made its appearance outside, and that an encounter seemed imminent, when suddenly the Chinese ships drew off and steamed away at full speed for Wei-hai-wei, scared, apparently, by the strength of the forces arrayed against them. But we do not think that credence may be placed in that story.

The 6th and 7th are indicated above as the days of the capture of Chin-chow and Talien, respectively, but we must tell our readers that we do not speak with absolute confidence. In some telegrams the 5th and 6th are mentioned, and these days tally with Admiral Ito's report. But other messages mention the 6th and 7th, and the balance of testimony seems, on the whole, to designate the latter days. However, we make no assured statement one way or the other.

On the morning of the 11th a telegram reached Tokyo via Shanghai saying that Port Arthur also had been taken. Of course we can not either credit or discredit the statement, but there is nothing absolutely impossible about it. According to our maps, the distance from Chin-chow to Port Arthur by road is 40 miles. As the crow flies it is only 33 miles, but the main road (that along the west coast) is devious, and measures fully 40 miles. There is another road along the east coast, but it saves nothing in point of distance, so far as we can see. Supposing that Talien was taken on the 6th—not the 7th, as we have assumed above—and that the advance continued without interruption from the 7th, the troops would have had to cover about 13 miles *per diem* in order to assault Port Arthur on the morning of the 10th. The thing, though not impossible, is highly improbable. Armies do not move at the rate of 13 miles a day, unless they are pressing forward by forced marches for some special purpose. Our cal-

culation is that Port Arthur will be assaulted on Thursday or Friday next. We may recall the fact that writing on October 31st, we said:—"Chin-chow can scarcely be reached before November 3rd unless the rate of progress is much more rapid than it has been in Korea." That forecast was based on two assumptions: first, that the landing had been effected at a point 59 miles from Chin-chow—whereas in reality the place chosen was 70 miles distant—and second, that the southward march of the army commenced on October 27th—whereas we now know what it did not begin until the 28th. Had the bases of our estimate been exact, the estimate itself would have tallied with the facts to a day. In brief, the record of the Army in Korea supplies a fairly accurate measure of the movements of the Army in the Liau-tung peninsula. Hence we are not without confidence in predicting Thursday or Friday next as the day of the attack upon Port Arthur.

The question of paramount interest now is whether any resolute defence will be offered by the Chinese at Port Arthur. There are 12 or 13 batteries there, mounting 40 guns, from 6 cent. to 24 cent. But it may be confidently predicted that these batteries are virtually useless for the purpose of repelling an attack from the land. They are distributed over four miles of sea-board on either side of the entrance to the port, and their prime object is to protect the place against a naval assault. At Talien there are six batteries mounting 80 guns of the same calibre approximately as the Port Arthur armament. Yet Talien with all its artillery, ammunition and stores was surrendered almost without a struggle. Is a different result to be expected at Port Arthur? On the Western side the forts are said to be protected by the shoaling of the harbour. On the east, there is a range of encircling hills, their heights varying from 350 feet to 650 feet. Here Chinese walls, fortified camps, and redoubts constitute a system of defence, doubtless tolerably efficient if resolutely and skillfully utilized. But the Chinese have not shown themselves either resolute or skilful at any stage of the present war, and nowhere has their apparent collapse been more conspicuous than in the Liau-tung peninsula. Of course there remains always the possibility that they may break the record some where, and that Port Arthur may be the place. But we do not anticipate anything of the kind. It is inconceivable that any strategist, charged with the duty of protecting Port Arthur against a land attack, should have neglected the splendid facilities offered by the neck of the peninsula at the head of Talien Bay. Such blindness or incompetence in the case of Talien forbids us to expect anything like a determined defence at Port Arthur. It has been said that the Chinese, caught between the Devil and the deep sea, may fight as they have never fought before. Will they be thus caught, however? Will not the Japanese contrive a road for the escape of the beaten foe? They have been careful to do so hitherto, and we see no reason to anticipate different tactics at Port Arthur.

The Emperor has addressed the following message, to the First Army, through the Vice-Minister of State for War, Major-General Kodama:—

We admire and applaud the loyalty and courage that have enabled you to brush aside a thousand difficulties, to drive the enemy back beyond the confines of Korea, to penetrate into his territory, and to capture his strongholds. You have now to face the rigours of winter. Take thought for each other and achieve the goal of final success.

The *Yiji Shimpō* gives the following details of grain and cash captured by the Army in Manchuria:—

	Shelled Rice bush.	Unshelled Rice bush.	Other Grain. bush.	Chinese Cash. kwan.
At Chin-lien ...	313,000	75,500	137,200	2,270
At Antung	2,000,000	500	1,000	8,820
At Feng-hwan..	100,000	—	5,437	10,000

In addition to the above, quantities of salt, *miso* (bean sauce), and other provisions were taken.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH.

A telegram received yesterday from Shanghai

says that Port Arthur was taken by the Japanese Army on the 11th instant, the Chinese offering no resistance. The Taotai Kung with the Generals are alleged to have made their escape on the 6th instant, and that, of course, had the effect of completely disorganizing all opposition. There were plenty of troops, the telegram adds, and ample supplies of arms and war material to make a good fight. But it seems that after the fall of Chin-chow and Talien all idea of opposition was abandoned. It is difficult to determine whether this telegram deserves credence. We pointed out yesterday that if the progress of the Japanese Army from Chin-chow and Talien were in accordance with precedent, the assault on Port Arthur could scarcely be delivered before the 15th instant. But it is impossible to calculate the course of events when they are complicated by such an unforeseen contingency as the complete collapse of the defence. Count Oyama undoubtedly sent a flying column in pursuit of the Chinese retreating from Chin-chow and Talien. The object of such a column would be to give the enemy no time for rallying, and to supply information of his movements to the main body of the army. All strategical experience goes to show that rapid pursuit is generally the surest way of securing a victory's full fruits. Reconnaissances doubtless informed Count Oyama that neither at Chin-chow, nor at the formidable isthmus, nor at the strongly armed Talien, was any serious defence to be apprehended, and the forenoon of the 6th instant may have seen him urging forward his advance columns with the utmost speed southward of Chin-chow, so as to take advantage of the confusion and panic created in every garrison by the advent of beaten and hotly pursued troops. From the 6th to the 11th inclusive we have an interval of six days, in which time a strong force may have negotiated, without much difficulty, the 40 miles separating Chin-chow from Port Arthur. Thus the intelligence cannot be dismissed as impossible or even improbable. Indeed, we are disposed on the whole to attach credence to it, though to do so involves the conclusion that the Chinese Generals reserved their greatest fiasco for the position they were bound to defend with most resolution. If Count Oyama's Army, without losing more than a score of men, has captured two fortified harbours with batteries mounting 120 guns, and the only dockyard in northern China, it is one of the strangest pages in warlike annals. But comments are idle pending confirmation of the fact.

Telegraphic intelligence from Shanghai says that the Pei-yang Squadron was at Taku on the 10th instant, taking in coal and stores. The Pei-yang Squadron had better not risk another encounter with the Japanese if Port Arthur has fallen, for there remains no longer to the Chinese a dock to repair damaged ships.

The *Official Gazette* publishes telegrams showing that the torpedo stations, the torpedoes, and the charts showing the plan of submarine defence, fell into the hands of the Japanese troops when Talien was taken. All the arrangements for defence seem to have been on the most approved plan of modern warfare, not even telephonic communication being neglected. Apparently the only fighting was the skirmish at Chin-chow. The garrisons of the batteries at Talien fled without attempting resistance. That is not wonderful, perhaps, seeing that troops cooped up in them could not make as stout a stand as in the open. Complete failure of generalship was the secret of the collapse. The torpedoes were all exploded on the 8th instant, and the following afternoon a portion of the Japanese fleet entered the harbour and anchored in "Junk Bay."

The *Kokkai*, on the authority of a ship's officer said to have returned to Shimonoseki on the 11th instant, relates that, on the 7th instant, a Japanese man-of-war captured three boats and a steamer in Chin-chow Bay. In the boats and steamer there were some 30 officers and soldiers, together with a quantity of arms, but the account adds that the greater part of the people on board had jumped into the sea and disappeared. We do not clearly understand the story. So far as we can gather

an attempt was made by about 500 persons, consisting of soldiers and civilians, to escape from Chin-chow to Newchwang. They embarked in a steamer and three boats towed by her, but in making their way out of the bay, the steamer ran aground and the boats were upset. Presumably they were found in that position by a Japanese war-vessel.

The *Kokkai* is also responsible for a story that on receiving news of the fall of Feng-hwan the Generals at Shan-hai-kwan fell into a difference as to the better course to pursue, the Commander-in-chief being in favour of remaining to fight and the other two Generals urging retreat. The result was that a great number of the troops deserted. Considering that the distance from Feng-hwan to Shan-hai-kwan is 229 miles, we are perplexed to understand why the fall of the former should have produced an immediate commotion at the latter.

The business of quelling the Tong-hak insurrection is not ended. The *Nichi Nichi* writes that the officer commanding the force detailed for the duty, telegraphing on the 7th instant, reports an encounter in which six of the insurgents were killed and 27 taken prisoners. That kind of thing can not continue much longer, we should think.

Telegrams from Tientsin say that Admiral Ting has been severely censured from the Throne and stripped of some of his dignities, for his inefficient use of the fleet under his command. If that be true, we may perhaps expect to see the Admiral attempt to recover his lost fame.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14TH.

No confirmation has yet been received of the reported taking of Port Arthur on the 11th instant. Shanghai is certainly the quickest route by which intelligence could be received. If, as is supposed, a vessel of the British fleet carried the news to Chefoo, Shanghai might be in possession of it within 13 hours, whereas fully 3 days seem to be required for sending news to Japan *via* Korea. For example, Chin-chow was taken on either the 5th or the 6th, and Talien on the 7th or the 8th, yet intelligence of the events was not received in Tokyo from Fusan until the 11th. It is therefore possible that Port Arthur may have fallen on the 11th, and that the news may have come to Japan *via* Chefoo and Shanghai on the 12th, though the morning of the 14th finds us still without any report *via* Korea.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a telegram despatched from Hiroshima at 12.25 p.m. on the 12th instant. We learn from it that with the exception of a body of men in Shui-yen, none of the enemy's troops can be discovered by the scouts of Field-Marshal Yamagata's Army. Possibly the Chinese Generals are endeavouring to concentrate a strong force for the defence of Moukden. But that seems doubtful. At all events they have lost the greater part of the troops that they had originally on the north bank of the Yalu.

To civilians it has probably seemed strange that Count Yamagata should have detached columns to pursue the portions of the enemy's Army flying in the directions of the Liau-tung peninsula and Newchwang. But a little study of the map will explain the matter. All troops sent overland from China to defend Manchuria must pass through Newchwang or its neighbourhood. Indeed, the quickest route for reinforcements to take, supposing the mouth of the Yalu held by a hostile fleet, would be to Newchwang by sea from Taku, and thence up the river to Moukden, or overland due east by the main road to Feng-hwan. An invading army entering Manchuria from Wi-ju and Chiu-lien, has to march northward leaving its flank exposed to Newchwang. Did the Chinese possess any of the dash or strategic perception shown by the Japanese, they would certainly endeavour to strike a blow at Count Yamagata's communications with Chiu-lien and the Yalu. That, in truth, is the chief danger to which the Japanese Army is exposed on its long march northward. The Chinese have not behaved in such a manner as to suggest that

they will attempt any coup requiring courage or military insight. But a good General neglects nothing. Field-Marshal Yamagata would have been unwise had he left even fractions of a disorganized enemy hovering on his flanks. Hence his vigorous pursuit of the troops detached from the Chinese Army and driven westward toward the Liau-tung peninsula and Newchwang.

Field-Marshal Yamagata telegraphs that the reports hitherto furnished with respect to the Japanese and Chinese casualties in the engagements on the north bank of the Yalu and the spoils taken by the victors, require correction. The figures as now given are 1 officer and 32 rank and file killed; 3 officers and 108 rank and file wounded, and 1 man missing. As for the Chinese losses, 495 of his dead have been buried by the Japanese, and a large but unascertained number of corpses are in the Ai river. The chief spoils taken are 74 field-pieces and 4 machine guns; 4,395 rifles; 36,384 rounds of large-arm ammunition; 4,300,660 rounds of small-arm ammunition; 1,470 *koku* of hulled rice; 245.5 *koku* of unhulled rice; a number of telegraphic machines and so forth. In addition to the above there are the spoils taken at An-tung, concerning which no exact report is yet forthcoming, but which are known to have included 20 guns and 2,000 *koku* of rice. These figures are very suggestive. The small-arm ammunition captured represents the supply that would be carried with the first line for an army of 21,500 men, at the rate of 200 rounds per man, and the field-gun ammunition would suffice for a park of 240 guns at 150 rounds per piece. It may be taken for granted, we think, that the Chinese lost at Chiu-lien and Feng-hwan the whole supply of ammunition, both rifle and artillery, carried in the waggons accompanying the Army. Further, considering that their dead do not number more than 600 or 700, it seems probable that they had about 3,500 wounded, if all the rifles captured were found on the field. Some of them, however, may have been in store at Chiu-lien or Feng-hwan. So far as we can judge, the total number of guns taken from the Chinese by the First Japanese Army, from the battle of Söng-hwan until the present time, is 150.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH.

The news of the fall of Port Arthur on the 11th instant is not confirmed. On the contrary, we have now a telegram from Shanghai saying that intelligence received by H.M.S. *Mercury* from Tientsin declares the place to be still in the possession of the Chinese. We have already explained more than once the nature of the routes available for the transmission of intelligence from the Liau-tung Peninsula to the outer world, but it may be well to refer to the subject again in view of the crass ignorance still displayed by the editor of a local English newspaper, who expresses naïve surprise that if the Japanese are in possession of Port Arthur, they should have sent news of their victory *via* China instead of communicating it direct to the Government in Japan. The idea of the Japanese Generals in the Liau-tung Peninsula despatching news of their victories across Chinese wires is only a little less absurd than the notion of the Chinese transmitting such messages. Port Arthur is in overland telegraphic communication with Peking and Tientsin, and from Tientsin the wires pass to Shanghai *via* Chefoo. The line from Port Arthur is carried along an isthmus less than 2 miles wide, a little to the south of Chin-chow, and thence northward *via* Newchwang. Chin-chow was captured by the Japanese Army on the 6th instant, and from that moment at any rate the telegraph to China from Port Arthur became useless to the Chinese and of course to the Japanese also. Thenceforth intelligence of events in the Liau-tung Peninsula could not reach either China or Japan without the services of a steamer in the first instance. What then became the quickest route for getting news? From Talien Bay to the mouth of the Tadong River the distance is 183 miles, or, say 16 hours steaming, and from the Tadong River the telegraph *via* Fusan could bring a message to

Tokyo in 3 or 4 hours. By this route, therefore, we are within about 20 hours' reach of the present base of the Second Army's operations, and about 24 hours' of Port Arthur. That is the quickest route for direct communication with Japan. But from Port Arthur to Chefoo the distance is only 110 miles by sea, and Chefoo is within almost immediate reach of Shanghai by overland wire. Thus, after the cutting of the overland wires from Port Arthur, the quickest route for intelligence is *via* Chefoo, and news of events happening at Port Arthur might reach Shanghai within 12 hours if transmitted in that way. From Port Arthur to Tientsin the distance is 170 miles, so that news coming *via* Tientsin ought to reach Tokyo in about the same time as news coming *via* the Tadong River. Our readers will remember that during the past few days the fall of Port Arthur has been twice announced from Shanghai. It was said to have taken place, first, on the 10th instant, and secondly, on the 11th instant. The former intelligence seemed to us incredible, but the latter did not involve any extreme stretch of imagination, and being accompanied by details of an apparently corroborative character, was not accorded the short shrift generally merited by Shanghai news. Since, however, although three days have elapsed since the receipt of the intelligence, Tokyo remains without any direct news of the kind from Japanese sources, we conclude that Shanghai preserves its record as the head centre of canards. Port Arthur has not yet fallen into Japanese hands, and we revert to the prediction made in these columns on the 12th instant, namely, that the assault will be delivered on the 15th or 16th.

According to a telegram from Hiroshima to the *Yiji Shimpō*, Port Arthur is stronger on the land side than on the sea front. It is alleged that fully a hundred guns and mortars are in position in a number of forts on the hills that environ the east flank of the position, and that if the Chinese fight with any resolution, the assault must prove a very bloody affair. The forecast of the officers in Hiroshima was that the attack would be delivered on the 12th or 13th instant, but had the former date been chosen intelligence must have reached Hiroshima before now. The estimate formed in Hiroshima of the time required for the transmission of intelligence direct from Port Arthur tallies exactly with our calculation given above, namely, 24 hours. If the *Yiji's* statement as to the defences be correct, Port Arthur may prove a severe trial for Japanese military skill and courage.

A telegram from Shanghai alleges that the Peiyang Squadron has left Taku with the intention of engaging the Japanese fleet. We do not believe that. More credible seems another telegram from Hiroshima, published by the *Kokkai*, to the effect that Admiral Ting has received orders from the Government in Peking to withdraw his ships to Shan-hai-kwan. Yet, even this latter piece of intelligence presents one doubtful feature, namely, the intrusion of the Peking Government. Admiral Ting's orders would emanate naturally from the Viceroy Li, not from Peking. Whatever be the truth, however, it is surely wonderful that critics should still be found ready to claim the victory for the Chinese in the naval fight of September 17th off Takushan Bay. Who ever heard of a victorious fleet's disappearing totally from the arena and leaving the seas in possession of a beaten enemy? The thing is absurd on the face of it. If the Chinese fleet won the day, why has it carefully hidden itself away ever since, leaving the Japanese to land an army unmolested on the Liautung peninsula, to capture Talien, and to invest Port Arthur?

In the accounts received at Head Quarters of the crossing of the Yalu and the taking of Chiu-lien, there was one incident the very remarkable character of which must have forcibly struck every thoughtful person. For our own part, we hesitated to comment on it, pending confirmation of the facts. Later reports have now dispelled doubt, and it seems safe to conclude that a bridge was thrown over the Yalu river in one night by the engineers of Count Yamagata's

Army. The Yalu is a river of formidable dimensions at Wi-ju. Mr. Carles, in his "Life in Korea" describes it thus:—

The river at this point is very wide, and consists of three branches. The first branch is about 200 yards wide and shallow. Beyond it lies a sandy island only partly cultivated, about a third of a mile wide. On the far side of the island lies the main channel of the river, of about the same width but from 20 to 25 feet deep; and beyond it again the island of Chung-chiang, "mid-river."

It was this river that the Japanese engineer corps had to bridge, and the plan of attack required that the work should be begun and completed during the night of the 24th-25th of October. On the 24th, a brigade under Colonel Sato had waded across the Yalu ten miles above Wi-ju, and Field-Marshal Yamagata's programme was to pass the main body of troops to the northern bank opposite Chiu-lien at dawn on the 25th. Of course the engineers did not commence their preparations then and there. They had been collecting materials and building rafts since the 12th October, and by the evening of the 24th these rafts, together with the pontoons carried by the Army, sufficed for the purpose in view. Under cover of the darkness of a night without moon, the bridge was thrown across the river, and from dawn the following morning the whole army was able to pass. It was a very remarkable feat. That it would have been possible in the face of a resolute enemy can scarcely be supposed, but the Japanese worked so silently and swiftly and the Chinese trusted so implicitly to the impassability of the river, that the operation of placing the rafts and pontoons in position was accomplished without attracting any attention on the northern bank. It is said that the appearance of the Japanese troops on the slopes of Hu-shan took the Chinese completely by surprise. In connection with the building of the bridge, the *Mainichi Shimbun* tells a striking story. It appears that when the work was approaching completion the engineers found themselves under the necessity of obtaining a mooring on the opposite bank. That could be effected only by sending a rope over. The water was bitterly cold, the current swift, and the opposite bank was in possession of the enemy. To swim across with a rope under such circumstances demanded no little physical capacity, to say nothing of pluck. A Sapper of Tokushima Prefecture, Miwara Kunitaro by name, who had the reputation of being one of the best swimmers in the Army, volunteered for the task. But the cold proved too great for him. Despite the efforts of his comrades to succour him, the current, against which his cramped limbs refused to struggle, carried him down and threw his corpse against the other side below Wi-ju. His fate did not deter other volunteers, however. Miyake Hiyo-kichi, a Sergeant Major of Engineers, tied the rope round the waist of a Sapper, whose name is not given, and the two succeeded in swimming over in company. An Army that possesses such soldiers is bound to win victories.

In the early days of the war the Japanese complained because, while they had been induced to promise that Shanghai should be treated as a neutral port, no corresponding pledge had been exacted from the Chinese Government, and the settlement was consequently used by the latter as a basis of warlike operations. The complaint referred in part to the Kiangnan arsenal, which, in consequence of Japan's promise and China's license, was able to turn out munitions of war uninterruptedly. But a different tone is adopted now. The Chinese troops having afforded proof, time after time, that they attach no value to rifles and cannon, and that they are always willing to abandon such encumbrances to the enemy, the Japanese begin to say that the greater the output of the Chinese arsenals the larger the spoils accruing to this country. Thus the sometime obnoxious Kiangnan assumes the character of a benevolent source of supply.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH.

General Sung is said to have retreated to Mo-tien-ling with the remnant of troops that followed him from Feng-hwan. Rumour, emanating

from a not very trustworthy source, alleges that, in a despatch to the Viceroy Li, he has explained the burning and evacuation of Feng-hwan by alleging that it was an indefensible place, and that he deemed it a wiser plan to hasten back to Mo-tien-ling and intrench it as strongly as possible.

Mo-tien-ling is on the Moukden road 65 miles from Feng-hwan. That the Chinese intended to make a stand there was announced from the outset. What their stand will amount to is another question. Meanwhile, the advance guard of Field-Marshal Yamagata's Army has reached Lien-shan-kwan, and is therefore within 13 miles of Mo-tien-ling. In one or two days we may expect to learn something definite about the enemy's force and his dispositions for defence at Mo-tien-ling.

From the northern bank of the Yalu at Wi-ju to Moukden is 182 miles. The distance is generally understated. We speak on the authority of the Japanese military maps, incomparably the most accurate geographical guides to China and Korea. Of that distance the advance guard of Count Yamagata's Army had covered 89 miles by the 11th inst. We do not pretend to be absolutely accurate in the matter of dates. The Field-Marshal's telegram announcing that the advance guard had reached Lien-shan-kwan is dated from Chiu-lien at 10 a.m. on the 13th. Telegraphic communication can scarcely have yet been established along the whole line of march. We may therefore assume that the news from Lien-shan took at least a day to reach Chiu-lien, and that the arrival of the advance guard at the former place was not later than the evening of the 11th. But the hypothesis may involve an error of a day. If we are correct, however, 89 miles have been negotiated in 16 days since the fall of Chiu-lien. That is not a great rate of progress, especially when we observe that only the advance guard has reached Lien-shan.

Intelligence gathered from Chinese citizens of Takushan who were sent out to make inquiries, is to the effect that 20,000 troops are massed in Sin-yau, a town some 40 miles west of Feng-hwan. General Ma Yu-kwan, who was wounded in the battle of Hu-shan, is also said to be there.

Some comments of a General officer reported in the columns of the *Yomuri* seem very just. He thinks that the greater part of the troops originally stationed in the Liautung peninsula were drafted away for the defence of Phyōng-yang and the Yalu, and that only a small body remains to defend Port Arthur. Readers who have followed the published accounts remember, doubtless, that among the defenders of Phyōng-yang, of Chiu-lien, and of Feng-hwan, troops from Talien and Port Arthur were frequently spoken of. These, in fact, were the soldiers most easily available for transport to Korea. Whether they were replaced from Taku or Shan-hai-kwan, we do not know. But certainly if all the troops said to have been despatched from Taku from time to time went to Korea, they did not take part in the fighting there. The probability is that some of them were destined for the Liautung peninsula, and that Port Arthur is not so poorly garrisoned after all. The soldiers that retreated thither from Chin-chow and Talien muster already over 4,000.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

It is announced that the Prince Imperial will leave Tokyo on the 15th instant by the 6.20 a.m. train from Shinbashi for Hiroshima. His Imperial Highness will break the journey twice *en route*, spending a night at Nagoya and another at Kobe. He will consequently arrive in Hiroshima on the 17th at 5.56 p.m. The Prince is a Lieutenant in the Imperial Guards, which form part of the Third Army now assembled at Hiroshima. It is possibly the Emperor's intention that he should accompany the Army on its campaign, wherever that may be. But as His Imperial Highness is only in his 16th year, the experience he would derive in the field could not be of any very great service, and besides to send him with the Third Army might be an invidious choice.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

SHANGHAI NEWS.

The title conferred on Major von Hanneken is said to be that of "*Ti-tu*," or Field-Marshal, the equivalent of a Provincial Commander-in-Chief. On the whole, the gallant Major has not fared badly. But the Chinese do not give him substantive command. Would he take it if offered?

The missionaries have been making hay while the sun shines in the city of Chêng-tu, the capital of a province having 30 million inhabitants. An examination was recently held there for the second degree of *Chujñ*, or M.A. There were only 129 degrees to be given and the candidates numbered from 14,000 to 15,000. They were all "penned up in little stalls, too small to lie down in at full length, for nine days with only two intervals at the end of each three days." The missionaries of the National Bible Society of Scotland resolved to take advantage of the occasion and present to each competitor a copy of the Bible, and the Central China Religious Tract Society followed suit with a book by Dr. John, entitled "Gate of Virtue and Knowledge." Thirteen coolies were required to carry the books. The Hsien magistrate allowed the nine missionary distributors to take their stand inside the outer court of the examination hall, and moreover gave them 12 runners to protect them. Ten thousand six hundred students are said to have "gladly received the books, evidently recognising the good intentions of the givers."

The celebrated men in buckram were nothing to the braves that China places journalistically in the field. From private telegraphic information, the *North China Daily News* alleged that 140,000 troops from Hunan and Hupoh have been pouring into Chihli during the last two months, and that they are to be commanded by Liu Kun-yi, Viceroy of the Liang-Kiang provinces. This same Liu has been ordered by Imperial Decree to proceed with all haste from Nanking to Tientsin, in order to take over the seals of the acting viceroyalty of Chihli from the hands of the Viceroy Li, who is to assume command in person of the Huai Army. Liu's successor at Nanking is Chang Chih-tung.

The farce about Major von Hanneken's audience with the Emperor is still kept up. Witness this wonderful paragraph from the leading Shanghai paper:—

What is generally regarded as the first result of General von Hanneken's recent audience was announced in a Tientsin telegram received yesterday, which stated that H.E. Hu Yü-tên, Judge of Kuangsi, ex-Taotai of Tientsin, had been appointed Chief of the War Commissariat and Pay Department, with the privilege of reporting direct to the Throne without the necessity of consulting with Li Hung-chang, Liu K'un-yi, or the Boards of War and Revenue at Peking. In addition to these powers the Throne has ordered him to raise an army on a new basis, having General von Hanneken as his only colleague, and under the special direction of that officer.

The following letter, dated October 31st, from the *North-China Daily News* correspondent at Newchwang, is worth quoting:—

No further details of the crossing of the Yaloo and the taking of Chihliencheng have reached us. General Sung has retreated to Fenghuangcheng, where a great battle is expected to take place within the next two or three days. Meanwhile, we hear of the landing of a Japanese army of 30,000 men at Takushan, about 80 miles south east of this port, and a body of 3,000 Japanese are reported to be at Pitzewu, which is on the same coast as Takushan, but nearer Tientsin Bay. Fenghuangcheng is about 120 miles east of this port. If the Chinese are defeated there, the Japanese will march on to Liaoyang, which is situated on this river about 75 miles north of this port, and from there they will probably go on to Monkden, if they dare to face a Manchurian winter. In less than four weeks' time this river will be frozen over. Will the Japanese take this port? They are south of us and east of us, and want to go north of us to attack Monkden. May the frost come soon and cool the blood of the hellfighters.

There are rumours amongst the natives that General Sung has been defeated at Fenghuangcheng, and that he is falling back on Liaoyang, but this requires confirmation. Generals Yi, Yeh,

and Nieh were engaged in the battle at Chihliencheng, from which place they all retreated to Fenghuangcheng.

The next move of the Japanese is of vital importance to the residents of this town. If they advance and capture Fenghuangcheng, and from there march to Liaoyang, this town will be full of refugees. To take Monkden they must go to Liaoyang on account of the range of mountains to the east running down south to Liaoyang. Once Liaoyang is taken, Monkden is at their mercy as there are only two or three thousand soldiers there now. The army reported as landed at Takushan, may be intended to cross from there to Liaoyang, and cut off the retreat of the army from Fenghuangcheng. Again, if the Japanese dare to ignore the Pei-yang squadron, they may take this port and land an army here and go up in boats to Liaoyang. Or in case they make a dash for Monkden they may retreat by this river. This is hardly likely, as by the 20th of November this river will not be safe for small boats.

KOREAN NEWS.

The Chinese, who had entirely disappeared from Söul at one time, have gradually begun to make their appearance there again, and are now seen in the streets, wearing a complacent air as if nothing had happened to their country. It is believed that they are some of the fugitives from A-san who, after wandering hither and thither in the interior of Korea, have been obliged to come up to the capital to seek a livelihood. Probably they would not be sorry to be taken prisoners, were that possible, now that they know how captives of war are treated in Japan. The company of Korean soldiers trained by Capt. Saiki, of the Japanese Army, left Söul on the 6th instant to suppress the insurgents. It is said that, contrary to all precedents established by Korean soldiers on the eve of such a departure, they were in great spirit and proudly declared that they should never come back again unless they successfully fulfilled the mission entrusted to them by their King. The new Japanese Minister is attending to his duties with extraordinary promptness and diligence. Every day his subordinates are at their desks from early in the morning till past 10 in the evening. What with receiving the calls of important personages, paying visits to the Court or to members of the Ministry, and deliberating about the Korean reform programme at the Legation, Count Inouye has not a moment to himself. A grave event is believed to be pending in the field of Korean politics. It is connected with secret communications said to have passed between some high Koreans and the Tong-haks. The secret was revealed through the arrest and subsequent examination of a certain Korean. Some say that the assassination of the late Mr. Kim, Vice-Minister of Justice, was in consequence of apprehensions entertained by those implicated in the affair that, in the event of his undertaking to unravel the plot, everything would have been discovered. Bokū Yeiko arrived in Söul on the evening of the 4th instant.

THE SACRED HAWK.

The following essay was compiled by Mr. Ito Miyoji, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, and presented to his Majesty the Emperor, in connection with the alighting of a hawk on the mast of the *Takachiho Kan* after the battle of the 17th September:—

History records many instances of some sacred birds giving auspicious omens of and assisting in, the triumph of the Imperial army over rebels and enemies. To mention only the most remarkable of these instances:—when the Emperor Jimmu was marching his forces against Nagasuehiko, a crow of dazzling brilliance perched upon the point of his bow, and the Imperial host gained a complete victory over the redoubtable enemy. A similarly mysterious incident lately took place. In the autumn of the present year, after a great naval engagement, a hawk descended upon the mast-head of one of His Majesty's ships. The undersigned, His Majesty's humble servant, has had the great honour to be allowed to have a glance at this sacred bird at the Imperial Military Head-quarters, where official duty requires his daily attendance. With eyes brilliant like gold,

claws glittering like jewels, the bill sharp like a sword, and wings stout and strong to perfection, it has a lordly air and doughty carriage, as if ready with a flap of its wings to cause the whole feathered fraternity of China to tremble with fear. It is in truth a bird of singular intelligence and power.

In the memorable Naval fight on the Yellow Sea, desperate engagements took place between the fleets of Japan and China from noon till dusk, and several of the enemy's ships were sunk and burnt, the rest taking flight. It was nearly dark when the battle ceased. Just then something was observed to descend from the skies with great force and hove about over His Majesty's ship *Takachiho*, finally perching upon the top of her main-mast. It was discovered to be a hawk. The commander of the ship, Captain Nomura Tei, ordered one of the marines to ascend the mast and catch the bird. The latter, stooping its head, did not attempt to move, but seemed glad to be caught. The bird obtained in this singular manner was naturally welcomed with enthusiasm as Heaven's messenger, and it was decided to preserve it with care. There being at that time no meat in the ship to give to the bird, the whole vessel was soon in a bustle to hunt for rats, a circumstance which, by-the-by, illustrates how inexhaustible is the energy of the officers and men in the Japanese Navy. It was after the vessel returned to the mouth of the Tai-dong-gang that the bird was first fed on pure meat. Shortly afterwards Commander Saito Minoru, a Naval officer in attendance upon His Majesty, paid by Imperial order a visit to the Japanese fleet in the Tai-dong-gang. On hearing from the commander of the *Takachiho* about this bird, he took it back with him to the Imperial Military Head-quarters, where he had the honour of presenting it to His Majesty, at the same time submitting to His Majesty an account of the circumstances connected with its acquisition. His Majesty caused it to be preserved at the Head-quarters, naming it "*Takachiho*" after the vessel on which it alighted.

The hawk is a most fierce, brave, and daring member of the winged community. It is a remarkable circumstance that a hawk was presented to the Emperor Nintoku in the 43rd year of his reign by a King of Kudara, the present Korea, which was then under the sway of the Imperial Court. As to the Emperor Nintoku, he is remembered in history as a great sovereign, wise and benevolent, and always solicitous for the welfare of his subjects. Again *Takachiho* is the name of a mountain at the top of which the Imperial ancestor Ninigino-Mikoto stayed a while after his advent to this nether world, and which, consequently, has since been regarded as one of the most sacred spots in the Empire. In consideration of these significant historical associations, it was perhaps not a mere accident that this bird alighted on the mast of a war vessel, bearing the historic name of *Takachiho*, just after a memorable victory in Korean waters, and that it was, furthermore, glad to be caught and brought to the Imperial Military Head-quarters to bask in the beams of Imperial favour. His Majesty, combining in his person the statesmanship of the Emperor Jimmu, with the attribute of far reaching benevolence, has been pleased to send out the present punitive expedition, for the purpose of affording help to weak and friendless Korea, and in the cause of truth and justice. With the sympathy of both Heaven and men enlisted on its side, the Imperial host has been everywhere favoured with triumph and success. Who, then, knows whether the appearance of this bird under these circumstances may not be regarded as a special manifestation of Heavenly favour and a sign of the continued success of the Japanese arms? The undersigned, His Majesty's humble servant, being honoured, worthless as his ability is, with a place in the Imperial retinue, and having thus been permitted to witness this unprecedentedly auspicious omen, knows not how to express his joy and gratitude, and has ventured to put down in writing the circumstances connected with this singular incident, humbly hoping that they may hereafter serve as material for future historiographers.

Ito Miyoji,

Secretary-General of the Cabinet,
and a Member of the House of Peers.

October, 27th year of Meiji (1894).

As the result of an overhaul of the cruiser *Gibraltar*, it has been found that if she is to be commissioned for the China Station, so many alterations will have to be made to her engines as will keep her in the dockyard hands for quite another two months.

MR. OTORI.

Mr. Otori Keisuke, who recently represented Japan at the Court of Korea, has been appointed a Privy Councillor. The public now understands very well that Mr. Otori's recall was not due to any lack of ability or tact displayed by him. Perhaps the briefest explanation is that the situation demanded a man of greater prestige. Since Japan undertook to lead Korea into the path of reform, it has been her endeavour to divest the proposed changes as far as possible of any alien character. In other words, she has sought to introduce them to the nation through domestic channels. It was for that the Tai Wōn-kun was chosen to head the Government of reform. His position and reputation were sufficient to insure a measure of popularity for any reform fathered by him, and his relationship to the Royal Family afforded a guarantee that no dynastic change was contemplated. But the Tai Wōn-kun was not a success in the rôle assigned to him. He understood very well that reforms were inevitable and that the integrity of the Kingdom depended upon their successful introduction, but his manner of introducing them would have been totally incompatible with their character, though consistent enough with the lessons of his own semi-barbarous experience, and moreover, he held himself in too high esteem to brook advice, still less remonstrance, from a foreign official of inferior rank. Yet Mr. Otori had to advise him, and it is said that the truculent old statesman sometimes developed a mood of almost fierce conservatism after a visit from the Japanese Representative. But without entering into any detailed explanation, it is easy to conceive that such a work as Japan has undertaken in Korea fully merits to be directed by a statesman whose prestige will command respect both in Korea and abroad. It seems to be felt that Mr. Otori did as well as he could have done under the circumstances, and his appointment to the post of Privy Councillor does not by any means signify permanent removal from the field of active official duties.

REPRESENTATION OF THE YOKOHAMA CITY ASSEMBLY TO THE HOME MINISTER.

The Yokohama City Assembly has approved a representation, introduced by one of its members, with reference to the completion of the Harbour-works, and has submitted it, with the signature of the chairman, to the Home Minister. The representation is to the following effect:—The construction of the Yokohama Harbour not only bears an important relation to the national policy, but is also of the most vital importance to the prosperity of the trade and industry of Yokohama, especially of its foreign commerce. When, in 1889, the work of improving the Harbour was started, the plan pursued being to construct breakwaters so as to secure safe and tranquil anchorage for big ships, and to provide piers in connection with railways, it was thought that it would not be difficult for Yokohama to become the mistress of the Oriental and South-sea markets. But what was the surprise of the Yokohama people when, on the discovery of some defects in the concrete blocks, the of construction was suspended, and the partially completed works now simply constitute dangerous obstacles to the passage of small craft, while, moreover, various enterprises contemplated in the sequel of the Harbour-works, such as a Dock Company and so forth, remain in statu quo, and the pier, though completed, serves no practical purposes. In fact, the suspension of the Harbour-works has filled the minds of the citizens with apprehension and has affected the prosperity of the city to a considerable degree. The Government, too, is subjected on this account to no small loss. The suspension of the works prevents the imposition of charges connected with lighthouses, anchorage, and the use of the pier. In view of these pecuniary losses and also of the dignity of the foreign policy of Japan, the suspension of the work is to be strongly deprecated as contrary

to the interests of the Government, and in a still graver sense to those of the city of Yokohama. The subscribers of this document learn with extreme regret that the attempt of the Home Minister to obtain the consent of the Imperial Diet in its sixth session for the resumption of the Works, was not successful. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Home Minister will take suitable measures for securing the consent of the Diet in the coming session. If, on the ground that other affairs, as the war and so forth, require the undivided attention of the Diet, this matter of the Harbour-works be left unheeded much longer, Yokohama's opportunity to obtain commercial supremacy may be for ever lost, and the incomplete works will remain an object of ridicule.

LETTER FROM HIROSHIMA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Hiroshima, November 7th, 1894.

All the open air and street demonstrations having been marred by rain in the afternoon and evening, little remains to be added to what I said in my last letter about the fête of the 3rd instant. At noon, the Princes of the Blood, the Ministers of State, Marquis Asano, and officials of *Chokunin* rank were entertained by the Emperor at the Imperial Military Head-quarters. In the evening the Mayor of the city invited to dinner the Princes of the Blood and the principal officials now staying here.

Yesterday, His Majesty, finally complying with the repeated solicitations of Marquis Asano, honoured him with a visit at his villa, the Sen-tei, leaving the Head-quarters at 2 p.m. The suite included their Imperial Highnesses Prince Arisugawa, Senior, Prince Arisugawa, Junior, and Prince Fushimi; their Excellencies Count Ito, Count Saigo, Viscount Hijikata, Viscount Kabayama, and so forth. The Emperor and his suite were entertained with performances of *dakyn*, and fencing with swords and spears; in which exercises the former retainers of the noble host took part, showing remarkable skill. It was a little past five when the exercises were finished. The Emperor then entered one of the buildings in the garden, when a number of artists, also belonging to the former clan of Asano, had the honour of painting pictures in the Imperial presence. His Majesty and suite were then entertained at dinner by the host. At little past eight, the Emperor left for the Head-quarters, highly pleased with the whole entertainment.

Late on the night of the 5th instant, eleven Chinese captives taken at the battle of Phŷng-yang arrived at Ujina, but they did not land until half-past seven the following morning. They are officers of various grades, one of them, Yuen Tsing-tang, holding the rank of Major-General. The latter is the oldest man of the party, being forth-eight years of age. They are clad in their ordinary national garments, but unlike the other captives who have thus far passed through this city, they all wear their queues. Neither did they look so ignorant and indifferent as the captives whom I described in a former letter. They were conducted to the artillery barracks of the Garrison, and there interviewed by Prince Arisugawa and a number of distinguished military officers. The captives are now staying in a temple in the north-eastern suburb of the city overlooking the eastern parade ground, which happens to be full of troops who engage in drill exercises from morning to dusk. When asked about the present war, they evade all answers by quoting the well known saying, "A beaten general does not discuss war." They are treated with more than the respect and consideration due to their rank. For convenience of identification by some of your Chinese readers, I may mention the names of these their distinguished countrymen. They are 譚清遠, 王輔廷, 世宗伍, 康階平, 榮騰, 張平西, 王國星, 德成阿, 李壽恆, 張鳳竹, 和歐陽屏南.

The city is now once more full of troops, whose nasal twang betrays their birth in the north-eastern provinces. Another circumstance that distinguishes them from the men that have pas-

sed through the town before is that they are of fairer complexion. The inhabitants feel great difficulty in understanding the peculiar dialect of the troops now quartered among them. How long they are to stay here, is not known, but at least several days must elapse before they leave for the seat of war, seeing that the port of Ujina is as yet very quiet.

There is now a rumour that the coming regular session of the Diet will be convened here in the temporary buildings. I will not say that such a thing is impossible or improbable, but as matters now stand, the question seems still undecided. The exigencies of war may make it desirable to assemble the Diet here. At all events, the point will be decided before long. Meanwhile, the temporary buildings, where the extraordinary session of the Diet took place, and which, according to the original plan, were to have been handed over to the Military authorities for hospital purposes, are still kept in charge of the guards of the Imperial Diet.

Her Majesty the Empress is shortly expected here. On arrival, Her Majesty will personally superintend the working of the Red Cross Society. Her Majesty will probably be attended by Countess Ito.

THE PERFORMANCE AT THE "KABUKIZA."

The war mania is at present so predominant that even the classic stage of the *Kabukiza* has been whirled into the vortex. That theatre which was re-opened on the 1st instant, is now representing a melodrama of the Korean affair, the whole divided into 6 Acts, specially written by Mr. Fukuchi. The 1st Act represents the insolence of the Chinese ex-Resident Yuan (Ichizo) toward the Korean statesmen, especially Bin Yeishun. Then follows the entry by force of the Japanese Minister Otori (Danjuro) into the Korean Court where he meets the Tai Wōn-kun (Matsusuke) and explains to him that Japan is resolved to support Korea and help her to maintain her independence. Next comes the scene of the encampment of the Japanese troops at Shin-i, where the commanding officer, Major Kashimoto (Kikugoro) receives the message from Major-General Oshima to the effect that he has been asked by the Korean Government to drive the Chinese out of A-san. The battle of Sōng-hwan follows in which the Chinese soldiers are worsted, but the Major (Kikugoro) receives a wound on his left foot. The 3rd Act represents the humble dwelling of an old *Shisoku*, Kondo Shinzaemon (Danjuro), his son Shingoro (Kikugoro), and his daughter. The house is visited by a usurer (Matsusuke) and a bailiff, who have come to distraint the property in payment of a sum of money for which Shingoro stood surety to a friend in distress. Shingoro, being a soldier on the retired list, receives a message from a district office to join the regiment to which he belonged. At this perplexing stage of affairs a pupil of the old gentleman, who was formerly a fencing-master, appears upon the scene and pays the money. In the 4th Act we have the battle of Phŷng-yang. The 1st scene is the burial of the mutilated remains of the Japanese soldiers; the 2nd scene shows us the assault on the Gemum Gate and the bravery of Harada Jukichi (Kikugoro), who is in reality Kondo Shingoro, and in the 3rd scene the soldier's heroism is rewarded. The 5th Act represents the Japanese coolies carrying provisions at the mouth of the Tadong River. A sailor from the *Naikyo* (Danjuro) comes to see the coolie-inspector (Matsusuke) and narrates the fight in the Yellow Sea. In the 1st scene of the last Act we are shown the wounded soldiers being carefully tended by the nurses of the Red Cross Association, and in the 2nd scene the Chinese prisoners are examined by General Nozu (Kikugoro) who assures them, to their great surprise and gratitude, that they will be kindly treated and sent home after the war is over.

Between the 5th and 6th Acts, another drama of great interest is interpolated. It treats of a celebrated Japanese painter of olden times, Domono Matahei (Danjuro) or Matahei the Original from

stammerer. Matahei, accompanied by his wife (Kikugoro) visits his master Tosa Shogen (Ichizo) to ask for the favour of being allowed to use the family name of Tosa. Shogen, however, refuses flatly in spite of the earnest pleading of Matahei and his wife, and gives preference to his second student—Matahei being the first—upon whom he confers the honorary title of Tosa. Made bitter by despair and humiliated by his physical defect, Matahei resolves to die in the master's house, his wife agreeing to share his fate. The wife asks her husband to sketch his portrait as a last memorial upon a smooth granite cistern standing in the yard. Such is the force conveyed to the brush that the lines of the picture are visible on the opposite side of the cistern. The surprise of the couple when they discover this fact and their rapture when Shogen, who reappears on the scene, struck with admiration at Matahei's miraculous performance, grants the honorary title to him, are depicted with consummate skill by the two greatest masters of the Japanese stage. The scene closes with a congratulatory dance by Matahei. The latter's *role* is a most difficult one, but is rendered by Danjuro in a manner that evokes tremendous applause from the audience. It is artistic in the highest sense of the term.

The theatre opens at 10 o'clock every morning, but most visitors will find it more convenient to go at noon.

THE TOKYO WATER-WORKS.

We are informed by the Domestic and Foreign News Agency, write the *Nippon* and other vernacular papers, that another scandal is attracting attention in connection with the tenders for the pipes of the Tokyo Water-works. The tenders were all submitted by June 14th, but though several months have passed since then, the matter is, strange to say, still unsettled. Mr. Norris, of Howard, Harrison and Company, of America, undertook to supply the given amount of pipes for something over 576,000 *yen*, and Mr. Favre-Brandt for about 1,000 *yen* more. Thus, according to usual methods, Mr. Norris' tender ought to have been accepted, but on July 13th he sent a notice to the Council to the effect that as he could not fulfil the conditions demanded of him, he desired to withdraw his tender. The Council consequently struck his name from the list and privately decided to accept the next lowest tender. After some time, however, Mr. Norris asked that he should be again allowed to submit his original tender. Upon this, the Council telegraphed to the American Firm which Mr. Norris was said to represent, to enquire into the authenticity of the application, and received an answer saying that the firm had invested Mr. Norris with no such authority, and adding that, should the Council wish to enter into a satisfactory agreement with the Firm, they should send a deputy to it. Under the circumstances, the Council naturally resolved not to place any further confidence in Mr. Norris. In the meanwhile, however, the City Assembly appointed a Committee to investigate the credit and means of those who had submitted tenders and the quality of the pipes they undertook to supply. The result of their investigations was that the majority declared that Mr. Norris' tender should be accepted. Messrs. Nakajima, M.P., and Iwaya—especially the latter—are reported to be chiefly interested in bringing about the acceptance of Mr. Norris' tender. Mr. Iwaya is a merchant who has a shop in Ginza, and when Mr. Nakajima was one of the Kyobashi candidates at the last general election, Mr. Iwaya canvassed assiduously for him on condition that if Mr. Nakajima was returned, he, as a member of the City Assembly, should repay that kindness by exerting himself to get Mr. Norris' tender accepted. The promise has been kept, and the Committee has decided in favour of that tender, but it has yet to be passed by the Assembly and approved by the Governor before the matter can be considered definitely settled. Of course we do not vouch for the correctness of all these statements, but merely extract them from vernacular papers.

JAPANESE SPINNERS AND THE BOMBAY SERVICE.

The chief motive that led Japanese spinners to conclude a special agreement with the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and to induce the latter to undertake the regular service to Bombay, was the procuring of cheap raw cotton from Bombay which they proposed to export in the form of yarn to Shanghai. They have agitated considerably and have at last succeeded in obtaining the exemption of cotton yarns from export duty. This Bombay Service came to exist in consequence of an agreement between the Yusen Kaisha and Mr. Tata of Bombay, one of the conditions of which was that both the steamship company and Mr. Tata should run one of their ships once in three weeks. Mr. Tata had reasons of his own for giving his consent to the proposal of the Yusen Kaisha, as he intended shipping his yarns to China and selling them there. Thus the Japanese spinners and Mr. Tata were antagonistic from the beginning, and it was feared that a collision would take place sooner or later, which apprehensions have been verified. Mr. Tata having shipped his yarns to Shanghai since the starting of the service, many of the Japanese spinners were dissatisfied, and the last time Mr. Tata came over to Japan, they applied to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to induce Mr. Tata to discontinue his transactions in Shanghai during the period covered by the company's contract, as the disposal of his yarns in that place obstructed the purpose for the attainment of which they had asked the Company to undertake the service. The Yusen Kaisha deliberated upon this demand, and at last laid the point before Mr. Tata. The latter replied that he had incurred a loss at the rate of 80 to 90 thousand *yen* per year since he undertook the service, and as the loss would be still greater were he obliged to stop shipping his yarns to Shanghai, there was no alternative left him but to give up the service altogether. The Yusen Kaisha was thus placed in a difficult position, as it has a contract with the spinners for two years, of which time one-half has not yet expired. A compromise was, however, effected. The spinners are to have their yarn shipped to Shanghai at a very cheap rate on condition that they overlook Mr. Tata's transactions there. For the time being, therefore, the difficulty is settled. The *Asahi* thinks, however, that it is only a temporary settlement. It is said that as the fund laid out by the spinners already amounts to 80,000 *yen*, they intend to buy a ship of their own, contributing themselves what additional sum is necessary after the expiration of their contract with the Yusen Kaisha, so that they will thus get raw material from Bombay by their own vessel.

ACCIDENT TO THE "AFGHAN."

The N.Y.K. chartered steamer *Afghan*, Captain Barton, went aground on the 13th at Saratoga Spit. The vessel left port on Tuesday evening, during a very thick fog, and ran aground, very close to the fort, at 5:30 o'clock. Information of the affair reached Yokohama by wire from Yokosuka, and Supt. Captain Forbes of the N.Y.K., went down at once with lighters to render assistance. Capt. Efford, Lloyd's Surveyor, was quickly on the spot, and finding the vessel badly on the ground, ordered anchors to be laid out. Capt. Hardy, with his diving apparatus, also went down at the Spit. An idea of the density of the fog which hung over the Bay on Tuesday evening can be gathered from the fact that the steamer *Glengyle*, which left the anchorage about the same time as the *Afghan*, was completely lost to sight after passing the lightships at the harbour entrance. The *Afghan*, after discharging about 400 tons of cargo, was got off at 5 o'clock on the 15th, without having sustained any apparent damage. She did not come back to Yokohama, but proceeded straight to Kobe. The vessel has lost one anchor and a wire hawser, but these may be recovered.

MAJOR VON HANNEKEN AND THE CHINESE EMPEROR.

Among all the silly tales recently circulated in China—and their name is legion—none has seemed to us sillier or more obviously impossible of credence than the story that the Emperor of China had sent for Major von Hanneken, desiring to hear from a foreigner's lips an account of the war, and openly declaring his want of faith in the reports presented to him by his own Ministers and high officials. Was ever Sovereign credited with such a declaration, above all a Chinese Sovereign, and were ever journalists so fatuous as the editors in Shanghai, Yokohama, and Kobe who, implicitly believing the story, have inferred from it a sudden awakening of the Lord of the Vermilion Pencil, and predicted a corresponding influx of light into the dark places of Chinese conservatism? It is about as funny an incident as we can recollect in a pretty long experience of Far-Eastern news-mongering. The sequel is that Major von Hanneken has returned to Tientsin without having seen the Emperor at all. He did obtain access to the Ministers of the Tsung-li Yamen, but he never got near the Emperor, nor ever had any chance of getting near him. Will the credulous editors be at all abashed by their extreme want of discernment? Not a bit.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN KOREA.

We are indebted to the *Hochi* for some interesting information about the marriage customs of Korea. Three things strike a foreigner as very curious, first, the seniority of the bride over the bridegroom, sometimes by as much as 14 or 15 years; secondly, avoidance of consanguinity to the 15th degree; and thirdly, not marrying anyone of the same family name. When a suitable bride, who satisfies all the above requirements, is found, the parents of the would-be husband choose a go-between. Upon the consent of the girl's parents having been obtained, the wedding-day is appointed, and early on the morning of the day fixed, the bridegroom visits the bride's house and presents a wild goose. He is then entertained and sees his future wife for the first time. The feast being ended, he returns home followed by the girl in a palanquin. She is next entertained at her future home and returns after a short while. On the evening of the same day the young man again starts for his bride's house. That is the proudest occasion of his life, for he is not required to alight from his horse or palanquin however high a personage he may meet on the road. Arrived at his destination he is again entertained and a certain ceremony is performed. He does not return to his own house till the next morning and in the evening again visits the home of his bride. On the morning of the third day the two come back together to the bridegroom's house as man and wife.

YOKOHAMA CHIHO SAIBANSHO.

Before Judge MARUYAMA.—MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

THE BANK FRAUD.

The trial of the three Japanese, Harada Matsutaro, Okazaki Meiji, and Yamagami Michiya, who obtained *yen* 6,324.23 from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, at Yokohama, by fraud, took place at the Yokohama Chiho Saibansho on the 9th inst., before Judge Maruyama. Judgment was given to day: Harada Matsutaro was sentenced to 7 years' minor confinement; and Okazaki Meiji and Yamagami Michiya to 6 years' minor confinement. The defendants were ordered to pay the costs of the Court. The money fraudulently obtained was ordered to be handed over to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, it having been impounded by the Court immediately after the discovery of the fraud.

We learn from Newcastle-on-Tyne that work is proceeding day and night at the Elswick works on the two recently ordered Japanese war-vessels of 12,000 tons each.

ENGLISH NEWS.

The chief item of interest in the English papers that arrived by the last mail is the scare that arose in connection with the sudden summoning of a Cabinet Council for Thursday, October 4th. The actual subject for consideration by the Council is now believed to have been the necessity for the protection of British subjects in China, but the idea got abroad that there was trouble brewing between England and France, in connection with Madagascar or some place nearer home, and this gave rise to a war-scare.

It does not seem to have been a very serious scare, being one of those occasions in which everybody says that there is a war scare, but no person can be found to admit that he is one of the scared. Still, it stirred the depths a little, and showed that considerable uneasiness as to Anglo-French relations prevails on both sides of the Channel, and that it is widely believed to be possible that a war between England and France may be the first to disturb the peace of Europe. It is satisfactory to note, however, that the tone of the leading English and the leading French papers alike has been moderate and unimpassioned, all insisting that the relations between the two Governments are thoroughly cordial, and deprecating a war between England and France as midsummer madness.

The report of the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the conditions on which the amalgamation of the City and the County of London can be effected was issued on September 30th. The Commissioners recommend that certain functions pertaining to the government of London should be entrusted to a single body, certain other functions remaining, as heretofore, in the hands of local bodies, the central body and the local bodies deriving their authority as representative bodies by direct election. By the recent treatment of the large area of London outside the City as a county, while the essential unity of London was adequately recognized, undue prominence was given, say the Commissioners, to county rather than to city characteristics. London is really a great town, and requires town and not county government.

The Commissioners recommend that the whole area of London should in future be called the City of London, while the area hitherto known as the City should henceforward be called the Old City. The governing body, elected on a similar basis to that of the existing County Council with the inclusion of representatives from the Old City, should be incorporated under the name of the "Mayor and Commonalty of the City of London." A Lord Mayor should be elected by the Council from the citizens of London, to be admitted with the same ceremonies as those with which the Lord Mayor of the Old City is now admitted. The Commissioners would transfer to the new Corporation the whole of the general estates of the Corporation of the Old City, with all the attendant liabilities; in return for which the new Corporation should pay over to the authorities of the Old City an annual sum of, say, £10,500. Various administrative and judicial changes should take place to bring about the fusion of the Old City with the existing county of London, and the City Police should be fused with the Metropolitan Police and be under the same control. The Commissioners recommend that there should be one city or borough rate for London, to be levied by the new Corporation. The report closes with remarks on the relation of the local authorities throughout London to the proposed new Corporation.

The comments of the Press on the reports of the Commissioners are very various, but, generally speaking, there is a chorus of approval from the Gladstonian organs, and the reverse from their opponents. The Unionist journals, which have always made it their business to denounce the London County Council and all its works, is angry because the Commissioners takes it as a postulate that the unification of London is desirable, when this is the very point, say the Unionists, that is primarily

in dispute. The *Standard*, for instance, calls the report a piece of symmetrical pedantry, which savours strongly of political priggism. Those who inspired the Commissioners' report are practical persons with an appetite for plunder. London is too vast to be dealt with in the fashion of the Report. To speak of it as 'one large town' is a disingenuous and utterly misleading phrase. To make it such for purpose of government, would be to incur the risk of creating that gravest of all political and social perils, an *imperium in imperio*.

It is curious that such a question as this should divide the arena of party politics; but it is refreshing to find that *The Times*, which since 1894 has to a large extent fallen from the high estate it used to occupy above the field of political strife, considers the report in an impartial spirit, and shows admiration tempered with criticism. It admires the manner in which the Commissioners have analysed a very intricate question and digested an enormous mass of evidence, as well as for the fairness and moderation of the specific and practical proposals it was part of their duty to formulate. It cannot assent to the view that the whole movement is an attack, the main object of which is plunder, and a subsidiary one iconoclasm, on the ancient Corporation of the City of London. But it makes a very just criticism on what seems "the pedantic and essentially unfair course of taking the night population of the City as the basis of comparison." The Commissioners admit, indeed, that the fact that the City pays one eighth of the whole burden of rating must be taken into consideration, and they propose that the City should have eight representatives in the new Corporation. But this is merely a mitigation of the injustice. The basis of representation and of election in the Old City should have no connexion with the handful of caretakers who form the night population. "In destroying the exceptional privileges of the Old City, the County Council shows an excessive desire to impose disabilities to which other administrative areas are not subject. This cannot be permitted; for, in becoming part of London, the Old City has the right of every part of London to even-handed justice."

With regard to the allegation that the Commissioners allowed themselves to become the instruments of a clique whose object is the spoliation of the City Corporation, the best answer is to give the names of the Commissioners. Mr. Leonard Courtney, Lord Farrer, Mr. Robert Holt, and Mr. Edward Orford Smith are the last men in the world likely to allow themselves to be used as cat's-paws for the grasping of the socialistic chestnut. The reorganization of the government of London may not take place exactly on the lines proposed by the Commissioners, but there can be no doubt that it will take place very shortly, and that, again to quote *The Times*, "whatever shape the settlement will ultimately take this report will have a high educational value, and will form an admirable basis for discussion."

It now appears that Mr. Gladstone was misrepresented when it was stated that, in approving the Gothenburg system for preventing the evils of the liquor traffic, he expressed an opinion unfavourable to the local option scheme. There is, of course, no inherent reason why a man may not advocate the simultaneous application of two remedies for the same disease; and though the extreme teetotal party, which advocates local option, will have nothing to do with any measure that proposes to put the sale of liquor in Government hands, it would be unsound logic to infer that those who advocate the adoption of the Gothenburg system may not also be in favour of local option. What Mr. Gladstone actually said in the letter to Lord Thring was: "For many years I have been strongly of opinion that the principle of selling liquors for the public profit only offered the sole chance of escape from the present miserable and contemptible predicament, which is a disgrace to the country. I am friendly to local option, but it can be no more than a partial and occasional remedy."

The latest, and in some respects the greatest,

of the converts to bimetalism is Mr. Leonard Courtney. He is a leading authority on economic questions, and a man regarded with respect by members of all parties alike. He was a member of the Gold and Silver Commission, and was one of the six who declared that there was not sufficient ground for advocating a change in the currency. But at a gathering of agriculturists at Liskeard recently Mr. Courtney made a speech which consisted almost entirely of an explanation of the existing agricultural depression as due to the appreciation of gold, followed by a cautious advocacy of the double standard. It was possible, he said, that the development of gold mines would lead to a depreciation of gold and to a rise in prices, but if this return of prosperity did not come about would it not be necessary to consider whether they were tied and bound to gold as the medium of exchange or whether they might not associate silver with it. He quarrelled with no one for hesitating to accept such a change if only he would look into the facts; but what was the attitude of public men towards the question? The present Chancellor of the Exchequer would not look at it at all. He referred to it every now and then, but his temper towards it was rather characterised by the temperament of the very wise animal which consumed a good deal of what the farmer would otherwise be unable to get rid of, but was not renowned for its docility. If he were to state that in respect to bimetalism Sir William Harcourt was a little pig-headed, he should be stating the literal truth. Mr. Gladstone never applied his mind to it, because it was a new matter which he was not called upon to probe to its depths, and he himself did not find fault with Mr. Gladstone for that. The ex-Premier made a speech some two years ago which monometallists as well as bimetalists agreed contained a good deal of nonsense. It was a clever speech, wonderfully well delivered, but it was the speech of a man who had never examined the question at all. Mr. Goschen, on the other hand, had examined the question thoroughly and understood it from top to bottom; but in order to do good work in legislation as in other functions of life one must have intelligence and courage. Mr. Goschen had plenty of intelligence—he would not say much about the other quality. Mr. Goschen was very much alarmed about the possibility of such a change, and he allowed his alarm to carry him so far as to refuse to consider the necessity of a change where change had become necessary. But there was one man who had really been both courageous and intelligent; he referred to Mr. Arthur Balfour, who had been chairman of the Gold and Silver Commission; and he was only expressing the opinion of every member of the Commission in saying that a more intelligent and clear headed, a keener and more able chairman never existed. Mr. Balfour had looked into the question of bimetalism and had come to no uncertain conclusion about it. Personally, he thought it probable, said Mr. Courtney in conclusion, that the gold mines of South Africa and Australia might remedy the evils from which they suffered, and do away with the necessity of considering any legislative action. But they might not; and in that event they would have seriously to consider whether action was necessary or not, for in the determination of a stable medium of exchange they found the security of a stable and prosperous industry, whether it be in agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, all over the world.

Lighted cigarettes were distributed a short time ago among a lot of monkeys at the Zoo in Paris by some mischievous urchins. The animals puffed away at the weed with evident enjoyment until the advent of the keeper, who put a stop to it.

The harvest of 1894 will take rank as one of the most disappointing in the history of British agriculture. Until the end of July no prospect could be fairer than that presented by rural England; but then came storms and rain which beat down the luxuriant crops and spoilt the potatoes. The farmers have had to gather in with difficulty their harvest, which has been deteriorated in quality by the weather. But, to crown all, prices have sunk down so low that something like a panic exists.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

TELEGRAPHIC advices from China indicate very strained relations between Great Britain and the Middle Kingdom. It is doubtless fresh in the recollection of most of our readers that on August 2nd, while the steamer *Chung-king* was lying alongside the coal-wharf at Tong-ku, on her way from Tientsin to Shanghai, she was boarded by some fifty armed Chinese soldiers under the command of two officers, who raided the Japanese passengers, bound several of the women, carried them ashore at 1 a.m. in a brutally rough manner, detained them until 5 a.m. tied in a godown, fired a volley over the ship's side, robbed the Japanese Consul's wife, and altogether behaved as though a British steamer were an enemy's territory, and as though the British flag constituted no kind of protection to those over whom it floated. This outrage immediately became the subject of official investigation, in the sequel of which certain demands were preferred by HER MAJESTY'S Government to China. Of course the fact that the sufferers were Japanese did not affect the British view of the matter. Every peaceful passenger in a British ship is for the moment under the protection of the British flag, and in no case has that protection been disregarded with impunity. It appears that China hesitated to give the satisfaction claimed by Great Britain, or at any rate treated the question in a perfunctory manner, for it is now alleged that an ultimatum was presented by H.B.M. Representative, Mr. O'CONOR, on the 1st instant, the terms announced being, the dismissal and degradation of the Tientsin Taotai, the payment of an indemnity to the sufferers, and the saluting of the British flag by the Taku forts in the presence of the British fleet. We do not vouch for these details. They are not obtained from official sources and may be erroneous. Neither do we know whether the ultimatum contained any menace as to Great Britain's action in the event of China's failure to comply with the conditions prescribed. The story runs, however, that the communication was backed by a menace pointing to some decisive naval and military action as the alternative offered for China's choice. Whether the account be accurate or not, it receives a certain amount of confirmation from telegrams forwarded on the 11th instant from Shanghai, to the effect that Admiral FREMANTLE has ordered the whole British fleet to assemble near Shanghai on the 15th instant, and that the six thousand Indian troops whose advent was some time ago announced as imminent, will probably occupy Chusan on their arrival. Another item of intelligence is that the Chinese Government was allowed until the 7th instant to reply, and that it failed to do so.

All these statements, we repeat, are not endorsed by us and must be received with due caution. We can not but think that they greatly exaggerate the facts, if, indeed, they do not wholly misrepresent them. The *Chung-king* affair was a disgraceful outrage. It admitted of no palliation whatever. From the very first its unpardonable character was said to be fully recognised by the Viceroy Li, upon whom the immediate responsibility of dealing with the offenders rested, and his Excellency was represented as only too anxious to make all proper reparation. Is it conceivable that, in such a case, he can have pushed matters to the verge of a rupture with Great Britain, above all at a time when China's hands are more than full of other troubles? We do not think so. It seems to us much more likely that we are here in presence of one of those tea-pot storms so often set blowing by news-mongers in the Far East. Yet, in view of the telegrams that have reached Tokyo, we can not choose but submit the tale for our readers' examination.

THE SEVENTH SESSION OF THE DIET.

AN Imperial Rescript, issued on the 12th instant, announces that the seventh session of the Diet will be held in Tokyo from the 22nd of December. It seems a curious date to select, inasmuch as the habit of the Diet hitherto has been to rise on the 24th of December for the New Year's recess. Possibly the usual holiday will be greatly curtailed on the present occasion, though there is no apparent reason for anything of the kind. From the writings of some of the Opposition journals it has been evident that the place chosen for the Diet's session might easily become a topic of contention. Politicians are proverbially on the look-out for mare's nests, and the extreme wing of the Opposition appear to have made up their minds that if Hiroshima were selected, it would have been in pursuance of some sinister design on the Government's part to take undue advantage of the state of siege existing there. We fail to perceive how anything of the kind could have been contrived, or how the legislative independence of the Diet could be hampered by conditions relating to military affairs only. However, there exists an undefined antagonism between the civil party, *alias* the Radicals, in Japan and the military party, or Conservatives. It may be that the Radicals mistrust their resolution to reject Government measures within sight of great military preparations. Conjecture is immaterial, however, seeing that the Government has designated Tokyo as the place of session. Tokyo has fared ill during the present war. It has been deprived of the presence of the Court and a great part of officialdom, and it might well

complain did it lose the advantage of the Diet's session also.

As for the political prospect, we are inclined to think that despite the remarkable unanimity shown by the Diet in voting war supplies last month at Hiroshima, the strife of parties is not unlikely to make itself audible once more in the approaching session. The Opposition show an evident disposition to choose as points of attack the policy of the Government with respect to Korean reforms and the financial expenditure of the Administration. Probably no very serious fight need be anticipated about the former. Events in Korea have not yet furnished any solid data for criticism. Only three months and a half have elapsed since Japan undertook her programme of reform in the peninsula, and the most impatient politician could not expect that seed sown in such soil should be already bearing fruit. The most that we look for in that context is a representation to the Government, couched in the language of platitude and generalization habitually affected by the compilers of such documents. Administrative expenditure, however, is a different question. The Opposition have never abandoned their contention that four or five million *yen* may be retrenched in that direction without impairing Administrative efficiency. They are not likely to yield the point now. On the contrary, the nation's need of funds to carry on the war will probably be construed into a new plea for economy, and so the weary fight will be re-opened over the Budget. It is, however, conceivable that patriotic instincts may prove stronger than party interests. A collision between the Government and the Diet would necessarily be construed by the world as evidence of a disunited nation, and national disunion when the country is fighting for its life means an immense loss of belligerent vigour.

THE "SYDNEY" AFFAIR.

THE two American citizens taken from the M.M. steamer *Sydney* in Kobe harbour have been released. The documents found in their baggage furnished ample testimony as to the purpose of their journey to China, and there can be no question that Japan would have been justified in detaining them until the close of the war. But it may be assumed that there was no desire on the part of the Japanese Government to travel beyond the barest necessities of the case. Nothing was essential except to provide that the two men did not lend their services to China in a military capacity, and as they gave their parole in that sense, they were set at liberty, pending the departure of the next American mail, by which they will be returned to the United States at Japan's expense. We need scarcely add that during the period of their arrest they were

treated with the utmost courtesy, being lodged in the best foreign hotel in Kobe, and faring well at public charges. It is to be regretted that the incident caused excitement among the foreign communities at the open ports, and evoked so much of the inflammatory writing that serves the part of patriotic demonstration with a certain class of local journalists. Truly one would imagine that the *métier* proposed to themselves by not a few editors in the Far East was to aggravate the unpleasant features of every incident, and to endeavour as far as possible to stir up international strife. What could be more extravagant, for example, than to set up a parallel between the outrage committed by a band of lawless Chinese soldiers against the passengers of the steamer *Chung-king*, and the orderly and deliberate procedure of the Japanese Government in putting a belligerent right into practice against the steamer *Sydney*? In the one case helpless women were seized, tied hand and foot, hauled out of a ship with brutal roughness, thrown into a godown and held prisoners for several hours, bound as they were. There was not the smallest pretence of any exercise of duly constituted authority. It was simply a disgraceful act of cruelty and revengeful violence, perpetrated by infuriated soldiers in defiance of all law. In the other case, the Japanese authorities visited a ship, quietly informed her master that they had come to search for two Americans, who, contrary to American law, were proceeding to China with the intention of endeavouring to destroy Japanese men-of-war and merchantmen; arrested the men; lodged them in the best hotel in Kobe, and finally released them on receiving their promise not to prosecute their illegal design. It would be difficult to insult Japan more grossly than by declaring that the deliberate and orderly action of her Government belongs to the same category as a lawless and brutal outrage committed by Chinese roughs against helpless females. No intelligent man could honestly set up such a parallel. Its enunciation in the leading columns of a foreign journal published in Yokohama certainly can not have the approval of the foreign community. There has been much other writing of a mischievous and unreasoning character, but none so bad as this latest extravagance. We can understand, indeed, that some surprise and even resentment may have been caused by the display of armed force that accompanied the search of the two steamers. But it is easy to perceive that the motive of the Japanese Authorities was to prevent all misapprehension as to the character of their action. They evidently desired to show that their procedure was based uniquely on the empire's belligerent rights, and bore no relation whatever to civil jurisdiction. They were wise to emphasize the distinction, for despite the object

lesson thus afforded, there are still some local critics who remain confused, professing to think that extraterritorial privileges were outraged because Consular assistance was not invoked by the Japanese.

HERMANN VON HELMHOLTZ.

WILLIAM JAMES, Professor of Psychology at Harvard University, writing of HELMHOLTZ'S "Physiologische Optik," says that he imagines it to be, on the whole, "one of the four or five greatest monuments of human genius in the scientific line." To those whose work lies outside the domain of science, this classing of the illustrious man who has just passed away among the greatest leaders of science, may seem somewhat surprising, for, outside of Germany, the name of HELMHOLTZ was little known except to special students of one or more of the many branches of science in which he was a master. The theories of HELMHOLTZ were not, like those of DARWIN, of a nature to arouse the *odium theologicum*; his discoveries in the sphere of practice were not such as could easily be used as weapons with which to attack credulity and superstition; he did not, like HUXLEY, TYNDALL, and HÆCKEL, take part in the heated controversies that have been waged between the teachings of science and the authority of revelation. Hence it happens that this man whose work, as JAMES says without exaggeration, deserves to rank with that of NEWTON, of FARADAY, and of THOMPSON, has remained nothing more than a barely known name to the general reader.

HERMANN LUDWIG FERDINAND HELMHOLTZ was born at Potsdam in 1821. His father was professor in the Gymnasium in that city, his mother, CAROLINE PENN, was an Englishwoman. While still at school he showed an irresistible bent for physical science, but in those days it was hardly possible to make a living out of physics, and HELMHOLTZ therefore applied himself to the study of medicine. At the Army Medical School he came under the influence of JOHANNES MULLER, the man whose work on the "Elements of Physiology," published more than fifty years ago, gave such a profound impetus to the study of physiological science. Until 1848, HELMHOLTZ worked as a military surgeon, when he received some minor anatomical appointments at Berlin.

A year earlier than this HELMHOLTZ had published his memorable work "Ueber die Erhaltung der Kraft," in which he gave an exposition of the great principle of the conservation of energy—or, as SPENCER prefers to call it, the persistence of force. Like all great scientific generalizations this was foreshadowed by earlier investigators. In effect, in all exact scientific investigations it was assumed that force, though it may change in quality, cannot disappear out of existence; but the assumption was unwittingly made. By

KANT, who, with all his philosophy, ever remained a physicist, it was explicitly suggested that there is in the universe but one force, eternal and unchangeable; that all the different manifestations of energy, heat, light, sound, and so forth, are but various modes of motion. By JULIUS ROBERT MAYER'S work, "Remarks on the Forces of Inanimate Nature," published in 1842, and by JOULE'S researches on the mechanical equivalent of heat, HELMHOLTZ was still more definitely forestalled. But still, his work was to a large extent independent of earlier investigations, and it is to his work that was chiefly due the wide currency that the theory of the conservation of energy so speedily obtained.

It is curious and interesting to note that in contradistinction to JOULE and MAYER, HELMHOLTZ was not led to his investigations on this subject from a purely physical starting-point. It was as a physiologist that he formulated the doctrine. At that time the theory of STAHL, that every living body has the nature of a *perpetuum mobile*, was almost universally accepted by physiologists. HELMHOLTZ undertook a critical investigation to determine whether the inter-relations among the natural forces were such as to render perpetual motion possible. But physicists rather than physiologists, were the first to perceive the transcendent importance to science of the theory that though energy may change the mode of its manifestation, though it may be now kinetic, now potential, yet the total sum of energy in the universe is a constant. A complete review of the physical science of half a century would be required in order to trace the marvellous influence of this generalisation alike on the theoretical knowledge and on the paractical welfare of mankind.

In 1849, HELMHOLTZ went to Königsberg as Professor of General Pathology and Physiology. It was while he held this post that he made an invention second only to LAENNEC'S invention of the stethoscope in its importance to medical science. What more than any other single advance has served to place modern medicine on a different footing from the crude empiricism of the Middle Ages has been the introduction of instruments of diagnosis, and among these the ophthalmoscope of HELMHOLTZ unquestionably holds the second place. It is an instrument by means of which physicians are enabled to observe the interior of the eye, and thus to derive information, not only concerning the state of that organ itself, but, inferentially, concerning the seat and nature of many important diseases.

From Königsberg, HELMHOLTZ went to Bonn as Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; and in 1871 he was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Berlin, a post which he occupied till his death. During the whole of this period he continued to exhibit in most of the fields of natural science his

untiring and many-sided activity. In the catalogue of the Royal Society he is credited with more than a hundred papers of the highest importance, in addition to the two great works in which he embodied the results of his investigations on the physiology and psychology of sensation, "Physiological Optics," and "Sensations of Tone." It would be tedious to enumerate all the departments of physical, physiological, and mathematical science in which he was at once an authority and a discoverer. He had, as CLERK MAXWELL said, that thoroughness which of itself demands the mastery of many sciences, and in doing so makes its mark on each.

We said just now of KANT that he always remained a physicist in spite of his philosophy. It is equally true to say of HELMHOLTZ that notwithstanding his physics he was from first to last a philosopher. From isolated utterances, read without an understanding of the limits of their application, it might appear as if HELMHOLTZ thought the mechanical theory was the end and aim of philosophy. The goal of natural science is, he tells us, to reduce the phenomena of nature to motions of material points with inalterable motor forces acting according to space-relations alone. The solution of this task is the condition of Nature's complete intelligibility. And when he tells us that the law of the conservation of energy is applicable without reservation to living beings, we seem to find him committed to regarding man as the thinking automaton of LAMETTRIE. But in truth, this was not the case; and we do not find in HELMHOLTZ a representative of the materialism which, though it was an important advance in the eighteenth century, is in the nineteenth an anachronism and a retrogression. There are limitations in the words we have epitomised above. The mechanical theory is the goal of natural science, the perfection of the mechanical theory is the condition of Nature's complete intelligibility. These are irrefutable truths—it is only as a mechanism that we can understand nature, and therefore the conception of nature as a mechanism is the goal of *natural science*. But the mistake of materialism, the mistake of excluding from our view of the universe the whole realm of the ideal, or, at best, of treating the ideal as a mere function of the material, is nowhere made by HELMHOLTZ. He fully recognizes that science is nothing more than a mode of regarding nature, a mode necessary for intellectual purposes, but not the only mode; that in fact, as it has been pithily expressed, "science is only a point of view." He agrees, for instance, with THOMPSON, in the admission that the assumption of atoms can explain no property of bodies that has not previously been attributed to the atoms themselves. He does not admit, indeed he expressly denies, the psychological theory that

is a direct corollary from the mechanical theory of the universe, namely that the idea of causality is purely a product of experience. In this respect HELMHOLTZ, like most of the leaders of modern thought, is at one with KANT, and we may fitly conclude with a quotation from a passage in which he expounds his views on the subject:—

"It is clear," he says, "that starting with the world of our sensations, we could never arrive at the conception of an external world, except by admitting, from the changing of our sensations, the existence of external objects as the causes of change; though it is perfectly true that after the conception of such objects has once been formed, we are hardly aware how we came to have this conception; because the conclusion is so self-evident that we do not look upon it as the result of a conclusion. We must admit therefore that the law of causality by which from an effect we infer the existence of a cause, is to be recognized as a law of our intellect, preceding all experience. We cannot arrive at any experience of natural objects without having the law of causality acting within us; it is impossible, therefore, to admit that this law of causality is derived from experience."

"THE SOUL OF MAN UNDER SOCIALISM."

(COMMUNICATED.)

FEW arguments against Socialism have obtained wider currency, none, certainly, is more worthy of serious consideration, than the argument that Socialism, while it might perhaps diffuse greater material comfort, would tend to crush out individual peculiarities and to paralyse individual energy, and would thus be blighting to the community as a whole. Our bellies would indeed be filled, but our souls would starve. We suppose that this view of Socialism obtains so widely from the natural tendency of the average reader to be half a century behind the times in a subject in which he does not take a keen interest, for the Socialism of which it is true is the Socialism of OWEN and of FOURIER. But it must be admitted that the most widely read Socialist tract of modern times, EDWARD BELLAMY'S "Looking Backward," did ominously suggest to the reader a prosaic, if comfortable, despotism, in which literature would not flourish and art would die. But if BELLAMY chose to dwell chiefly on the material aspects of Socialism, there is no lack of other writers who present to us its spiritual side, prominent among whom is OSCAR WILDE.

In passing, let us remark, that if it be true that the growth of Socialism implies the decay of Individualism, it is to say the least curious that among the advocates of Socialism we find some of the most striking Individualists of our time. All artists are Individualists, for free play of individuality is the very life-breath of art, and yet as year follows year we find an increasing number of poets, painters, and novelists who avow their sympathy with the essential aims of Socialism. To speak of Englishmen only, are there in all England men to whom the overthrow of Individualism would appear more grievous

a disaster than it would to GRANT ALLEN, to WILLIAM MORRIS, to BERNARD SHAW, to WALTER CRANE; is there in all the world a more thorough-going Individualist than OSCAR WILDE?

If we were compelled to name the most brilliant of the younger writers of the day, we should do it under protest, for literary class-lists are fond things vainly invented, but we should without much hesitation fix on OSCAR WILDE. Observe, we say the most brilliant, not necessarily the most weighty or the most inspired. And this view is supported by an examination of his paper on "The Soul of Man under Socialism." Like all his writing, it sparkles with paradox; and yet every paradox when examined is found at once to conceal and to enforce a truth. The main object of the paper is to combat or rather to push aside the view that Socialism implies the withering of the individual and his absorption into the economy of a great machine, and to insist on the truth that whereas, in the present order of society, opportunities for the development of personality are granted, almost accidentally, to a few, under Socialism the growth of Individualism would, for the first time in the history of the race, be unhampered by the artificial constitution of society.

We shall not attempt to summarise the essay. The effect would be like that of gathering the dew in a bucket. We cannot hope to do more than allude briefly to a few of the aspects of society the writer examines. In the present state of society, he remarks, the only persons among whom individuality can be developed are the rich, amongst whom a few, those who are not too much weighed down by the burthen of property, have become artists, poets, philosophers, and men of science: these are the men who have realised themselves and in whom humanity gains a partial realisation. But the bulk of the people live lives of hopeless drudgery: among them there is neither charm of manner nor joy of life, but upon them humanity depends for its material prosperity. It is true that the poor are as a rule virtuous, but their virtue is much to be regretted. The best among the poor are ungrateful, discontented, disobedient, and rebellious, and rightly so; they are in a condition of healthy protest against the conditions in which society condemns them to live; from the Individualist point of view there is about them some real personality, whereas there is none about the virtuous poor, who must moreover be extraordinarily stupid, or they could not possibly acquiesce in the continuance of the laws of private property by which their lives are marred and made hideous.

But no authoritarian Socialism will do. Every man must be left quite free to choose his own work. It is only in voluntary associations that man is free. But the abolition of private property is neces-

sary for the realisation of Individualism, for private property, making gain, not growth, its aim, has led Individualism astray. The true perfection of man lies, not in what man has, but in what man is.

The development of man's personality will be assisted by Christianity if men desire that; but if Christianity be abandoned the development will be none the less sure. In any case, man will love those who sought to intensify personality, and of these CHRIST was one. In contradistinction to the old Greek, "Know thyself," the message of CHRIST to man was simply "Be thyself." When JESUS talks about the poor he means simply personalities, just as when he talks about the rich he means simply people who have not developed their personalities. It was in this spirit that he advised the wealthy young man to give up private property, because it was such a hindrance to his development; it was not because poverty is in itself a good. Far from it; there is only one class in the community that thinks more about money than the rich, and that is the poor.

Abolish property and let the State give up all ideas of Government. All modes of Government are failures. High hopes were once formed of democracy; but democracy means simply the bludgeoning of the people, by the people, for the people. And when the bludgeon is not apparent and the Government is kind, the condition is worst of all, for no opposition is aroused, and the people live in a kind of coarse comfort like petted animals, never being themselves for a single moment. Punishment for crime is a direct mistake, for a community is infinitely more brutalised by the habitual employment of punishment, than it is by the occasional occurrence of crime. When there is no punishment at all, crime will either cease to exist, or, if it occurs, will be treated by physicians as a very distressing form of dementia, to be cured by care and kindness.

But, as the State is not to govern, it may be asked what the State is to do. The State is to be a voluntary association that will organize labour, and be the manufacturer and distributor of necessary commodities. The State is to make what is useful, the individual is to make what is beautiful. Disagreeable labour will be done by machines. That is their province. At present machinery competes against man, but under proper conditions it will serve him. Civilization requires slaves; the Greeks were quite right about this. But human slavery is immoral, and our slaves will be machines. Is this Utopian? A map of the world that does not contain Utopia is not even worth glancing at, for it leaves out the one country at which Humanity is always landing. And when Humanity lands there, it looks out, and seeing a better country, sets sail.

Progress is the realisation of Utopias. And in this Utopia on which we are about to land, we shall for the first time see Individualism truly realise itself in art.

We have not space to examine further this fascinating paper, and must refer those interested in it to the original. Most readers will differ strongly from much that OSCAR WILDE writes; but in this very fact lies his charm. He has learned his own lesson well, and writes to develop his own personality, not to satisfy the public, wherein, as he says, lies the strength of all true art, such as that of SHAKESPEARE, of RAPHAEL at his best, of BROWNING, of IBSEN, and of GEORGE MEREDITH. It is because they realize that in Socialism alone lies the hope for art amid an increasingly material civilization, that so many of our artists are taking their places in the front rank of the apostles of Socialism.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—May I call the attention of the Christian public, through your columns, to the fact that this week (Nov. 10-18) is observed by the Young Men's Christian Associations the world over as a week of prayer for young men, and request friends of that movement and all friends of young men to unite in its observance as far as practicable?

Special services are to be held at the rooms of the Tokyo Association on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday nights, conducted in Japanese.

Yours truly,
R. S. MILLER.
Tokyo, November 13, 1894.

THE REV. MR. ATKINSON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—While engaged looking over the numbers of your last month's issue, my eye fell upon your article on "Freedom of Conscience in Japan," giving a succinct review of the Rev. Mr. Atkinson's assertions and allegations addressed by him from Kobe to the *Independent*. I do not know what kind of a personage this reverend gentleman is, but for myself, as an educated man and as a politician well acquainted with the modes of western thought, and as an ardent advocate of the civilization of the West, I can not refrain from making comments on the subject, and beg you will allow me space in your columns for a few remarks.

One thing that I have to notice is, that those westerners who make the most selfish and unjust remarks about us and adduce the most unfounded accusations against us, are generally found in the ranks of those who should be the fairest and most just in their arguments; I allude to the members of the missionary societies among us. Are those gentlemen blind—in their conscience shut to the grand results that have been obtained by the noble and assiduous efforts of our statesmen for the last two decades and over to secure toleration of conscience? Have the reverend gentlemen any just ground of complaint, or any accusation to make against our officials or against the Government? Do they entertain any feelings of hostility toward us? I presume they do not, yet their sayings imply that they do. If they persist in declaring themselves in the way that the Rev. Mr. Atkinson has done, the greatest enemy to their missionary labours will be found to reside in their pens and in their enunciations, and then those, the most tolerant Japanese, of whom I am one, might be compelled, I fear, to antagonism against such proceedings, not laying any blame upon the creed they profess but upon the conduct of the individuals themselves whose mission it is to propagate that creed.

These remarks are short, they are a mere outline of what I have to say, and I ask you not to imagine that I am not in possession of solid facts to sustain my meaning. As to the phraseology I have here

used, it may seem severe; but it is not so when compared with the Rev. Mr. Atkinson's denunciations. Moreover, if ever any reaction in our progress of civilization should come about, it will arise from the misguided conduct, my fear is, of those gentlemen belonging to missionary societies, so I can not enter here too strong a protest against such proceedings as the Rev. Mr. Atkinson's.

I enclose my card, and remain, Sir, yours sincerely,
AMAMUS,
(A Japanese.)

Tokyo, 10th November, 1894.

INTERNATIONAL LAW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—There seems to be some confusion about international law amongst the foreigners in the Far East. In your paper of the 8th November I find, under "Hongkong News," the following passage relating to the exportation of saltpetre and rifles from German ports: "It seems strange that contraband of war should be allowed to leave a German port, when Great Britain is imposing a strict enforcement of the neutrality regulations." The author of these lines seems to believe that there is some rule of international law forbidding the merchants of neutral nations to supply belligerents with arms or munitions of war. I am a German, and beg leave to tell the English critic that such commerce does not involve a breach of neutrality at all. In doing so the individual citizen of a neutral power exposes his person and property to some hazards of war, but no government is bound by international law to forbid his subjects to carry on such commerce. In the time of Lord Palmerston, when English ships were busily engaged in carrying arms and munitions to one of the belligerents, the Minister of the other belligerent Power remonstrated with Lord Palmerston, but the great Englishman answered coolly: *Catch them, if you can!* This answer, short and sharp, is as right now as it was in the time of Palmerston. In his message to Congress, the President of the United States, Pierce, says: "The laws of the United States do not forbid to sell to either of the belligerent Powers articles contraband of war, or take munitions of war or soldiers on board their private ships for transportation."

Another blunder is the idea entertained by some people that the Imperial German and the French Mail Steamers are to be treated as men-of-war. A man-of-war is a ship belonging to the fleet of a State, commanded by a naval officer and manned with a crew organized in a military manner. A ship owned by a private company and transporting passengers and goods for money from one port to another can never be regarded as a man-of-war, and no Government has the right to give such a ship the character and the privileges of a man-of-war, nor has the fact that the company gets subsidies from its government any effect at all upon the international character of its ships. These are and remain purely private ships.

Finally, it might be advisable to state that extraterritoriality cannot impeach in any way the rights which international law bestows on a belligerent Power in regard to subjects of neutral countries. The same rights that England may exercise in a war with France against Russian or American subjects, just the same rights may Japan claim for herself against any foreigner violating the laws of neutrality.

If the foreigners in Japan just now would apply a little more impartiality and a little less prejudice in their criticism of the acts of the country they are living in, I think it would further their true interests much more than the highly excited manner in which a part of the foreign community habitually acts against this country.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
DR. L.
Tokyo, 9th November, 1894.

(The reference to contraband of war was quoted from the *China Mail*. Of course all the principles enunciated by our correspondent, himself an undoubted authority on the subject, are beyond question.—Ed. J.M.J.)

THE YAMAGATA EARTHQUAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Though the *Mail* has already devoted considerable space to the earthquake of October 22nd, and has given with detail the reports of expert observers, it may yet be worth while to record the impressions of one who, while making no claims to expert knowledge, has yet been on the ground and has learned by careful inquiry and observation something of the suffering which has resulted from this calamity.

On the day following the earthquake I reached Kashiwagaki, on my way to Niigata, and heard startling rumours of the shock, but beyond the

vague belief that it came from the north I could learn nothing of importance. At Nagaoka, on the 24th, I received the first clear intelligence of the disaster. At Niigata we learned, from one who had actually been to Sakata, further details. It was evident that the war had so far absorbed the thoughts of the Japanese people, that it would be difficult to awaken in those not closely connected with the sufferers any adequate appreciation of their great needs. Accordingly, the few foreigners in Niigata determined to appeal at once to the generosity of the foreign communities in the other open ports. At the same time, Mr. Newell and myself, the only persons in the vicinity, so far as we knew, who were furnished with the requisite passports, arranged to go at once to Yamagata and see what could be done in the way of relief work. Messrs. Pedley and Dunlop agreed to follow, in case it seemed desirable to undertake the direct distribution of aid.

Sakata, which suffered the most serious loss, is only ten or twelve hours sail from Niigata, but as there is some uncertainty in the movements of the steamers at this season of the year, we concluded to go by land. This involved three days of hard riding owing to bad roads and imperfect *jinrikisha* service. At Tsurugaoka (Shonai) where we spent the night of October 30th, we met Mr. Matsuda Junpei, an old friend of Mr. Newell, who had himself already visited Sakata and collected much accurate information. He had also been connected with relief work in Nagoya and Gifu. He very kindly agreed to go with us and aid us in our investigations.

The districts seriously affected were Higashi Tagawa, Nishi Tagawa, and Akumi. Tsurugaoka, the principal town of Nishi Tagawa, was not materially injured, and the first striking effects of the earthquake were seen about six miles north-west on the Sakata road, at the entrance to the village of Oshikiri. Here the roadway was badly broken by fissures. Out of a total of about 200 houses in this village, 147 were destroyed. In the case of thatched roofs, the walls had given way, leaving the roof standing, like a wigwag, often very little broken, and furnishing a temporary shelter, by no means to be despised. Here ten men and sixteen women were killed, six of them in a single house. We next came to Sakai where ninety four houses went down and twenty persons were killed. After leaving Sakai the fissures became more frequent and often extended far out into the fields on both sides. They could be traced by the sand thrown up in low ridges along their course, which stood out in strong contrast with the dark soil. The frequency of these fissures helped us to realize how fearful the situation must have seemed to those who rushed out of their houses only to find the ground crumbling beneath their feet. A little to the left, the village of Hirano was pointed out, where 149 houses fell and forty-nine persons were killed. At Niibori the ground was still more badly broken up. One fissure, varying from one foot to eight feet wide, extended for nearly 2,000 feet, and alternate elevations and depressions were seen on either side. The change in elevation was not great—a foot or two in extreme cases—but all through the village there must have been a most frightful state of affairs. In a distance of 320 feet, fifty fissures were counted. The abutments of a bridge across a stream had been crowded inward so as to force the braces into an upright position, taking with them the bridge, which stood with one end six or seven feet in the air. Here 192 houses were destroyed and thirty people were killed. About four miles to our right was the town of Matsumine: out of 430 houses only ten were left standing, and these were all badly damaged. From Niibori to Sakata, about two and a half miles, our way was much impeded by the rents in the road and the ridges of sand which had issued from them. These had been rudely bridged—in some cases being filled with stalks of broom corn. Sakata before the earthquake was a town of 3,460 houses, with a population, according to the census of December, 1890, of 21,030. It was the most important commercial town on the west side of the island north of Niigata. It is the natural outlet for the trade of the Shonai and Yamagata valleys, one of the most productive rice fields of Japan. The town was relatively rich and prosperous. There is, excepting in winter, almost daily communication with Niigata by means of small steamers which, under favourable circumstances, make the trip in ten or twelve hours. Even in the winter these steamers pass back and forth every quiet day.

At the entrance to the village formerly stood forty-eight godowns belonging to Mr. Homma Kyushio, one of the wealthiest men in Japan. The ground around them was set with trees, and must have formed an attractive little park. Of these buildings hardly anything remains but the broken tiles. Of the 60,000 bushels (30,000 *hyo*)

of rice stored in them, only a few were saved, and these badly damaged by fire and smoke. Same estimate the loss as high as yen 25,000. In the whole town 1,577 dwelling-houses were destroyed beyond hope of repair, besides 435 godowns and many public buildings. It is impossible to say how much destruction of life and property was owing directly to the earthquake shocks, for almost immediately fire from falling lamps broke out in sixteen places and finished the work the earthquake had begun. The number of houses mentioned fails to give an adequate impression of the extent of the calamity, for the better portions of the town where the houses were relatively large, suffered the worst, and it is estimated that two thirds of the town are in ruins, not to speak of the large damage done to houses still standing. The buildings in foreign style, though none of them built of brick, are all, I think, badly injured: 162 persons were killed in Sakata alone; in the whole district (Akumi) 482 were killed and 661 wounded. In the three districts affected the number of deaths was 720, while the wounded number 905. The number of houses destroyed was 5,099, "uninhabitable until repaired" 3,000. The statistics for Akumi District are taken from a printed table handed us at the office of the Headman; those for the other districts were obtained by Mr. Matsuda from the police authorities. In two places in Sakata large holes were opened in the ground, from one of which sand and water were thrown out in large quantities. Into the other five or six persons fell and were buried alive by the sandy soil, which immediately flowed in from all sides. In another place thirteen persons were killed in a single house. One poor priest was pinned down by a fragment of timber which pierced his thigh and then buried beneath the ruins of his temple. He was taken out alive, but died within two days. A *soshi* who had put up at a Sakata hotel had taken his bath and settled down to a comfortable supper when the shock came. He seized two children, carried them to a place of safety, and then hastened back for a third, only to be himself killed by a falling timber.

At a low estimate the number deprived, at least temporarily, of their homes, must be over 25,000. While no doubt most of these are far from having lost everything, and can very soon get upon their feet again, either by their own exertions or the help of relatives and friends, the number left after the largest reasonable discount is still large enough, and the distress great enough to call for the deepest sympathy. The resources of the region are inadequate to cope with this distress, while the people of other provinces fail to appreciate the great need because of the absorbing interest attaching to the progress of the war. While confessing my inability to make an entirely just comparison, I cannot rid my mind of the impression that the disturbance to local trade from this disaster must be, relatively to the resources of the community, greater than at Nagoya and Gifu. Then again, the greater severity of the winter in the north, with the bleak winds and heavy snows so frequent on the west coast, will make it much more difficult for these poor people to protect themselves this winter. There could hardly be a more deserving cause. In response to our appeals about yen 1,000 have been received, of which a detailed report will be made in due time by Mr. Hilton Pedley, who is the treasurer of the fund; but I may say here, that of this sum, yen 50 were paid in cash to the Headman of Akumi District, and the remainder is being used for the purchase of clothing, bedding and some of the more necessary household utensils. These are being sent forward from Niigata as rapidly as possible to the office of that district, for the most part, because the distress is greater there, on the whole. A part of the goods will, however, be sent to the headmen of the other two districts. After looking over the ground carefully, we became convinced that it would be far better to secure the cooperation of the local officials than to attempt to create an independent system of aid. The Headman of Akumi District seemed to us to have the matter well in hand, and while evidently disposed to be cautious, appeared thoroughly sympathetic. We thought, however, that Niigata offered an unusually good market for supplies, and that we could, with the aid of Japanese friends there, be servicable in turning the money into clothes, bedding, etc. The Headman agreed with us in this and gave us valuable suggestions as to the kind and quality of the goods to be purchased. The prices of the goods thus bought have been extremely low, and yet our Japanese advisers assure us that they are well suited to the needs of the people. Over 600 *futons* have been bought, besides a large amount of clothing, and nearly 2,000 miscellaneous articles for household use.

We learned that the Abbé Dalibert of Tsurugaoka was actively engaged in relief work. It may

be that many will wish to have their gifts distributed under his personal care.

While thanking those who have so promptly and generously responded to our appeal, we trust there may be others who will be glad to share in the effort to relieve this terrible suffering.

Yours, &c.,

D. C. GREENE.

TOKYO SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

The following subscriptions have been received in response to Dr. D. C. Greene's appeal:—

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Further Subscriptions may be sent to either of the above, or to Dr. D. C. Greene.

Rev. Dr. Meacham and L. Pollard, Esq., have also kindly consented to receive subscriptions.

Tokyo, November 9th, 1894.

THE CRUSADE OF THE CENTURY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL"

SIR,—Some years ago when Christianity was a fashionable fad in Japan, it was not only prophesied that Japan would be so far converted in ten years that foreign missionaries would be no longer needed, but that the Japanese would in addition to supporting their own pastors send missionaries to all Asia. Without discussing the wisdom or the folly of these predictions, all will admit that the Chinese have not up to the present been in a very teachable frame of mind; nor have they shown any desire to emulate the example of Japan or receive her subjects as their teachers in the science, art, or religion of the West.

But after Japan has taken Korea away from the leading straits of China, and has shown the results of her methods of education in the arts of peace and war, is it too much to hope that China may be willing to listen to what Japan has to teach her?

Can we not regard this as the time of the ploughing of the fallow fields of China?

The time for sowing will come soon, and the reaping will come in due time if anything is sown. But how can anything be sown unless the sowers be sent?

The soldiers of Japan are every one of them missionaries to spread the light of good-government and pure patriotism. After the regeneration of Korea is accomplished they may have a further mission to China itself.

Whether the deeper influences of corporate Christianity shall follow in their wake, depends

somewhat upon the success of efforts for the conversion of the Japanese themselves.

The very least thing that the Christian nations can do is to preserve a masterly inactivity, and allow Japan to push to a successful completion her present laudable effort to carry some of the best results of Christian civilization into "the dark places of the earth that are filled with the habitations of cruelty."

The Japanese of to-day quote the name of Commodore Perry as one of their benefactors. In America "the son of John Brown" kept "marching on" until that country was truly "the land of the free" as well as the boasted "home of the brave." Is it too much to believe that Koreans and Chinamen of the next, if not of this, generation, will visit the shrine of Saigu Takamori to offer thanks that his soul marched on to the successful accomplishment of the object dearest to his heart? Is not this a war for righteousness and against corruption, and do not the Japanese deserve the sympathy and the prayers of every person who believes in "a Power not of ourselves that worketh for Righteousness?"

It seems to me that there should be no talk of peace until China has experienced a change of heart and given evidences of a repentance not to be repented of.

The Chinese may not believe it, but the Japanese are the best friends that they have at present, and in future ages they will rise up and bless the Japanese for the benign influences that will surely follow this war, if the Chinese are once well whipped by a smaller nation from their own side of the world.

Japan may not yet be classed among the nominally Christian nations, but in her conduct of this war she is Christian, and she is teaching China how the horrors of war may be modified by sentiments that have their full fruition under Christian influences.

When I see Japanese nurses clothed in the white garments that mark their angelic mission, signed upon their brows with the blood red symbol of our salvation, and other strong men, soldiers in uniform, bearing upon their arms the sign that their mission is to save and not to destroy, I am inclined to look upon this as a holy war, the crusade of the 19th century.

Your nervous correspondent of the 5th instant, would probably allow that Krupp guns may become powerful factors in the civilization of a country.

Christian Europe is pretty busy at present civilizing Africa: there it has been proved necessary that bullets should go before Bibles.

If the Christian nations could be induced to combine with Japan for the partition of China for, say, a century of teaching in western civilization, it would be a great blessing to the Chinese. It may be necessary some time for Christian nations to combine for the partition of China, for if the Chinese had the sense to hire some competent foreigners to do for their navy and army what has been done for their Customs, they might become a dangerous menace not only to Japan but to Europe and America. This is the old fight of civilization against barbarism, the unending conflict of Saint George and the Dragon.

Let us see to it that our sympathies are on the right side.

Yours,

PETER THE HERMIT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

An ordinary meeting of the above-mentioned Society was held at the rooms of the Geographical Society (Chigaku-kyokai), Nichikonyacho, Tokyo, on Friday, November 9th, at 5 p.m., Mr. C. D. West, M.A., in the chair.

The minutes of the last regular meeting having been read and approved, the results of printing on Ilford "Printing Out Paper" were shown. The texture of the paper and the tint of the prints (commonly called by photographers "tone") were generally admired. The prints had been taken directly from the printing frames and placed dry in a mixture of a solution of hyposulphite of soda and chloride of gold with chalk to insure neutrality. Dr. E. Divers, F.R.S., in answer to a question, stated that he considered there was no danger of "sulphur toning" in using such a bath.

Mr. K. Ogawa showed a set of prints from negatives by Viscount Okabe, Vice-President of the Society, of views at Miyajima, and at Takao and Hozogawa, near Kyoto. Great artistic taste had, it was considered, been exhibited in selecting the subjects and the point of view.

The Chairman showed an album containing many prints, the result of work during the past

summer with a 5 x 4 hand camera. The prints were of a fine black tint, on matt-surface paper. It was explained that they were silver prints toned with platinum—in fact prints by Lionel Clark's process.

Mr. R. Konishi presented to the Society samples of "tabloids" by Messrs. Burroughs, Welcome, & Co., of London, the brands being different from those that had before been sent directly to the Society by that firm.

Messrs. W. K. Burton and M. Kondo showed prints by the Kalotype Process. The tints were as good as those of platinotype, and excellent prints could be got from thin negatives. Mr. Burton expressed the opinion that, with the present enormously increased price of platinum the Kalotype process seemed a likely rival to the platinotype, and stated that, with the permission of the Society, Mr. Kondo and he would give a demonstration of the process at the regular meeting.

A pair of prints which had been sent to the Society by Mr. Marcus H. Rogers were shown. They were on American "Aristotype" paper—a paper coated with a gelatino-chloride, or colodion-chloride emulsion—and showed the very wide range of tones that could be got on that paper.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At a committee meeting held on the same day, it was decided that an out-door meeting should, if possible, be held towards the end of the present month, and that there should be a lantern exhibition in Yokohama next month.

CRICKET.

A "BASE BALL" TEAM V. A "CRICKET" TEAM.

A rather unique game was played on Saturday afternoon, a team of cricketers battling with base ball bats meeting an eleven of base-ballers equipped with the orthodox willow. We have seen gentlemen playing with broomsticks against a team of ladies, but this is probably the first occasion on which base-ball bats have been used in competition with the cricket bat. The game on Saturday resulted in a draw, but Mr. Walford's team had decidedly the advantage, totalling up 204 runs to their opponent's 49, with three wickets still to fall. Much amusement was caused through the vagaries of some of the players, both in batting and fielding, the whole game proceeding amid an accompaniment of hearty laughter. Below are the scores of the respective sides:—

THE "BASEBALL" TEAM.					
Mr. H. V. Dickenson, b. Stokes	...	...	...	...	5
Mr. J. P. Morrison, b. Stokes	...	...	...	...	12
Mr. P. Morris, b. Read	...	...	...	...	13
Mr. F. E. White, b. Tilden	...	...	...	...	18
Mr. E. R. Morris, b. Tilden	...	...	...	...	46
Mr. A. B. Walford, not out	...	...	...	...	17
Mr. J. H. Cockedge, b. Tilden	...	...	...	...	17
Mr. H. R. Mair, b. Tilden	...	...	...	...	5
Mr. J. Dodd, b. Read	...	...	...	...	2
Mr. E. O. Kenyon, c. Tyng	...	...	...	...	12
Mr. G. Philip, b. Read	...	...	...	...	18
Mr. G. Brass, b. Read	...	...	...	...	0
Byes 30, 1 b. 1, wide 2	...	...	...	...	32
Total					

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Dr. Stokes	...	...	...	...	9
Mr. A. C. Read	...	...	...	...	4
Mr. E. W. Tilden	...	...	...	...	4
Rev. T. S. Tyng	...	...	...	...	2

THE "CRICKET" TEAM.					
Dr. E. Wheeler, b. Mair	...	...	...	...	1
Dr. Stokes, b. Kenyon	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. C. Read, c. White, b. Kenyon	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. E. W. Tilden, b. Mair	...	...	...	...	0
Rev. T. S. Tyng, not out	...	...	...	...	9
Mr. B. C. Howard, b. Mair	...	...	...	...	23
Mr. G. Alcock, b. Mair	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. B. H. Pearson, c. Brass, b. White	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. A. R. Lamb, c. Kenyon, b. White	...	...	...	...	3
Mr. H. R. Campbell, c. Kenyon, b. White	...	...	...	...	0
Mr. G. Middleton, not out	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. S. D. Hepburn, not out	...	...	...	...	1
Mr. W. Merriman, b. hat.	...	...	...	...	0
Byes 3, 1 b. 1, wide 2	...	...	...	...	7
Total					

BOWLING ANALYSIS.					
Mr. E. O. Kenyon	...	...	...	...	8
Mr. H. R. Mair	...	...	...	...	4
Mr. F. E. White	...	...	...	...	3
Mr. G. Brass	...	...	...	...	0

THE SEA FIGHT OFF THE YALU RIVER.

By Sir E. ASHMEAD BARTLETT, M.P.

It is hard to understand how anyone who reads critically the accounts from both sides of the great sea fight of Monday, September 17th, can believe that the Chinese had the best of the action. It seems rather that the Japanese gained a decisive success, and that against considerable odds. I form my estimate upon the telegrams from Tientsin and Shanghai; that is, from Chinese sources.

And here let me say that, thus far, the reports from Japanese sources have been as moderate and truthful as those from China have been unreliable and mendacious.

Even the statements made on Japanese authority as to the sinking of the *Kowshing* early in the struggle have been fully corroborated by the evidence given on oath before the court by the British officers of that ship. The correctness of the conduct of the Japanese commander and the endeavours made by him to save the lives of the British officers and others on board the *Kowshing* are fully proved.

The following conclusions as to the Naval Battle are clear:—

CHINESE LOSS IN SHIPS.

1. By their own showing, the Chinese lost four good warships: one battleship, the *King-Yuen* (2,850 tons); one protected cruiser, the *Chih-Yuen* (2,300 tons); and two smaller cruisers, the *Chao-Yuen* and *Yang-Wei* (each of 1,400 tons). To this has now to be added a fifth ship, which, we since learn, was stranded on a reef in the flight from the Yalu. This vessel was the *Kwang-Kai*, a deck-protected cruiser of 2,000 tons. The Japanese did not lose a single ship, though Admiral Ito's flagship, the cruiser *Matsumoto*, was seriously crippled and has had to be sent home for repairs. The Chinese telegrams, indeed, asserted that three Japanese vessels were sunk, but they expressly added that none of the Chinese officers could say which Japanese ships were thus unfortunate. Such vague allegations cannot be set against the definite report of Admiral Ito to his Government that he did not lose a single ship. A late telegram which has just come to hand from *The Times* correspondent at Shanghai, states that a Chinese warship rammed one of its own consorts by mistake and sank her. This, if true, would readily explain the belief among the Chinese officials that a Japanese vessel had been destroyed. The Japanese Admiral states that all the other damage to his vessels can be made good on board within a week. In proof of this the whole Japanese Fleet has returned to its watch and ward at Hai-yau-tau, an unfortified island in the Gulf of Pechili.

The latest news shows that the victorious Japanese squadron has left Hai-yau-tau, and is now escorting the transports which are conveying the second Japanese army for its *coup-de-main* upon the Chinese coast.

CHINESE LOSS IN MEN.

2. By their own showing, the Chinese Fleet lost 1,500 in killed and wounded. Nor is this surprising when we know that four Chinese warships were destroyed in action, two of them sinking in the blue water. The Chinese estimate the Japanese loss at 1,000, a vague figure based upon mere surmise, and not to be taken against the Japanese official statement that their loss was 237 killed and wounded. Moreover, a Central News telegram from Shanghai describes the Chinese loss in leading officers as "lamentably large." It says:—"In addition to those who went down 'in the *Chin-Yuen*, the captains in command 'of four of the warships which have reached 'Port Arthur are reported to have been 'killed while fighting their ships."

A *Times* telegram from the correspondent at Shanghai, who is very favourable to the Chinese, says:—"Some half-dozen ships have 'put into Port Arthur all badly knocked about, and full of wounded men." A Central News telegram from Shanghai states that the two principal Chinese battleships, the *Ting-Yuen* and the *Chen-Yuen*, both of 7,280 tons, were seriously knocked about by the Japanese fire. Their armour, indeed, was not pierced, so that the vitals of both ships escaped injury. But the *Chen-Yuen* has 120 shot-holes in her sides, and the *Ting-Yuen* 200 shot-holes in hers. This proves at once the excellence of the Japanese gunnery, and the value of protective armour.

THE JAPANESE HOLD THE SEA.

3. It is clear that the remnant of the Chinese fleet is now hiding behind the land fortifications at Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei; whereas the Japanese fleet is now, as before, holding command of the Gulf of Pechili, and watching for its enemies from an open roadstead, or openly conveying a fresh Japanese army against China. This fact alone is conclusive to my mind as to which of the two combatants was victorious in the recent engagement.

I am aware that the Chinese assert that the Japanese retired at nightfall in a crippled condition. But is it likely that, if this were true, the Chinese Admiral would have left the wretched Hunanese Army Corps, which he shovelled on shore in such hot haste, without a single warship to support it and to keep up communications? The statement of the Japanese Admiral is shown by all evidence to be more accurate. Admiral Ito reported to his Government (a) that his fleet

had destroyed four Chinese warships. This we know to be true. (b) That three other Chinese vessels were set fire to by Japanese shells. This also is confirmed from Chinese sources. And, Admiral Ito finally says (c) "at dusk the Japanese squadron withdrew and prepared to renew the engagement on the following morning. During the night, however, the remnant of the Chinese fleet stole out of the Yalu Estuary and fled towards the Chinese coast." The Japanese tried to pursue, but the crippled machinery of some of their vessels prevented their overtaking the Chinese. The statement which comes from Chinese sources that the ammunition of some of the Japanese ships had been exhausted is very likely true. The Japanese firing is described as exceedingly heavy and continuous.

BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS.

But the full importance of the Japanese victory can only be appreciated when the fact is remembered that the Chinese had no less than five battle-ships in action, whereas the Japanese had not a single battleship, excepting, perhaps, the *Fuso*. The *Fuso* has a side belt of from four to nine inches, and its citadel is defended by seven inches of armour. The *Hiei* has a belt of four inches. The Japanese cruisers, though powerful of their class, have nothing but a protected deck of from three to two inches of steel. Two of the Chinese battleships were of 7,280 tons each, and had twelve inches of armour on their turrets, and a belt of fourteen inches. The other three armour-clads are much smaller, but have a belt of from 5½ to 9½ inches.

So far as we know, the Chinese Fleet consisted of the five battleships, five cruisers, and two gun-boats. The Japanese consisted of nine cruisers (three first class, and four smaller vessels). The two fleets were, on paper, not unequally matched in tonnage and the weight of shell-fire. The Chinese men of war engaged had a total tonnage of 36,830 tons, and could, at a single discharge, fire 12,460 pounds of shell. The Japanese had a total tonnage of 36,650 tons, and could, at a single discharge, fire 10,946 pounds of shell. But the Japanese, having more quick-firing guns, could, of course, in a given time, concentrate a much heavier fire upon their opponents. The Japanese undoubtedly had more quick firing guns. And to these guns and their superior tactics their victory is undoubtedly due.

LESSONS OF THE FIGHT.

The fact is that the Japanese are as superior on the sea, in skill, discipline, and gunnery, to the Chinese as they are on shore. The Japanese have won their victory, with inferior ships, by superior tactics and better gunnery. It would be a disastrous mistake to assume from this engagement that cruisers are a match for battleships. The fact that the Chinese loss was entirely confined to cruisers, with the exception of the small battleship *King Yuen*, which was sunk by a torpedo, and that the armour of the larger Chinese battleships, though constantly struck, was not pierced, proves the immense superiority of battleships in action. Had the Japanese possessed a single battleship as strongly protected and as good as the *Chen-Yuen*, it is doubtful if a single Chinese ship would have escaped.

Two of our first-class battleships of the *Royal Sovereign* type can throw a greater weight of metal in a single discharge than the whole Japanese squadron engaged in the recent battle. With moderate good fortune, two or three *Royal Sovereigns* should be able to destroy the whole of both the fleets that fought so desperately off the Yalu River. Other things being equal—that is, the skill, courage, and discipline being fairly equal on both sides—battleships are bound in action to overcome cruisers.

HOPELESS INFERIORITY OF THE CHINESE.

The wretched character of the Chinese naval strategy is shown by the fact that, with a superior navy, they have allowed the Japanese to dominate the sea and to pour thousands of soldiers into Korea without any interference. Their wretched tactics are shown by the fact that Admiral Ting is said to have engaged the enemy in such a cramped position that his ships could not manoeuvre, and that two actually ran aground. Probably, however, the Chinese could not manoeuvre their ships even in the open sea. Admiral Ting is said to have begun the action with his ships arranged in the form of a V, his own flag-ship being at the apex. This was no doubt courageous, but exceedingly stupid. The Japanese were able to alternately attack the starboard and port sides of his eccentric formation. While one side was being pounded by all the Japanese guns, the Chinese vessels on the other wing dare not fire for fear of hitting their own ships. It must be said in defence of the Chinese admiral, however, that he was probably aware of the inability of his

officers to manoeuvre. The admiral wished to set them an example of forwardness and courage. The telegrams state that one of the Chinese captains has since been executed for cowardice.

Indeed, so execrable were both the Chinese tactics and gunnery that it would be very dangerous to draw conclusions from the recent sea fight as to what might happen in a similar action between two European powers, where the skill of the officers and the courage of the sailors were nearly equal. The Chinese were hopelessly out-manned; and owing to the superiority of the Japanese quick-firing guns, as well as to the better gunnery of the Japanese, the odds against the Chinese were overwhelming. I do not think we shall hear much more of the Chinese fleet during the present war.

The hapless Hunanese army corps landed, without artillery and probably with scant provisions, on the Korean frontier, must fall an easy prey to the victorious Japanese army, or else fly precipitately into Manchuria. We may expect at any moment to hear of a second Chinese disaster like that of Ping-Yang, and a Japanese *coup de main* upon Newchwang.

JAPAN AND ENGLAND.

Anyhow, the Japanese triumph is most fortunate for England. The Japanese are our natural allies in the far East. They are a highly civilised, liberty-loving, progressive people, and well deserve their victory. Korea will be much better in the hands of civilised Japan than in those of barbarous China. The most interesting and important feature of the Japanese victory for England is that the Japanese are both able and willing to keep the Russian Power out of the Korean Peninsula.

THE CHINESE NAVY.

INTERVIEW WITH ITS ORGANISER.

A representative of the Central News has had an interview with a well known British officer, who for nine years held the post of organiser to the Chinese fleet, and during that time commanded the Northern Squadron, which took part in the recent naval battle of Yalu. It is not, of course, too much to say that the officer alluded to can only be Captain Lang.

"I am afraid," he said, "that the Chinese naval forces are not as I left them four years ago. There is splendid material in the men, but the inherent conservatism of the Chinese people, their absolute indifference to all that goes on outside their own country, and the want of anything like *esprit de corps*, are an immense bar to progress. When I was there the fleet was capable of doing anything; but it is too much to expect that the state of efficiency has been maintained. The fact is, the Chinese never expected to go to war. Such a thing as a war with Japan had never been contemplated. They treated Japan with the utmost contempt, and Japan, for her part, has the same feeling towards China. There is no doubt that the Chinese are less prepared for naval warfare than they would have been a few years ago. It is not that the ships are inefficient or the men wanting in courage; but they are essentially an eastern race, with the worst characteristics of eastern races fully developed. There is not the least patriotism amongst either officers or men. They are, however, as brave as one could wish—absolutely fearless of death, and I could not desire better material than the men of the fleet in my day. The officers are of a different class; they are indifferent to most things that do not tend to their personal advancement. I am not surprised to learn that the Chinese fleet did not seem in a hurry to offer battle. They are not likely to do this on any occasion, but when forced into a corner they will fight admirably, and in the long run they will gain the victory, in spite of their present reverses. In one respect the Chinese are better on land than on sea. Their armies are raised in provinces, and each is composed of men of the same province. There is, therefore, to be found something more approaching to a patriotic sentiment than exists amongst a body of men drawn, as were the crews of the ships, from different provinces.

"Admiral Ting is a most brave and capable man, and, personally, I would follow him anywhere. Many of the captains are less capable, and, with Chinese obstinacy, and ignorance, cannot be made to understand the importance of drill and discipline. I do not understand what is meant by the reference to the superiority of the Japanese in the matter of quick firing guns. The four Chinese ships of the *Ching-Yuen* class, which were added to the fleet of 1887, were admirably equipped. They were armed to the teeth, and were capable of a speed of eighteen knots. There could not be any superiority in the Japanese

fleet in the matter of quick-firing guns, and if they really vastly excel the Chinese in their armament, as the latest reports say, it would confirm the impression that the Chinese fleet has not kept pace with the times since the withdrawal of European influence. There was torpedo practice every week in my day, with constant 'exercise' and drill of every kind day and night. The officials did not like it. They would rather have been ashore and let things go along as they might; but I told them that I had a duty to perform and that it must be done. No doubt things have altered since. Even in my time there was some difficulty in preventing men being brought into ships through family influence, and put into positions for which they were unfit owing to want of training. I came across a few cases and stopped the practice. But there is nothing to prevent that kind of thing now, as there has been no better influence, since that of the Europeans was withdrawn, to keep the officers up to their work."

"When they do not readily assimilate European ideas?" On the contrary, they hate them and are. The official classes are not less conceited and obstinate than they were when they first came into contact with Western nations, and the Japanese are the same, and perhaps a trifle worse. Both races are eminently tractable, but the colossal conceit of the Mandarins is only surpassed by their ignorance. It is probably true to say that 'if you scratch a Russian you will find a Tartar.' It is certainly true to say that if you go below the mere surface polish of a Chinaman you will find a savage."

"And yet you say China will win?" "Yes, for her resources are infinite."

"But there are rumours already of a Japanese descent upon China?" "I think that very unlikely. Even if the Japanese troops could effect a landing in effective numbers they would gain little by such a manoeuvre, and in the end they would be driven into the sea by the hordes of troops brought against them. Japan has a good deal of pluck and hates China, but she cannot beat her."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, November 9.

The *Standard* says that there is little prospect of the united action of the Powers in response to China's appeal for help to terminate the war. Russia and France are willing to intervene, but Germany considers that intervention would be useless.

London, November 10.

The Prince of Hesse is recovering.

The Powers advise that China should make overtures for peace to Japan, China receiving the moral support of the Powers. Germany is still inclined to hold aloof.

The Hovas are centring on Diego Suarez.

London, November 13.

The *Times*, in a leading article says, that the utter collapse of China raises troublesome political problems, and Japan must not suppose that there is no limit to her expansion at China's cost.

London, November 14.

The marriage of the Emperor of Russia will take place one day next week, but the day has not yet been fixed.

The United States have offered to mediate between China and Japan.

(FROM THE "N. C. DAILY NEWS.")

London, November 6.

A bomb, which it is believed was intended for the adjoining house, occupied by Sir Henry Hawkins, who has recently sentenced several anarchists to various terms of imprisonment, has smashed the front door and all the windows of the Hon. Reginald B. Brett's house in Mayfair, but nobody was hurt.

The death is announced of Mr. John Walter, one of the principal proprietors of *The Times*.

General Sung's troops have been defeated at Fenghwang, and now occupy a mountain-pass on the road to Peking, where the Japanese intend to endeavour to turn their position.

London, November 8.

Congressman Wilson of Virginia, the author of the present Tariff Bill, has been defeated in his election to Congress.

The Amir of Afghanistan, who has been lately suffering from hemorrhage of the kidneys, has quite recovered.

The Chinese loan has been largely covered.

London, November 9th.

The remains of the late Czar Alexander III. were conveyed on Tuesday evening by torchlight from the Palace to the Church in Livadia and lay in state all Wednesday.

Yesterday they were conveyed in a man-of-war to Sebastopol, and from thence to Moscow and St. Petersburg.

Dinners are being given to the poor at every stopping place, and immense precautions are being taken.

[FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.]

Fusan, November 14.

The Tai Wōn-kun has changed his opinions since the arrival of Count Inouye, and is inclined to follow progressive principles. It seems that he is anxiously waiting the report of Prince Wi-hwa, which is expected to cause some remarkable changes in the relations between Japan and Korea.

Nagasaki, November 14.

The British war-vessels *Centurion*, *Mercury*, and *Daphne* proceeded to Chefoo yesterday.

Fusan, November 14.

Prince Wi-hwa arrived here safe to-day.

Hiroshima, November 15.

(The following telegram, said to have reached Tokyo yesterday, appears in to-day's *Asahi*.)

As England, France and Russia have all great interests at stake, in the East they will intervene between Japan and China if requested to do so, but Germany will stand aloof from these Powers. The three Powers above mentioned will maintain this attitude until Japan accepts their proposals for peace, but if Japan definitely refuse their overtures, nothing more can be done as none are authorised to bring about peace by demonstration of force. At all events the actual intervention can not commence until after the fall of Peking.

Kobe, November 16.

H.I.H. the Crown Prince, who passed through Kyoto at 3.02 p.m., arrived here at 5.30 p.m. Among the large number of persons who assembled to welcome the Prince, were high local officials, peers, parliamentary representatives, and others. The students of various common schools densely thronged both sides of the Imperial route. The Prince was conveyed to the official residence at Benten-hama.

Hiroshima, November 16.

A telegraphic message despatched by the Chief of the Japanese Commissionariat at Fusan on the 15th inst., states that a report from Lieutenant Suzuki, who was despatched to Pu-ju, has reached Fusan to the effect that from 8 a.m. up to 11th a.m. on the 11 inst. the Lieutenant's soldiers engaged a large number of Tong-haks between Pu-ju and Won-sung, and the rebels were scattered. Three Japanese soldiers were wounded; some 136 dead insurgents were discovered and the number of wounded is not yet ascertained. A large quantity of warlike articles were captured.

A telegram dated the 16th inst. despatched by Lieutenant-Colonel Ito at Ninsen, announces that Count Inouye, the Japanese Minister, has decided to despatch a party of Japanese guards now in Seoul to prevent the Tong-haks escaping into Kang-won-do and Hang-yong-do. The soldiers left the Korean capital on the day of the despatch of the message.

It is stated the temporary buildings of the Imperial Diet will be used as a Military hospital.

The attack on Port Arthur commenced on the 15th. A report of the battle is expected to reach here on the 19th or 20th.

An official telegram relative to the condition of the enemy at Mo-tien-ling, which reached here this morning, states the number of Chinese soldiers defending Mo-tien-ling is said to be over 25,000. They are commanded by Generals So Kei and Ko Dai-cho, Yuan also being on the staff. Several strong forts have been constructed there, and the foreign employes, who lately fled from Chiu-lien, have joined them. The best troops of the enemy are the "Mei" army,

but they are only in small numbers, and the rest are newly raised levies.

Shanghai, November 16.

General Wei, commander of the Chinese troops at Phyang-yang, has been beleahed.

The *Sydney* affair has been laid before the French Government, which has deemed the actions of the Japanese authorities in connection with the affair to be proper. This has been intimated to the Japanese Government.

Hiroshima, November 16th.

In the Chinese Navy one foreigner has been newly-appointed as Captain, and two as Lieutenants.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Oriental Hotel, 87, Main Street, on Mondays and Thursdays in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 1 to 11 p.m.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 148.

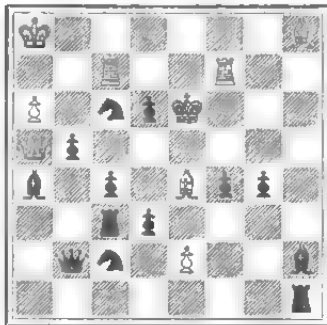
WHITE. 1—Q to Q Kt sq. 2—B to B 4 ch. 3—Q to Kt 8, mate
BLACK. 1—K x R 2—K x Kt
if 2—K to K 4
3—Kt to B 7, mate
2—B to K 7 ch. 3—Q to Kt 8, mate
if 2—K to K 4
3—Kt to B 7, mate
2—Q to K 4 ch. 3—Q x B, mate
2—Q checks 3—Q or B, mates accordingly.
Correct solutions received from Diganma, Omega, J.D., and Shogi.

PROBLEM No. 150.

By A. S. MACKENZIE, Jamaica.

(This splendid composition obtained the first prize for three-movers in the International Tourney of the *Staats Zeitung*.)

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in three moves.

PROBLEM COINCIDENCES.

The *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, under the caption of "Problem Coincidences," lately published the following positions:—

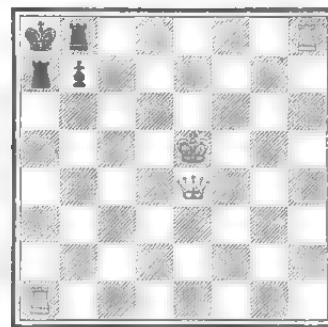
1. By Mrs. Baird, October, 1893.—BLACK—K at Q R 8, Q at Q Kt 8, R at Q R 7, B at Q Kt 7, Pawns at K Kt 2, and K Kt 6. WHITE—K at Q B 6, Q at K R 8, Rooks at K R sq., and Q R 8, B at Q B 3.
2. Tourney Problem, *Leeds Mercury*, July, 1894.—BLACK—K at K R 8, Rooks at K R 7 and K Kt 8, B at K Kt 7, P at Q B 6. WHITE—K at Q B 5, Q at Q R 5, Rooks at K R 8, and Q R sq., B at Q Kt 7.
3. By G. C. Heywood, September, 1873, and often republished since.—BLACK—K at K R sq., Q at K Kt 2, R at K Kt sq., P at K R 2. WHITE—K at Q R 6, Q at K R sq., R at Q R 8, B at K B 6.

These problems are all two-movers, and their resemblance to each other is certainly remarkable. Commenting on this subject, the *Bradford Observer* says:—"It only remains for someone else to unearth a fourth variant with the King in the

left-hand top corner as a fitting climax." Extraordinary as it may appear, we are able to do this. The following position has been known to us (although ignorant of the authorship) for years, and has, at various times, been shown to local players. It bears a perfect family likeness to the three positions above, but is, in our opinion, the most artistic of the batch. Mr. Heywood has long been recognised as one of the leading and brightest of English composers; Mrs. Baird also enjoys a high reputation; the *Leeds Mercury* position savours of plagiarism; who will lay claim to the paternity of our contribution to the list?

PROBLEM No. 151.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

TARRASCH V. WALBRODT.

Passing over the third game, which was the solitary drawn game of the eight played, we now give the fourth. In this, again, Tarrasch shows to great advantage, his treatment of the ending being exceedingly fine and masterly. The score and notes are from the *Daily News*:—

GAME No. 181.

RUSSIAN DEFENCE.

WHITE. Tarrasch. 1—P to K 4 2—K Kt to B 3 3—Kt takes P 4—K Kt to B 3 5—P to Q 4 6—B to Q 3 7—Castles (b) 8—R to K sq. 9—B to K B 4 10—P to B 3 11—Kt to K 5 12—Kt to Q 2 13—Q Kt to B 3 14—P takes Kt 15—B to Kt 3 16—Q to B 2 17—B to K B 4 18—K to R sq. 19—Q to Q 2 (g) 20—Kt to Q 4 (i) 21—B to K Kt 5 22—Q to B 4 23—Q to R 4 24—R to K 3 25—Kt takes B 26—P to K Kt 4 (m) 27—Q R to K Kt sq. 28—R takes P 29—B to B 6 30—R to R 3 31—Q to R 8 mate.
BLACK. Walbrodt. 1—P to K 4 2—K Kt to B 3 3—P to Q 3 4—Kt takes P 5—P to Q 4 6—Q Kt to B 3 (a) 7—B to K 2 8—Kt to B 3 (c) 9—Castles 10—B to Q 3 (d) 11—R to R sq. (e) 12—K Kt to Kt 5 13—Q Kt takes Kt 14—B to Q B 4 (f) 15—Kt to R 3 16—P to K Kt 3 17—Kt to B 4 18—P to Q B 3 19—B to K 3 (h) 20—Q to Q 2 (j) 21—B to B sq. 22—Kt to Kt 2 23—P to Q R 3 (k) 24—P to Q B 4 25—Q takes Kt. (l) 26—P to K Kt 4 27—P takes P 28—Q R to B sq. (n) 29—B to K 2 30—B takes B

NOTES (CONTINUED).

(a) This course is preferable to 6..... K B to K in conjunction with 7..... Castles and 8..... Q B to K 4.
(b) The books give 7 P to B 4, but most strong players now recognise that in close games development is more effective than premature attack.
(c) By retreating this Knight to avoid further trouble, Black loses a move as compared with the French Defence. Still we do not see any better move.
(d) Our choice would have been 10..... R to K sq.
(e) And now we should have preferred 11..... Kt to K 2.
(f) An ingenious attempt to divert the Black K B, so as to allow White to play B to K Kt 4 and B to B 6.
(g) This lets in the Bishop. We should have preferred 20..... Kt takes Kt, 21 P takes Kt, B takes P, &c.
(h) As he intends playing..... P to Q B 4 to disestablish the Knight he played..... P to Q R 3, to prevent B to K 5. But..... K R to B sq. was preferable.
(i) In this difficult position Black might have placed reliance on 25..... P takes Kt, for if then 26 P to K Kt 4, 26..... K R to B sq. followed by..... Kt to B sq., &c.
(m) White did not play 26 R to R 3 at once, because after..... P to K R 4 he would have been compelled to lose time to prevent..... Q to Kt 5.
(n) Rather a helpful move, but neither 28..... Kt to B 4 nor..... Kt to R 4 would have availed to avert the inevitable defeat.

In a new chess column which Mr. John A. Galbreath is now editing in the *New Orleans Daily*

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

States, he gives the following as a curious calculation recently furnished to the *Schachzeitung* by Herr Richard Kobb, of Augsburg:—"Place a Knight on Q R sq. He commands two squares. On Q K square he commands three squares, &c., &c. Sum for the 64 squares=336. Place a Bishop on Q R square. He commands seven squares. On Q K square, he commands seven squares, &c., &c. Sum for the 64 squares=560. Continue the process with one of the Rooks. Wherever placed he commands 14 squares, the sum for the 64 squares being $64 \times 14 = 896 = 336 + 560$, precisely the same number as for the Knight and Bishop combined. From this it would appear that in theory a Bishop is better than a Knight by 224 points in 560. Such conclusion is not verified, however, by actual play over the board." Herr Kobb's figures are interesting, but there is one obvious objection to the use which he makes of them. The total of 560 corresponds not to one Bishop, but to two Bishops which move on opposite colours. It follows that for the purpose of numerical comparison the number 336 ought to be placed in juxtaposition not with 560 but with the half of 560, which is 280. The consequent theoretical deduction suggested is that the Knight is better than the Bishop in the proportion of 6 to 5. In this matter, however, as it is hardly necessary to add, theory and practical experience do not quite agree.

MR. J. H. BLACKBURN.

The appended game, at the odds of the exchange and move, was recently played at the Hastings Chess Club against Mr. E. Jukes and Mr. A. Muller in consultation. Mr. Blackburne simultaneously conducting a second game against two other members of the club, to whom he conceded the odds of a Rook.

GAME No. 182.

"KUY LOPEZ."

Remove White Q Kt and Black Q R.

WHITE.	BLACK.
The Allies.	Mr. Blackburne.
1-P to K 4	1-P to K 4
2-Kt to B 3	2-Kt to Q B 3
3-B to Kt 5	3-P to B 4
4-P to Q 4	4-B P takes P
5-Kt takes P (a)	5-Kt takes Kt
6-P takes Kt	6-P to B 3
7-B to Q B 4 (b)	7-Q to R 4 ch.
8-B to Q 2	8-Q takes K P
9-B to B 3	9-Q to K Kt 4
10-P to K Kt 3 (c)	10-P to Q 4
11-P to K R 4 (d)	11-Q to B 4
12-B to B sq.	12-Q to B 2
13-B to R 3	13-B takes B
14-R takes K	14-Kt to R 3
15-Q to K 2	15-B to B 4
16-R to R 2	16-Castles
17-B to K 5	17-Q to K 3
18-B to B 4	18-Kt to Kt 5
19-R to Kt 2	19-P to Q 5 (e)
20-P to Kt 3 (f)	20-B to Kt 5 ch.
21-K to K sq.	21-B to B 6
22-R to Q sq.	22-P to Q Kt 4
23-K to Kt sq. (g)	23-Q to B 4 (h)
24-R to K Kt sq.	24-P to K R 3 (i)
25-P to K 3 (j)	25-P takes P
26-R takes P	26-P to Kt 4
27-P takes P	27-P takes P
28-Q to K 7	28-R to B 2
29-Q to K 8 ch.	29-K to R 2
30-R to K 2	30-B to Kt 5
31-R to K 6	31-P to Q 6
32-R takes Q P	32-B to B 4 ch.
33-K to Kt 2	33-P takes B
34-P takes P	34-R to K Kt 2 (k)
35-K to B 3	35-Kt to B 3
36-R takes Kt	36-Q to Kt 5 ch.
37-K to K 4	37-Q to K 7 ch.
38-K to B 5	38-Q takes Q (l)

And the allies resigned.

Notes.

- (a) 5-B takes Kt, Q P takes B; 6-Kt takes P should have been the continuation. The text move loses a valuable Pawn.
- (b) 7-B to K 2 would have been better now, as the Bishop becomes shut out in any case, after Black's 11. P to Q 4. After 7-B to K 2, Q to R 4 ch. 8-P to B 3. White has still a fair game, for if Black replies 8..... P to Q 4, instead of losing a move, as in the text, they could play 9-B to Kt 4, &c.
- (c) This is already weakening. White would have done better to Castle, and if 10..... P to Q 4, then 11-P to B 4, with a good attack.
- (d) Still more weakening; 12-B to B sq., or B to K 2; and if 11..... B to Q 4, then 12-B to Q 4, &c.
- (e) To prevent Castling.
- (f) 13-P to R 3 should have been played.
- (g) Intending 24-P to B 3, which cannot be played now, because of 24..... Kt to E 6 ch. 25-B takes Kt, Kt takes P, &c.
- (h) To guard the centre, for if 24 P to B 3 (which is the threat) then..... P takes P; 25 Q takes B, P, Kt to E 6, &c.
- (i) Very well played again. Still keeping the object in view of preventing P to B 3, which would release the R at Kt 2.
- (j) 25 B to Q 6, R to B 6, would have staved off the conclusion momentarily, for White could only move the Bishop again, then 26..... P to Q 6; 27 P takes P, P takes P, followed by B to Q 5 and P to Kt 4.
- (k) A subtle trap. If 35 R to R 3 ch, then 35..... Kt to R 3 dis. ch; 36 R to K 3 if 36 Kt to R 2, then 36..... B to Kt 8 ch, and mate next move. R takes R ch; 37 K takes R, Q to Kt 5 ch; 38 K to R 2, Kt to Kt 8 mate.
- (l) This game was played by Mr. Blackburne in his happiest style.

The *Baltimore News* gives the following as a quotation by Twiss, the "learned trifler," in his work on Chess (1787) from Olaus Magnus's *History of the Goths, Swedes, and Vandals* (1555)—in Latin:—"It is the custom amongst the most illustrious Goths and Swedes, when they would honestly marry their daughters, to prove the disposition of the suitors that come to them, and to know their passions especially by playing with them at chess. For at these games their anger, love, peevishness, covetousness, dulness, idleness, and many more mad pranks, passions, and notions of their minds, and the forces and properties of their fortunes are used to be seen; as whether the winner be rudely disposed, that he will indiscreetly rejoice, and suddenly triumph when he wins; or whether when he is wronged he can patiently endure it, and wisely put it off."

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IN DUE

From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 25th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 25th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 25th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 25th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 2nd.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Nov. 28th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Dec. 6th.

* China left San Francisco via Honolulu on November 6th.
† From left Hongkong on November 6th. ‡ Express of Japan left Vancouver on November 28th. § (Leave with French mail) left Hongkong on November 18th. ¶ Belgic left San Francisco on November 26th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Nov. 24th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Nov. 26th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Nov. 29th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Nov. 30th.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 1st.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Dec. 7th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 8th.
For Victoria, H.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 22nd.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Gloucester City, British steamer, 1,686, Dwyer, 10th November.—Kobe 9th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Lindisfarne, British steamer, 1,560, E. Andrew, 10th November.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, Toyoshima, 11th November.—Hakodate via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Mitsi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,010, N. Masakiyo, 11th November.—Hakodate, Stores.—Lighthouse Department.
Straits of Dover, British steamer, 1,436, R. Halliday, 11th November.—Hongkong via ports, Sugar and General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilsen, 11th November.—Kobe 10th November, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Caladon, French steamer, 2,500, Flandin, 12th November.—Marseilles 30th September, Hongkong 2nd November, Shanghai 6th, Nagasaki 8th, and Kobe 11th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Nierstein, German steamer, 731, Ponkaw, 12th November.—Kobe 10th November, General.—Hirama Kaisowen.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, McIvor, 13th November.—Yokkaichi 12th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 265, Ikitsei, 14th November.—Kobe 13th November, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Ashdown, British steamer, 1,893, Jas. Cowie, 14th November.—Batoum, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, J. T. Smith, 14th November.—Hongkong via ports, 7th November, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Kenderdine, 14th November.—Vladivostok via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Owari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson, 15th November.—Yokkaichi 14th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Parthian, British steamer, 1,030, Thompson, 15th November.—Manila via ports, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, Wm. Ward, 16th November.—San Francisco 27th October, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 728, Toyoshima, 16th November.—Yokkaichi 15th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 16th November.—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Shu.
Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Pantou, R.N.R., 16th November.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 635, McIvor, 16th November.—Yokkaichi 15th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 10th November.—Hongkong, via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Deventry, British steamer, 1,876, Gainsworthy, 10th November.—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Tetsuda Kaisha.
Glamorganshire, British steamer, 1,845, Vyvyan, 10th November.—New York via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Polyphemus, British steamer, 1,803, Bartlett, 10th November.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Lindisfarne, British steamer, 1,560, E. Andrew, 11th November.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pathan, British steamer, 1,763, Wright, 11th November.—Mojji, Ballast.—Frazar & Co.
Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilsen, 12th November.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, Toyoshima, 12th November.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Owari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson, 12th November.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Protos, German steamer, 1,150, Johanson, 12th November.—Shanghai, Coal.—Japanese.
Ise Maru, Japanese steamer, 641, J. A. Renny, 13th November.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, R. Barton, 13th November.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Gloucester City, British steamer, 1,686, Dwyer, 13th November.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Glengyle, British steamer, 2,244, Gaxson, 14th November.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 265, Ikitsei, 14th November.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, McIvor, 14th November.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nierstein, German steamer, 731, Ponkaw, 15th November.—Kobe, Ballast.—Hirama Kaisowen.
Straits of Dover, British steamer, 1,436, E. Halliday, 15th November.—Kobe, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Owari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson, 16th November.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Kenderdine, 16th November.—Korea via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, Wm. Ward, 17th November.—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
City of Rio de Janeiro, American steamer, 2,246, J. T. Smith, 17th November.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Caladon, French steamer, 2,500, Flandin, 17th November.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Caladon*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Shiudo Saichi, Rev. F. T. Witman, Mrs. Ginsberg, Mr. Lalo, Mrs. G. Stewart, Mr. C. Rombach, Mr. Freemantle, Mrs. Denig and infant, Miss Grazia Denig, Mr. Hecker, Mr. Carlsen and boy, Mr. C. H. Tuska, and Mr. O. A. Sealholm in cabin.
Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. Okawa Omatsu and child, Captain B. W. Joy, Lieut. A. Stahl, I.R.N., Lieut. Nikilos, I.R.N., Mr. J. A. Biddle, Mr. C. Gunwaldt, Mr. C. F. Heimlin, Mr. E. J. Smithers, U.S. Consul at Kobe, and Mr. and Mrs. Calusac and 4 children in cabin.
Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from San Francisco:—Prince Yamashina, Lieutenant Enai, Major Ijiti, Major Kusunose, Mr. H. Kagawa, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. J. L. C. McLaughlin, and Mr. P. L. Sampson in cabin. For Shanghai:—Rev. and Mrs. V. H. Hubbard and two children, Rev. Dewight Goddard, Rev. and Mrs. W. L. Bead, and Mr. M. Heinemann in cabin. For Hongkong:—Captain Lloyd and Rev. J. J. Buggs in cabin.

Original from

Per British steamer *Victoria*, from Hongkong via ports.—Mr. Gibbons and Mr. Andrews in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports.—Mr. John Kike, Mr. Whittall, Jun., Mr. G. Lambert, Mrs. E. Naylor and child, Mr. W. M. Pethick, Mr. H. O. Phillips, Mrs. Marshall, Mrs. Moore Graham, Mr. A. W. Mackley, Mr. T. W. Mackley, Mr. S. Kiyokawa, Mr. C. N. Crosse, Mr. C. F. Heintz and native servant, Mr. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Choje, Mr. S. L. Goldman, Mr. J. B. Dickson, Mr. J. H. Goulie, and Mr. and Mrs. Bruce in cabin; 6 Chinese and 2 children, 1 infant, and 2 Japanese and infant in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Korostovets and two children, Miss A. M. Pullock, Mr. C. Grunwaldt, Rev. F. T. Whittman, Lieut. Stahl, I.R.N., Lieut. Nikilos, I.R.N., Mr. W. K. Hill, Dr. J. B. Spence, Mr. J. A. Biddle, Mr. F. A. Jenkin, Lieut. A. Jenkins, Mr. O. Anderson, Mr. J. S. Fanning, and Mr. Chas. Haas in cabin.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for Hongkong via Nagasaki.—Mr. A. Donald, Mr. C. S. Arthur, Mr. Chan Wong, and Master Harry Lee in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Empress of China*, for Vancouver, B.C.:

	TEA.				TOTAL.
	CANADA AND WEST.	NEW YORK AND EAST.	PACIFIC COAST.	OTHER CITIES.	
Hongkong	9	35	120	66	230
Amoy			2,742	10	2,752
Foochow	5,036	368	419	110	5,933
Shanghai	1,402	817	801	149	3,229
Calcutta				136	136
Hyoogo	3,075	1,377	97	13	4,562
Yokohama	3,438	360		950	4,648
Total	12,960	2,807	4,219	1,416	21,432

SILK.

	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hongkong & Canton	123		123
Shanghai			429
Yokohama	693		693
Total	1,245		1,245

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports.—Silk, 280 bales; Waste Silk, 324 bales.

Per American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, for San Francisco:

	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	1,182		1,182
Hyoogo	100		100
Yokohama	1,898		1,898
Hongkong	740		740
Total	3,920		3,920

SILK.

	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Hongkong		30	30
Yokohama		1,207	1,207
Total		1,237	1,237

REPORTS.

The American steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, Captain J. T. Smith, reports.—Left Hongkong the 7th November, via Nagasaki and Kobe. Arrived at Yokohama the 14th November at 7.15 p.m.; had fine weather throughout the passage. Passage, 7 days 11 hours from Kobe, 27 hours 27 minutes.

The British steamer *Victoria*, Captain J. Pantou, R.N.R., reports:—Left Hongkong the 6th November, Shanghai the 10th, and Kobe the 15th at 11.30 a.m.; experienced fine weather throughout the passage.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

• The same dreary tale of stagnation in imports generally. Yarns.—Sales reduced to a minimum and with the large Cotton crops of the present year buyers expect lower prices for what they do buy in Yarn or Cloth. Shirtings.—Still some little enquiry in qib. for "spot" or early arrival. Fancies.—A few retail sales are not enough to make a market. Woollens.—Slow and dull, deliveries of former purchases are none too brisk and seems to hang fire.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8 1/2 yds. 30 inches	\$2.25 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9 1/2 yds. 30 inches	2.50 to 3.25
T. Cloth—7 1/2 yds. 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds. 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 21 yards, 30 inches	1.20 to 1.75
Cotton—Italian and Sateen Black, 32 inches	1.20 to 1.75

	PER YARD.
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	0.85 to 0.95
Victoria Lawn, 12 yards, 42-3 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 1/2, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.55 to 1.65
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 1/2, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 1.95
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 1/2, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.20 to 2.50
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 1/2, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.70 to 3.00

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.27 1/2 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Medicine	0.27 to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.24 to 0.25
Common	0.15 to 0.22 1/2
Manufacture of Laine—Cape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.35 to 0.40
Cloths—Prints, 51 1/2 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Prints, 51 1/2 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 4 to 3 1/2 lb.	0.45 to 0.52 1/2

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
No. 16/24, Ordinary	\$3.00 to 3.50
No. 16/24, Medium	35.00 to 35.50
No. 16/24, Good to Best	35.00 to 35.50
No. 16/24, Reverse	35.50 to 36.00
No. 18/32, Ordinary	36.50 to 37.00
No. 18/32, Medium	37.00 to 38.00
No. 18/32, Good to Best	41.00 to 43.00
No. 18/32, Medium to Best	41.00 to 42.00
No. 32, Two-fold	43.00 to 48.00
No. 32, Two-fold	43.00 to 48.00
No. 308, Bombay	—
No. 169, Bombay	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

Some enquiry for favourite assortments; but the trade generally is sluggish with no improvement in value.

	PER PIECE.
Flat Hats, 1 inch	\$3.30 to 3.35
Flat Hats, 1 inch	3.40 to 3.45
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.50 to 3.45
Iron Plates, assorted	3.50 to 3.65
Sheet Iron	4.45 to 4.60
Galvanized Iron sheets	8.75 to 9.00
Wire Nails, assorted	5.50 to 5.90
Iron Plates, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.50 to 1.65

KEROSENE.

Market steady. Two cargoes have come in, one by steamer from Batoum, the other by ship *Cavador* from New York. These arrivals bring the stock up to 600,000 cases, and dealers do not seem in a hurry to operate. No change in quotations, the oil being held in strong hands.

	PER TON.
Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77 1/2
Comet	1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Devoe	1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Russian Anchor	1.72 1/2 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72 1/2

SUGAR.

Brown—Fresh arrivals from the south have increased the stock. Prices nominally unchanged, but in effect sales of any magnitude lower values would have to be accepted. White—Unchanged at last rates.

	PER TON.
Brown Talao	\$4.30 to 4.40
Brown Manila	5.20 to 5.35
Brown Daitong	3.40 to 3.50
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.25
White Java and Penang	7.00 to 7.40
White Refined	7.00 to 9.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Small trade at prices which show a tendency to decline. Holders must make up their minds to accept a reduction if they want to do a large trade. Meantime, prices at the Produce Exchange show fairly strong for December and January delivery.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 3 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 4 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 5 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 6	—
Hanks—No. 7	—
Hanks—No. 8	—
Hanks—No. 9	—
Hanks—No. 10	—
Hanks—No. 11	—
Hanks—No. 12	—
Hanks—No. 13	—
Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 15	—
Hanks—No. 16	—
Hanks—No. 17	—
Hanks—No. 18	—
Hanks—No. 19	—
Hanks—No. 20	—
Hanks—No. 21	—
Hanks—No. 22	—
Hanks—No. 23	—
Hanks—No. 24	—
Hanks—No. 25	—
Hanks—No. 26	—
Hanks—No. 27	—
Hanks—No. 28	—
Hanks—No. 29	—
Hanks—No. 30	—
Hanks—No. 31	—
Hanks—No. 32	—
Hanks—No. 33	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Hanks—No. 35	—
Hanks—No. 36	—
Hanks—No. 37	—
Hanks—No. 38	—
Hanks—No. 39	—
Hanks—No. 40	—
Hanks—No. 41	—
Hanks—No. 42	—
Hanks—No. 43	—
Hanks—No. 44	—
Hanks—No. 45	—
Hanks—No. 46	—
Hanks—No. 47	—
Hanks—No. 48	—
Hanks—No. 49	—
Hanks—No. 50	—

Kanedas—No. 24	620 to 630
Kakedas—No. 3	610 to 615
Kakedas—No. 36	—
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oshu Soudan—No. 24	—
Hanatsuki—No. 1, 2	—
Hanatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sakai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

No change; but holders will probably want money for the turn of the year, and then we may see a large business on a lower basis of value.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pleated Coccons—Good to Best	\$150 to 150
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	80 to 90
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Bushi, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	80 to 85
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	35 to 50
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	20 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair	30 to 35
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	25 to 30
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 15
Wawata—Good to Best	—

TEA.

Nothing fresh. The market continues as last advised. Quotations unchanged; but of course more or less nominal in the absence of business.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER POUND.
Choicest	\$36 to 40
Choice	32 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 28
Good Medium	22 to 24
Medium	18 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has been fairly steady and closes firm at unmentioned rates.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/0 1/2
— Bills on demand	2/0 1/2 to 1
— 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1 1/2
— 6 months' sight	2/1 1/2
On Paris—Bank sight	2.60
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2.67
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/2 % p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1/2 % d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73 1/2
— Private 10 days' sight	73 1/2
On India—Bank sight	190
— Private 30 days' sight	193
On America—Bank Bills on demand	50 1/2
— Private 30 days' sight	51 1/2
— 4 months' sight	52 1/2
On Germany—Bank sight	2.10
— Private 4 months' sight	2.16
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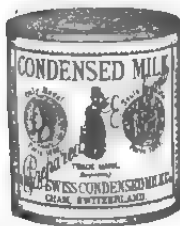
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No. 21.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, NOVEMBER 24TH, 1894.

月三年五十二治倫
可覽者信通日十三

Vol. XXI.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, NOV. 24TH, 1894.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

PORT ARTHUR was taken by storm on Wednesday evening last. The fighting was severe and continuous. The torpedo-boats engaged the forts on the sea side, but the fighting fleet took no part in the assault.

THERE has been another fire at Hiroshima.

THE first Football match of the season was played to-day.

PRINCE ARISUGAWA (Junior) has been ordered to China on military duty.

THE Aomori-Tatekawa section on the Aomori Railway opened for traffic on the 12th inst.

H.I.H. THE CROWN PRINCE is expected to leave Hiroshima about the 23rd inst. for Tokyo.

THE Yokohama General Hospital starts the new year with a debit balance of \$27.83.

INTRIGUE is still undermining the Councils of the Korean Ministry and further trouble is anticipated.

A DULL game of cricket, played with baseball bats and balls, took place on Saturday in very chilly weather.

THE Oriental Hotel, Yokohama, was gutted by fire on Monday night, and some of the guests had a narrow escape.

ACTING upon the advice of Viscount Sano, President of the Japan Fine Art Society, a number of prominent masters in various styles of

crafts have agreed to manufacture immediately some fine art objects to present to H.I.M. the Emperor, who is staying in bare, comfortless apartments at Hiroshima.

IN the infectious diseases ward of the Yokohama General Hospital eight small-pox patients were admitted during the year.

PUBLIC subscriptions received by the Naval Department amounted to yen 423,056 in round numbers on the 19th inst.

MR. ISOBE SAISHIN, Superintendent of the Taisei Sect, has been released from his post by the Minister of Home Affairs.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ICHJI, of the Artillery, an Attaché in the Japanese Legation in France, returned home on the 16th inst.

A MEETING is to be held next week to decide whether the Victoria Public School shall be given up at the end of the year or not.

THE mortal remains of the late Mr. George Blakeway were followed to the grave on Saturday by a very large number of residents.

THE Doshin Kaisha has decided to discontinue the direct export of silk to France, and the Company's branch at Lyons has been closed.

THE steamer *Mount Lebanon*, loaded with Rangoon rice, ran on to one of the forts at the entrance to the Bay on Thursday morning but got off next day.

EIGHT patients were admitted to the general ward of the Yokohama General Hospital during the past year, of whom seven were discharged and one died.

SOME female stowaways were discovered on the N.P. steamer *Victoria* just before she sailed for America last Saturday. A Japanese man was concerned in their escapade.

KAWAKAMI OTOJIRO, the *soshi* actor, who has been visiting Sôul, the Yalu, Tai-dong, Chiu-lien, and Phyang-yang, returned to the capital on the 21st inst.

FIVE boxes of bandages, each containing 1,200 pieces, manufactured by H.I.M. the Empress and the Court Ladies, have been presented to the Red Cross Society.

THE telegraph wires between Kwa-yuen-ken, Chiu-chow, and Talien are completed, and the workmen are now engaged conducting wires between Wi-ju and Talien.

THE number of telegraphic messages sent by members of the Imperial family, peers, Ministers of State, Local Governors, and others inquiring into the safety of H.I.M. the Emperor after the recent fire at Hiroshima, exceeded 720.

MESSRS. OGOSHI, Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai; Arakawa, Japanese Consul at Ninsen; Nakajima and Tei, Secretaries, and Matsukata, an Attaché in the Japanese Legation in Korea, have been released from their posts.

THE torchlight procession organised by patriotic Japanese of Yokohama on Saturday evening was somewhat of a farce. The police refused permission to light many of the torches, and a dispute arose over the refreshments, which, though promised to the subscribers, were not forthcoming.

MATTERS relative to military prisoners and spies have not been fully provided for in the existing law, and the Authorities propose to add clauses having reference to them. The matter has already been discussed and decided by the

Privy Council, and the additional rules will shortly be promulgated by an Extraordinary Ordinance.

THE Kanagawa Prefectural Assembly is much disturbed over the police expenditure, especially in regard to the disbursement of funds voted out to the Odawara local office.

MARQUIS KURODA, ex-chief of the Fukuoka clan, has sent a sum of money to the Governor of Fukuoka, asking the latter to distribute it among the poor families of the Fukuoka residents engaged in the present war. Residents entitled to receive this support exceed 2,000, and a monthly sum of yen 656 will be distributed among them. The Marquis intends to support these people during the war.

A MEETING of the Committee for the Investigation of Methods for the Prevention of Earthquake Disasters took place on the 21st inst., and was attended by Professor Kikuchi, Chairman, and twelve commissioners. Mr. Makino, Vice-Minister of Education, was also present. Messrs. Omori, Mano, Tanakadate, Tatsuno, Koto, Nakamura, and Tanabe, who were despatched to Yamagata and Akita to investigate the recent big earthquake, laid their reports before the assembly. The committee then proceeded to discuss the construction of buildings capable of resisting earthquakes. Finally Messrs. Tatsuno, Nakamura, Sone, and Katayama were chosen to form a special committee to draw up a scheme of such constructions. The results of the investigations are to be circulated in the earthquake districts.

REUTERS telegraphs:—The body of the late Czar reached Moscow on Sunday, November 11th, escorted by the Emperor Nicholas II. and all the Royalities, and then lay in State in the Cathedral in the Kremlin. The funeral took place on the 19th with great ceremony. It has been generally noticed in St. Petersburg that the Czar missed no opportunity of honouring the Prince of Wales. The marriage of the Czar was to take place on Friday. *The Times* Tientsin correspondent telegraphs that Russian officers have been instructed to maintain a conciliatory attitude towards British naval officers. Further reports from the North state that the Emperor of China and the Court are preparing to leave Peking. *The Novosti* applauds Great Britain for seeking to terminate the Korean war before it becomes too late, and condemns the policy of Germany in declining to join with other Powers. Japan, while thanking the United States for its friendly offices, has replied that China must approach Japan directly on the subject of peace. *The Times* says that at Odessa two transports that were filled with troops have been suddenly ordered to Vladivostok. Her Majesty's first-class cruiser *Gibraltar* has started for the China Station.

THE week's review of the Import market discloses nothing favourable in any line. Woollens, which usually command a good business at this time of year, are in very poor request. Yarns and Grey Shirtings are in the same position, while Fancies are unchanged. Metals are inactive. Kerosene is unchanged from last week, holders declining to lower rates. The recent demand for Sugars continues, with no fresh business of importance to report. A moderate trade has been done in Raw Silk at irregular quotations, and it looks now as if consumers had provisioned themselves for some time. Nothing doing in Waste. The Tea season is now all but dead, with no hope of revival till the Spring. Exchange has been dropping steadily

CHICAGO, ILL. AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

Not one Tokyo journal has yet abandoned the discussion of the terms of peace to be obtained from China. The *Nichi Nichi* calls upon the public in large, and especially the Members of Parliament, not to fail to advise the Government on this important subject. It also invites the attention of the Government to the grave duty of paying more than usual heed to the people's voice in such a national crisis. "The Ministry's aim must be to terminate the war in the way best calculated to promote the interests of the empire. In choosing that way, they should not in the least fear the disaffection of the military class or flatter the wishes of the Members of the Diet. Beaconsfield gained all that was necessary for his country without losing a drop of English blood. Gortschakoff failed to obtain what he ought to have obtained after seeing the enemy's strongholds destroyed. But the *Nichi Nichi* reserves its own opinion as to the exact terms of peace that should be formulated. It appreciates the value of silence on certain occasions. The *Nippon* remarks that Formosa, so important from commercial and military points of view, must at all events be taken. Having detailed what an immense expenditure must be incurred by Japan in supporting Korea and protecting Japanese interests in the North of China after the war, the Independent paper declares that Formosa will have to be annexed as a resource from which to draw receipts at least equal to these prospective expenditures. Turning to the *Kokumin*, we read that China has lost more than 6,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and sees a not inconsiderable part of her territory occupied by an enemy whose forces threaten to seize the gates of Peking itself within a few months. Under these painful circumstances, China would best consult her interests by making overtures of unconditional surrender direct to Japan. Foreign intervention does not promise to succeed better this time than when China solicited the mediation of Russia after the combined attack of England and France. What Western State is so quixotic or silly as to undertake a task of intervention unlikely to bring a reward bearing reasonable ratio to the danger incurred? The *Nippon* and not a few other papers tell the Chinese Government to be fully convinced that though Europe has many Christian men, it has not a solitary state so virtuous and upright in its dealings with its neighbours as to deserve the name of Christian. The *Kokkai* enters a strong protest against certain Metropolitan papers that seem to be intoxicated by the victories thus far won, and unscrupulously advance claims upon Chinese territory utterly out of proportion to the objects for which the war was undertaken.

The *Yiji* has still much to say about Korean reform. It urges the advisability of celerity before all things. As time goes on, many an obstacle now unlooked-for may present itself. The Koreans may come to see that they can disobey the Japanese Authorities with impunity. The crafty politicians of the Peninsula may learn to contend that Japan has no right to interfere with the internal affairs of an independent State as Korea is, and that knowledge may precede their sense of gratitude for what Japan has done for their country. The civilized world takes it for granted that Japan's interference with Korean affairs is single-minded and not at all tainted by ambition. Little reflection is therefore needed to see that the world is more ready to laugh at any hesitation Japan may show in pursuing the path she has commenced to tread, than to blame her for any fresh display of energy in leading the little Kingdom forward toward civilized progress.

The *Shin Choya* urges the Government and the Diet to take steps at the earliest opportunity to have the military forces increased. Hitherto it has sufficed for Japan to possess military strength for the defence of her territories against foreign invasion. In the future, however, her

position and influence in the politics of the world render it advisable that her armaments should have more than merely defensive competence. The Diet, in its 8th session, will neglect its plain duty unless it fully deliberates upon this subject, the political and commercial importance of which is only too clear.

The English Postal Savings Bank, writes the *Hochi*, had last year, in round numbers, 5,740,000 depositors, with £80,600,000 to their credit. This means that the Bank received a deposit from one in every seven subjects, and that the average sum deposited was over £14 per head. In Japan, the Savings organization of the same description had *yen* 24,000,000 deposited by 98,000 persons, which means that only two out of every 100 Japanese were depositors, and that the average sum deposited was *yen* 24. These figures show that the Japanese depositors belong to richer classes, comparatively speaking, than the prudent and frugal British depositor. Twenty-four *yen* in Japan is quite a respectable sum. It is not therefore too much to say that the lower classes of Japan have not yet developed the habit of saving, there being only two or three private agencies in the whole empire to receive the petty savings of the masses. Such a record is emphatically opposed to the prospect of Japan's rising as a new Power of any great strength. Nothing, the Progressionist organ proceeds, should be deemed more important by patriotic Japanese than to see savings banks founded everywhere throughout the country.

The Japanese members of the Diet are declared by the *Nippon* to be mere children in parliamentary affairs. The Government can silence them on a legislative or financial question of any complexity by spreading before them an explanation couched in technical terms and complicated by intricate figures prepared in a single night. Such ignorance is incompatible with the proper discharge of their legislative and financial functions. Now-a-days, when everything other than the war is lost sight of by the public, the members, recognising that it belongs to an obsolete school of statesmanship to consider a legislator above the details of state papers and the intricacies of financial arithmetic, ought to betake themselves to the study of law, politics, finance, and figures.

Speaking of the War Loan Notification issued by the Minister for Finance on the 22nd instant, the *Nichi Nichi* hopes to see the Loan easily and successfully floated as its predecessor was, two months ago. The state of the money market of Japan has not, in its opinion, changed appreciably since the first loan was raised, and people being as patriotic as ever, there is no reason why the new loan should fare worse than its predecessor. The Finance Minister's precaution, shown in his proposing to receive 95 *yen* for a 100 *yen* bond, is doubtless wise and prudent, but the patriotic subjects of His Majesty will feel it a disgrace unless they prove it to have been unnecessary.

The *Yomiuri* has a leader headed "The War and Agriculture." The former Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Mayeda Masana, in his present capacity of Chief Manager of the Dai Nippon Agricultural Society, has sent to every agricultural association in this country, a circular, the gist of which is that the agriculture of Japan, having for years past experienced the dominant influence of its rivals abroad, will, if left to itself, be soon reduced to a most deplorable condition. Therefore, the Japan Agricultural Society feels it a duty to draw up, at the earliest possible opportunity, a plan for an improved system of agriculture on the basis of national economy. The agriculture of a particular locality can no longer stand aloof in happy seclusion from its rivals at home and abroad. A purely local association for the improvement of this art, however perfect its organization and however strenuous its efforts, would find itself unable to accomplish anything remarkable. In view of this helplessness on the part of

an isolated associations, the Japan Agricultural Society, with the object of centring in itself the labours of all brother institutions in the country, invites a grand meeting of agriculturists representing Prefectures, Provinces, or Districts, to be held in Tokyo for three days from the 1st to the 3rd of December. Referring to the above circular, the *Yomiuri* entirely shares the opinion of the Association represented by Mr. Maeda, and declares the present to be the best possible time for rousing attention to the evils of lack of union and the importance of combination, because a notable object lesson in the results of defective combination is being taught by the Chinese armies in their frequent disgraceful defeats.

The *Yiji*, speaking of the strange and manifold phenomena shown by individuals and nations in their competition with one another, writes:—"The time is ripe for Japan to prove whether her power and energy suffice to make her the leading spirit in the East, or, what is vastly more important, to ensure her rise as the guiding star of civilization and progress in the whole world."

The *Mainichi* writes as follows about the probable future of the Chinese Empire:—"There has existed in China from time immemorial a political idea, embodied in these words, 'The State is the State of the State and not the State of one man.' All Chinese political changes have been the result of that idea. Any one whose prowess or virtue or both were sufficient to force the people into submission, could become Emperor of the Chinese. The present Manchu dynasty appears doomed to destruction and on its ruins another line of emperor is likely to rise. This old law of political mutation seems too firmly established to be abrogated. China, it is true, after the destruction of the reigning dynasty, may remain for a time in a state of anarchy, but that will end when a strong hero has forced his way to the throne of the old Emperors. The colossal Kingdom is not likely to share the fate of either Rome, India, or Poland. Among all future political changes in China, the most impossible is that she should experience the sorrows of Poland, for Japan, whose position is specially favourable for bringing about such a result, is not only against it, but even ready to prevent any other Power or Powers from accomplishing it."

The *Kokkai* believes that all the Chinese brought under Japanese rule by conquest in Northern China have declared themselves obedient and dutiful, and some of them have gone so far as to use the pronoun "our" before the word "Japan," as though they were already genuine Japanese subjects. Such a deficiency, nay absence, of national spirit, not to say patriotic fervor, proves the Chinese to be innate slaves, destined to grovel under the rule of a nobler race.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

JAPANESE BUSINESS ENTERPRISE AFTER THE WAR.

Now that victory after victory has been gained by the Japanese, observed Mr. Kaneko, Vice-Minister of State for Agriculture and Commerce, to a representative of the *Mainichi*, there is no need to enquire as to how the business of this country is affected by the war, seeing that its successful termination is not far off. It is more important to look forward to Japan's business prospects after the present war. On referring to the history of the United States of America after the great Civil War and to that of Germany after the Franco-Prussian War, we find, continued Mr. Kaneko, that in the first case the termination of the war gave rise to the sudden development of various enterprises in the Northern States which prospered for some years. In 1871 or 1872, however, the supply so far exceeded the demand that a serious panic seized the American market, involving the ruin of many merchants. That evil was avoided in Germany's case by the wise measures of the Iron Chancellor, who greatly encouraged

colonization. How Japan ought to proceed at this juncture is a question which requires the greatest deliberation, above all in the Department with which Mr. Kaneko is connected. The Noshomusho has therefore been holding consultations about the matter for some time past. The investigations being far from concluded, Mr. Kaneko can not yet give any definite opinion upon the subject, but he considers personally that the extension of direct exportation is of the greatest importance. The leading business men of Tokyo were consulted about this a few days ago, and their replies strengthened the opinion held by Mr. Kaneko as to the future of direct exportation. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the Takeda Shokai, and other Companies, all of which are carrying on direct transactions with foreign merchants, are good proofs of the possibility of doing without outside aid. The foremost staple of Japan's direct exports, silk, requires thorough improvement to secure the extension of its sale. Japanese silk is considered by American and French weavers to be too brittle to be used as well, and can only be used as warp which, too, is not quite satisfactory. Japanese silk is not suited to the large American and European factories. This fact is owing to the diverse kinds of cocoons used, especially in Joshi and Shinshu. These cocoons are accumulated from almost every district in Japan, and even from the opposite coast of China, and the different qualities of silk obtained from them may well be imagined. It is therefore of vital importance that a radical reform should be effected in the manufacture of silk. If a little attention were paid to the procuring of cocoons, Japanese silk would obtain a better reception from European and American weavers.

CONGRATULATORY DEMONSTRATIONS IN UYENO.

The leading citizens of Tokyo have decided to hold a congratulatory demonstration in Uyenno Public Gardens to celebrate the victories won by the country, and to show how intense is the warlike spirit which pervades the people of Tokyo. An announcement published by vernacular newspapers informs us that every man over 15 years of age may join in the ceremony on paying a sum of 50 *sen*, and that a portion of the money thus obtained, and of donations from the citizens, will be presented to the families of the soldiers and marines who have been enlisted in Tokyo and are now at the seats of war. A Committee is to be organized from those who contribute 5 *yen* and upwards, and from those who are to take an active part in the project. Already some fifty distinguished citizens, including Marquis Hachisuka, President of the House of Peers, Mr. Kusumoto, President of the House of Representatives, Messrs. Sonoda, Okura, Yokoyama, and others, have consented to become projectors. All the newspaper offices of Tokyo are also to the fore. The date of the celebration is still uncertain, but it is believed that it will take place early next month. One item of the programme is the floating on the Shinobazu Pond in Uyenno of two men-of-war composed of wooden frames covered with paper, one of which is to represent the *Matsushima*, and the other, the *Ting-yuen*. The latter is to be set on fire by an imaginary shot from the former. The ships will be 40 yards long and about 16 yards wide.

AGITATION IN THE KANAGAWA LOCAL ASSEMBLY.

We have already made brief reference to a difficulty that has arisen in the Kanagawa Local Assembly, now in session, between the members representing the urban section and those who represent the rural section. The cause of the trouble is the construction of the local prison-house. Prison expenditure has been a bone of contention between the two parties since the establishment of the Assembly. The Kencho's bill used to divide the burden into two equal parts, one for the rural district and the other for the city proper, but as the former sends a larger number of members than the latter, the result of the discussion is invariably the imposition of twice as much on the urban,

as on the rural, section. Last year, however, the city members appealed so earnestly against this injustice that a resolution was made to divide the burden equally between the two sections. The principal cause of hostile relations between the two parties of the Assembly was thus removed, and for a while the deliberations went on peaceably. It had even been decided that the work of re-constructing the prison-house, which was originally to be finished in 7 years, should be completed in 5 years. These cordial relations did not last long, however, for at the meeting this year the country members again brought up the question of prison expenditure with the object of reviving the old method of dividing the burden. As a preliminary, one of them moved that, on account of the war and the drought this year, the period for re-constructing the prison-house should be postponed by one year. This motion was carried in spite of the violent protestations of the city members who then left the room and have not attended the deliberations since that day, the 13th instant. They are also dissatisfied with the Kencho, which has this year imposed double the burden on the city members that they considered their due. They resolved to resign in a body, but through the intervention of the Governor, they have been induced to desist from taking that step. They are now waiting to see what satisfaction they can obtain from the Governor, and for the present the Assembly is closed. The above particulars being taken from the *Mainichi*, which is prejudiced in favour of the city, we do not vouch for the impartiality of its information.

THE AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN TOKYO.

The public evidently looks forward with no little pleasure to the treat that will be afforded by the amateur theatricals in Tokyo next month. Already the demand for tickets has been so great that it is found necessary to repeat the performance on two consecutive nights—the 11th and 12th of December—so as to accommodate all the audience without uncomfortable crushing. We are requested to make this statement, and to add that purchasers of tickets will consult their own convenience and greatly assist the management by kindly selecting the night on which they desire to be present. It is now known that the pieces chosen for performance are "Uncle's Will" and "A Lord in Livery."

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.

A somewhat sudden death occurred yesterday afternoon in the taking-off of Mr. George Blakeway, who had been ailing for several weeks past and under medical treatment, but was not thought by his friends to be in a dangerous state of health, at least not in a condition likely to terminate in sudden decease. A few weeks ago, Mr. Blakeway had an attack of yellow jaundice, and when sufficiently recovered went up to Hakone, but did not appear on his return to have benefited much by the trip. Since then he had been able to get about, and had only been confined to his room during the past few days. But a rather sudden change occurred yesterday, and he passed painlessly away about three o'clock. Mr. Blakeway came out to the East in 1850, to a firm in Canton, and some years afterwards was in business in Hongkong on his own account, associated with Mr. Vaucher. Mr. Blakeway subsequently came to Japan—in the year 1868—where he has resided ever since, with the exception of occasional visits to Europe. Few men now living in the Far East have so long an acquaintance with the affairs of this part of the world as had the deceased gentleman, who will be missed by many friends and associates especially among the older residents.

The mortal remains of the late Mr. George Blakeway were interred in Yokohama Cemetery on Saturday afternoon amid most impressive ceremonies. The large concourse of residents who gathered at Christ Church, where the first part of the service was read by the Rev. E. C. Irwine, testified to the esteem in which the deceased gentleman had been held by all classes

of the community. Before the cortège reformed in the Churchyard, Miss Leach, who presided at the organ, played the Dead March in *Saul*, then the coffin was borne out, the bearers being Messrs. C. Jubin, A. Coye, S. Cocking, J. W. Hall, R. Ward, and J. Colomb; the chief mourners being the Directors and Manager of the Club Hotel. At the head of the procession were carried ten large stands of natural flowers sent by the Japanese employees of the Club Hotel. Behind these came two large garlanded cages of birds, also sent by the staff of the Club Hotel. The coffin and hearse was covered with wreaths sent by Messrs. C. Jubin, J. W. Hall, J. and P. Colomb, S. Cocking, A. Coye, Mrs. J. Ph. von Hemert and family, Dr. T. H. Tripler, Mr. A. Conil, Mr. and Mrs. G. Booth, Mrs. A. Hearne, Messrs. E. Knaff, J. Favre-Brandt, L. Boehmer, A. Unger, L. L. de Micheaux, E. Andreis, L. Biagioni, F. R. da Silva, J. Tanabeya, Kamataro, Tazuki, Y. Tatani, K. Masakichi, and Kinjiro. At the close of the service the birds were released, and the Rev. E. C. Irwine addressed a few remarks to the assembly. He said:—We would say farewell to our old friend and well known brother whose friends of many nationalities are gathered around to-day to commit his body to the ground; and we trust that in that great assembly of all peoples, nations, and languages, our brother and his friends may one day be found.

KINDLY INFORMATION.

The *Miyako Shimbun's* correspondent, who is following the steps of the First Army, writes that the native Manchurians are decidedly in favour of the Japanese. Although unable to communicate in spoken or written language what they would say, they express in dumb show that they hope for the ultimate success of the invaders. That seems a little incredible, although we are quite willing to believe that the natives meet with juster and more considerate treatment from the Japanese than from their own countrymen. The same authority states that the Manchurians constantly give secret information as to the whereabouts of mines or ground-torpedoes, thereby rendering an inestimable service to the First Army. They charge by no means exorbitant prices for the cereals and vegetables they have to sell, which are of a coarse and distinctly unpalatable nature. The fowls are excellent eating, however, and compare favourably with the Japanese *shamo* or *kashiwa*. Pork is the great national dish, as in most parts of the Chinese Empire, and it is described as being really very tasty.

ENGLISH OPINION ON THE WAR.

It will be remembered that two or three months ago the *Spectator* told us that national feeling was an almost unknown quality in the East, and that an army of 10,000 Chinese, landing at Nagasaki, could conquer Japan without any appreciable difficulty. It has now found out its mistake, and recognizes that the strong national feeling of Japan, manipulating European armaments with European skill, makes her a truly formidable power. The *Spectator* is not altogether pleased with the prospect. Hitherto war in Asia has been war with limited liability; undertaken when necessary without fear, and without a thought of reprisals. But now in all future operations in Eastern Asia "Japan must be reckoned with as if the people were white men. Japan cannot be coerced, or even bullied any more, for no Power could attack her without all the labour and expense and risk which would attend a European campaign." An ingenious avowal of the gospel of colour; but one that we are somewhat surprised to find in the columns of the humanitarian *Spectator*. One of the most glorious elements in the glorious destiny of "white men," lies, it appears, in their ability to coerce or to bully with impunity "yellow men," and "brown men," and "black men;" and it is to be a matter for grief to the "whites" that a race of "yellows" is now in a position to strike back. The attitude of *The Times*, that of welcoming a new-comer into the hierarchy of civilized nations, seems to us much more in accordance

with the principles that one of those nations ought to profess.

The *Economist*, in an able and temperate article, examines the situation from the point of view of the European trader and the European tax-payer. What such desire is, of course, peace, as speedily as possible and upon moderate terms. Whichever way the war ends, it is not, thinks this paper, likely to be in any way advantageous to Europeans. If the Chinese should win, they would probably demand an indemnity from Japan, and would for years after be less ready to listen to European remonstrances. On the other hand, if Japan should gain a complete victory, a new Power would have been born, which would compel the great Powers to increase the costly fleets they already maintain in the Northern Pacific. Japan, too, would for some time be a heady and excitable State, ready for fresh adventures, and not disinclined, perhaps, to ally herself firmly with some European Power in order to undertake some enterprise of the greatest moment. She will in fact try to become a conquering Power, and dependencies to govern. That would not be to the advantage of any European country, or of general civilization, and might indeed seriously hamper Europe in keeping order in Asia, a task which she accomplishes at present with very little expense to herself.

OCCUPATION OFFICES.

ACCORDING to the *Kokumin*, a civil office has been established by Field-Marshal Yamagata for the districts occupied by the Army under his command, and Secretary Konura has been entrusted with the management of matters relating to the office. As he is only manager of its business, it is believed that some competent person will be appointed at Head-quarters to be Governor of the First Occupation Office. As probable candidates, officers on the retired list are spoken of: for example, Admiral Count Kawamura and General Viscount Tani and Torio, it being considered advisable to give the post to such men rather than to civilians. No definite conclusion has been arrived at by the Government as to whether or not a distinct Administration Office is to be established for the districts occupied by the Second Army, some maintaining that as the two districts are in the same province of Shangkang and are not greatly apart from each other, they should be placed under one office. This point and that relating to the Chief of the first Occupation Office will be settled after the taking of Port Arthur. The *Hochi* says that should a retired General be appointed, the choice will fall on Lieutenant-General Viscount Torio, as he is with the First Army.

ILLITERATE MANCHURIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Yomiuri Shimbun* would have us believe that the First Army on its northward march is constantly meeting with villagers still in sublime unconsciousness of the war. A great many of the peasants have never heard of Japan and have only the vaguest idea of the Pacific, which represents to them the ultimate boundary of the habitable globe. Still more remarkable is the fact that the majority are absolutely unable to read or write; most of them are even ignorant of the numeral ideographs and have invented certain signs to express their simple ideas of numbers. He who can read or painfully write at best a half-dozen characters is considered a man of superior education and is proud of his erudition. The common people are completely unacquainted with any Chinese dialect: they speak an old-fashioned, barbarous Manchu that is quite unintelligible. In making purchases there is no possibility of any chaffering or bartering; the Japanese buyer has only to keep on adding one coin to another until the seller is satisfied or the would-be purchaser refuses to give more. Withal the people are good-natured and simple in their tastes. They are very fond of gaudy colour, so that the Japanese uniform takes their fancy amazingly. They laugh readily and are given to practical joking among themselves. We suspect

that a good deal of this is greatly exaggerated. But from all accounts it would appear that the Japanese armies readily fraternize with the Manchurians, and that there is very little of the feeling of being in a hostile land.

COUNT ITO IN TOKYO.

THE return of the Minister President of State to Tokyo has of course given rise to many rumours, not a few persons alleging that his Excellency's immediate business is connected with the termination of the War. We attach no importance to the latter allegation, in so far as it involves the assumption that an acceptable basis of peace has been proposed, or that the mediation of any Western Power has been accepted. It is, however, neither improbable nor impossible that Count Ito may take advantage of his visit to the capital to inform himself more fully about the drift of political opinion on the subject of the war. Japan has reached a momentous page of her national history. The course she determines to adopt at present may influence the fate of Eastern Asia for a century to come, and a statesman of Count Ito's prudence must be expected to collect all procurable data before adopting a final decision at such a crisis. But we believe that the proximate purpose of the Premier's return to Tokyo has relation to the coming session of the Diet, for which the Government, of course, has many preparations to make and an interval of only a month to make them.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE WAR-FUND.

THE noble families of Japan are making large contributions to the war-fund at present. We have already referred to the great gifts of Prince Shimazu, the Mito family, and Marquis Mayeda. Now again the House of Tokugawa, or rather the seventeen families acknowledging Prince Tokugawa Iyesato as their head, have come forward with a sum of twenty-five thousand yen, all of which is to go to the Navy, which appears to be particularly favoured by the nobility. We note also that Marquis Yamauchi has contributed three thousand yen, and Viscount Yamao five hundred, both sums going to the Navy.

The great Mitsui family, the Rothchilds of Japan, have presented to the Authorities a full set of all the machinery necessary in forging or casting large pieces of ordnance, as well as the making of war material of various kinds. The machinery is to be set up in Moji, according to a Tokyo contemporary. What the total cost has been is not distinctly stated, but it must have been a great sum. The gift is a most sensible and timely one, and has met with both official and popular approval.

LIEUT.-GENERAL VISCOUNT TORIO.

LIEUT.-GENERAL VISCOUNT TORIO, who was ordered some time ago by the Emperor to inspect the battle-fields and the condition of the First Army, is now in Seoul, having fulfilled the task assigned to him by His Majesty. When he reached the Korean capital he at once called upon Count Inouye, for the two peers, being natives of the same province, are on intimate terms. An animated conversation on the past and the present commenced, and in the course of it, a servant of the Legation brought in a bottle of wine and two glasses on a tray. The Viscount, who had been in great spirits a moment before, became suddenly dejected and, without showing any inclination to touch his glass, evinced signs of considerable emotion. His host asked in some surprise whether anything had occurred. Viscount Torio replied that the more he thought of what he had lately seen, the more it became impossible for him to touch his glass. He thereupon narrated the following story:—When he overtook the First Army and saw the Field-Marshal, the officers and the troops under his command, he found to his wonder and admiration that all those in the Army, from the Commander-in-chief down to the private soldiers, were not merely suffering the same privations but also enjoying the same comforts. They slept in the same manner and eat the same coarse diet. The Viscount was deeply moved at the earnest and self-denying zeal shown by

Field-Marshal Count Yamagata in his command of the army. He observed, however, that the Field-Marshal was rather emaciated, and learning that he was not quite well, he could not but feel that he ought to take better care of himself. He advised him, therefore, in the sense that, as he was advanced in years and accustomed to lead a different kind of life from the younger officers and soldiers, he had better take a few glasses of wine every day. On hearing that, the Field-Marshal shook his head, and, while thanking the Viscount for his kind intentions, replied that, as he had undertaken this grave task with the firm resolution of sacrificing his body for the weal of the Empire, it was his invincible resolution to establish the most cordial relations with his officers and soldiers by exposing himself to the same dangers and suffering the same privations as they. Hence to be without comforts was a source of pleasure rather than of pain to him. He was extremely solicitous to have the many soldiers wounded in battle restored as quickly as possible to health, but situated as they were in a strange land, much inconvenience was unavoidable and recovery was necessarily delayed. How, then, could he, who was only slightly indisposed, regale himself with wine which was beyond the reach of even a soldier suffering from a dangerous wound? Such a proceeding would be entirely antagonistic to his original resolution. When the Viscount heard the Marshal speak in such a manner, he was deeply touched by his sincerity and patriotism, and thenceforth the very name of wine became associated in his mind with the hardships that Japan's officers and soldiers were experiencing in the discharge of their duties. The sight of the bottle had called up that reminiscence so vividly, and the thought of what hardships the Field-Marshal must be enduring had come over him, so strongly, that he had been unable to hide his emotion. The narrative moved Count Inouye in the same way, for he recalled the old days when he and the Field-Marshal had shared privations at the head of the troops that they led against the Shogun's army when it invaded the Choshu fief prior to the Restoration. "Impossible to touch the wine," muttered the two statesmen, wrapt in stirring reminiscences. This is the *Yomiuri*'s story.

THE PEERS' FUND.

THE project of contributing to the War Expenses what will remain of the fund of the Peers' Club, after deducting a sum of 200,000 yen, is still far from being carried out. As we mentioned some time ago in these columns, the idea originated with a number of the members of the Club, and, with the sanction of the Chairman, a circular was sent to each of the members. A large number of the circulars have not yet elicited replies. The objections made by many of the peers to the scheme are that the Fund exists for the purposes of maintaining the Club and giving aid to the Boys Nobles' School, and that it ought not to be appropriated for the war, and also that the contribution of such a sum paltry in the name of the peers would be derogatory to their dignity.

The purchase of the Rokumeikwan by the Club for the sum of 100,000 yen is not considered a success by the *Fiji*. It is said that the land is worth 65,000 yen, so that the building alone is to cost the Club 35,000 yen. The opinion of an expert who has thoroughly inspected the Rokumeikwan is that the recent big earthquake shook it into a dangerous condition. It ought therefore to be entirely reconstructed, which would cost about 40,000 yen, so that the Club is at a loss what to do. The Tokyo Club will be removed within the year to some other place.

A LITTLE PATRIOT.

ONE of the largest primary schools in the metropolis is that known as the Fujimi Gakko, in Kojimachi District. The pupils of this establishment recently had their annual autumn excursion, marching out to Waseda in soldierly order; for by a preconcerted arrangement the boys and girls were drawn up in miniature regiments:

infantry, artillery, sappers, and a large Red Cross contingent, the latter being represented by the girls. The ground chosen for their evolutions and sports happened, however, to be already taken up by a number of real soldiers under drill. After watching them for some time the little fellows petitioned for a corner of the parade-ground, and this request being granted, proceeded to imitate their models with admirable precision and great applause from the part of the onlooking soldiers. One of the boys, just turned eleven, happened to be carrying an unusually fine flag, with plenty of gilt and long streamers attached to the pole. "That's more like a Chinese flag than a Japanese," said one of the soldiers jokingly. On this the boy flared up at once. "What!" he exclaimed indignantly, "do you think I could be even for an instant happy if carrying the flag of our country's enemies? You insult me, and must take the consequences!" and with these words he made a sudden onslaught on the laughing soldiers. They did not fail to admire the pluck and spirited bearing of the sturdy little patriot, and the prime offender asked his pardon and stated that he had not intended to insult him. The lieutenant in charge of the men asked who the boy was, and was not a little gratified to learn that he was the only son of Rear-Admiral Kodama.

FAME THRUST UPON THEM.

HARADA JUKICHI's truly heroic exploit at the Gemum Gate, is a subject of which the Japanese people never seem to tire. It has been illustrated in a round dozen of magazines—excellently well in the pages of the *Yonen Zasshi*—and scores of daily papers; it is played with consummate histrionic skill on the classic boards of the Kabuki-za by Kikugoro; it is depicted life-size in blooming chrysanthemums at Dangozaka; it graces as a chromo-lithograph the lids of the boxes containing that popular soap of the moment *Bundori-shabon*, or "Trophy Soap"; it is sold by hundreds as clay models or Wooden toys; and finally the men of the First Regiment of the Imperial Guard recently gave a rather comic representation of the scene, erecting a huge gate and an impossible hero out of their coats and shirts, just a little to one side of the French Legation. Now the vernacular press reports that Harada's elder brother, Kikugoro by name, is serving as a sort of waiter in a vermicelli-restaurant in Tokyo. Humble though his station is, he is besieged by callers from morning till night, who ply him with questions about his famous *otoko-sama* until his patience is pretty nearly exhausted. Not far from this house lives another relative of the hero, who plies the trade of a tobacco-conitist. He is doing a roaring business on the strength of his consanguinity. The actor Kikugoro recently called on the elder brother and put a number of questions as to Harada's personal appearance, peculiarities, if any, and so forth. The result of this interview is a very life-like and true make-up on the part of this favourite Thespian. Gifts of all description have been made to the elder brother, and people stand all day long before the restaurant just to get a glimpse of the relative of so celebrated a warrior. This indirect fame must at times be a little irksome to the non-combatant.

PROBABLY QUIET.

It is alleged that in so far as two political factions, represented in the present Lower House, are concerned, the programme of the coming session is to be particularly conciliatory. These are the National Unionists and the Progressionists. It is quite possible that the friendly overtures made by the *Yiyu-to* to the former party in the last special session have something to do with this; at all events, it is distinctly stated by Progressionist leaders that the great question of the Budget will this time be handled with gloves, and that in everything appertaining to the war with China and its conduct, the lead taken by the Government will be followed. It seems thus quite evident that the chances of dissolution are, this time, fortunately small; that the members of the Lower House have fully grasped the truth that there is force in union and never more so

than in war-time; and finally that there is to be less bickering and venomous attacking than in any session hitherto. It is to be hoped that the report is true.

CUSTOMS RETURNS.

The following is a summary of the Customs Returns for October showing the foreign trade of the empire for the month:—

	1893.	1894.
Exports	7,995,690.730	11,008,879.170
Imports	6,619,437.920	10,546,313.980
Total exports and imports	21,555,193.150	462,565.190
Excess of exports	213,992.657	229,076.267
Miscellaneous	12,310.359	
Total	545,379.383	

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS TO AND IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
Hongkong	1,175,300.890	770,447.970	1,945,748.860
China	449,046.540	881,127.000	1,330,173.540
British India	418,886.390	206,000.120	624,886.510
Korea	591,009.390	59,222.830	650,232.220
Annam & other French India	1,150,000	407,007.000	1,557,007.000
Russian Asia	259,487.000	86,832.220	346,319.220
Philippine Islands	10,935.950	2,178,930.130	2,189,866.080
Siam	46,781.460	46,781.460	93,562.920
Great Britain	475,745.760	5,592,682.290	6,068,428.050
France	2,454,850.890	433,432.810	2,888,283.700
Germany	211,860.780	655,538.510	867,399.290
Italy	489,848.000	3,747.910	493,595.910
Switzerland	50,631.780	61,161.440	111,793.220
Belgium	417,000	80,418.310	497,418.310
Austria	74,710.500	1,027.500	75,738.000
Spain	3,810.000	4,459.460	8,269.460
Holland	4,030.140	9,072.060	13,102.200
Russia	1,249.140	975.630	2,224.770
Turkey	1,165.000		1,165.000
Sweden & Norway	87.000	581.340	668.340
Denmark	—	592.800	592.800
Portugal	—	60.500	60.500
United States of America	5,112,711.780	930,838.170	6,043,550.950
Canada & other British America	178,148.270	6,661.780	184,810.050
Persia	—	33.500	33.500
Australia	54,161.160	36,608.510	90,769.670
Hawaii	56,473.260	29.000	56,502.260
Other Countries	36,822.670	1,493.680	38,316.350
Total	20,853,921.180	10,546,313.980	31,399,235.160

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS FROM AND TO EACH PORT.

Yokohama	7,779,662.900	5,163,792.830	12,943,455.730
Kobe	2,169,332.320	4,637,628.330	6,806,960.650
Osaka	88,541.580	43,900.440	132,442.020
Nagasaki	591,189.050	447,281.000	1,038,470.050
Hakodate	206,314.000	4,970.540	211,284.540
Niigata	192,000	8,999.000	9,191.000
Shimonoseki	166,841.810	3,106.100	169,947.910
Motomiya	204,908.000		204,908.000
Hakata	—	240.560	240.560
Katsuta	13,042.900	—	13,042.900
Kuchinotsu	279,100.000	—	279,100.000
Idzumi	3,319.970	175.000	3,494.970
Shishimi	789.060	123.600	912.660
Sasuna	935.140	6.300	941.440
Fushiki	—	7,208.150	7,208.150
Otaru	994.250	—	994.250

Specie and Bullion

Exports	1,268,925.820
Imports	2,393,080.440

Total

Exports	3,762,006.260
Imports	1,024,154.620

VALUE OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY JAPANESE MERCHANTS AND GOVERNMENT.

By Japanese Merchants { Exports	2,254,164.940
{ Imports	3,767,525.730
Imported by Government	53,812.700

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL VALUE COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM AND IMPORTED INTO JAPAN EACH MONTH DURING CURRENT YEAR.

	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.	Silver Yen.
January	7,556,763.190	8,859,157.860	16,415,921.050
February	6,513,746.710	7,885,479.990	14,399,226.700
March	10,346,410.550	9,405,647.560	19,752,058.110
April	7,746,308.090	9,905,888.730	17,652,196.820
May	8,001,090.740	10,739,780.830	18,740,871.570
June	8,798,573.400	10,270,180.500	19,068,753.900
July	8,355,052.180	9,881,827.000	18,236,879.180
August	11,137,748.090	10,784,880.800	21,922,628.890
September	9,849,089.790	10,013,691.910	19,862,781.700
October	11,008,879.170	10,546,313.980	21,555,193.150
Total	90,442,161.540	97,876,460.220	188,318,621.760

MEETING OF BUDDHISTS.

The *Bukkyo Seinen Kwai*, or Young Men's Buddhist Association, held their second annual meeting at Uyeno, Tokyo, on the afternoon of the 18th instant. Over one hundred young men were present, representing the Imperial University, the Keio-gi-juku, the First Higher Middle School, the Unitarian College, and several other public and private educational establishments of note. Among other things it was resolved that each member in future should be provided with a certificate of membership and be entitled to certain rights not enjoyed by those unenrolled; further, that a Buddhist Summer School be opened next year in Miura, province of Awa, and that the best talent should be requested to deliver lectures. Dr. Watanabe, a

graduate of Michigan College, recently returned from the United States, then addressed the meeting. His remarks were so astonishing—and so far from presenting a truthful picture of the state of religion in America—that we quote a few of the most pertinent points. Christianity, said the lecturer, was at a very low ebb in the United States. Only the lowest grade of people professed the tenets of the Roman Catholic or Greek Catholic churches; Presbyterianism and the Episcopalian creed were largely believed in by the middle class, while those who had any degree of education or scientific attainments were either Universalists or Unitarians. He did not believe that in the whole nation there were thirty thousand true believers in Christianity, or who acted up to the doctrines of Christ. A wave of materialism had swept across the country, breaking down old barriers of religious superstition and leaving the greater part of the Americans without any whole-hearted belief in any creed whatever. Christianity, such, was now openly professed only by ignorant men and women. Mr. Watanabe is a Ph.D., we understand, of the College above referred to; but it seems a pity that he has been either so prejudiced or so wilfully blind as to fail to understand the true religious state and mighty Christian movements of the country of which he has formed so wholly misleading an opinion. Speeches of this description are calculated to do a great deal of mischief and should be rebutted by every one aware of the true facts of the case.

THE SHOGUN'S KITCHEN.

ONE of the most amusing serio-comic novelists of the present day in Japan is known best under the pseudonym of Minami Shinji. This writer has recently been contributing a series of entertaining articles to the *Yamato Shimbun*, the subject under consideration being certain domestic arrangements of the Shogun's household under the old feudal system. The essayist speaks from personal experience and observation; as a boy he had the run of the kitchen and servants' quarters, so that he writes with authority. Nearly one thousand people, it appears, had to be fed daily in the Castle, that being the approximate number of the Shogun's immediate attendants. From morning till night the great rice-kettle or cauldron was kept boiling; there was no time to clean it, but once a year at the annual *sunu-haki* or general house-cleaning; all the cooks could do was to fill it up with rice and hot water, time after time. In consequence of this, some queer things were occasionally found in the great cauldron when it received its yearly cleaning. Once a stick of fire-wood was discovered, and at another time a cast-off sock, of the kind known as *kon-tabi*, boiled to shreds. Most of the kitchen attendants, the under-cooks and scullions, never sat down to their meals. The room they were supposed to eat in was indeed covered with *fatami*, but they were so filthy that it was impossible to sit on them. When hungry it was the custom of any comer to plunge his hand uninvited into the cauldrons containing the pickled vegetables—*o-koko*—and eat what he had the luck to grasp. The salt bran-mash in the tubs thus grew simply black with filth of all kinds before many months were over. On the whole the writer's description of the Shogun's kitchen is as unappetising as possible; it must, however, be remembered that this kitchen and its grimy utensils were used in preparing the food only for the Shogun's immediate retinue, not for officers of state or the Shogun himself.

A MAN OF NERVE.

THE *Yomiuri* is responsible for a story requiring a high degree of mental training to credit without injurious effort. The other day a body of the Third Regiment of the Imperial Guard was out at target-practice on Etchu-jima. After several rounds had been fired by the men, one of them, a first-class soldier, complained of a little stiffness in his right arm; if pained him to move it, he said. The hurt was however not sufficient to keep him from going on with the drill, which he attended to the end.

On the way home the strange sensation was experienced again, and he was advised to have the doctor look at him. This he did, and on being stripped a bullet-mark was found just below the base of the right lung. Careful probing revealing no bullet, a further investigation was made, which resulted in the surprising discovery that the man had been actually shot through the body, the bullet coming out between the muscles of the back. Every vital organ had been left uninjured, and as the ball must have hit him at close range, its transit was so rapid that he had experienced hardly anything more than a slight shock. Bed for a fortnight and careful nursing were at once prescribed, for it was feared that any undue exertion might cause internal hæmorrhage. The wounded man said that he had felt the pain, but as it was not severe he had managed to bear it. He could not explain how it was possible for a bullet to have struck him.

JOURNALISTIC COURTESY.

UNDER the above heading the *Japan Advertiser* publishes the following:—

Our report of the recent meeting of the Asiatic Society has been extracted from a proof which reached us at half past ten yesterday forenoon from the *Japan Mail* office. It is unnecessary to say that it was sent to us "by request," that is to say, one of the conditions on which our morning contemporary received the manuscript was that a proof should be sent to the *Japan Daily Advertiser*. The promise has been kept to the letter, but it has been deliberately broken in the spirit, for the proof was kept back till yesterday's issue of our journal was in the hands of most of its subscribers. We cannot believe that such paltry childishness was in the minds of those who decided that in the matter of reports the two newspapers should be placed on equal terms.

In reply to the above, the following letter was sent to the *Japan Advertiser*, but the editor declined to insert it, taking shelter next day behind a paragraph which is merely an irrelevant subterfuge:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN ADVERTISER."

SIR,—As I am the individual upon whom your attack falls contained in a paragraph under the head "Journalistic Courtesy," published in this day's issue, I request that you will be good enough to insert this correction of the errors into which you have fallen. You say that "one of the conditions on which our morning contemporary received the manuscript was that a proof should be sent to the *Japan Advertiser*." This is entirely incorrect, no condition of any kind whatever attached to receiving the manuscript. You say that "the proof was kept back." This is absolutely untrue. The proof sent to the Secretary in Tokyo was not returned to the printer till Monday morning, and as soon as the corrections were made a clean proof was sent to you and to other papers. With these facts before you I beg to point out that the "paltry childishness" you so lightly impute to others without cause must have been present in your "mind" when you penned the offensive paragraph complained of.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,
November 20th, 1894.

JAS. ELLACOTT BEALE.

KOREAN SONGS.

MOST of the metropolitan journals are now publishing descriptions of Korean life and manners, and much of their writing is very interesting reading. From all accounts, the Koreans would appear to be in their domestic and social relations a simple-minded folk, content with little and counting a pleasure things that would not be thought either profitable or amusing in Japan. The *Asahi Shimbun* gives several short songs, somewhat in the style of the Japanese *ha-uta*, that are at present fashionable among the young bloods and *geisha* of the Korean capital. Three of these songs are reproduced phonetically, although it is impossible to transliterate the strange vowel-sounds of the Peninsular language with Japanese *kana*. The first runs thus:—*Nangun moruk'hō, mon tak'hō mon jon-i; suruma jata*, of which the meaning is, "I knew not 'twas thou that stood before the door; alas that I should have shut it upon thee!" Another very popular song is, if possible, still simpler as to language,—"Come, let us play: come let us rest; let us play till the moon rises." But the simplest of all is said to be most popular and known to everybody in the Korean capital:—*Nanun kanda, nanun kanda, dā tmu jarō hayossō, nanun kanda*, or "I go now, I go now; 'tis for they sake I go." We do not vouch for the transliteration of the Korean originals; it is the *Asahi's* own. According to the same authority the hard times have not interfered

any extent with the incomes of the Sōul song-stresses; they have more than they can do, for Japanese visitors patronize them as well as their own countrymen. But to judge from all accounts they are ungainly, and good looks are a rarity among them.

THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT OF 1894.

THE first elections of Parish Councils under the New Local Government Act are to take place on December 4th. The attention that this measure has attracted is hardly commensurate with its importance as one of the most strikingly democratic measures of modern times, hardly second to Mr. Ritchie's Act of 1888. In a sense, indeed, the Act of 1894 is supplementary to that of 1888, doing for the rural districts what that act did for the towns. It places all the important details of parochial life in the hands of the inhabitants, abolishing the squirearchy and the parsonocracy that have hitherto continued to dominate country life. The lower franchise on which the parish councils will be elected is an immense change, which will be viewed with approbation or with uneasiness according as the observer is or is not imbued with a belief in the virtues of democracy, but it is one, at least, the effect of which all must watch with interest. One aspect of the change, though a minor one, is especially interesting. It is now generally admitted that not by economic pressure alone is the steady drift of population into the large towns to be explained. There has also been an attractive force at work, the excitement of town life when contrasted with the dulness and stagnation of life in the country. The labourer has not merely been forced out of the country, he has also been drawn into the town. But by giving him an active interest in parochial affairs, which the annual elections of the Parish Council on the extended franchise bid fair to do, it is hoped to do something to relieve the dull monotony of his life, and to offer something to counteract the superior attractiveness of the towns.

The powers granted to the new parish council are extensive. In the first place, it becomes heir to the vestry, the churchwardens, and the overseers, in many matters, and "except in so far as relates to the affairs of the church or to ecclesiastical charities." In virtue of this clause it will, with the aforesaid exception, have the management of parish property, including village greens and allotments. In the second place, it will determine whether "the Adoptive Acts" are to come into operation in a rural parish. Of these the most important are the Bath and Wash-houses Acts, the Public Improvement Act, and the Public Libraries Act. In the third place, the following important new powers are granted to it: to provide or acquire buildings for public offices and for meeting, and for any purposes connected with parish business or with the powers or duties of the parish council or parish meeting; to provide or acquire land for such buildings and for a recreation ground and for public walks; to utilize any well, spring, or stream within their parish, but not so as to interfere with the rights of any corporation or person; to acquire by agreement any right of way, whether within their parish or an adjoining parish, the acquisition of which is beneficial to the inhabitants of the parish or any part thereof. In the fourth place, land may be compulsorily purchased for allotments, but action for the purpose must be taken through the county council, and the action must be endorsed by the Local Government Board. An entirely new departure, and one which is viewed with small favour by land-owners, is the right granted to the parish council to obtain from the county, should the latter approve, powers for the compulsory hire of land for allotments for periods of 14 to 35 years.

But though the measures last named are important in respect of their open interference with the "rights of private property," the provisions of the Local Government Act that concern the administration of the Poor Law are probably those of most practical importance. The

officio Poor Law Guardians are entirely abolished, thus at one stroke sweeping away the non-elective chairmen of about 250 Unions; and the system of plural voting also disappears. What is chiefly dreaded in connection with the present Act is that it will go far to undo the results of the Poor Law of 1834, the chief aim of which was to abolish the system of outdoor relief. Mr. Charles Booth, one of the leading authorities on Poor Law administration, says "The Poor Law and regulation of the Local Government Board leave the most complete liberty of administration. Never was there a law less peremptory and exact in its prescriptions. Each Board is free to give any sum it may think fit as outdoor relief; free to contrive 'destitution' as it pleases; free to make what arrangements it thinks right for the maintenance and comfort of the inmates of the workhouses." It is greatly feared that the new method of election of Guardians may lead to laxity in the granting of outdoor relief. That would be little short of a national disaster—a fact that would be admitted by persons of all shades of opinions, including socialists. For outdoor relief is socialism beginning at the wrong end. We hope, however, that the Guardians elected under the new Act will have a proper sense of their responsibilities, and that this disaster will not occur.

A NOVEL GUN.

ACCORDING to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a farmer residing in Okuno-mura, Fukushima Prefecture, has exhibited much ingenuity and a high degree of inventive genius in making a gun of compressed paper. The inventor claims that, although this idea is not perfected yet, the use of paper will gradually supersede that of iron; for the gun is light, easily handled, and very accurate. At present he uses only bullets made of stone, but states that metal bullets could be employed in the same manner. The gun exhibited is of the obsolete fire-lock pattern, and hence useless for practical purposes: still the fact that even such a weapon can be repeatedly fired with a comparatively heavy charge of powder has led the inventor to predict that paper, treated according to his process—which is yet to be patented—will be found more durable than either iron or steel. Car-wheels and boats of compressed paper are surprising enough, but a gun made solely of this material is a decided novelty.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

THE first notice of the approach of Christmas comes in the form of Messrs. Kelly and Walsh's Cards. They seem to be more charming and various than ever this year, and that is saying a good deal. The landscapes, of which there are many, all daintily and artistically rendered, have a genuinely Japanese atmosphere about them, and are free from the occasional traces of foreign influence noticeable in former work of the same class. The figure subjects are not less excellent, but we could wish that there were more of them. It is pleasant to be able to send such pretty and characteristic souvenirs to our friends in the old country.

THE JAPANESE REPRESENTATIVE IN RUSSIA.

HIS Excellency Mr. NISHI, Japanese Representative at the Court of St. Petersburg, has been raised to *Shinnin* rank, doubtless in order that he may fitly represent this empire at the approaching coronation of the Czar. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, noting the intelligence, speaks in very high terms of Mr. Nishi, and says that he shares with Viscount Aoki the reputation of being the best diplomat among Japan's Representatives abroad.

FIRE AT HIROSHIMA.

ANOTHER conflagration is reported from Hiroshima. It broke out on this occasion at 12.40 a.m. on the 22nd instant in a store-house of the Eleventh Regiment, and was extinguished at 2.15 a.m. No lives were lost. The vernacular press laments the fact that His Majesty the Emperor should have been twice disturbed by conflagrations in his neighbourhood since he raised his flag in Hiroshima.

WAR NEWS.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH.

There is a difference of opinion about the force defending Port Arthur. The *Shogyo Shimpō* alleges that it was part of Japan's strategy to draw away to Chiu-lien the troops originally stationed in the Liau-tung peninsula, and that the plan having succeeded admirably, there can not now be more than ten thousand men in garrison at Port Arthur. Readers of the War news published in these columns doubtless remember that among the Chinese fighting at Phyōng-yang and on the northern bank of the Yalu, the Itz and Mingtz troops were spoken of as an integral part. These men had come from the Liau-tung peninsula. They were more readily available for the defence of Korea than any other troops at China's disposal, since they could be shipped conveniently in Talien Bay, whence the voyage to the mouth of the Yalu is only 183 miles. It was obviously because they belonged to the Liau-tung peninsula that they retreated westward after the fall of Chiu-lien and Feng-hwang, hoping to make their way back overland to Talien and Port Arthur. But already the Second Army had thrust itself between them and those destinations. These troops, therefore, or whatever remained of them were eliminated from either arena. But does it follow that the garrison of Port Arthur is reduced to ten thousand men? Other authorities, possessing apparently better means of judging, put the number at fifteen or sixteen thousand, and add that two men-of-war are lying in the tidal basin. It is evident, also, that the Chinese mean fighting, for when some Japanese torpedo-boats recently reconnoitered Port Arthur, the batteries are said to have fired more than 50 shells at them. As for the Peiyang Squadron, it is reported to have left Taku on the 11th instant, but its destination is not known. If it does not attempt to assist in the defence of Port Arthur, its uses as a fleet will be difficult to divine.

At Hiroshima the most recently entertained hypothesis was that the attack on Port Arthur would be delivered on the 15th or 16th. It may be remembered that in our issue of Monday last we indicated these same days as apparently the most probable.

General Sung, according to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a newspaper unexpectedly accurate in its war news, seems to be perplexed as to his wisest movements. Hearing that a Japanese Army had landed in the Liau-tung peninsula, he marched southward, as far as Siu-yen, a town lying about 40 miles west of Feng-hwan. There, however, he learned that Chin-chow had fallen, whereupon he retraced his footsteps and is now in Mo-tien-ling. Sung must be an active person if he has accomplished such journeying at the head of troops.

The *Nichi Nichi* has a paragraph that gives an idea of the commissariat work in Korea. It says that 2,000 coolies have just arrived in Phyōng-yang, for distribution, in the proportion of 200 each, among ten commissariat stations. Every day 1,000 *koku* of rice goes to Phyōng-yang from Chi-tsing, and 500 *koku* are forwarded thence to each commissariat station in the north.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH.

The forces massed in Mo-tien-ling under the command-in-chief of General Sung are said to aggregate 25,000 men. Wu Ta-chang and Yuen Shi-kai are also with the troops, and it is reported that great efforts have been made to entrench the place, so that it is now strong enough to defy attack. But we imagine that these accounts must be received with caution. Whence can General Sung obtain guns to mount in a number of intrenchments? Since the campaign commenced at Sōng-hwan the Chinese have lost over 250 guns—field-pieces, mountain guns, and Gatlings. Have they an unlimited supply? If Mo-tien-ling were within easy reach of Newchwang or even Moukden, these wholesale losses of artillery might be quickly compensated. But it is 82 miles from the latter place and about 85 from the former. With the exception of the guns that Sung sac-

ceeded in carrying away from Chiu-lien and Feng-hwang, supplemented, perhaps, by some already in Mo-tien-ling, we do not see what artillery he can possess. As for his 25,000 men, the only well disciplined soldiers among them are said to belong to the Mingtsz contingent, a small force not now in an efficient condition owing to the presence of many recruits. By the Japanese military authorities, as quoted in the *Kokkai*, it was expected that a battle would take place at Mo-tien-ling on the 17th instant, and that it would be the bloodiest fight since Phyōng-yang. But there is palpable lack of accurate information in Tokyo as to the state of affairs in front of Marshal Yamagata's Army. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* quotes a telegram from Hiroshima, dated 9.20 a.m. on the 17th instant, which says that Sung has retired from Mo-tien-ling, and is falling back upon Moukden, to unite his forces with the 16 regiments still in garrison at that city. This is confirmed by a telegram from Shanghai, dated the 17th and published in the *Kokkai*, according to which the Chinese have withdrawn from both Mo-tien and Fan-shui, and the van of the Japanese Army has reached Lao-yang, 45 miles from Moukden. The telegram adds that in the interval between Mo-tien and Moukden, the inhabitants have all fled from their dwellings. If that be so, the presumption is that they have fled to Moukden, to throw in their lot with the 250,000 or 300,000 citizens already there. A Shanghai telegram must always be regarded with great doubt. The latest intelligence received from Marshal Yamagata showed that his advance guard had reached Lien-shan on the 11th or 12th instant, probably the former. Lien-shan is 50 miles from Lao-yang according to the military map, and it is most improbable that the Japanese van covered 50 miles between the 11th and the 16th. The preceding stretch of 50 miles—from Feng-hwan to Lien-shan—seems to have occupied about 11 days. Thus the Shanghai news is scarcely credible, on the face of it. In truth, it is difficult to choose between the various reports. The *Hochi Shimbun*, for example, alleges, without any semblance of doubt, that the garrison of Moukden consists of 35 regiments, under the command-in-chief of General Yu, and that General Tsi, the second in command, has 15 other regiments in Lao-yang, while Sung himself is in Tang-ho with 13 regiments, his advance guard of 5 regiments being in Mo-tien. If all that be correct, there are about 12,000 troops between Yamagata and Moukden, and about 14,000 awaiting him in Moukden. Being without any means of discriminating between the various rumours current, we pin our faith for the moment to the last official telegram, namely, that on the 11th or 12th instant Marshal Yamagata's advance guard had reached Lien-shan, 50 miles beyond Feng-hwang, 87 beyond Chiu-lien and 95 (100 according to some authorities) from Moukden.

We have spoken above of the Chinese forces in front of Yamagata's Army, but notice has also to be taken of some twenty thousand men said to be massed in Siu-yen, a fortified town about 40 miles west of Feng-hwang. It appears probable that the disintegration of the Chinese army after the capture of Chiu-lien and Feng-hwang was not entirely the result of panic; uncertainty had something to do with it. The Generals could not determine whether Yamagata aimed at Moukden, or whether he might not take the Newchwang road from Feng-hwang, with Shan-hai-kwan, and ultimately Peking, for objective points. That uncertainty being translated into action, some retreated in the Newchwang direction, halting and concentrating in Siu-yen, and the rest retired along the Moukden road. The former appear to be temporarily eliminated from the fighting army, but in point of fact they constitute very serious menace to Yamagata's communications. Assuming a little strategical insight and a small capacity for offensive operations on the part of the Chinese Generals, and it becomes plain that Yamagata's long northward march from the Yalu to Moukden involves

some disquieting contingencies. The Japanese dispositions have hitherto been so sound and prescient, that we look with confidence for some provision against their flank danger, and find it in the Second Army. After the fall of Port Arthur, Marshal Oyama's forces, marching northward up the Liau-tung peninsula, can strike directly at Newchwang, and effectually free Yamagata's left flank, since they will then be operating in rear of any Chinese forces hovering between Newchwang and the Yalu-Moukden road. We do not, of course, allege that the programme is such as we have here indicated, but it appears to us that unless the Second Army coöperates in the above manner with the First, after the fall of Port Arthur, there will be a decidedly weak point in the strategical conception of the Japanese campaign in Manchuria. Of course, Generals do not always provide against every contingency. Something must often be adventured on the principle that daring not infrequently succeeds where calculation fails. In the presence of such foes as the Chinese have shown themselves, strategical liberties may be taken without many qualms.

Among the 4,395 rifles captured by the Japanese in the operations immediately north of the Yalu, there were numbers of new Mausers that had never been used; never even taken out of the cases in which they performed the journey from Germany to Manchuria. They were found snugly packed in boxes in Feng-hwang. Such incidents occur to beaten troops in every war. Commissariat, land transport, everything disorganized, and commanding officers do not even know what resources are available.

It seemed at one moment as though the Chinese were about to adopt the tactics that destroyed Napoleon's "grand army," namely, a series of retreats, gradually drawing the enemy into a country where only towns in ashes and devastated fields awaited. An-tung they reduced totally to ruins, and the greater part of Feng-hwang shared the same fate. But it would now appear that the destruction wrought at those two places was purely due to the wanton savagery for which beaten Chinese soldiers have earned an unenviable notoriety. Between Feng-hwang and Lien-shan, to which the Japanese advance guard had pushed at the date of most recent intelligence, there are 13 towns, or perhaps we should call them villages, none of which seems to have been fired by Sung's retreating troops. At Headquarters in Japan there is said to have been a momentary idea that Moukden might be burned. But Moukden is a sacred city, containing the cenotaphs of the Tsing Emperors. Its destruction, whether a direct or an indirect result of the Japanese invasion, would be as fatal to the prestige of the reigning dynasty as its capture.

There are some foreigners with Sung's forces, but as to their nationality or names, we have no information. They were at Chiu-lien also, from which place they retreated with its defenders. There are foreigners in Port Arthur too—quite a number, according to rumour—and it is alleged that the Pei-yang Squadron has taken on board at least three additional European naval experts, one in the capacity of a captain, and two as commanders. But, after all, these men can accomplish little unless they are entrusted with real executive authority and unless they lead their men. Ward, Burgevine, Gordon, all showed what Chinese troops can do if properly disciplined, but the Chinese Government of to-day does not appear disposed to place any European or American in positions so responsible as those occupied by the foreign saviours of the dynasty in the time of the Taepings.

Correspondence from the Second Army is beginning to reach the Tokio journals. As yet the details given are very meagre. Here is a translation of one of the fullest of the letters, taken from the *Yomiuri Shimbun*:—

Leaving but a small garrison in Kwa yuen, when the landing of the troops was effected, the Second Army arrived in the vicinity of Chin-chow on the 5th instant, and on the afternoon of that day the place was assaulted, the enemy retreating towards Port Arthur. A flying column was despatched in pursuit, while another division entered

the town and occupied it. The military telegraph not being laid to Kwa-yuen, no information beyond this brief news has reached the latter place up to the time of writing this letter, namely, the 10th instant. When Chin-chow was taken, the troops of the Tokyo Division immediately proceeded to attack Talien. On the afternoon of the 7th instant the garrison fled, leaving the place in the hands of the Japanese. In this affair, and in the assault of Chin-chow, the Mixed Brigade under Major General Hasegawa acted in concert with the troops under the direct command of Lieut.-General Yamagi. The road between Kwa-yuen and Pitzwo, unlike the roads in the interior of Korea, is wide and generally level, permitting the passage of waggons. Great facilities are thus afforded for the transport of guns and vehicles loaded with provisions and ammunition. Moreover, whether from fear or indifference to their country's misfortunes, the people, who were entirely ignorant of the existence of a state of war until they were informed by the Japanese, supply provisions quite readily, provided that proper prices are paid—very reasonable prices, too, they ask. What chiefly embarrasses the troops of the Second Army is the difficulty of holding converse with the natives. Several interpreters who can speak Chinese very fluently accompany the Army, but to their great chagrin they can not understand what the country-folks say or convey their own ideas to them. The language spoken by the natives of the peninsula is not pure Chinese or Manchurian, but a dialect peculiar to the place. Moreover, they are for the most part illiterate, only two or three out of every hundred being able to converse in writing. The engineering and telegraphic corps of the Army landed at Pitzwo, and the former constructed a durable pier, 400 yards long, in two days and nights. The telegraph is now in process of being laid from post to post. When the *Ogura Maru*, a transport, was about to convey ammunition from Kwa-yuen to Pitzwo on the 2nd instant, a junk with 12 natives was hired to assist. The junk was loaded and taken in tow by the steamer. As evening fell a sentry was posted on the junk, but during the night the junk people surprised him, threw him overboard, and cutting the hawser, made away with the junk.

Various reports are circulated with reference to the attack upon Port Arthur. The *Nippon* has a telegram from Hiroshima stating that the assault was to take place on the 15th and 16th, and that the final storming would be on the 17th. That is a difficult announcement to comprehend. The *Fiji Shimpō*, however, on the strength of a telegram despatched from the same place 40 minutes later, also indicates the 15th as the day when the ball was to be opened. But in other quarters it is confidently alleged that Marshal Oyama made a halt at Chin-chow to assemble the whole of his Army, before leading it to its great objective point, and that he did not resume his southward march until the 15th instant. If that be so, the assault be can not be delivered before the 21st or 22nd, for the distance from Chin-chow is at least 37½ miles—41 according to some authorities. There seems to be no doubt that the fortifications of Port Arthur on the land side are much more formidable than was at first reported. The natural facilities for defence are great. A semicircle of hills, varying from 350 to 650 feet in height, present ideal sites for batteries to command the approaches, and it is said that these sites have been taken advantage of to place in position a number of guns, from field-pieces and Gatlings to heavy artillery. Such a position seems to defy the strategy of flank attack approved by modern authorities, and so successfully used up to the present by the Japanese. Apparently it must be a square affair of front attack, and if the Chinese stand to their guns at all stoutly, the Japanese losses may be very heavy. One can not but recall at this juncture the story of the Anglo-French campaign in 1860. The allies did not attempt to land at Taku, where Admiral Hope had been so vigorously repulsed a year before. They effected their debarkation at Pechang, and marched thence to take the Taku forts in rear. En route the intrenchments at Tang-ku had to be taken. They were easily accessible to the troops moving along the bank of the Peiho, nevertheless no attempt was made to assault them until they had been battered almost to ruins by a cannonade from 36 pieces of the

best artillery of the time. "Even then," we read, "the garrison gave no signs of retreat, and it was not until the Armstrongs had been dragged within a very short distance of the walls, and the foot-soldiers had absolutely effected an entrance, that the garrison thought of their personal safety and turned to flight." Colonel Fisher, in his "Narrative of Three Years' Service in China," quoted by Boulger, says:—"The Tartars really for a time fought nobly. I saw one man, stripped to his loins, fighting his gun single-handed after every bit of parapet near him had been knocked away and our shot was crashing in all around him." * * * Having seen that one brave man, the survivor of all the gun detachment, working his gun alone, loading and firing among the corpses of his fellows, with no one near to applaud him or witness his fall, working away, whatever his motive might be, until he fell like his comrades, I could not but picture to myself in all those grim groups of eight or ten at a gun, how one by one they had fallen and yet the survivors disdained to fly." The reduction of Tang-ku placed the allies in rear of the Taku forts. One of these constituted the key of the position. It was attacked on the 21st of August, the attack commencing with a heavy fire from 11 seige pieces, 24 field guns, and a rocket battery. The assailing force consisted of 2,500 British troops and 500 French. The Chinese are said to have fought with "extraordinary courage." Even the explosion of their magazine did not deter them. They waited for the smoke to clear off and then renewed their fire. There were only 500 men in the fort, but their vigorous resistance cost the British 22 killed and 179 wounded, among the latter being 21 officers. Of the Chinese themselves, only about 100 escaped. At one time it seemed as though the attack must fail, but the scale was turned by cutting the ropes that held up a draw-bridge and thus giving access to the work. These same Chinese have been fighting against the Japanese at Sōng-hwan, Phyoŋ-yang, and Hu-shan, and from 15,000 to 16,000 of them are now splendidly intrenched at Port Arthur, behind parapets mounting artillery of the best modern construction. Possibly they may do something worthy to parallel their deeds against the combined strength of England and France 34 years ago. Rumour says that they are without a head, their commander-in-chief, General Sung, being now in Manchuria. But Sung was not the only general officer in the Liautung peninsula at the outbreak of the war. Besides, there are several foreigners in Port Arthur, and it may be that the Chinese, in their extremity, will place these men in control. We know what effect upon the fate of Kars was produced by the presence of five Englishmen. It is true that the foreign experts serving with the Chinese on the northern bank of the Yalu did not perceptibly influence the result of the battle of Hu-shan, but no conclusive inference as to Port Arthur may be drawn from that fact. Besides, the Chinese in Port Arthur are caught in a trap. If Marshal Oyama pleases, he can effectually close up the one over-land exit from the peninsula, namely, that by the Chin-chow isthmus. We may assume that, if possible, he will leave a road of retreat, for he neither desires to drive the garrison to desperation nor wishes to take prisoners. But evidently he is placed in the curious position of not being able to provide any easily recognisable route for the escape of the enemy. One thing may be taken for granted: the absence of intelligence does not imply Japanese repulse or disaster. Had the attack been delivered unsuccessfully, we should have heard of it at once *via* Chefoo, for war-ships of England, France, and America are constantly watching the operations.

Meanwhile, the movements of the Chinese northern fleet remain a mystery. That it left Taku on the 12th instant, having taken in ample stores of coal and ammunition, seems tolerably certain. Rumour alleges that Admiral Ting had received orders to relieve Port Arthur at all hazards. But rumour also says that his instructions were to abandon the place to its fate, and retire to Shan-hai-kwan, so that his ships

might remain available for the supreme purpose upon which China is concentrating all her residuum of energy—the defence of Peking. When we begin to think what the loss of Port Arthur would signify for the Chinese Fleet, and what the abandonment of the place to its fate would imply under the circumstances, we can not but marvel at China's apparent inaction. Port Arthur is the only dock in north China. Did it come into Japanese possession, the Chinese war-ships would have no place to go for repairs and consequently dare not risk an engagement. Moreover, Port Arthur alone is not invested. The Japanese are holding the entrance to Pechili Gulf. Their vessels are off Wei-hai-wei, China's second fortified harbour, and to gain access to it Admiral Ting must fight. What, then, is to become of his ships? There is no harbour at Shan-hai-kwan: it is a roadstead. There is no harbour at Taku: vessels of any considerable draught must lie some seven miles off shore. From Port Arthur to Shan-hai-kwan the distance is only 110 miles, and to Taku 170 miles. Hence China's most important naval station is within 9 and 14 hours' steaming, respectively, of her principal military bases. Yet despite its easy accessibility for purposes of relief, and despite the crippling consequences involved in its capture, the Chinese seem resolved to leave it to its fate. If they persist in that resolve, who can any longer pretend to entertain doubt as to the real issue of the battle of the 17th of September? Admiral Ting left Taku on the 12th. Had Port Arthur been his destination, he must have been off that place on the morning of the 13th, and a severe naval engagement would have taken place six days ago. Men must have an infinite fund of partiality to draw on, who can still regard the Peiyang Squadron as a respectable fighting factor.

It is stated that the *Yoshino Kan* steamed to within ten thousand metres of Wei-hai-wei on the 2nd instant, and ascertained that the craft in the harbour were limited to two torpedo-boats and 3 gun-boats. The forts fired 4 shells at the *Yoshino*, the first of which fell some 700 metres, and the fourth about 300 metres, short. They appeared to be 24 centimetre projectiles. The *Yoshino* has the heels of any ship the Chinese could send after her, but certainly this exploit of hers betrays a good deal of contempt for the enemy.

Detailed accounts now to hand of the fighting on the northern bank of the Yalu, show that the Chinese dispositions for defence and the force they had at hand were more formidable than the original telegrams led us to suppose. General Sung's line of defence extended 17 miles along the Yalu, from An-tung, 7 miles below Wi-ju, to Sui-ken, 10 miles above it. In that distance he posted 48 regiments, nominally aggregating 24,000 men, but probably mustering not more than 15,000 or 16,000. Hu-shan, the centre of the position, was also its key. There 18 regiments were massed. The reserves, consisting of 20 regiments, were in Chiu-lien. Their effective strength was probably about 7,000, so that the total Chinese army cannot have fallen far short of 22,000 or 23,000. Sung was in Chiu-lien for about 40 days, during which time his men threw up 43 earth-works, mounting nearly 100 guns, and having solid parapets from 9 to 12 feet high. The force mustered by Marshal Yamagata for the Yalu operations is not known exactly by the public, but it cannot have exceeded 17,000, seeing that the nominal total of his army is only 25,000. Yamagata entered Wi-ju on the 23rd of October, and during that night his dispositions for the attack were completed. The main feature of his plan was to hurl virtually the whole of his force at the enemy's centre, having previously delivered upon his left wing an attack partly in the nature of a feint and partly intended to turn his flank. To carry out this programme he divided his forces into six bodies. One, under Colonel Sato, was sent to ford the Yalu at Sui-ken, the eastern extremity of the enemy's line of defence. This brigade effected its object skilfully, and with original ideas. Crossing the river in the

face of a desultory and innocuous fire, it rolled the enemy back, and at night-fall took up a position threatening his left rear. That was on the 24th of October. During the night of the same day, the engineers threw a bridge over the Yalu immediately above Wi-ju. They had been collecting materials for the work for 13 days, and they achieved it in the dark without attracting the enemy's notice. The accomplishment of such a task under such circumstances—the Yalu runs in three branches having a total width of 600 yards—is worthy of note. At day-break on the 25th, four of the remaining five divisions of the Japanese Army crossed the bridge. The sixth, a park of artillery, posted itself on an eminence east of Wi-ju to cover the passing of the river and to shell the enemy's position at Hu-shan, against which the main attack was to be delivered. Of the four divisions that crossed the bridge, one marched against the Chinese front at Hu-shan; the other three engaged in flank attacks. Such was the general plan. Into its detailed working we need not enter, further than to say that the movements of the various corps seem to have been timed with remarkable precision and so as to develop a maximum of mutual helpfulness. At each critical moment of the fight the Chinese found themselves threatened from a new quarter, and when a part of their reserves attempted to march out of Chiu-lien to the assistance of Hu-shan, they were met *en route* and not only driven back across the Ai, but also headed off from Chiu-lien itself, and compelled to fly northward. That the Chinese evacuated Chiu-lien, on the night after this battle, without striking a blow, is not wonderful. Their line of defence had been broken at the centre; all their forces westward of Hu-shan had been separated from the main body and ruled out of the immediately subsequent operations; of troops that had not been engaged and beaten during the 24th, and 25th, there were only some 4,000 in hand; the greater part of their artillery and the whole of their first reserve of ammunition were lost; and, finally, the dispositions of the Japanese Generals made it plain that if Sung risked another fight and failed, the northern route would be closed for his retreat.

The following facts relating to the fall of Talien are taken from letters sent to the Tokyo press by war correspondents who were on board Japanese ships:—

With the intention of bombarding Talien in concert with the land forces that were to deliver an attack on the 7th instant from the rear of the stronghold, the Fleet steamed from its anchorage at 6.30 a.m. of the 6th instant, and proceeded toward Talien Bay. The distance to be traversed was a little over 50 miles, and as there was no occasion for the Fleet to anticipate the Army, it reached the mouth of the Bay at about 3 p.m. the same day. At half-past 7 on the morning of the 7th instant, the ships steamed between the three islands that lie at the entrance of the Bay and the watch-tower standing at its eastern extremity. The Fourth Flying Squadron was ordered to reconnoitre the interior of the Bay, it being arranged that the *Maya* and *Oshima*, of that Squadron, should open fire from the direction of Ker Inlet, situated in the north of Talien Bay. The Squadron passed into the Bay, and a few minutes subsequently the sound of its guns was heard twice. It was afterward found that two of the shots fired hit one of the forts. At about 7.40 a.m. about a dozen rifle volleys were heard from the direction of a promontory that projects into the middle of the bay and is crowned by a fort. These volleys, as afterward learnt, were fired by Japanese troops assaulting the batteries from the rear. The Principal Squadron then replaced the Fourth Squadron and moved a little further into the bay, the flagship opening fire at the fort on the northern extremity of the entrance. To all this cannonading from the Japanese ships not an answering shot was fired from the shore. At about 8 a.m. a white flag was seen floating over the fort on the middle promontory, and the Commander of the Fleet ordered the *Naniwa*, *Takachiho*, and *Matsushima* to despatch steam launches to ascertain what was meant. Three torpedo-boats were also sent on the same mission. At 11.40 a.m. the launches returned and reported that the flag had been hoisted by the Japanese troops, and that they were in possession of the fort. It had been captured by only two companies, but as they had no flag with them at

the time, they fastened a piece of white cloth found by them on a pole and hoisted it. Previously to this, a torpedo-boat had brought tidings from Ker Bay that the Japanese flag was flying over another fort. Thereupon Lieutenant Shinamura, a staff-officer, proceeded in a steam launch toward the fort standing on the middle promontory, and there met Lieut.-General Yamaji, from whom he learnt that Chin-chow had been assaulted on the evening of the 5th instant and occupied the next morning, and that the defenders of Talien had fled and left the place in the hands of the Japanese troops. Several important topographical maps were found in the forts giving, among other information, minute descriptions of the torpedo-boats sunk in the bay. They all tallied with the indications of other maps that the Fleet had obtained from Chinese sources. Steps were then taken to raise the torpedo-boats, which work was completed by the evening of the 10th instant. British and German men-of-war were watching the operations.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH.

Of war news there is almost a complete dearth. It is scarcely possible to determine the exact point to which the advance guard of the First Army has reached. A telegram from Marshal Yamagata, dated at Chiu-lien on the 13th instant, and published by the *Official Gazette*, said that the advance guard had entered Lien-shan-kwan, but did not name the day when it reached that point. Lien-shan being 87 miles from Chiu-lien, and there being as yet no line of telegraph between the two places, an interval of 4 days might be required to transmit news not of a pressing nature from one place to the other. Count Yamagata's telegram was despatched on the morning of the 13th. Consequently, Lien-shan may have been reached on the 8th. But the *Yomiuri Shimbun*—which generally contains accurate intelligence from the seat of war—gives a telegram from Hiroshima dated 9.35 a.m. on the 18th, saying that the advance guard had pushed to Lang-tsz-shan on the 9th inst.; that it had a skirmish with about 500 troopers at that place; that it put them to flight, and that it took possession of their entrenchment. Now Lang-tsz-shan is 26 miles beyond Lien-shan. Moreover, to reach it, the troops must have passed through Mo-tien-ling, where the enemy was supposed to have made considerable preparations for resistance. What are we to conclude? Had the van of the army really reached Lang-tsz, 76 miles beyond Feng-hwang, on the 9th instant, or was it at Lien-shan, 26 miles nearer Feng-hwang? We cannot tell. Another paragraph in the same journal says that Major-General Tachimi, at the head of the Mixed Brigade, was to assault Lao-yang on the 18th instant. That may be true, but we dare not attach credence to any of these reports. What seems pretty certain, however, is that the resistance anticipated at Mo-tien-ling was not actually experienced. The telegram sent from Chiu-lien on the 13th instant, announcing that the advance guard had reached Lien-shan-kwan, was published in the *Official Gazette* of the 15th instant. Lien-shan being only some 13 miles from Mo-tien-ling, it seems a reasonable conclusion that had there been any fighting at the latter place, news would have come to Tokyo before now. Knowing then, that the advance guard was in Lien-shan on the 9th at latest, and assuming that no resistance of a serious nature was encountered between that place and Lao-yang, some 53 miles farther on, the *Yomiuri*'s statement, that Lao-yang was to be attacked on the 18th, would be consistent with the rate of progress hitherto attained by the army. However, it seems fruitless to form conjectures. Definite intelligence must arrive very soon.

Lao-yang is a town of considerable importance. It lies at the junction of the roads from Chiu-lien and Newchwang to Moukden. It has been conjectured that Marshal Yamagata's northward march will not be carried beyond Lao-yang, and that he will there diverge westward *en route* for Pekin. Such a notion is difficult to accept. An army marching toward Pekin from Lao-yang must either proceed to Moukden (47 miles distant), and thence take the main trunk-road to Pekin; or turn southward to Newchwang (68 miles), and thence follow a greatly inferior road along the northern coast of the Gulf of Pechili.

From a strategical point of view the latter programme would be palpably defective, since an army marching south and west from Lao-yang, without previously reducing Moukden, would leave a formidable enemy on its right flank. Besides, unless Yamagata takes Moukden, his campaign will have nothing like a climax until he reaches Pekin, whereas if Moukden be once in his possession, he will have made a signal coup even though his march be carried no further. The Newchwang route awaits the Second Army. With the First Army pushing west and south from Moukden, and the Second marching west and north from the Laou-tung peninsula and Newchwang, we have a complete plan of campaign, the two corps converging with about equal distances to cover, and having their flanks thoroughly protected.

It is alleged that H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa (Junior) has been ordered to proceed on a tour of inspection of the Second Army's operations by land and sea, that he will leave Hiroshima on the 20th instant.

The absence of news from Port Arthur is regarded in some quarters as ominous. We do not share that view. Had there been any Japanese repulse, intelligence would surely have reached Tokyo ere now, if not from Hiroshima, then *via* Chefoo and Shanghai. Several foreign men-of-war are watching the operations, and some of them would not fail to run over to Chefoo with news of a defeat sustained by either side. The truth is that the attack has been delayed somewhat longer than was at first anticipated. Marshal Oyama and General Yamaji did not leave Chin-chow for the front until the 15th instant. Supposing everything to be in readiness when they reached the entrenchments of Port Arthur, the attack may have commenced on the 18th. Without full information as to the nature of the defences, it is, of course, impossible to form any idea of the plan of attack. But we may be tolerably certain that a preliminary bombardment would be necessary, and when an event is complicated by such uncertain factors as the construction of batteries of position and the effective results of cannonade, a considerable margin must be allowed in any forecast.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21ST.

Great interest centres on the proceedings of the Pei-yang Squadron. Some accounts represent Admiral Ting's ships as lying snugly in Wei-hai-wei, protected by the guns of the forts. Others allege that they left that port on the 17th instant, with the intention of engaging the Japanese squadrons now blockading Port Arthur, and that a great naval engagement must have taken place on the 19th or 20th. The *Kokkai* is a particularly explicit exponent of the latter view. It puts the number of the Chinese ships at ten, says that the two ironclads have several foreigners on board, that Admiral Ting remains in chief command, and that an attempt will undoubtedly be made to relieve Port Arthur. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*—an authority of the highest importance—alleges, on the contrary, that Ting and his vessels have been lying in Wei-hai-wei since the 16th, and that there are no indications of their venturing out to fight. Meanwhile, the Japanese ships are watching both Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei, but despite their presence the *Yomiuri Shimbun* reports that the two Chinese cruisers hitherto lying in Port Arthur, have escaped to Wei-hai-wei.

With regard to the attack on Port Arthur, we have now two pieces of intelligence, both coming from excellent sources, but difficult to reconcile. The first is a telegram despatched from Hiroshima at 9.30 a.m. on the 18th instant, and published by the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*. It says that the dispositions for attack were made on the 17th, and that the assault was to commence on the 18th at daybreak. The second is a telegram, also from Hiroshima, but despatched at 11 a.m. on the 19th instant. It appears in the *Fiji Shimpō*, and says:—"Definite information has been received that the Second Army's advance was delayed beyond the time originally projected. It left Chin-chow and Talien on the 15th and 16th instant, and marched south in two bodies, driving the

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enemy's outposts before it. The attack was to be a combined affair from the land and sea simultaneously, and by this time (19th) Port Arthur has been captured." The second of these telegrams being the later of the two, and being also confirmed by our own private advices, appears to be the more trustworthy. As to the exact time of the attack, however, we are still doubtful. From Chin-chow and Talien there are two roads to Port Arthur, one along the coast, the other along the west coast of the Peninsula. The distance by each is about the same—38½ miles according to our maps. As the crow flies it is only 32½ miles, but the road is devious, following the sinuosities of the coast in parts where hills obstruct its passage inland. Leaving Talien on the 16th, it is difficult to see how the Army could be up to Port Arthur before the 21st, in which case the assault would be delivered on the 22nd. News can reach Tokyo in 24 hours *via* the Ta-dong river. If the place had been attacked on the 19th, the fact ought to have been known here yesterday evening.

The *Yomiuri* says that the military telegraph between Kwa-yuen and Chin-chow has been completed and that the Engineer corps of the Second Army are now carrying the line northward to connect with the First Army's wire at Wi-ju.

Readers who have followed the course of the campaign in Manchuria will remember that a considerable part of the troops commanded by Sung at Chiu-lien and Feng-hwang retreated westward, and assembled in a town called Siu-yen, 41 miles west of Feng-hwang, as the crow flies, and 37 miles northward of Takushan by road. They will also remember that Sung's line of defence on the northern bank of the Yalu extended 17 miles, and that all his troops in the 7-mile section between Chiu-lien and An-tung were rolled back by Yamagata's central attack, and had to retreat down the Yalu in the direction of Ta-tung, which town they burned to the ground on October 27th, and fell back on Sui-yen *via* Takushan. Yamagata detached a column under Major-General Oseko to pursue the enemy along the An-tung-Ta-tung road, and this column, pushing on, established its head-quarters in Taku-shan, thus protecting the left flank of the Army's base of operations. News having subsequently been obtained that the enemy had collected a considerable force—20,000 according to local reports—in Sui-yen, Major-General Oseko received orders to march against that place. He set out the 15th from Taku-shan, and moving rapidly, reached the neighbourhood of Sui-yen on the night of the 17th. The following morning at 3 a.m. he attacked the town, and at 9 a.m. it was in his possession. The enemy do not appear to have made any resistance worth mentioning, for no casualties are reported on the Japanese side. We do not know what force General Oseko had, but considering the celerity of his movements—37 miles in three days—and the fact that the main body of the Army is marching northward with Yamagata, his troops can not have mustered more than a couple of battalions, or, say, 1,500 men. The casualties on the Chinese side are not reported, but, as usual, they left their guns—five—behind them. Marshal Yamagata despatched this news to Tokyo from Chiu-lien at 11 p.m. on the 19th instant. Evidently, therefore, a military telegraph must have been laid from Chiu-lien to Taku-shan—48 miles—for without such means of communication a report from Oseko at Sui-yen, 37 miles north of Taku-shan and 85 from Chiu-lien, could not possibly have reached the Commander-in-chief in 36 hours. Taku-shan is on the coast of the Yellow Sea west of the mouth of the Yalu. A wire carried from the Second Army's position in the Liau-tung peninsula, would pass through Taku-shan. Thus we see one stage of the communication completed. The Marshal's telegram says that the enemy retired from Sui-yen to the north and west. Independent of the road entering it from the south, there are two roads out of Sui-yen. One leads westward, and the probable objective of troops taking it would be Newchwang, though they

might turn into the Hai-chien route a few miles outside Sui-yen. The other goes north until it strikes the Feng-hwan-Hai-chien route. We enter into these details because from the movements of the Chinese troops in retreat an inference can be drawn as to the strategical plan adopted by their leaders. It is now evident that Sung's army is completely cut in two, and that its parts are operating without any idea of combination. The Sui-yen force, whether it retreats upon Hai-chien or Newchwang, is practically eliminated from the Moukden campaign. Its concentration at Hai-chien—a town on the road from Lao-yang to Newchwang—would be totally meaningless, and the probability is that it will either disperse altogether, or unite with the Newchwang garrison. Meanwhile, by the capture of Sui-yen and Taku-shan, Marshal Yamagata has effectually cleared his flank and guaranteed the security of his line of communications. Troops marching from Newchwang or Hai-chien by the inland routes to strike at the Chiu-lien-Moukden line must pass through Sui-yen, and troops marching by the coast route for the same purpose must pass through Taku-shan. The more carefully we study the strategy of the Japanese General, the more convinced are we of his high qualities as a military leader. Of course it is not to be presumed that the campaign in Manchuria has been planned by one man. Unquestionably the General Staff, and notably Lieutenant-General Kawakami, must be credited with many of the conceptions. But whatever mind be chiefly responsible, we offer our tribute to the thoroughness and excellent provision of the programme. Our readers may remember that, some days ago, we spoke of the gradual massing of Chinese troops in Sui-yen as a menace to Yamagata's communications. They were beaten troops, it is true, but still their rendezvous was so well chosen as to suggest apprehensions. We did not then suppose that with such a small army under his command, Yamagata could have undertaken flank operations at distances of 70 or 80 miles. Our hypothesis was that the ultimate movement of the Second Army in the direction of Newchwang would be trusted to clear the left flank of the First and secure its line of communication. That will ultimately be necessary, should Yamagata take the main-trunk road from Moukden to Peking, for without the co-operation of the Second Army the First would then be in the worst possible strategical position, namely, moving on the circumference of an arc the chord of which is occupied by the enemy. But for the present it seems that Yamagata is strong enough to sweep the Chinese back from his flanks, and hold on his way northward without fear of interruption.

With regard to the exact point reached by the van of the First Army in Manchuria, nothing has been added to our information of yesterday. It will be observed, however, that Marshal Yamagata was still in Chiu-lien on the 19th instant. That fact shows that no important operations were immediately expected at the front. So long as the Marshal remains in Chiu-lien, we may assume that the attack upon Moukden is still today at least distant.

The correspondent of the *Kokkai* sends the following letter from Feng-hwang, under date of the 5th instant:—

The castle of Feng-hwang is circular in form and measures about 20 *cho* (2,400 yards) in circumference. The walls are very strong, but the castle is not suited for occupation by a large army. The dwellings of the people stand outside the four gates communicating with the surrounding country. There used to be about 5,000 houses, but a third of them were burnt down by the Chinese troops that fled on the evening of the 29th ult., and the rest all bear traces of having been plundered by those lawless soldiers. Within the walls, plenty of houses stand intact which were used for the quarters of civil and military functionaries. When the van of the Japanese Army, led by Major-General Tachimi, took possession of the castle, the first thing that occupied the attention of the Commander was to contrive means of assuring the natives of their safety and inducing them to return and resume their peaceful avocations. It was not an easy task, for the men of means had fled to remote

villages, more than 20 miles off. The announcements placarded in many places in Feng-hwang and its neighbourhood, and the personal explanations of several officers who rode through the country for the purpose, succeeded, to a certain extent, in persuading the poorer folks to come back. In a suburb of Feng-hwang one of the wealthiest citizens of the city stayed in his villa with a number of man-servants. His name was Ngō. He had had his two shops in Feng-hwang burnt and plundered. He and a few others that stayed behind received very cordial treatment from the Japanese troops. They were invited to an entertainment that the Brigade constituting the van held on the 3rd inst. in the castle in honour of the Emperor's Birthday. A greater honour awaited them, however, for when the necessity of establishing an office for the special purpose of pacifying the inhabitants was perceived, and when steps were taken for the purpose on the 4th instant, Ngō was appointed manager with several commissioners to help him. The office he consented to accept. General Sung, commander of the Chinese troops that had fled from Chiu-lien and Feng-hwang, is above 80 years of age. A Chinese prisoner says that he declared his resolve to remain in Feng-hwang and die at his post, but he was forcibly carried away by his subordinates toward Moukden.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND.

As yet no intelligence has come of the assault upon Port Arthur. Explanations of the delay are given by some vernacular newspapers. It is stated, for example, that in view of combined operations by the Army and Navy, there was a strong desire to bring about an engagement between the Chinese and Japanese fleets prior to the attack on Port Arthur, and that Admiral Ito spent several days outside Wei-hai-wei endeavouring to induce Ting to come out and give battle. The Chinese, however, declined to be tempted, and Ito had nothing for it but to return to Talien *re infecta*. Pending his return, the assault upon Port Arthur was delayed. We do not attach the smallest importance to that theory. It is true that a telegram is said to have been received from Admiral Ito at Talien, dated the 18th instant, to the effect that the Peiyang Squadron and four gun-boats are in Wei-hai-wei and that every possible effort having been made, without the least success, during two days to induce them to come out, the greater part of the Japanese ships had returned to Talien, a few remaining to watch the enemy. But there is no reason, so far as we can see, to suppose that Admiral Ito kept the Army waiting while he essayed to bring the Chinese ships to close quarters. His visit to Wei-hai-wei was doubtless made in the interval while the land forces were preparing for the assault. For our own part, we are persuaded that if any explanation be required, it must be sought in the difficulty of getting heavy guns into position to bombard the intrenchments. Unless the defences on the land side are weaker than all reports agree in representing them, it is very improbable that the troops would be marched to the assault without a preliminary bombardment. A telegram sent from Hiroshima at 7.30 p.m. on the 20th instant indirectly confirms this view. It mentioned incidentally that the siege-guns brought up by a Major, whose name is not given, had at length arrived at the front, and that the attack would commence on the 21st instant. The mention of "siege-guns" may lead some of our readers to suppose that Port Arthur is to be regularly invested. We do not think so. Of course it would be easy for the Japanese to sit down before it and starve it out, since they command the approaches on the land and sea sides. But they can not, according to our calculation, afford time for such a leisurely method of procedure. The reference to siege-guns simply means that artillery of larger calibre than the ordinary field-pieces carried in the train of an army is to be employed. A commanding-officer has to be guided in such matters, to great extent, by the forces opposed to him. Intrenchments mounting heavy guns can not be breached with field artillery: the breaching batteries would have to be placed at a distance so close that the enemy with his big cannon would have them at his mercy. But for the rest, recourse to siege-guns need not signify anything more than that the

artillery attack preceding the escalade is to be vigorous, and that the weight of metal thrown by the assailants is to bear a reasonable ratio to that available for the defence. It should be premised that we speak conjecturally as to the Chinese artillery. No detailed statements have been published on the subject. It is merely alleged that the fortifications are very strong, and that the garrison numbers 20,000, but we imagine that the figure is somewhat exaggerated. A telegram from Shanghai, which must be received with all caution, says that the Chinese troops are deserting from the place, but it is difficult to perceive whither they could desert; unless they disguised themselves as peasants and dispersed through the peninsula. In the *Hochi Shimbun* we read that five Japanese spies have been caught and killed by the Chinese in Port Arthur. That is the common fate of spies.

The *Hochi Shimbun* asserts that only six ships of the Peiyang Squadron are in fighting trim, namely, the two iron-clads, and the *Tsi-yuen*, *Ping-yuen*, *Kwang-yuen* and *Tsing-yuen*. The grounds of the assertion are not given.

A telegram from Shanghai says that an accident is reported to have happened to one of the Chinese iron-clads in Wei-hai-wei, and that Commodore Liu, who commands the *Chen-yuen*, has committed suicide. We give this for what it may be worth.

According to the *Yomiuri Shimbun* the First and Second Armies are now in touch with one another. Our contemporary's statement is this. After the capture of Chiu-lien, Major-General Oseko with two battalions was sent by the main road to Taku-shan, and Colonel Fukushima, with another battalion, proceeded in the same direction by the mountain road. Oseko reached Taku-shan on the 2nd instant, and immediately despatched a squadron of cavalry along the coast road toward the Second Army's landing place. A body of cavalry having been similarly sent northward by the Second Army, the two parties are now said to have met, but the place of meeting is not mentioned. The thing is of course more than probable, since the distance from Taku-shan to Kwa-yuen, where the Second Army landed, is only 57 miles.

The importance of the occupation of Sui-yen, as reported on the 20th instant by telegram from Chiu-lien, is recognised by some of the vernacular newspapers, but they regard the incident rather from the point of view of the junction of the First and Second Armies, than from that of guarding the First Army's communications with its base. Both considerations evidently deserve attention. A strong Chinese force massed at Sui-yen would have menaced the road from Taku-shan to Kwa-yuen (in the Laou-tung Peninsula) as well as the road from Chiu-lien to Monkden. The *Chuo Shimbun* seems to think that Major-General Oseko will push on to Hai-chien, a town 53 miles distant, on the road from Newchwang to Lao-yang. That is possible. From Hai-chien to Lao-yang the distance is only 40 miles, and the road is good. The occupation of Taku-shan, Sui-yen, and Hai-chien would effectually guarantee the First Army's line of communications, and the Second Army's also, supposing that it ultimately marches along the coast to Newchwang.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* says that, according to official estimates, the total number of Chinese troops collected in and about Monkden is only 3,629.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23RD.

War Correspondents accompanying the Second Army send to the Tokyo newspapers various details of the fighting at Chiu-chow. They allege that their information emanates from the Staff Office of the Army. We extract the following:—

The total number of prisoners captured between the evening of the 6th instant and the morning of the 7th was over 280, but of these only 16 were judged to be Chinese soldiers. The rest were released. The number of Chinese killed by the fire of the Japanese including both soldiers and people who were living in the fort, was about 200. In addition to these a considerable but unascertained number, committed suicide under the influence

of terror, by throwing themselves into wells or taking large doses of opium. The spoils found at Chiu-chow were numerous. The small arms left behind aggregated over 1,000 stand, of which the greater part were Mauser rifles, the remainder being Enfields and Remingtons. The guns totalled 229, of which 26 were Gatlings. The Krupps found were of the newest type; their calibres were either 21 centimetres or 15 centimetres. They can be used at once. The quantity of ammunition that fell into the hands of the Japanese is not yet accurately ascertained, but that it must be large may be inferred from the fact that several places in the castle there exist magazines well stocked with ammunition. Specie to the value of about 6,500 *yen* was obtained when Major Akiyama's battalion, marching upon Chiu-chow, encountered the enemy on the 5th inst. The provisions found thus far are 2,000 bales of rice, both hulled and unhulled, but it is believed that more will be discovered on further search. The Japanese Army now in the Peninsula consumes about 150 *koku* of rice per day, so the 2,000 bales seized at Chiu-chow can support it for about 13 days. On the Japanese side 31 officers and soldiers were wounded, and of these two died under medical treatment. Many of the people who fled to safe retreats at the beginning of the battle came back subsequently, on learning that the Japanese guaranteed safety of person and property in the case of peaceful folks. They have already begun to re-open their shops and sell their goods. From the 11th instant, millet gruel was served out to the inhabitants, who, on account of their trade having been interdicted by the Chinese for some days past, were unable to procure even the daily necessities of life, and were found by the conquering army in a miserable half-starved condition. Fortunately about a thousand *koku* of millet were discovered in warehouses within the castle premises, and hundreds of poor folks are being fed upon the gruel every day. Since the 9th instant, coolies have been forbidden to separate from the groups into which they are organized, the object of this injunction being to provide against lawless conduct on their part. With the same object soldiers are forbidden to enter the dwellings of the Chinese people. There are about 4,000 houses in Chiu-chow inhabited by some 13,000 people. In the official record left behind, a statement was found that three Japanese spies, Yamasaki, Kanazaki, and one other, had been hanged to death. It appears that these men fell into the hands of the Chinese, somewhere in the neighbourhood of Chiu-chow, whither they had come from Pitsz-wo. From the 12th instant an administrative office, with Consul Arakawa at the head, was opened within the premises of the castle, and thither the people came to lodge their complaints and state their grievances. It is said that a foreign *employé* of the Chinese Government was killed in the fight at Chiu-chow. The barbarous Chinese again disregarded international usage and attacked the outposts where officials of the Red Cross Society were busily engaged carrying away the wounded soldiers. They shot at the coolies, and their onset was met with pistol and sword, one Chinaman being killed and four taken prisoners. The coolies fortunately escaped unhurt. Major Akiyama's battalion, which was ordered to proceed from Pitsz-wo to Chiu-chow by way of Fushchen, was on the point of capturing General Lin Shing-tsang, commander of the Ming troops. At 10.40 a.m. on the 5th instant, when a troop of cavalry had dismounted to take refreshments by the road-side, a party of Chinese horsemen, some 35 or 36 in number, were seen coming toward them, at a distance of about 2,500 metres. An officer rode forward to recommitte and if possible to decoy the enemy. The remainder of the troopers concealed themselves in the bush and awaited the approach of the Chinese. When the latter had advanced to within about 1,000 metres of the ambush, a company of Japanese infantry that had been marching at some distance behind the cavalry, emerged from the by-path taken by the battalion in its advance against Chiu-chow. Seeing these troops, the enemy suddenly turned and fled back along the road by which they had been advancing. The Japanese cavalry gave chase, firing as they went, but the Chinese, being perfectly familiar with the topography of the place, had a very great advantage and were soon lost behind a hill. When the Japanese troopers reached the foot of the hill, they found a coach and a waggon, drawn by four horses each, which had been abandoned. In the coach documents bearing the signature of Lin Shing-tsang were piled up, and the waggon contained arms, provisions, and so forth. It was suspected by the Japanese at the time that the inmate of the coach might have been General Lin, or at any rate a person of some consequence. When Chiu-chow was taken next day and the documents found

in the telegraph office fell into the hands of the Japanese, this suspicion was verified beyond doubt, for a telegram despatched from the Viceroy Li to Liu to was found directing the latter to return promptly to Chiu-chow from Chiu-lien by a by-path. The *Nippon's* war correspondent, who pens these particulars, says that while the troopers gave chase they saw that two of the Chinese hit by their fire, fell from their horses, and two others were wounded. All, however, managed to get away. The enemy also fired at the pursuers but ineffectually. Both the foreigners accompanying the Second Army and the Japanese officers who have inspected forts in Europe, are unanimous in rating the defences of Talien over those at Aden, Gibraltar, or Crustadt. The equipment was so perfect and the natural strength of the position so great that they thought it would have been easy for a garrison numbering only a thousand to successfully resist the attack of an enemy twenty or thirty times more numerous, for several months. The officers and men of the First and Fifteenth Regiments, who were ordered to attack Talien, expected such a stout resistance that they all looked forward to death on the field. This idea was shared by everybody in the Army, and the news that Talien had been taken without the fall of even one soldier was at first received with incredulity. The *Nichi Nichi's* war correspondent mentions with some indignation that certain foreigners, there are five foreign newspaper correspondents with the Second Army—who witnessed the fighting between the Japanese and Chinese for the first time, show a disposition to base their estimates of the issues of the other battles thus far fought on this miserable retreat of the Chinese, and to hold that the Japanese even victorious not so because of their bravery and good discipline, but because their foes are not worthy to be called soldiers or even men.

There is as yet no news from Port Arthur. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Hiroshima, dated 9.40 a.m. on the 21st instant, to the effect that the attack did not take place on the anticipated day, but was to begin on the 21st. That is confirmed by another telegram, despatched from the same place at the same time and published by the *Kokkai*. It says that the troops undoubtedly left Chiu-chow and Talien on the 15th instant to march against Port Arthur, but that reconnaissances and preparations involved some delay, and that the assault was to be delivered about the 21st. We pointed out some days ago that if the southward movement from Chiu-chow did not commence until the 15th instant, the attack upon Port Arthur could hardly take place before the 21st or 22nd, seeing that the distance to be covered by the Army is 38—some say 47—miles. Hence there is as yet no occasion to speak of delay caused by reconnaissances or preparations after the march from Chiu-chow commenced. Various statements have been published as to the force defending Port Arthur, some estimating it at 15,000 and some at 20,000. The *Kokkai* now puts it at 25 regiments, which means a nominal strength of 12,500, but a real strength of probably 7,000. The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, on the contrary, alleges that there are not more than 3,000 trained and disciplined troops in the place.

It is predicted that Newchwang, if attacked by the Japanese, may offer a formidable resistance, inasmuch as its forts were reconstructed last year, and in addition to its regular garrison, it is receiving large increments of force in the shape of fugitive soldiers escaping from the Manchurian campaign. Fugitives whose fighting capacity is such as the Chinese troops in Manchuria have exhibited, could not add much to the strength of any garrison, and it is moreover reported by foreigners residing in Newchwang that men running thither from the front, are immediately disarmed, by order of the Governor, and placed under arrest.

The *Asahi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Shanghai, dated at 9 p.m. on the 21st, to the effect that, according to intelligence received *via* Chefoo, the Japanese troops have obtained possession of the fort on the extreme west of the Chinese defences, and that the Chinese have retired to a position on the summit of one of the highest hills, where they are already suffering from lack of provisions. The telegram adds that the Japanese Army is advancing down the peninsula in two sections. This last item we know to be true, but the former part of the

intelligence must be taken with all the reservations appropriate to Shanghai telegrams.

Another telegram from Shanghai published by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, says that scouting parties of the First Army have reached Lao-yang, and that the Chinese troops defending it have retreated toward Moukden, without offering any resistance, the citizens also flying in all directions. No conflagration occurred, however. The telegram says also that Hai-chien is to be Marshal Yamagata's Head-quarters. The *Yomiuri* considers this last statement very apocryphal, and so do we.

With reference to the establishment of a civil administration in Chin-chow, of which place Mr. Arakawa is appointed Governor, the following regulations have been issued, according to the *Yiji Shimpō* :—

I.—A Civil Administration is hereby appointed in Chin-chow, with authority extending to all within the town and to the hamlets in its environs.

II.—The powers exercised by the Civil Administration of Chin chow being based on the rights acquired from actual military occupation of that place and its vicinity, shall be determined by the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army in his official capacity.

III.—There shall be one Governor, as head of the Civil Administration, with a certain number of officials attached, the whole being appointed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Second Army.

IV.—A certain number of gendarmes shall be detailed to discharge the functions of guards and police in connection with the Civil Administration.

V.—The Governor, acting in the interests of the Japanese Army, shall discharge the necessary administrative functions within his administrative district, seeking the instructions of the Commander-in-chief in grave matters, and taking counsel of the Commissariat with regards to matters relating thereto.

VI.—The Governor, acting in the interests of the Japanese Army, shall exercise criminal jurisdiction within his administrative district over Chinese subjects and foreigners, in accordance with the provisions of international law. Provided that, capital punishment must not be inflicted without the approval of the Commander-in-chief.

VII.—The Governor, for the purpose of preventing unlawful conduct on the part of the Japanese troops in conquered territory, shall exercise jurisdiction over Japanese subjects within his administrative district, applying the provisions of the Military Criminal Code, Code of Criminal Procedure, and Punishment Regulations, and having recourse to the Military Combatant or Commissariat Authorities for the due execution of sentences. With regard to other matters, he shall seek the preliminary instructions of the Commander-in-Chief, and proceed in accordance with fixed military laws.

VIII.—The Governor shall inspect the property and businesses of the people within his administrative district and shall report their condition to the Commander-in-chief's office. He shall also be furnished with information and shall be entitled to offer his opinion concerning any orders or measures that may be about to be issued or taken by the Military Combatant or Commissariat Authorities with reference to the Chinese subjects within his administrative district.

IX.—The Governor, in the discharge of the administrative and judicial functions pertaining to his office, may employ Chinese subjects as his assistants, and if necessary may give them pay and rewards.

X.—Expenditures incurred in connection with the Civil Administration of Chin-chow shall be defrayed by the Military Superintendent Department.

A telegram from Shanghai says the Viceroy Li has refused to leave Tientsin. That refers, of course, to the rumour recently circulated that he had been summoned to Peking to assist Princes Kung and Ching in the administration of foreign affairs and of the war, his Viceroyalty of Chihli being temporarily given to Lin Kuu-yi. If the telegram be correct and if the rumour be trustworthy—truly the reservations necessary in the case of news from China are troublesome—something like a serious complication seems to be impending. But to discuss such contingencies in presence of the fact that another wire may contradict all the bases of our conjectures would be an idle task.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH.

Intelligence from Port Arthur is still awaited, but all accounts agree in saying that the attack was to commence on the 21st inst. According

to the *Nippon*, the original plan of the Japanese Generals was to push on at once after the capture of Chin-chow and Talien, and deliver the assault against Port Arthur without any delay. That programme was based on the hypothesis that the enemy would offer strong resistance at Chin-chow and Talien, and that his defeat at those places would throw the garrison of Port Arthur into disorder. But the Chinese having made no stand of any consequence at either Talien or Chin-chow, and having reserved all their strength for the defence of Port Arthur, it became necessary to modify the Japanese plan. The 15th or 16th was then fixed for commencing the assault, but in the first place the convenience of the Navy had to be consulted, with reference to a combined attack; and in the second, the great strength of Port Arthur made it necessary to proceed with due caution. Hence the delay. That version of the circumstances is partly borne out by the *Yiji Shimpō*, which alleges, on the authority of a telegram from Hiroshima, that the attack upon the fortress would have been commenced immediately after the fall of Chin-chow and Talien had not Lieut-General Yamaji urged the advisability of awaiting for the arrival of the Mixed Division under Major-General Hasegawa. In point of fact no explanation is necessary. A week more or a week less where an operation of such difficulty and magnitude is concerned need not surprise anyone. Naturally the delay is inspiring the public with an exaggerated idea of the strength of Port Arthur. The *Nippon* and the *Hochi* both write about the defences of the fortress on the rear face, the former calling it the Sebastopol of the East, and the latter alleging that it is so well protected behind as to make it questionable whether an attack from the front might not be easier. The roads, we read, purposely made narrow and hard of access, are completely swept by the fire from the forts, and the position of the latter is so well chosen that to batter them with artillery is a task of the greatest difficulty. We can not tell how far these views may be consistent with actual facts, but it will certainly be safe to conclude that Port Arthur possesses defensive capacities of a high order.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* contains a telegram from Hiroshima to the effect that a Chinese man-of-war is still in dock at Port Arthur, and that the inhabitants of Talien, who deserted the place prior to its capture, effected their escape subsequently by ship.

In the *Shogyo Shimbun* we find a statement of the spoils taken at Chin-chow and Talien. The figures do not tally with those already given by correspondents of the vernacular press, but pending the publication of some official intelligence on the subject, we are unable to discriminate between the various accounts. The *Shogyo Shimpō's* catalogue is this :—

Horses	85
Small Arms	621 stand.
Guns	129
Small-arm Ammunition	33,814,300 boxes.
Large-arm Ammunition	2,468,271 rounds.
Rice	3,210 bags.

The number of prisoners is put at 16. The above statement requires confirmation so far as the ammunition is concerned.

A telegram from Hiroshima, dated 11.10 a.m. on the 22nd instant, says that all preparations have been completed for moving the Court from Peking, and that if the Japanese troops show any disposition to approach the capital, the Emperor will at once leave it. The probable place of retirement is given as Chang-chia-ken.

Mr. Kuroda, the now famous war-correspondent of the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, writes from Feng-hwang under date of the 1st instant. It was, he says, on the 31st of October that the main body of General Tachimi's Brigade marched into the castle of Feng-hwang and took possession of it. As the correspondent entered the city in rear of the Brigade, he saw in the streets many corpses of citizens scattered here and there. They had evidently been murdered by soldiers of their own country, for their bodies all showed wounds inflicted by blunt swords. According to statements made by the prisoners and citizens, General Sung and the ex-Chinese Resident Yuan

were in Feng-hwang from the first, and when the news of the fall of Chiu-lien reached them, the latter fled to Peking, while Generals Sung, Ma, and I—the last being in command of the Amoor troops—retreated toward Moukden with about 3,000 soldiers. It is said that seeing the hostile Army quartered in Wi-ju with no apparent sign of moving, all these Generals imagined that the Japanese were waiting for the river to freeze. Mr. Kuroda writes in high terms about the bravery of H.I.H. Prince Kanin, in the battle of Chiu-lien. The Prince is a captain and serves as aide-de-camp to Lieut.-General Katsura, the Commander of the Nagoya Division. The fight at Lita-yuen, in which the Nagoya troops were engaged, was the hottest in the battle of Chiu-lien. During the fight, occasion arose for the General to send a message to Lieut.-Colonel Tomosa, who commanded the left wing. The Prince volunteered to undertake the mission, and fulfilled it under circumstances of great danger, the bullets flying around him as he rode. The cold has become intense since the Army crossed the Chinese frontier. The temperature in Feng-hwang at the time Mr. Kuroda's letter was written corresponded with that of Tokyo at the end of December. In the context of that statement we read that General Tachimi still wore a summer shirt and summer pantaloons, which having been in use for more than a hundred days were torn in many places. He had no blanket to cover him at night, but slept in an overcoat on a bundle of straw. The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent commends these facts to the consideration of its countrymen, on whose account the soldiers are suffering such privations.

Perhaps the most conclusive explanation of the delay in attacking Port Arthur is that the southward march of the troops from Chin-chow was postponed pending the arrival of a seige train of thirty 12-centimetre guns and six howitzers. The overland carriage of heavy artillery being an operation of the most tedious and troublesome character, these guns were not carried ashore at Kwa-yuen or Pitszwu, but were disembarked at Talien, the operation being delayed until that harbour became available for Japanese transports. We may here allude to an idea that has found journalistic expression, namely, that the guns taken at Talien should have been available for the attack on Port Arthur. No one possessing military knowledge could fall into such a misconception. Guns mounted in permanent fortifications can not be used for field purposes without modifications that would involve the work of an arsenal and gun-carriage manufactory.

The garrison of Port Arthur is confidently affirmed to be 20,000, and they are said to have six weeks' provisions, but how much truth there may be in these statements, we can not tell.

With regard to the accident reported to have occurred to the Chinese iron-clad *Chen-yuen*, the details now given are that she struck on a sunken rock near the entrance to Wei-hai-wei. It is alleged that her repairs will occupy a considerable time. But how are they to be effected? She can not go into dock at Port Arthur, and there is no other dock available in north China.

Rumour has it that Mr. Detring has started for Japan to see whether an understanding can not be arrived at between the two empires. That, also, we give merely as a rumour.

From Moukden intelligence is said to have been received that the city is deserted by the populace, which is very likely, in view of the licence exercised by Chinese soldiers when defeated and disorganized. There is also news that Manchuria is over-run by plundering deserters, and that utter anarchy prevails. That, too, seems very probable. The sooner the Japanese come into full possession of the place, the better for the unfortunate people.

It is reported that a portion of the Second Army is marching north-west; that is to say, in the direction of Newchwang. But we find it difficult to imagine that Marshal Oyama would detach any considerable part of his troops on the eve of a great enterprise. That would be contrary to one of the fundamental maxims of strategists. If he has done

so, the inference is that he has entire confidence in his ability to take Port Arthur. Another inference would be that he intends to reduce Port Arthur by regular siege. The place is at his mercy. He can starve it out. Ten thousand troops aided by the Navy would suffice for that purpose. Perhaps the second half of the Army has moved against Newchwang. But these, too, are rumours.

From China comes intelligence that the fleet commenced to bombard Port Arthur on the 20th; that is possible. The fleet would probably precede the army in such a business.

It is surprising that the delay in attacking Port Arthur has not been productive of a crop of rumours from China unfavourable to Japan. The delay before Phyang-yang, the delay at the Yalu—we remember what these intervals brought forth. However, there is a commencement. Tientsin telegraphs that the first three Japanese attacks on Port Arthur were repulsed. Tientsin is not in the route for receiving intelligence, but that detail does not deter its canard-mongers.

A Japanese cruiser is reported to have been seen off Ningpo, but it is scarcely probable that Japanese men-of-war would be travelling about so far from the present basis of important operations.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA & THE TRANSPORTATION OF GOODS.

The vernacular papers give a statement made by the President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha of the plan by which the Company is endeavouring to meet the exigencies of the time in the matter of the transportation of goods. The appropriation of steamers for this purpose must depend on the condition of the markets of respective localities during the past month. A special difficulty presents itself in the fact that so many of the Company's steamers have been requisitioned by the Government. Resolved, nevertheless, to fulfil its duties, the Yusen Kaisha has bought or chartered more than 20 steamers, all of from 2,000 to 4,000 tons. The programme adopted by it to facilitate the coast trade is to place six steamers of from 2,500 to 4,000 tons on the line between Kobe and Otaru via the eastern coast of the main island. For another line running between the same ports but passing along the western coast, three or four more steamers of similar capacity will be employed, and two steamers of about 2,000 tons each will run between Kobe and Yokohama, five steamers between Kobe and the Korean ports, three between Yokohama and Fushiki, and another between Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, calling at coast ports en route. In addition to the above, two or three vessels will visit the Hokkaido ports when necessary. The Kobe-Shanghai service and the Bombay service will also be continued. Not only is the scarcity of ships felt, but the fact that the railway which formerly greatly facilitated the conveyance of goods is now almost exclusively used for military purposes, greatly inconveniences the Company. To give an example, steamers which used to unload and load at Kobe cargoes for and from Osaka, are now frequently obliged to proceed direct to the latter place, which of course means a loss of several days. The carriage of rice from Fushiki to Tokyo is a matter of urgent necessity, for while a large quantity of the cereal is awaiting transportation in the great rice centre, the stock in Tokyo is considerably diminished, causing a noticeable rise in its price. Six large steamers have now been despatched for that port, and it is believed that by the 22nd or 23rd instant they will be on their way back to Tokyo carrying more than 100,000 *koku* of rice. Besides the many disadvantages attending the chartering of foreign vessels, there are practical inconveniences, as for example, the insufficient experience of their foreign crews in the coasting trade of Japan. The Company's difficulties are at present, therefore, very considerable.

KOREAN NEWS.

A serious affair is now looming on the Korean political horizon, writes the *Jiji's* Seoul correspondent; so serious that it may ultimately bring disgrace on many Korean statesmen, including the Tai Wön-kun. It had its origin in the surrender of Li Heiki, a favourite of the Tai Wön-kun, to the Korean Police, in whose custody he is now held. It appears that Li took part in all the deliberations of the faction headed by the aged statesman, and is therefore acquainted with its secrets. Shortly afterwards he was made a police official and had frequent occasion to meet members of the Japanese Police now in the capital. Interchange with the latter gave him an insight into the real intentions entertained by Japan toward Korea, and also taught him to comprehend the civilization adopted by the empire. Thus newly enlightened, his hatred of the crooked artifices, and ignorant devices of the faction with which he had been connected grew more and more intense and conscience finally drove him to confess to the police what he knew of the faction's doings. He was at once placed in confinement. Before his judicial examination by the competent authorities, several of the faction against which he had informed, visited him and in vain pleaded with him not to confess the truth, promising that should he keep silence they would procure his speedy release and appointment to high office. To all entreaties and remonstrances he turned a deaf ear, however, and when brought, shortly afterwards, before the Korean Minister of Justice and the Japanese Consul in Seoul, for examination, he made a clean breast of what he knew and had done. Another Korean lately arrested on a charge of engaging in some secret intrigue was also examined and had to confess everything. The next thing to be done was to summon and examine all the persons implicated in the affair and the witnesses. As a preliminary step, Li Inyo, ex Chief of Police, was about to be examined, but at this point some difficulty arose between the Korean Government and the Japanese Minister. The former, or more properly the adherents of the Tai Wön-kun, maintained that to examine an official of *Chokunin* rank as a criminal would be contrary to the time-honoured usage of the country. To this the Japanese Minister replied that Korea, being an ally of Japan in the present war, should endeavour, to the utmost of her power, to quell the insurgents that cut the military telegraph, attacked Japanese commissariat stations, and killed their guards. Count Inouye expressed his surprise that such an obstacle should be placed in Japan's way when she was seeking to arrive at an impartial judgment in this grave case. He therefore demanded the examination of all those implicated, commencing with Li. He added that he knew nothing of the old custom referred to, and was determined that everything should be done in conformity with the new system, which did not preclude the examination of a *Chokunin* official by the Judicial Department, especially since Li was to be examined not as a culprit but as a witness. The result of this first collision between Count Inouye and the Korean Government was not yet clearly known at the time the *Jiji's* letter was written, namely, the 11th instant, but doubtless the Government was compelled to give way. The *Jiji's* correspondent says that letters by means of which the faction instigated the Tong-hak insurgents, together with other documents bearing on the same point, secret despatches sent by the Tai Wön-kun to the Chinese generals in Phyang-yang, have all fallen into the hands of the Japanese authorities, and the sinister project of the old statesman and his followers against Japan is now an open secret. The Tai Wön-kun and his grandson are said to be very uneasy, and it is reported that when Count Inouye saw them for the first time they declared, with the view of paving the way for the subsequent fabrication of some plausible excuses, that they were extremely pained to find various groundless rumours circulating with reference to them. The Tai Wön-kun's hatred against the

influential members of the Reform faction is very intense, and had he been allowed to proceed as he did a dozen years ago, such Koreans as Kim Kachin, An Keiju, Cho Giyen, and so forth, would have been put to death. Constrained to adopt gentler methods, he was contriving to have them removed from the capital, and would doubtless have succeeded had not Count Inouye stepped in and frustrated his designs. Taking advantage of the fears entertained for their personal safety by these advocates of reform since the assassination of Kim, the Tai Wön-kun had so craftily arranged affairs that they were induced to ask to be removed to provincial offices. The only thing necessary to make their removal an accomplished fact was the King's sanction. But when the scheme reached the ears of Count Inouye, he at once interviewed the Foreign Minister, and demanded an explanation why the Government contemplated the removal of such officials in direct violation of the assurances previously given by the principal statesmen of the Kingdom that the removal of officials should be avoided as far as possible. The Foreign Minister had no answer to give, but simply offered an apology. Count Inouye, next addressed himself to the terrorized officials, and induced them to abandon their idea of leaving the capital.

CHINESE NEWS.

If the things written in the Shanghai journals be credible, Peking was in a state of grievous scare in the early days of the present month. Prince Kung had asked the Foreign Representatives to intervene once more, and having received an emphatically negative reply, was reported to have metaphorically thrown up the sponge; the court officials were flying; the Emperor himself was getting ready to run; the ladies of the Imperial Harem had already been carried away, and panic prevailed everywhere. What may be the dimensions of the grain of truth contained in all these tales, we do not pretend to estimate, but we do think that if Japanese journals published such canards, foreign editors, whose capacity for exaggeration and falsehood is on an incomparably larger scale than that of any humble Japanese newspaper-man, would choke with indignation. We are inclined to hope, however, that the outcry against Japanese and Chinese lies will calm down henceforth. It was purely a question of jealousy. The foreign Munchausen could not endure to be challenged in his own specialty. But having now distanced all chance of competition, he can afford to be magnanimous, and grant a little license to such petty imitators as the *Shenpa*, for example, which says of the fall of Chiu-lien:—

Three thousand of the enemy's troops crossed the Yalu and when they were landing the Chinese fired on them, and many were killed, but they were immediately reinforced by 40,000. The enemy raised a frame work from which they shelled the Chinese with deadly effect. General Sung endeavoured to get his men to advance on the enemy, but his order was disobeyed so the fall of Chiu-lien-cheng was the result.

They may even suffer Admiral Ting to tell his story of the great naval fight thus, as reported in the *Peking Gazette*:—

In the engagement off the Ta-tung river ten of our vessels were engaged with twelve of the Japanese. The Japanese ships and guns were both very swift (in action). Our Squadron met them in a bloody engagement which lasted for more than six hours. In the commencement injuries were equally inflicted on both sides, but eventually what with such ships as were sunk, such as were burnt, such (as had to retire) for repair of injuries and such as were (scattered) in pursuit of the enemy's ships there remained only the two armoured vessels *Ting-yuan* and *Chen-yuan* which surrounded by the whole Japanese fleet sustained the fire of their guns for over three hours. Thus, vowing to die in opposing them, we were enabled in our weakness to overcome their strength and to turn defeat into merit. We succeeded at this time in sinking the Admiral's ship with one other war-vessel and one transport, three in all; while the number afterwards sank through injuries received

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was still greater. The enemy's object was to land troops at Taku-san to act upon our borders, but he was prevented from accomplishing his object; while we during the action succeeded in landing safely the eight camps of the Ming Army which were engaged in transporting. The hardship of this engagement has already been represented in detail (in a despatch) of the 9th day of the 9th month. All the officers fought with increasing courage and energy as the battle proceeded and are worthy of all praise for their admirable bravery.

The following appointments and punishments are said (by the *China Gazette*) to have been announced in Peking:—

Prince Kung, Director General of all military and naval operations, and all commanders are hereby notified that if they disobey his orders they will be tried by court-martial and punished accordingly. Prince Ching, by the same decree, is appointed Vice-Director General; Weng Tung-ho, Li Hung-tsao, Yung-in and Chang-fan are appointed Associate Directors, and are called upon to exert their utmost abilities to protect the empire and avert calamities. From the same source I learn that the divisional general of Ning Hsia, lately commanding the Sheng brigade of Chinese troops in Korea, Wei Ju-kwei, having shown his incapacity in war-like affairs and allowed his troops to be beaten and dispersed, robbing the people on the march, without restraint, and having extorted or squeezed the soldiers of their pay and rations, is hereby cashiered and condemned to be arrested and sent as a prisoner to the Board of Punishments at Peking, for trial and sentence. Admiral Ting Ju-chang, commander-in-chief of the northern squadron of the fleet, is also deprived of his rank and handed to the Board of War, for judgment, and a penalty for his incapacity and inability to defeat the enemy.

General Sung, as our readers know, commanded the Chinese troops on the northern bank of the Yalu. There he lost the battle of Hu-shan, evacuated Chiu-lien, and has been retreating ever since until he is now more than 120 miles away from the Yalu. The fight of Hu-shan had been fought and Chiu-lien and Feng-hwang had fallen into Japanese hands before the end of October, yet we find the following paragraphs in correspondence dated from Peking on November 2nd and sent to the *China Gazette*:—

An Imperial Decree has just appeared, conferring high honour and noble rank on General Sung Ching for his recent very important victories over the Japanese, which sounds like a parody on the General's performances, and reads as follows:—"For pacifying Korea, and dispersing the Wajen (Japanese), Sung-Ching, who of old is experienced in military matters, has bestowed on him the honours of Senior Guardian of the Heir Apparent, and the noble rank of Viscount of the first class. Sung-Ching is ordered to encamp on the banks of the river, and await the arrangement for peace by the various Powers."

Rumour has the field to itself in Shanghai and Tientsin. The great Viceroy has been summoned to assist Princes Kung and Ching in the administration of foreign affairs and the war; the viceroyalty of Chihli is to be taken over by Liu Kun-yi; General von Hanneken is entrusted with an important military command and has telegraphed for 400 German officers to assist him; the Court is to be transferred to Hsianfu, the capital of Shensi, if the Japanese invade Chihli; Sheng, Taotai of Tientsin, has offered two million taels to any one that will save Port Arthur, and so forth. More trustworthy are the accounts from Newchwang to the effect that soldiers are arriving by hundreds, having deserted from Sung's army; and from Chefoo that every steamer brings numbers of refugees from Newchwang. We observe that Commander Squire arrived at Chefoo from Port Arthur in the *Kwangchi* on the 5th of November. Apparently he has no idea of trying to earn the two million taels.

The *North-China Daily News* has more than one leading article on the vigorous action recently taken by Great Britain with regard to the *Chung-king* outrage. The incident being closed, we need not again refer to the details, especially as our Shanghai contemporary's account of the 14th instant was published in these columns on the 12th instant. But we adhere to our belief, then expressed, that Great Britain's action in this instance has been exaggerated by rumour.

The absurd fiction that Major von Hanneken

was summoned to Peking by the Emperor in order that his Majesty might receive a truthful account of the war, is now finally disposed of. Major von Hanneken was not summoned by the Emperor and did not see His Majesty at all. He was summoned by Prince Kung and he saw Prince Kung.

THE WEI-HAI-WEI AFFAIR.

Error dies hard. Generally it may be left to commit suicide at leisure, but sometimes its protracted vitality is mischievous. The Wei-hai-wei story seems to be of the latter character. It lingers tenaciously in the minds of many Japanese; it resists all contradiction, and it has now found its way into the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The incidents as credited by the Japanese are these:—Early in August, Admiral Ito, sensible of the immense importance of crippling the Chinese Navy, planned a night attack upon Wei-hai-wei, where the Peiyang Squadron was supposed to be lying. He chose the 10th of August for the attempt, as the moon would set at about 1 a.m., leaving a period of complete darkness before dawn. Knowing that there was no provision of electric search lights on shore, his plan was to send a number of torpedo-boats into the harbour, and simultaneously to bombard the forts so as to cover the movements of the torpedo-boats. This project was entirely frustrated, however, by an unlooked for incident. When the Japanese ships drew up towards Wei-hai-wei, H.B.M.S. *Mercury*, which was observing events, suddenly turned on her electric search light, thus rendering everything visible from the shore, and effectually defeating the Japanese programme. Nay more, soon afterwards, but still long before sunrise, she fired a salute to Admiral Ito. Under the circumstances the only course open to the Japanese squadron was to abandon the attack and steam home, all chance of secrecy having been lost. That, we say, is the Japanese story, firmly believed by many persons, and even now recounted confidently as an evidence of something more than impartial passivity on the part of the British Admiral, who happened to be in the *Mercury* at the time. How such a tale ever came to be constructed, we are at a loss to conceive. At the time of its first circulation it was laughed at in these columns, the saluting incident, at any rate, being an obvious absurdity, such a thing as a salute at sea before sunrise never having been heard of. Nevertheless, people are still credulous, and since we have now ascertained exactly what happened, as far as the *Mercury* is concerned, we deem it wise to demolish the canard once for all, premising that the details which we give here are absolutely beyond question, having been obtained from the most unimpeachable source. The *Mercury* observed the smoke of the Japanese fleet on the evening of the 9th, and slowed down so as to keep the ships in view throughout the night. Imagining that a night attack by torpedo-boats might be on the tapis, she remained behind the squadron. Early in the morning, the Japanese stood in to within 4 or 5 miles of Wei-hai-wei with all their flags flying. It seemed as though a challenge, or simply a demonstration, was intended. As far as could be seen, the only craft in the harbour at the time were 3 gun-boats, 1 cruiser, and 2 merchant ships. Hence, if there had been any idea of a torpedo attack, it must have been abandoned as fruitless. The *Mercury* kept well clear of the ships and outside them until 6.30 a.m., the Japanese, meanwhile, standing off and on. Then the *Mercury* proceeded under easy steam toward Chefoo. But at a few minutes past 7 a.m., she turned back again in the direction of Wei-hai-wei, and increased her speed, now standing closer in shore. By about 7.45 she had steamed to the vicinity of the Japanese ships and was nearing the western entrance to Wei-hai-wei, inshore of the squadron. Just then the Japanese were observed to stand off shore, but one division, led by Admiral Ito in the *Matsushima*, turned westward, and the *Mercury*, following suit, found herself so near the Admiral's ship that it would have been a

palpable discourtesy not to salute. She did so and the salute was returned. That was about 8 a.m. The *Mercury* now steered clear and by and by, at about 8.40 a.m. the third Japanese Division, being then 5 or 6 miles distant from the British man-of-war, began to exchange shots with the eastern batteries, and continued to do so for about half an hour, after which the *Mercury* proceeded to Chefoo. From these details, the absolute accuracy of which we again guarantee, it will be seen, first, that a torpedo attack, if contemplated, must have been abandoned in view of the absence of the enemy's fleet; secondly, that the *Mercury* never used her search-light at all; and thirdly, that the salute was fired at 8 o'clock on a midsummer morning. Thus there is not a particle of foundation for the singular story that has caused so much concern to so many Japanese. Whence it originated, how the materials were collected, we cannot conceive. But as several of the vernacular newspapers helped to circulate the falsehood, and avowedly attached credence to it, we trust that in the interests of truth they will reproduce this account of what actually occurred. Considering the thoroughly friendly relations that exist between the Japanese and British naval services, and considering that the *Mercury's* solitary act was one of courtesy toward a Japanese Admiral, nothing could be more regrettable than that umbrage should arise out of a statement not having the smallest shred of veracity.

ETHICS OF THE WAR.

(COMMUNICATED.)

It is too early yet to speculate about the probable ultimate effect of the war on Japan as a nation; nevertheless certain phenomena are even at the present moment worthy of notice; certain political and social phases directly attributable to Japan's successful struggle with a foe more than a dozen times her size. Prior to the outbreak of hostilities it was the cant of pessimists and terrorists that this country was on the eve of a great internal revolution. The repeated dissolutions of the Diet, the steady front presented by the Opposition, the dissatisfaction supposed to be felt on all sides—these and many other points were dwelt upon as indicating that Japan had attempted to make too rapid progress, and that her civilisation was only a very thin veneer after all. In this context, in particular, the war has been of incalculable benefit to Japan. It has shown that she is a homogeneous mass, not a heterogeneous conglomerate of rival factions. It has shown that Japan's civilization is capable of standing the most rigorous test, and coming out purer and better than the world had believed. It has shown that the Treaty Powers have for years superciliously been holding at arm's length not a parvenue nation, the servile imitator of Occidental customs, but an enlightened Power every whit as progressive as themselves and worthy to rank in the very forefront of civilisation at its highest and best. In the course of the war Japan has acted in accordance with the noblest dictates of humanitarianism; for seldom have such great victories been achieved with so little bloodshed, or barbarous foes been handled with such gentle hands. Japan's treatment of her Chinese captives, of the people she has subdued, and the Koreans she has had to deal with, has been such as demands the admiration of the world.

But more particularly within the borders of the Empire has the effect of the war been hitherto of unparalleled influence. The chivalrous spirit of past centuries, apparently dormant for two or more decades, has once again become pre-eminent, and is not, as of old, confined to the higher classes or to those who once had the sole right to carry trenchant blades. The barriers of caste have been burned away. The pariahs of yesterday are the lithe, quick, keen-eyed soldiers of to-day. It is the common soldier of lowest rank whose name is lauded for opening the Gemum Gate; the peasant son's who kept the trumpet to his lips till he fell dead on the field of honour. The laurels of the

war have hitherto almost without exception fallen to men of low social and military or naval rank. More than this, the whole country has thought and moved as one man. There has been no hesitation to sacrifice all, if need be, to the honour of the nation. Political differences have been forgotten or buried in enthusiastic patriotism. The one-time fervent sentiment of loyalty to a feudal lord has been supplanted by a deeper and nobler devotion to the Emperor. These are things of which Japan has surely a right to be proud. And with all the bustle and confusion of war there has been no disorganization or disturbance in the domestic administration. It would even seem that things have gone on somewhat more smoothly than heretofore; there has been less friction, more cordiality, a more honest interchange of sentiment. Japan's commerce has not suffered by the unusual strain: both imports and exports stand well above those of other years, and her merchants shown a keen eagerness to profit by the new fields laid open for commercial activity. Nor are the schools deserted. They are better filled this year than they have been for sometime. New text-books of vital importance have made their appearance; wholesale ameliorative alterations have taken place in the status of the Middle Schools, thereby ensuring a much better and more liberal course of education than has so far been obtainable. Education has become decentralized and popularized; technology and agriculture are henceforth to be more thoroughly and profitably taught; in a word, the popular curriculum has been made commensurate with the popular and national needs,—and all this despite the roar of cannon across the Yellow Sea and the fact that twenty thousand Japanese are steadily carrying the *mihata* on toward the walls of Port Arthur.

And yet, with all the victories hitherto achieved, the Japanese are far from being disposed to show great exultation. They have taken things quietly, as if—as is indeed the case—they knew what the result would be from the outset. They criticize, albeit with jubilant hearts, each telegram, and eagerly scan the columns of the foreign press with the desire to learn what Europe and America are saying about them and the deeds of their armies. The nation is apparently striving to show that both in war and peace its progress has been real and solid, and that it is no vain boast to say that Japan shall figure as the leading nation of the East and one of the world's Great Powers. And in all this, the war has done good, not harm, to the nation in whose midst we Occidentals are sojourning.

FACTIONS IN THE KOREAN COURT.

Faction strife in the Korean Court is the prime cause of all the evils now hampering the country's progress along the path of reform, writes the *Kokkai*. There are five factions in the Court, the Tai Wōn-kun's faction, the pro-Chinese faction, the Queen's faction, the Reform faction, and the Independent faction. The second and third are not very distinctly defined, and may be considered in practice as working with the first. Lately, another bone of contention has been super-added to accentuate the political confusion already existing in the field of politics. It is a question relating to the parentage of prominent members of the Government. This question has taken precedence of all others and reduced the number of factions to two, namely, the *Shoshitsu-ha*, or illegitimate faction and the *Chakushitsu-ha* or legitimist faction. The former is identical with the Reform party; the latter with the Tai Wōn-kun's, or conservative party. This trouble has its origin in the old-time Korean system of concubinage, a custom so extensively prevalent that it is common for a Korean, in the higher ranks, to keep several mistresses. Yet the distinction between legitimate and illegitimate children is theoretically very rigid, the latter being even despised much in the same way as the *Nta* used to be in Japan. The line of demarcation, however, does not continue to be marked in later years, for as the illegitimate

generally outnumber the legitimate children, the former frequently succeed in acquiring influence that completely overshadows the latter. That was the case in the Korean Court, till quite recently. The members of the Reform faction are almost all illegitimate children, but such was the power they once wielded that out of 20 Commissioners of Reform no less than 12 were furnished by them. Their watch-words were abolition of caste distinctions and preferment of officials by ability. With such vigour did they push their policy that those interested in upholding the old system became alarmed, and rallied together round the Tai Wōn-kun. Thus the Independents, the pro-Chinese, and the rest all combined and endeavoured to counteract the growing influence of the bastards. Powerful as were the bastards, this united opposition of the other factions was too strong for them. They essayed various devices to increase their strength and to destroy the coalition of their foes. Thus they entered into a secret alliance with the Queen, and sought to bring about an estrangement between the Tai Wōn-kun and Boku Yeiko. All their intrigues failed, however, and it results that the influence of the Reform, or Bastards, faction is now decidedly on the wane, while that of the faction with the Tai Wōn-kun at its head is daily growing. It was owing to this rivalry between the two great factions in the Korean Court that the work of reform undertaken by Mr. Otori met with so much obstruction, and the programme elaborated by him experienced such varying fortunes. The Reform faction is now in sad plight, and holds its position simply through the support of Japan. But the root of all the evil remains, and a Japanese Minister aspiring to reform the Korean Administration must take some decided measures to get rid of the origin of the trouble.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SPECIE BANK ON A FOREIGN LOAN.

The following is the gist of a lecture delivered by Mr. Sonoda on a foreign loan at the meeting of the Tokyo Commercial and Industrial Society held on the 10th instant:—There are two points to be taken into consideration in raising a foreign loan, namely, the object for which the loan is raised and the time of raising it. When a loan is floated for the purpose of undertaking some productive enterprises, as the construction of railways or harbours, it is likely to be received with greater favour by capitalists than when the money is to be applied to unproductive works, as the purchase of men-of-war or the construction of forts. Apart from the consideration that a loan should be floated at a time when capital is seeking investment, there is another point to be taken into account in this connection, namely, that a loan should be floated before the imperative necessity for it becomes apparent. It need scarcely be observed that the floating of a foreign loan when a country is engaged in war, as Japan is, presents many disadvantages: aspects from a general point of view. But even here a great distinction has to be made when the country having recourse to a foreign loan has been victorious over its enemy, and may reasonably count on coming out of the struggle triumphant. That is Japan's case at present. In these considerations we find an explanation of the fact that the foreign loan which China, whose belligerent prospects are very gloomy, contemplates raising in London, is not well received. Another thing operating to the benefit of Japan, is that the total foreign indebtedness of the country at present does not amount to half a million pounds sterling, and the credit she enjoys among foreign capitalists is uncommonly good. That is because she has hitherto fulfilled all her obligations with faithful punctuality and has never given cause of complaint to her foreign creditors. These are some of the considerations making for Japan's advantage should she conclude to float a loan abroad. The next point to be examined is the rate of interest at which Japan might expect to raise a foreign loan now. The rate she had to pay

20 years ago was 7 per cent. per annum. But it is hardly necessary to say that she can now obtain far better terms, especially when it is remembered that she is to-day regarded by Western Powers as one of themselves. All things considered, she might be well satisfied with a rate of 4½ per cent., the same rate at which the Egyptian loan was raised. As to whether security should be given, Mr. Sonoda thinks that it would be better to give it, so as to relieve capitalists from any apprehension that might cause them to hesitate about investing their money, as many of them are ignorant of the real state of affairs in the East. Some persons may object to giving security on the ground that such a step would be dishonourable to the country, but Mr. Sonoda thinks it would be better for Japan to secure practical advantages rather than to be scrupulous or romantic about such matters. The loan that Japan floated 20 years ago was, if he remembered rightly, on the security of the Government's Revenue, or on the Custom duties. He next dwelt on the process of floating a loan abroad, and remarked that the place of floating it should not be settled beforehand but should be chosen with regard to the conditions most favourable to the borrower. He concluded by observing that the suggestions which Mr. Taguchi, editor of the *Keisai* and a member of the Diet, had made about correspondence between the Nippon Ginko and the Specie Bank, on one side, and the leading banks of Europe and America on the other, with the view of inducing the latter to give aid in case the former found themselves in need of it, did not appear practicable, for the present at all events.

THE PRIMARY CAUSE OF THE TONG-HAK AGITATION.

The primary cause of the Tong-hak agitation lies deeper than is generally supposed, observes the *Yiji Shimpō*. It originated with discontented officials in Sōul. Officials occupying important positions in the Central Government of Korea are generally provincials, only a few of them being citizens of Sōul. Of course there are differences in the degrees of respect extended to inhabitants of different localities. The people of Pyōng-an-do and Kwan-pai-do, for instance, are despised as north-eastern kuaves, whereas those from the three southern provinces, Chun-chou, Chol-la, and Kyōng-shan, are looked up to, and supply the largest number of influential officials, so that, the three southern provinces of Korea occupy a position analogous to that of Satsuma and Chōshū in Japan. The analogy extends further, for, like the men of Satsuma and Chōshū, the officials of the three Korean provinces preserve intimate relations with their fellow-provincials, and generally visit their native places twice a year, always, moreover, keeping up establishments there. This intercourse with their old friends is not confined to such visits, but is kept warmly up all the year round by correspondence and interchange of gifts. It is in the intimate relation between the majority of the officials in Sōul and the inhabitants of the three provinces, the seats of the Tong-hak insurrections, that the primary cause of the outbreak must be sought. The discontent of the officials against the selfish insolence of the Ming faction gradually spread to the provincials, and the latter's indignation growing more and more intense, finally broke out into open rebellion. But now that their avowed object is attained, the Ming faction, being expelled, and the Central Administration reformed, the question naturally arises, why do the Tong-haks still remain in a state of insurrection. The *Yiji* answers that they have conceived a fresh cause of discontent against the officials in the capital. What they now resent is the disappointment of the hopes they entertained of succeeding to the posts and emoluments of the Ming faction after its fall from power. The Japanese having stepped in and completely frustrated this selfish ambition, the umbrage felt by the disappointed office-seekers against the Japanese has spread to their pro-

vincials, so that the latter are betrayed into presenting a hostile front to the Japanese whom they regard as intruders. It has been suggested by some that just as the hostility of the northern Koreans has been entirely softened since they themselves witnessed the overwhelming strength with which the Japanese drove the Chinese beyond the frontier, so the southern agitators could be quickly quelled and placated by a little display of force. But the cases are not exactly parallel. It is impossible to restore order in the south so long as the officials in the Central Government are disaffected against the Japanese. Such officials should be dealt with first. The rest will follow easily.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION AND TRAINING OF SEAMEN.

The Society for the Protection and Training of Seamen dates from 1880 when it was organized by Admiral Baron Akamatsu (retired), Mr. Mayejima, then Vice-Minister of State for Communications, and Messrs. Iwasaki, Taka-hara, Shoda, and Sawa. The aim of the Society was to improve the conduct and status of seamen, to encourage them in the attainment of scientific and practical knowledge, to extend to them and their survivors protection and succour, and to act as a medium between them and their employers. Baron Akamatsu was appointed President, and Mr. Mayejima, Vice-President, and the Society was created by means of the donations of those interested in the scheme. Among the subscribers may be mentioned the crews of the Russian Oriental Squadron who, appreciating the importance of the undertaking, contributed a sum of 1,000 yen. The first office was established in Yokohama and a boarding-house for the convenience of seamen was opened at Shinagawa. Subsequently branch offices were established at Kobe, Hakodate, and Nagasaki. Mr. Iwasaki, then President of the Mitsubishi Steamship Company, afterwards amalgamated into the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, felt the necessity of educating navigators and engineers, and the result was the founding of the Mitsubishi Shosen Gakko in Yokohama. At the same time sailors were trained at the Shinagawa Boarding House. The School was afterwards transferred to the control of the Government and still turns out capable navigators and engineers every year. The Society was thus of the greatest benefit without seeking public notoriety, but at the outbreak of the present war its usefulness became conspicuous. A considerable number of foreign steamers having been either purchased or chartered by Japanese Companies, especially by the Yusen Kaisha, great difficulty was felt about necessary personnel. At this juncture they all had recourse to the Society, which promptly dispatched members to Shimonoseki, Ujina, Kure, and Saseloh who, after no small trouble, succeeded in enlisting the services of 1,000 sailors. Even with the aid of the Yusen Kaisha, the Society was barely able to do this, and it now finds it practically impossible to move any further as its funds are exhausted. For the first time, therefore, it has been obliged to solicit public support as the present is not a time that admits of its being without funds. An announcement has been issued over the signatures of Admiral Baron Akamatsu, the President, Mr. Mayejima, its Vice-President, and the six managers. It dwells on the paramount importance of the Society's work, gives a succinct account of what has already been done for the cause of the promotion of Japanese navigation and appeals to the public spirit of the people to extend their patronage to the work which the Society now finds itself incapable of undertaking unaided. In the 13 years during which it has existed the Society has educated 832 officers, has procured situations for 98,016 sailors, of whom 2,041 were trained under its care, and has extended succour to 1,720 suffering sailors, not to mention the relief which it has given to the survivors of deceased seamen besides other charitable acts. The capability of the officers and men furnished through the agency of the

Society was proved by the bravery and skill of those who manned the merchant-cruiser, *Saikyo*, in the naval battle of the Yellow Sea. Both officers and men were equal to the occasion, and their coolness and courage would do credit to the crew of any man-of-war. Mr. Shimizu, one of the officers of the ship, had the presence of mind to take photographs of the fight in the thick of the battle. When Mr. Mayejima met Count Saigo and Viscount Kabayama at Hiroshima, they spoke of the crew of the *Saikyo* in the highest terms. The crews of the other merchant vessels converted into cruisers are similarly efficient and well disciplined. The Society has more important work in view, for if the commissariat centres are to be removed, it considers that it ought to establish offices at the place at which the Japanese vessels are to call. An office of the kind is much needed at the mouth of the Tadong River, and at Port Arthur, Taku, and Shan-hai-kwan it is also considered advisable to establish offices. The Society has now 1,225 members, and its head is H.I.H. Prince Arisugawa. The Central Office is at Minami Kayebacho, Tokyo, and branch offices are to be found in Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodate, and Nagasaki.

LOSS OF THE "MASAYOSHI-MARU."

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Talien, November 11th.

The chartered transport *Masayoshi No. 3*, of Kobe, formerly the Blue Funnel steamer *Neslor*, was burnt at her moorings off the temporary Japanese depot at Si-yuen-chwang, between Wi-ju and Port Arthur, on the night of the 9th inst. (Friday). She had on board some seven hundred coolies, two hundred soldiers, and a considerable cargo, including explosives of all kinds in large quantity. It was exceedingly fortunate that the soldiers were on board; otherwise the panic among the coolies must certainly have caused terrible loss of life. As it was, there were only five deaths from drowning and from falling into boats; but practically no goods could be saved except what each man carried on his back.

The fire broke out within a few minutes of 5.30 p.m., just as daylight was fading and the tide was turning. A lamp was upset among the straw in the stables at the bottom of the fore hold, where there were 32 horses and a large stock of fodder, etc. One account says that a horse broke loose and kicked the lamp over. Of course, it was lamentable that oil lamps should be allowed among stables, with so many coolies and such a cargo on board; but it is always easy to talk after the evil is done.

In a moment the whole place was in a blaze; sparks and smoke poured out through the open hatchway, drawn the more swiftly by the stiff north wind; and equally swift was the spread of panic along the tiers of bunks where coolies were stowed in hundreds. At once the fire-bell pealed out, though the shouts on all sides were warning enough; and soon, too, signals of distress were hoisted amid the column of smoke that nearly hid them. As the coolies scrambled out in swarms, the crew and soldiers hastened first with buckets, then with hose, while the officers had the well-nigh impossible task of asserting order and discipline. Ships' boats and sampans flocked around in dozens, the first to reach being from the *Sakura*, which lay nearest. The *Toyei*, having explosives on deck and below, tripped her anchor and sheered off, but not until she had taken 260 of the terrified coolies from the doomed ship; and Captain Kasuga, who only just then returned from the shore, worked as hard as he could as any. It was a terrible time, for none could tell how long the water would keep the magazine safe; the fire itself could not possibly be checked, for it had got among the light wood and masting of the berths. Had the wind carried the flames aft along the deck, every man would have been forced overboard—and then! Fortunately, however, the tide swung the ship across the wind just in time. Still, though the officers were straining every

effort, with the calmness of heroes, and the soldiers were as well under control as on the drill ground, the coolies were practically unmanageable, and many in their fright jumped over into the icy water.

At last all were got away—coolies first, soldiers next, and then the crew, captain, and military officers. Major Shimizu, of the Artillery, Captain Kasagawa, of the Engineers, and several lieutenants remained at their posts of duty to the end, superintending operations and expecting the magazine to blow up and send them into eternity. But as it happened there was plenty of time, for the copious supply of water had quite flooded the lower part of the fore hold.

When all had left, in boats crowded to twice their normal limit, and in some cases with the additional burden of coolies who had jumped into the water and hung on in desperation, cheered as best might be by their comrades who could do nothing else to help—finally, the intense heat evaporated all the water, and the explosions began. One brilliant glare shot skyward as if from a big kerosene tank; a fierce pyrotechnic exhibition soon afterwards came from cartridges and rockets; and last of all, about 10.30 p.m., the fire must have reached a large store of dynamite or torpedoes, for a magnificent column of fire rose into the clouds, illumining the very horizon like the sun itself, and a roar that shook the ships in the distance marked the end of the fire. The fore part of the ship went under the water, shattered but not completely torn off; the after part remained, saved by the engine-room bulk-head, and still holding to the anchor. The flames flickered about the bridge for hours after, but could not reach to the rest of the ship. In the morning, as the *Toyei* steamed away to Talien, we saw sampans and launches moving about what was left of the *Masayoshi*, of which not a vestige was visible forward of the bridge.

The passengers were all taken ashore by launches, which had also assisted in towing the loads away, while the first emergency was pressing.

"AN ANGLO-JAPANESE DICTIONARY OF PHRASE & FABLE."

Aids to the understanding of English and its idioms grow more and more numerous in Japan. We can recall the time when the labour of conveying to Japanese minds an intelligent perception of any English household phrase or aphorism was almost deterrent. Of course we do not suggest a difficulty arising from lack of brain fibre on the part of the Japanese. It was simply a question of totally divergent modes of thought. All the sources from which the European derives his associations and comparisons used to be strange to the Japanese, and it resulted that a phrase pregnant with point and significance to the Occidental mind, was not merely meaningless, but even horribly perplexing, to the Japanese. Things have materially changed in that respect during the past twenty years, but there remains, none the less, a great gulf fixed between the West and the Far East—a gulf into which the most earnest attempts to promote intimate social intercourse or to contrive perfectly free interchange of every-day ideas, drop almost without any perceptibly filling effect. It has been often noticed that association with the Japanese is like learning their language: up to a certain point everything goes swimmingly. "What an easy and charming language," the sanguine student exclaims; and, "what a pleasant and intelligent people!" the sociable sojourner. But soon each finds himself confronted by an unbridged chasm, not to be negotiated by lexicon, phrase-book, or *bonne volonté*. Watch your environment at a dinner-table where the races are mixed. You shall see the still zealous learner, to whom the opening of the sealed book is as yet a hopeful problem, air his little stock of newly acquired conventionalisms and, perhaps, if his ambition be large, essay some addition of carefully memorized literary conceits. You shall see also the courteous listener welcome

these attempts with polite interest, and join pleasantly in ranging over the narrow catalogue of topics that lie on the surface of all intercourse, lightly touchable without recourse to any depths of thought or intricacies of expression. But presently the effort on each side becomes painful, and in the end the dialogue shirks racial obstacles and drifts into the genial current of national homogeneity—Japanese and Japanese, Occidental and Occidental: the gulf yawns again, and those that would have bridged it wonder and are downcast. Some, after a few repetitions of such failures, conclude that the lines of cleavage are radical; that the structure of the Japanese reflective organs differs essentially from that of the European; that fate has willed it so, and that human attempts to reverse the decree are vain. But surely no such inference is necessary. Imagine the treasury of social converse in England, for example, deprived of all the funds that flow to it from historical sources, from the world of fashion, from the dramas and comedies of the stage, from the columns of the press, from the artist's studio and salon, from judicial proceedings and police happenings, from the athlete's arena, from the cricket field and the football green, from the turf, from the realm of sport, from the slums of scandal, from the polemics of parliament and politicians. How barren, stale, and unprofitable would be the meagre residuum! Yet such is precisely the process of elimination that centuries of mutual isolation have applied to the conversational topics of Europe and Japan. What is common is infinitesimally small; what is special, correspondingly large. Time, the omnipotent solvent of all problems, can alone bridge the chasm. A hundred, perhaps fifty, years hence, the streams of every-day thought in the West and the Far East will have flowed so much closer together that the now vast separation of their sources will cease to be perceptible. Dialogue will draw its references and materials from mutually intelligible origins, and social intercourse will circle round the same centres of interest. Meanwhile, we watch with sympathetic curiosity the evolution of this process. An appreciable step is the appearance of an "Anglo-Japanese Lexicon of Phrase and Fable," just published by the Sanseido; the Japanese compilers being Messrs. Y. Iwasaki, I. Tanahashi, S. Omori, and P. Akido, all University graduates, and the English compiler, Mr. F. W. Eastlake. To collect such phrases is no small labour. It appears to have been accomplished industriously and intelligently by the authors. To explain them so that their significance and genesis shall be appreciated by Japanese readers, is also a great labour. That, too, appears to have been successfully achieved. But to fit to each phrase and fable its Japanese representative is the greatest labour of all, demanding profound familiarity with both tongues and wide literary culture in each. There the lexicographers are not happy. Indeed, they have not, as a rule, attempted to push their effort to that point, though it is obvious that without such guidance the student can not hope to grasp the true spirit of the expressions under consideration. Opening the dictionary at random, we find that "Nambu-pamby" is explained as *yofu no kokoro ni atoru yoki shokumotsu*; which literally signifies, "good food for administering to infantile feelings," and to this is appended, in brackets, "*adayaka naru wasetsu*," or, "silly talk." No knotting of the damp towel or imbibing of strong coffee would enable a Japanese student to infer the colloquial uses of "namby-pamby" from that exegesis, though he might acquire a solemn notion of its significance. "A fool's bolt is soon shot,"—"gufin no yadane wa sumiyaka ni tsuku," or, the arrows of a simpleton are soon exhausted. Yes, but who ever heard such a phrase as "*gufin no yadane wa sumiyaka ni tsuku*" used by way of colloquial repartee in Japan? The sense is there, but the savour is wanting. "To put in one's oar"—"*tasuke wo atayeru*" (to give help); "*chiukoku wo atayeru*" (to give advice); "*aku wa yokoai yori kansho wo shite tasuke wo atayeri*"

aruiwa chiukoku wo nasu koto ni mochiyuru" (chiefly used in the sense of interfering to give help or advice). Here, too, we need no Philip to further expound the general sense, but is not it conceivable that the expression "to put in one's oar" might pass into recognised Japanese Parliamentary or pulpit eloquence were this lexicon the orator's only *vade mecum*? "Partington, Dame Partington and her mop."—"Tsuho ni hantai sen to suru hito ni taishite no dampan" (remonstrance used to a man who is about to oppose pursuit); "*Yekoku Devonshire Sidmouth no koya ni fu-seshi Partington to iyeru rofu sen happiyaku ni ju-yo nen juichi gwatsu aru hi bafu ni kararete iye ni uchi-kitaru geki-ro wo fubaku nite hitashi-toran to shi sen-sen owarite iye no foka ni made itarishi to iyeru hanashi ni motosuku*" (founded on the tale of an old woman named Partington, who, living in a cottage in Sidmouth, Devonshire, England, endeavoured, on a certain day in the month of November, 1824, to dry up with a linen mop waves of the sea driven against her house by a storm, by which waves she was gradually pursued even to the upper storey). Dear old Dame Partington! Who could have predicted that she would pass from Sydney Smith's humorous speech, now sixty-three years old, to the pages of an "Anglo-Japanese Lexicon of Phrase and Fable," and that she would be translated into such a grave historical personage in the passage? But we do not desire to be hypercritical. Thoroughly do we appreciate the honest toil expended upon this work and the services it must render to plodding students. Our only wish is that it could have been carried far enough to deal with the flesh and blood of the two languages, instead of articulating their skeletons only. Rome, however, was not built in a day.

THE EXTERMINATION OF GREAT GAME IN SOUTH AFRICA.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for October there is an article on this subject by Mr. H. A. Bryden. The introduction of firearms, especially of breech-loading firearms, and the rapid opening up of one great hunting ground after another, have wrought within the last sixty years such incredible havoc, that, he says, great game is rapidly disappearing from the surface of the earth. He begins his paper by descriptions of the abundance of game in the early days of the colonization of the country. The early Dutch settlers, he says, hardly knew what to do on account of the profusion of game. "The elands and koodoos broke into their gardens and vineyards, the elephants and rhinoceros made hay with their crops; the lions besieged them in their forts and dogged Governor Van Riebeeck in his garden. There is a pathetic yet ludicrous entry in the records of the Cape Commanders, bearing date the 23rd January, 1653. 'This night,' says the chronicle, 'it appeared as if the lions would take the fort by storm.' Coming to the accounts of hunters of the present century we find an almost incredible profusion of large game. Sir Andrew Smith, in his expedition in South Bechnanaland in 1835, counted in one day, not far from his waggons, more than one hundred rhinoceros. A year or two later, Captain Cornwallis Harris, in the present Transvaal country, found elephants in immense numbers. Not a single elephant now remains in this part of South Africa. "Rhinoceros were as common as pigs in a farm-yard, and were a perfect nuisance to the gunner. Here is a single instance: 'On our way from the waggons to a hill not half a mile distant, we counted,' says Harris in his book of travels, 'no less than twenty-two of the white species of rhinoceros, and were compelled in self defence to slaughter four.' Burchell's zebras and quaggas, brindled and white-tailed gnu, were found 'in immense herds' elands and hartebeest in 'vast herds'; springbok in 'countless herds'; blesbok in 'immense herds' other examples were almost equally abundant." Oswell, Vardon, Murray, and Gordon Cumming, and a host of minor hunters, attracted by the descriptions of

Harris's book, went to South Africa, and the work of extermination began in earnest. But it was chiefly carried out, not by these famous hunters, but by the settlers and the blacks—armed first with percussion-cap guns, and later with breechloaders—who made a trade of skin-hunting. The most rapid extermination has been in the last thirty years. "So lately as 1860 a drive of game was got up for the Duke of Edinburgh—then Prince Alfred—in the Orange Free State. It was computed that some 25,000 head of game were enclosed by natives and driven in. Thousands—some say six thousand—were shot, and several natives were trampled to death by the charge of a terrified herd of Burchell's zebras. To-day you may wander far afield over those very plains without seeing even a solitary head of game. Only a few springboks, blesboks, and one troop of black wildebeest (white-tailed gnu), preserved by Dutch farmers, remain in those once crowded wilds. Of the Transvaal the same story has to be told." We give one more quotation to show the extraordinary profusion of game only fifty years ago. "In those days the trek-bokken, or migration of the springboks, was common in the north of Cape Colony. Gordon Cumming witnessed one of these migrations. 'I beheld the plains,' he tells us, 'and even the hill-sides which stretched away on every side of me, thickly covered, not with herds, but with one vast mass of springboks; as far as the eye could strain the landscape was alive with them, until they softened down into a dim red mass of living creatures.' This 'trek-bokken' Cumming estimated at some hundreds of thousands. On speaking to an old Boer about it, the latter remarked that it was a very fair 'trek-bokken'; but, he added, 'you this morning beheld only one flat covered with springboks. I give you my word that I have ridden a long day's journey over a succession of flats covered with them as far as I could see, and as thick as sheep in a fold.' 'I have myself heard much the same account from old farmers, English and Dutch, of the Cape Colony.' Recently in Cape Colony Mr. Bryden found that the quagga had become quite extinct; the eland and the blesbok had disappeared; the lion and the rhinoceros had not been seen since the fifties; the gemsbok and the hartebeest found shelter in scant numbers in the desert fringing the Orange river. The elephant and the buffalo, thanks to the timely measures of the Cape Government in years gone by, had been preserved from utter extinction, but still the traveller might go a thousand miles or more up country without finding a single specimen. In remoter portions of the South African interior, though things are not yet as bad as this, yet, notwithstanding proclamations and attempted game laws, the great game is disappearing day by day and hour by hour, and will apparently soon be little more than a mere reminiscence. Since game laws cannot possibly be enforced over these vast tracts of country, is there any other way of preventing the complete extinction of the larger kinds of game? A proposal is on foot for the adoption of the plan that has already been tried in the United States for the preservation of the bison and other wild denizens of the American continent. "The idea, which is at present inchoate, is to secure if possible a grant of a tract of land—some 100,000 acres—in Mashonaland or the adjacent territories, fence it in, and form a park in which small herds of game may be enclosed. It would not be difficult to procure the young of many kinds of African game and rear them in such a park, and drafts could be sold off from time to time, to supply the collections of European and other countries." The scheme is feasible, and would undoubtedly preserve from extinction many of the different kinds of large game; but not all, for it would be impossible within a comparatively small closed area to reproduce with exactitude the conditions under which the struggle for existence was formerly carried on in the boundless wilds of South Africa, and a considerable proportion of the fauna would tend inevitably to disappear.

THE WAR LOAN.

The announcement of a second War Loan for an amount of 50 million yen was made in the *Official Gazette* of the 22nd inst. over the signature of the Minister of State for Finance. The denomination of the bonds is to be 100 yen, but 95 yen is fixed as the lowest price. The interest will be at the rate of 5 per cent. annually. Applications should be sent in between the 11th and 15th of December to the Nippon Ginko or to its branches or agents, and a deposit of 10 yen per bond is required. The results of the subscriptions and the amounts to be allotted to subscribers will be announced by the Nippon Ginko by the 25th of December. The deposit of 10 yen will be regarded as the first installment. Payments should be sent in according to the following method:—

1st installment ... to be paid by the 25th (deposit).
Dec., 1894 10 yen.
2nd installment...16th—31st Jan., 1895 ...10 yen.
3rd installment...16th—28th Feb., 1895 ...10 yen.
4th installment...16th—31st Mar., 1895 ...10 yen.
5th installment...16th—30th April, 1895...20 yen.
6th installment...16th—31st May, 1895 ...15 yen.
7th installment...16th—30th June, 1895 ...20 yen.

The *Fiji Shimpō* considers the floating of a loan of the greatest importance, not merely because a necessity exists to replenish the military chest, but also because the evil of redundant currency must be remedied. The floating of war loan, even though there be no pressing necessity for it, is considered the only method of relieving the surcharged money-market. The notes of the Nippon Ginko now in circulation aggregate about 13 million yen more than they did in the corresponding period of last year, to say nothing of the fact that a considerable sum of money, previously kept unused in the Treasury, must have been paid out to defray the expenses of the war. The result of this unnatural swelling of the currency has made itself felt in the economic world, for the recent rise in the market price of various commodities is no doubt due in a large measure to a superfluity of currency. The market, in short, presents an abnormal aspect, and things appear as though, in the midst of a tremendous national calamity, there was too much money in the country. The effect of such a state of affairs is to stimulate a speculative tendency among merchants, and ultimately the paper currency becoming depreciated, specie will flow out of the country. The decision of the Treasury to float a loan therefore deserves approval. There is one thing however, that must be regarded with disfavour, namely, the provision by which the lowest acceptable rates of subscription is put at 95 yen for a bond of 100 yen. The Treasury must have fixed this allowance of 5 yen on the ground that, in the present state of the public credit, it is impossible to maintain the face value of 100 yen. That is an ill-considered and altogether unnecessary caution, for the points should be fixed by the subscribers and not by the Treasury. Moreover what will the Treasury do if capitalists, anticipating that the loan to be raised hereafter will offer more profitable terms, refrain from investing their money at the proposed rate? Will the Treasury withdraw its announcement in that case and offer a better rate? The step taken in fixing a minimum limit must be considered altogether unnecessary, and even risky. It evinces a want of true business spirit on the part of the Treasury. The *Fiji* wishes to draw the attention of the Authorities, to another point, namely, the necessity of refraining from petty measures to induce capitalists to subscribe to the loan. The loan should be considered an affair of honour, and everybody that is in the least sensible of the dictates of national honour and glory will subscribe of his own accord. To use any artificial inducement in such a matter is entirely out of place.

The *Fiji* elsewhere explains why the Treasury has resolved to offer a premium of 5 yen. At first the Government thought that as the market was dull and as the result of the first loan had been so satisfactory, the present loan might be floated on the same terms as the last.

That view was subsequently modified, however, after conference with the leading bankers of Tokyo, and the loan was announced in the present form. On the evening of the 21st instant, the Premier invited Messrs. Shioda (Mitsubishi Bank), Nakakamigawa (Mitsui Bank), Yamamoto (Peers' Bank) Sonoda (Specie Bank), and Yasuda (Yasuda Bank) to his official residence and, in the presence of Mr. Watanabe, Minister of Finance, consulted them as had been done when the first loan was floated—with regard to the ideas they entertained on the subject of the second loan. Though differing as to details, they were unanimous in doubting whether it would be possible, supposing the subscription left entirely to the free choice of capitalists, to raise the required amount on the same conditions as before. They left the Premier's residence promising to give a definite opinion after further deliberation, and the five repaired to the residence of Mr. Kawada, President of the Nippon Ginko, who had been prevented by illness from attending the conference. Mr. Kawada had been of opinion, when the first loan was raised, that the interest should be fixed at 6 per cent. and that opinion was considered in the conference held at his house. An objection was advanced, however, that it would not be wise to disturb the current rate of interest, and so, by way of alternative, it was proposed that a premium of 5 yen should be offered, the lowest acceptable limit of subscription being fixed at 95 yen, which meant an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in interest. It was thought that on those terms the bankers of Tokyo would be ready to give what they had offered to subscribe on the occasion of the first loan, and that the peers, who had then held aloof, would now be induced to come forward and invest their money. That opinion was endorsed by the majority of the bankers, and a reply was given the Premier in that sense. The Treasury adopted the suggestion and thus a premium of 5 yen was offered.

We (*Japan Mail*) reproduce the *Fiji Shimpō's* remarks as to a redundant currency, but we do not by any means endorse them. In several financial articles published of late, the *Fiji* has written as though the notes put in circulation by the Nippon Ginko were fiat currency, whereas they are convertible. It is an axiom of political economy that no such phenomenon as a redundancy of convertible paper is possible. The thing is a palpable paradox. Convertible notes can not remain in circulation for an hour unless a use exists for them, and if a use exists they can not be redundant. Possibly we misunderstand the *Fiji*, but careful perusal of its articles suggests no other interpretation. As to its conclusion that a principal cause of the recent rise of prices is to be sought in a superfluity of circulating paper, how can that be if the paper is convertible at any moment? When articles are purchased with convertible paper the price paid for them is a silver price, and we do not suppose that the *Fiji* desires to assert a superfluity of silver in Japan. War prices are proverbially high. Why they are so has been fully explained by economists. We need not reproduce their exposition. The circulating medium has nothing to do with the question, unless fiat paper be the medium. The price of rice to-day is a silver price, not a paper price. If the *Fiji* asserted that the existence of a state of war, by crippling commercial and manufacturing enterprise, had thrown capital out of employment, and that a channel of investment in the shape of a war loan was consequently desirable, we could appreciate its contention though questioning its facts. If, on the other hand, it means to assert that the Bank of Japan has issued so many notes as to disturb that due ratio between their volume and the amount of the specie reserve, we must again join issue, inasmuch as an infallible evidence of any such excess would be immediately furnished by depreciation in the silver price of the notes. Altogether we are at a loss to follow the *Fiji*.

The flocks of sheep in Australia are growing lighter every year, owing to nature's method of meeting the conditions of climate.

FIRES IN YOKOHAMA.

The Oriental Hotel, Yokohama, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The alarm was given at 11.45, and Supt. Morgin responded quickly to the summons. He took with him all the men of the Yokohama Fire Brigade, three stand pipes, and steam engine. Arriving at the Oriental Hotel he found the whole of the top storey ablaze and the fire rapidly spreading through the flooring to the rooms below. The Police Brigade also brought their steamer and hose-reels and lent effective aid. With incredible rapidity the flames spread to the downstairs rooms, and then it was seen that the firemen had best turn their attention to saving the property adjoining the principal portion of the Hotel—the Annex behind and the 88 Annex. Notwithstanding the great difficulty attending the task, the firemen achieved their object, and about 1 a.m. all danger was over, the fire having been confined to the one block of the principal building. The main body of the Fire Brigade knocked off about 3.30, leaving one stand-pipe and ten men, who worked on till about 6 a.m.

The origin of the fire is still wrapped in mystery. The occupant of Room No. 10, Mr. P. E. Webb, who had retired to rest, was awakened by a sound of crackling. Springing from his bed he searched his room but found no trace of fire anywhere, the dying embers in the grate excepted. He then went out into the passage and saw flames coming up under the flooring of the passage way. He at once aroused the proprietor and other inmates of the hotel. So rapidly did the fire spread that the guests had barely time to escape in the most scanty costumes, leaving most, if not all, of their movables and baggage behind. Great praise is due to the Y.F.B. for the excellent manner in which they carried out their work last night. To them is due the fact that only the Hotel proper is burned, all the adjoining buildings escaping unscathed. The proprietor of the Hotel, Mr. L. Muraour, is insured. The property belongs to Mr. Vivanti.

The second fire within the week occurred in the early hours of Saturday morning; No. 24 Bluff, a small wooden bungalow of very light construction, occupied by Mons. R. Garaud, being completely consumed, along with its contents. The alarm was given by the lookout man on the Fire Brigade Tower at 2.15 a.m., and Superintendent Morgin proceeded to the scene of the outbreak with twenty men, fire hooks, and the small steamer. As usual at a fire on the Bluff, great difficulty was experienced in getting water, the engine pumping at several wells but finding a very short supply everywhere. The Bluff Police Brigade rendered great assistance with their small engines, working from hydrants on Jizozaka, but nothing could save the doomed building. The Police Brigade left the scene about 4 a.m., the members of the Y.F.B. remaining for another two hours. The fire originated in the servants' quarters at the rear of the premises, and from what could be gathered it would appear that the conflagration was started wilfully by some persons unknown, for an unknown cause. The premises were insured.

THE "MOUNT LEBANON" ASHORE.

The British steamer *Mount Lebanon*, from Rangoon to Kobe and Yokohama with rice, went ashore on one of the new foris at the entrance to the Bay early on Thursday morning, owing to the entire absence of lights. Capt. Clarke, of the *Liddesdale*, passed the stranded vessel soon after daylight and reported the grounding to Capt. Efford, Lloyd's Surveyor, who then went down the Bay to render what assistance was possible.

Messrs. Samuel Samuel & Co., the vessel's agents, expect that the *Mount Lebanon* will float this afternoon.

Hassan Mohammed, the "King of Tramps," has entered into a contract with a Chicago athletic club to walk twenty-five thousand miles in one thousand days for a purse of five thousand pounds.

GREAT BRITAIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

AT the commencement of the present war, an impression prevailed among the Japanese that British sympathies were with China. It was not altogether a false impression. In recent times England has come to consider that a community of interests with regard to Central Asian affairs establishes a link between herself and the Middle Kingdom. Every intelligent Japanese understands the basis of that idea and needs no elaboration of it at our hands. But while frankly admitting that for Central-Asian purposes England and China were drawn together, emphatic note must be taken of the fact that their *rapprochement* was not coloured by the smallest sentiment of discrimination against Japan. There was no question whatever of Japan in the business. It might indeed be claimed that since the common object of Great Britain and China was to preserve the *status quo* in Asia, Japan should have desired the success of their policy. But we are dealing with facts, not inferences, and the fact is that whatever *entente* existed between Great Britain and China, Japan was never regarded by either as a foe to their common purpose. Nevertheless, when the Korean problem suddenly entered an acute phase, when it became evident that the Orient was threatened with a war involving indirect complications of a most serious character, Great Britain naturally wished, in the first place, to reconcile the contending empires, and hoped, in the second, that the somewhat tender equilibrium of China's domestic organization might not be exposed to the shock of defeats at Japan's hands. To that extent and to that extent only were the sympathies of English statesmen and English politicians enlisted on China's behalf. But beyond the responsible and thoughtful elements of a nation, there is always a rough and ready class with whom instinct does duty for reason and sentiment replaces logic. Such men, having grasped the outlines of a principle, fill in the details with passion and prejudice. By the impetus of their clumsy partisanship delicate international problems are pushed into the realm of racial antipathies, and violent recriminations are substituted for calm adjustments. Unfortunately, these persons made their voices conspicuously heard both on the Japanese and on the English side at the outset of the present war, and succeeded in persuading themselves and others that Great Britain's sympathies were entirely with China. How can such a theory be reconciled with any intelligent conception of British statesmanship? England has but one interest in the East. The inexorable law that pushes nations perpetually forward until the day of their decline finally dawns, has placed Russia and Great Britain in the Asian arena.

They can not choose but advance toward each other. All such expedients as the interposition of buffer States that ultimately accentuate the situation by the friction their semi-barbarism sets up, are ephemeral. Direct contact between the two Great Powers is inevitable. We believe and hope that it need not be collision. But an event fraught with such terrible uncertainties necessarily occupies a large space in the vista of British patriotism, and lies at the root of British policy in the Orient. The uniquely prudent methods of preparing for the momentous issue is to contrive beforehand such a disposition of forces as shall effectually guarantee the fate of the East against being finally submitted to the abutment of the sword. That is England's policy. To achieve that her statesmanship is solely directed. Assuredly, therefore, nothing could consist less with her interests and aims than to provoke Japan's enmity for the sake of preserving China's friendship. No Power in the world welcomes more heartily the development of Japan's strength and resources than England welcomes it. The tone of the leading organs of British public opinion during the past two months places that fact beyond the reach of doubt. But, on the other hand, England does not wish to see China weakened so seriously that the order now existing within her realm shall be disturbed, her power of cohesion paralysed, and her affairs reduced to a condition provoking foreign interference and inviting foreign aggression. Japan cannot wish that either. In common with England she must desire to avert complications the issue of which lies as far beyond her prescience as it defies her control. She is entitled to the full reward of her victories and to hearty recognition of the long course of self-discipline that prepared the way for them. Great Britain will never attempt to reduce the former or hesitate to accord the latter. But Great Britain's policy is to contrive that this war shall inaugurate an era of peace instead of precluding a period of fresh disorders and disturbances. That being Japan's policy also, the two Powers are in the same camp. Their mutual amity never was really in question.

THE "SYDNEY" INCIDENT.

THE *Sydney* incident may now be regarded as closed. France's action in the premises was not difficult to predict. Such a Power has duties to discharge toward the whole world as an exponent of international justice and an intelligent interpreter of international law. Ignorant folks may clamour and foolish agitators brawl, but the statesmen in Paris have other guides. They referred the question to the Law Officers of the Republic, and these had no difficulty in determining that Japan's action had been entirely within

her belligerent rights. It is an interesting decision in the sense that it establishes a precedent on the highest sanction. The principle involved, though never open to reasonable doubt, had not yet received the endorsement of international usage, no test case having previously occurred in practice. But the recognition now publicly accorded to it is final, and as such will find a place in text books on international law. There is, of course, no occasion to comment upon France's attitude, yet we may be permitted to say that she has added to her reputation by thus promptly and frankly extending to an Oriental State the benefit of international principles that still awaited the *cachet* of practical application.

It would, perhaps, be too much to expect that the conductors of the Yokohama and Kobe local press will experience, still less express, any shame or contrition for the inflammatory and unreasoning diatribes penned by them in connection with this affair. They have left nothing undone that lay within the compass of their petty power to mischievously excite public opinion and precipitate an international complication. It is difficult to conceive a more miserable and contemptible *métier* than that of the journalist who plays uniformly to a gallery of spurious patriotism, and instead of endeavouring to promote calm and logical public verdicts, appeals in every crisis to the passion, prejudice, and ignorance of his readers. However, when moral decency has disappeared, it can not be recalled by reproaches. We shall not waste words in such a hopeless cause. Only two points seem worth brief reference. One is the extraordinary difficulty apparently experienced in distinguishing the belligerent rights of a State from the special privileges granted by it to Foreign Powers under extraterritorial arrangements. Consular Jurisdiction is an exceptional system established to discharge certain judicial functions of which Japan has temporarily divested herself for the convenience of foreigners residing in her realm. Its sphere, being strictly limited to matters of civil and criminal law, cannot possibly have any extension to questions arising out of a state of war. It has been repeatedly alleged that the Japanese Government's proper procedure would have been to address themselves to Consular authority in order to procure the search of the *Sydney* and the arrest of three of her passengers. They might as well have addressed themselves to the Chaplain of Christ Church or the Captain of the Yokohama Fire Brigade. No Consul could have meddled with such an affair. To set out by appealing to a Consul would have been to renounce belligerent rights on Japan's part, and to act upon the appeal would have been to act without any legal authority on the Consul's part. We are nevertheless told that it would have been courte-

ous had the Consuls been approached by way of preliminary. Surely it were a strange display of courtesy to invite a Consul to perform an act for him totally illegal, and to convoke his authority at the outset with the intention of over-riding it publicly in the sequel.

The second point to which we feel constrained to allude is the persistent attempt made to set up a parallel between the cases of the *Chungking* and the *Sydney*. The argument, being evidently intended for the lowest orders of intelligence only, scarcely deserves serious notice. In the case of the *Chungking*, a band of undisciplined Chinese soldiers, acting in defiance of authority, riotously broke into a British steamer; raided the passengers' cabins; robbed them of money and jewelry; brutally ill-used helpless Japanese women, and tying them hand and foot, hauled them on shore and detained them for several hours, the whole savage procedure being avowedly instigated by a desire to avenge the sinking of the *Kowshing*. In the case of the *Sydney*, Japanese officials, acting in obedience to instructions from the EM-PEROR and his Cabinet, visited the ship, duly notified her master of their intention to search her for contraband of war, performed the search in an orderly and quiet manner, removed three passengers who were about to engage in destructive enterprises against Japanese life and property, conveyed them courteously to shore and lodged them in a comfortable foreign hotel, the whole procedure being avowedly undertaken in the exercise of a belligerent right which has since received the endorsement of the law officers of the French Republic. No commonly honest critic could pretend to draw a parallel between two cases so radically different. The mischief of the pretence lies in its corollary, namely, that Great Britain, in exacting full reparation for the outrage committed by the Chinese soldiers, took deliberate advantage of China's weakened and embarrassed condition, while France, with a corresponding outrage to resent, condoned it in deference to Japan's displays of military and naval vigour. Each of the two Great Western Powers is equally insulted by such a suggestion. To whatever degree of debility China may have been reduced, she cannot be permitted to insult the British flag with impunity. Her helplessness to resist Japan does not constitute the very smallest shadow of excuse for her refusal to redress a wrong committed against Great Britain. England's reputation fares well, forsooth, at the hands of her loyal subjects, the local journalists of the Far East. Her acts of fairness and magnanimity are interpreted as evidences of cowardice and decaying vigour; her assertions of right, as bullying intimidation of prostrate adversaries. And their slanders are all penned under the pretence of patriotism. "Patriotism," said SAMUEL JOHNSON, "is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.

WAR LOAN QUOTATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I observe that in your share and produce list the War Loan Bonds are quoted at 19.50. If you will kindly explain how this figure is intended to apply, you will greatly oblige at least one

INQUIRER.

Tokyo, November 20, 1894.

(The first two instalments—10 yen each—having been paid up, the Bonds have cost their original holders 20 yen, and are now selling, apparently, at 19.50. The third instalment of 10 yen is payable by the end of this month.—E.O. J.M.)

CHRISTMAS CARDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I have the honour to bring to your notice that we are instructed by the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Tokyo, that Christmas and New Year's Cards having the character of actual and personal correspondence, such as "For A, with Aunt B's love," &c., will be considered as letters, and returned to the sender when not fully prepaid.

Will you be good enough to lay this matter before the public in order to avoid inconvenience to both the sender and this office.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

T. UNAGAMI,
Director.

Post & Telegraph Office, Nov. 22nd, 1894.

THE LATE RACE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—On looking through your report of the Yokohama Race Meeting, I was surprised to find there were only three members' races in the programme, and one of these was confined to those who had never ridden three winners. On looking over the list, I find no less than 14 members took part in various races, the majority of whom could, I fancy, weigh out at about 140lb. and some of them at considerably less.

Now surely, with the above number of riders, and 23 China ponies (the number which started), to enter, it would be possible to include more races of this class in the programme. The majority of those who attend the races would, I feel certain, prefer watching members' races to the Japan Griffins races (?) which, in the greater number of cases, are composed of ill-tempered, hard-mouthed, animals, with no inclination to race, and which are no pleasure to look at and less to ride.

The half-bred races, with such as Hayakaze, Sagies, and Traveller running, are always worth watching. If there are two or three members who are considered so much better jocks than the generality, then let the Committee establish a penalty for anyone with over a certain number of wins, and, in this way, encourage the less fortunate, and less experienced, to go in regularly for what is not only about the most enjoyable but most healthy form of exercise.

Another way for the Committee to encourage members riding would be to hold a monthly Gymkhana, on the lines adopted in Hongkong, and in all Indian stations, and in this way many would gain confidence, and find that their riding was benefited a great deal more than by any amount of hacking work.

Trusting to see more members' races and more riding members at next meeting,

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,

SUNLIGHT.

Hyogo, November 20th, 1894.

THE QUESTION OF A FOREIGN LOAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—If the lugubrious tone adopted by Mr. Sonoda in discoursing upon the prospects of a foreign loan is surprising to many foreigners,—as to which there can be no doubt,—what must its effect be upon his countrymen in general, who are certainly in no mood to take a dispirited view of their own affairs at the present moment. The whole nation is in a state of natural exultation over the splendid successes of the past three months; is conscious of having won the admira-

tion of the entire Western world; knows that its credit stands at the highest point; has heard of the spontaneous offers of leading European capitalists to supply as much money as it may want; and yet the President of one of its chief financial institutions can find nothing more hopeful to say than that "a foreign loan will not be very disadvantageous." . . . provided we raise it with due caution." This is the language of a banker who is supposed to be advocating the measure which he thus timidly discusses. His address is delivered with the express purpose of preparing the country for an application for funds from abroad, yet he spares no pains to convince the public that the loan "will naturally be extremely unpopular, and its raising . . . a difficult and costly task." If Mr. Sonoda were endeavouring to dissuade the Japanese people from entertaining the project, his course of demonstration might be more easily comprehended, but when his object is to encourage a belief in the expediency of seeking foreign aid, it is hard to see why he should encumber the plan with so many stifling layers of wet blankets. A general who starts upon a campaign at the head of a brave, spirited, and confident army does not begin by announcing to his troops that their enterprise "will not be very disadvantageous," provided it is conducted "with due caution." No Japanese general, at any rate, would so misconceive the nature of his duty. Even if he thought the outlook unpromising, he would never dream of going out of his way to declare it so. But in this anticipated campaign of finance, the sole discouraging voice is that of one of the principal Japanese officers. The leaders on the other side are outspoken in asserting that this country can obtain everything she desires, on exceptionally easy terms. That is the affirmed belief of Europe and America. Mr. Sonoda is the first to dwell upon "the disadvantage of the situation," and to lay stress upon the difficulty and costliness of the undertaking.

While the subject is in debate, I take the liberty to inquire why it is so hastily assumed that a foreign loan is indispensable, even if foreign money is desired by Japan. Experience has shown that enormous sums may be obtained by simpler means, and without the interposition of any external machinery whatever. My own country needed money badly enough, before the Southern war had progressed very far, and the air of Europe was full of admonitions that we could never get along without the benevolent co-operation of the fiscal magnates of England, France, and Germany. The United States, however, concluded to try it alone. Domestic bonds were issued for the vast amounts required, and European investors were quite as ready to purchase them as they would have been to purchase the securities of a special foreign loan. Why, then, should Japan resort to a cumbersome and expensive process, before giving the American example a trial? Of course every argument will be employed to persuade her that the old conservative way is the only way. A loan negotiated in Europe may be turned to profitable account by various interested parties, and for this reason Japan will be invited to listen to innumerable proofs that no other transaction can be to her benefit. If one half of the dire predictions with which the American Republic was threatened for its stubbornness in following the course it preferred had come to pass, the name of that country would now be a fading memory; but it rejected every proposal for outside loans,—and it still survives. Japan will perhaps be told that the confidence enjoyed by the American Union is not likely to be extended to a new member of the family of nations. If, however, Japan will take the trouble to turn back the pages of history, she will discover that confidence in the United States was precisely what the powers of Europe (Russia excepted) were labouring to destroy, thirty-five years ago. Almost the entire political world was against the Republic, but its bonds were nevertheless coveted and treasured. Japan has to-day the approval and favour of civilized mankind. No prejudice stands against the acceptance of her promises to pay her debts. Doubts and suspicions so assailed the United States that a dollar of specie could be brought only by two dollars and a half of the national currency, yet applicants for her war certificates were never lacking. For years the credit of Japan has not wavered, and no ground exists for asserting positively that her ordinary securities would fail to find a market. To say the least, the experiment is worth attempting. For some unexplained reason, the Government has abstained from announcing that its bonds are accessible to all comers, and the omission appears to have created an impression that they cannot be held by aliens. The *Japan Mail* is in a measure responsible for this supposition. Twice it has stated that the war bonds were exclusively for domestic sale, but on

each of these occasions I applied for direct information, and was assured, on the authority of the Finance Department, that no restriction was contemplated. Whether a regular war-loan would or would not be largely taken up abroad, as that of the United States was, is a question that can be settled only by a practical test. If an issue could be thus disposed of, many complicated formalities would be avoided, and much money saved. A certain degree of exertion might be necessary to explain the situation and its conditions to the European and American public, and to facilitate purchases in various parts of the world; but since the distributions were so easily effected at the time of the American civil war, it should not be too hurriedly taken for granted that the process could not now be repeated. To secure the desired end with the least cost, the least friction, and particularly the least possible degree of foreign manipulation, should be the endeavour of all patriotic and self-respecting Japanese financiers.

E. H. H.

Tokyo, November 21st, 1894.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

The annual meeting of the Asiatic Society was held at No. 17, Tsukiji, on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 14th, at 4 p.m.

After the preliminary business of the meeting was settled, the Chairman, Rev. Dr. D. C. Greene, called upon the Rev. Arthur Lloyd to read his paper on the Development of Japanese Buddhism.

The writer of the paper began by explaining that as the entire paper was far too long to be read at a single meeting of the Society, and as mere extracts from the paper would give his hearers no connected idea of his meaning, he had written a résumé which he proceeded to read as follows:—

"In the introductory Chapter, I have pointed out that Buddhism rests on the Brahmanism of India quite as much as Christianity rests on the previous teachings of Judaism. I have also used the authority of Sir Monier Williams for the theory that as Brahmanism is divided into two—popular and philosophical—so Buddhism also has two great branches—one of which, the Hinayana or Lesser Vehicle, is based on the philosophical Hinduism as taught in philosophical systems such as the Vedānta, whilst the other—the theistic Buddhism of the Mahāyāna, or Greater Vehicle School, is based on the teachings of a more popular Hinduism, such as is found in the Great Hindoo work, Mahābhārata, Bhagavadgita, &c.

I have tried further to show that both these systems found their germ probably in the actual teachings of Sakya-muni himself,—that the earlier Buddhist books, those which are written in the Pali colloquial of the Kingdom of Magadha, represent the earlier teachings of the sage; but that when the teaching spread beyond the confines of the Kingdom of Magadha to the larger India outside, the change necessitated not only the adoption of a more universal language than the Pali, but also a wider and more comprehensive range of thought; and that therefore the Mahayana books are written in Sanskrit and embrace a far greater area than the others. They cannot, however, be considered as an illegitimate development, any more than the later writings of Plato can be considered an illegitimate development of the doctrines of Socrates.

In my second Chapter, I have given a short account of the life of Buddha and have shown that the teaching activity of Sakya-muni resolves itself into five distinct periods, and that not only the writings of the Buddhist Canon be arranged according to those periods, but that the periods of the development of the Buddhist Church have corresponded with these periods in the life of Shaka.

In Chapter III., I have summarized the development of Buddhist teaching in the different stages corresponding to the life of Shaka—and have traced in a few words the origin of the Mahayana school of Buddhism, through the labours of Nagarjuna, Aivaghoṣa, and Vasubandhu—men whose lives and works will, I hope, be much studied and explained by more competent Indian scholars; and have then spoken of the introduction of Buddhism into China at the commencement of our era.

Chapter IV. brings me to the first introduction of Buddhism into Japan, and to the foundation during the sixth, seventh, and eighth centuries of our era of the early sects established in the Empire. None of these sects is now in existence, but they must not therefore be considered to have failed in their object. The period in question was a period during which the broad foundations of the common Buddhism were being laid wide and deep. All that stock of the teachings and ideas which is held alike by all our modern Buddhist sects was introduced during this period, so that when the first of the now existing religious communities was

established by native priests, the labours of the foreign missionaries, Chinese, Korean, and Indian, had already prepared the soil thoroughly for the propagation of the native plant.

Chapter V.—The first of the sects to be established, was the now existing Tendai sect, introduced with modifications from China about the beginning of the ninth century by Dengyo Daishi. The system is mainly eclectic. The popular Buddhism of the time recognized many Buddhas, to whom it appealed mainly for temporal assistance; and based its belief on a Canon of Scripture which contains 1,662 books, and by books I do not mean volumes, for some of the Buddhist scriptures are said to contain 200 volumes. Out of this mass, Dengyo Daishi selected one scripture of especial merit—the Saddharma pūṇḍarīka, or Hokekyō—and directed the worship of his followers mainly if not entirely to the Tathagata of Original Enlightenment therein mentioned.

This attempt at concentration, together with the successful blending of Buddhism with the native Shinto, enabled Dengyo Daishi successfully to establish his sect in Japan.

Chapter VI.—Simultaneously with the establishment of the Tendai Sect, the celebrated Kobo Daishi introduced from China the Shingon or Mantra sect—a system of great mysticism, which it is very difficult adequately to explain. This system points the believer, not to Shaka nor to the Original Buddha mentioned in the Saddharma pūṇḍarīka scripture, but to a Buddha of the name of Vairocana—or Dainichi—who is supposed to have been incarnated again in the person of Kobo Daishi himself. The teachings of the Shingon sect are mainly based on three sūtras not much read by the other sects, and seem to be mixed with a good deal that is not purely Buddhist. While there is much in the Shingon sect that savours distinctly of Platonism, I have fancied from several indications, and especially from the peculiar use of some technical terms, such as the word *mudra*, "a seal," that there is a great deal of common ground between it and some of the forms of Gnosticism. It would be most interesting if this could be established. In the meantime, I am not in a position to dogmatize. The Shingon sect has not produced any great schism or sect. All the more modern sects have sprung from its rival the Tendai sect, and have originated in the great monastery of Hieizan near Kyoto.

Chapter VII.—Both the Tendai and the Shingon sect are known as belonging to the *fariki mon*, or gate of self-effort. They teach, that is, that a man's salvation depends on his own efforts.

But a Buddhist prophecy foretold that in the period of Mappō, or the "Latter Days of the Law," which should come 15 centuries after the death of Shaka, the increasing wickedness of the world should make salvation by one's own efforts well nigh impossible. Then should arise another teaching, the *tariki mon* or gate of salvation by the efforts of another—that is, men should be saved no longer by their own efforts, but by faith in the boundless merits of Amida Buddha.

This teaching was provided for Japan, by Hōnen Shōnin, the Japanese founder of the Jōdo, or "Pure Land" faith, and further developed by his great successor Shinran, the founder of the Shinshū, discussed in Chapter VIII. I have tried in this chapter to point out not only the difference between these two sects and their predecessors, but also between the two sects themselves. In the teaching of the former, we have faith in the vow of Amida coupled with the worship of other Buddhas beside; in the latter, we have Amida alone. In the former, authorities are practised, and a large amount of ritual observances; in the latter, nothing is of importance except the grateful remembrance of the mercy of Amida. In the former, Amida is said to come to meet the soul of the believer in the hour of death; in the latter, he comes at the moment when his mercy is invoked.

Chapter IX, my next chapter I have devoted to the consideration of the *via media* of Buddhism, the contemplative teaching of the Zen sects, and especially of the Soto-shū founded by Shōyō Taishi in A.D. 1223. As the *via media* of Buddhism, it has all the strength as well as all the weakness of such a system. It lacks enthusiasm and "go," and from its very character is not likely to be popular: at the same time it is very careful and sober in its teachings, and the Shinshūgi, a manual composed by Shōyō Taishi, of which I have given a complete translation, is in its way a model of what such a manual should be.

Chapter X.—Whilst the Jōdo sects were reforming in one direction, and the Zen teachings were trying to go back to the common ground of all Buddhism, and thus to establish a *via media* as a safe road in the midst of conflicting opinions, a new reformer appeared on the scene in the person of the great Nichiren, the most striking personage

in the ecclesiastical history of Japan. Of his personal history I shall speak later on in the course of this afternoon; of his doctrine, I must characterize it as a return to the doctrinal position of Dengyo Daishi and the Tendai sect. Like Dengyo, he asserted that the Hokekyō represents the highest form of Shaka's teaching, and is a sufficient, nay the one vehicle of salvation. Like Dengyo he pointed to a Buddha, not the historical Sakya-muni, but a Buddha of countless ages, who had lived long before the commencement of history and was indeed the lord of all men. But he differed from the Tendai sect because they had corrupted the pureness of Buddhism by admixtures from Shinto and other sources, and by the deification of Emperors and other personages. His system therefore is a purified Tendai, and as such his followers claim for it that it is the highest form of Japanese Buddhism—nay of universal Buddhism.

With Nichiren ends the history of the development of Japanese Buddhism. Not long after the great period of revival which saw such great teachers as Shinran, Shōyō Taishi, and Nichiren, Buddhism was engaged in a fierce conflict with Christianity, which served for the time to weld its dissipated forces into something like an organic whole. As we know, Buddhism triumphed for the nonce, but the victory was dearly bought. During the long and peaceful régime of the Tokugawa family, it was in a state of torpor, and has absolutely no history. No great controversy arose, and there was not even produced a book of first class merit. The advent of Christianity has now galvanized it into fresh life and vigour; it remains to be seen, and it is a question that we shall all watch with deep interest, what will be the future of this great religion."

After reading the above summary, the writer entertained the audience with extracts from a poem on the life of Nichiren, which proved to be of unusual interest. The selections given referred to the birth of Nichiren, the incidents connected with his conversion to a life of reform and his subsequent successes.

Upon the conclusion of the reading, the Chairman thanked the writer on behalf of the Society for his interesting contribution. In the study of Japanese religions, he remarked, we find a key to many of the characteristics of the Japanese nation. No other department of investigation throws so much light on certain obscure elements of Japanese life. Nor can the religious situation of the present time be understood unless we carefully study their past religious life.

The business of the annual meeting was next taken up. The Recording Secretary for Tokyo read the annual report of the Society as follows:—
"The work of the Society has been carried forward successfully, though without special incident, during the session just closing.

"At the last meeting of the previous session an amendment to the constitution was made, whereby the annual meeting was to take place in November instead of in June. On account of this alteration the present session has proved to be of unusual length. The number of general meetings held during the year have been eight: in October and November, 1893, and in January, February, April, June, October and November 1894. The February meeting was held in Yokohama. During the year there has been a satisfactory growth of the membership of the Society. Twelve ordinary and five life members were added to the roll.

"Through death and other causes the Society has suffered severely during the year. The death of H. E. Mr. Hugh Fraser deprived the Society of a valued member. The Society also regrets the loss of its honorary member, the distinguished philologist, Dr. William Dwight Whitney, of New Haven, U.S.A. In the death of Prof. W. S. Liscomb the Society has lost an esteemed member and councillor. The departure of Prof. Alexander Tison for America has deprived the Society of his highly appreciated services as Secretary. In the place of Dr. W. D. Whitney, Major John Wesley Powell, Director of the Ethnological Bureau of the Smithsonian Institute, has been elected honorary member of the Society.

"The finances of the Society show a prosperous condition of affairs, though there is danger that the balance in hand may be easily reduced in the future on account of the rule relating to the composition of members' dues. The present balance for the session shows an increase of over 500 yen above the balance of the last session. The Treasurer's Report has been kindly audited by Messrs. Trevithick and Duer. The Transactions of the Society continue to have an increasing sale.

"There were in all nine papers read during the session, the titles of which are given in the Appendix. This record is an excellent one when we remember how the Society has been handicapped by the departure of officers and members during

the year. Japan still offers many an unworked mine to the investigator, and it is to be hoped that the Society will show its usefulness in the future still more than in the past by its efforts to bring to light some of the hidden treasures."

The reading of this report was followed by the Treasurer's report for the Session, after which the Society proceeded to elect the Officers for the coming year. The following was the result of the election:—

President, Rev. Dr. D. C. Greene; Vice-Presidents, James Troup, Esq. and J. H. Longford, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Garrett Droppers, Esq.; Recording Secretaries, W. J. Shand, Esq. and Garrett Droppers, Esq.; Treasurer, Dr. J. N. Seymour; Librarian, Rev. W. J. White; Council:—B. H. Chamberlain, Esq., Dr. E. Divers, J. Milne, Esq., M. Wyckoff, Esq., W. B. Mason, Esq., R. Masujima, Esq., Clay MacCauley, Esq., A. Wood, Esq., Mons. Courant, and O. Keil Esq.

The meeting adjourned at 5.30 p.m.

YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The annual general meeting of the Yokohama General Hospital, was held on Thursday afternoon in Keil's building. There were present Messrs. J. Troup, J. H. Brooke, J. Rickett, A. O. Gay, A. J. Wilkin, and O. Keil, Secretary.

Mr. A. O. GAY, Chairman of the Hospital Committee, presided, and in opening the proceedings announced that the accounts presented covered a space of thirteen months. Attached to the accounts was a synopsis which should prove to interest. He then presented the following reports and accounts on behalf of the Committee:—

REPORT

The accounts of the Yokohama General Hospital for thirteen months to Sept. 30th are now submitted. When the last account was presented there was a debit balance of \$725, and there is now an amount at debit of \$27.83.

The Hospital received from a committee of the ladies of Yokohama a substantial contribution to its funds from the performance of "Living Chess" at the Public Gardens last June. This, with the subscriptions, enabled the Treasurer to cover all liabilities, except an amount still outstanding for repair of Disinfecting house, which was much damaged by the earthquake in June last.

An appeal will now be made for subscriptions to the fund necessary for the current financial year.

A room has been set apart at the General Wards for the King's Daughters Circle, under the charge of a committee of ladies, which it is believed will answer a certain requirement in the community.

The buildings at the Infectious Wards are all in good condition and ready to meet any emergency likely to occur from infectious diseases.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1893, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1894.

RECEIPTS.—Sept. 30, 1894.

To Local Subscriptions	...	\$7,795.00
To Donation:—(Ladies Living Chess)	...	406.76
To Patients in Infectious Disease Ward	...	27.83
		\$8,229.59
To Balance overdrawn H. & S. Bank	...	27.83
		\$8,257.42

DISBURSEMENTS.—Sept. 30, 1894.

By Overdraft H. & S. Bank	...	\$798.51
By Patients in General Ward	...	336.00
By Funerals	...	45.00
By Interest on Overdraft in Bank	...	81.69
		\$1,261.20
INFECTIOUS DISEASE WARD.		
By Wages	...	350.90
By General Expenses	...	191.79
By Medicines	...	305.13
By Medical Attendance	...	85.00
By Furniture	...	127.13
By Repairs	...	105.20
By Fire Insurance	...	86.75
		\$1,151.80

H. & O. E.

A. O. Gay, Hon. Treasurer.

O. Keil, Hon. Secretary.

Yokohama, September 30th, 1894.

Examined, and found correct.

M. ENOHT, } Auditors.

A. S. GARFITT, }

Yokohama, October 25th, 1894.

SYNOPSIS OF YOKOHAMA GENERAL HOSPITAL ACCOUNT SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1893, TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1894.

General Wards:—		
Charity Patients	...	\$336.00
Burials	...	45.00
		\$381.00
Infectious Wards:—		
Wages and Expenses	...	\$510.50
General Expenses	...	191.79
Medicines	...	305.13
Medical attendance	...	85.00
		\$1,102.42
Less Received for Patients	...	725.34
Furniture and Repairs	...	127.13
Fire Insurance	...	86.75
		\$1,005.41
Overdraft at Bank September 1st, 1893,		
since paid	...	798.51
Interest	...	81.69
		\$880.20

From Subscriptions	...	\$7,795.00
From the Ladies for the Performance of Living Chess	...	406.76
Balance at Debit	...	27.83
		\$8,229.59

Yokohama, November 2nd, 1894.

STATEMENT OF PATIENTS ADMITTED IN GENERAL HOSPITAL FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST, 1893 TO SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1894.

	Remaining in Hospital Sept. 1st, 1893.	Admitted.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining in Hospital Sept. 30th, 1894.	Days of Treatment.
General Ward	...	8	...	7	...	358
Infectious Disease Ward	219

All the admissions to the Infectious Ward were small-pox patients. There were no cases of cholera.

The CHAIRMAN, continuing, said the Committee recorded with regret the loss of one of its members, Mr. Ph. von Hemert, whose death occurred in August last. His place upon the Committee had been taken by Mr. Jules Colomb. No other alterations had been made in the constitution of the Committee during the year.

Mr. KEIL announced that by reason of the condition of his health he had been obliged to sever his connection with a dozen different public concerns, and on the advice of his doctor was obliged to devote himself solely to his legitimate business. For this reason he was obliged to tender his resignation of the position of Secretary of the Hospital Committee.

The CHAIRMAN said he was very sorry to lose Mr. Keil. His services had been inestimable. But as Mr. Keil had declared that it was inevitable that he should drop his public work, there was nothing for it but to accept his resignation. He did not know where they would be able to find a man to do the work half so well as Mr. Keil. The Hospital Committee as well as the whole community were greatly indebted to Mr. Keil for the work he had done for the institution during a long series of years.—(Hear, hear.) A glance at their balance sheet disclosed the fact that they would require about \$1,500 to carry on the work during the present year. A subscription list had been started, and he hoped that it would meet with a warm response.

Mr. J. H. BROOKE rose to move a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Keil for his efficient services as Secretary to the Hospital Committee. He was sure that not the meeting alone but the general public regretted that Mr. Keil was compelled to relinquish the position he had so worthily filled for many years past.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. RICKETT seconded the vote of thanks, and it was carried.

Mr. KEIL having returned thanks, drew attention to the work accomplished by the Yokohama Circle of the King's Daughters in providing a bed and properly equipped room in the hospital for the reception of female patients. Great praise was due to the young ladies—many of whom were quite small—for the way they had worked day after day, week after week, and month after month, until they had accomplished their worthy object. They had done in two years what the Hospital Committee had vainly attempted to accomplish during the past 20 years,—provided a private room entirely set apart for the reception of women. He thought that the room would be accepted with heartfelt thanks by the community from the young ladies who were banded together under the management of Mrs. Morris.—(Applause.)

Mr. TROUP then proposed, and Mr. WILKIN seconded, that the accounts be passed.

The proposition was declared carried *nem. con.*

Mr. TROUP said there was one thing he would like to ask a question about. It was in reference to the arrangement under which the Hospital was now worked. Was the arrangement with Dr. Mère, made some two years ago, to be regarded as being still in force?

The CHAIRMAN—The Committee send charity patients to the Hospital, for which they pay \$1 per day, receiving for that sum care and medicine for the patients so sent. That would explain the item in the accounts under that head.

Mr. TROUP—Is the agreement then made for a time?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes. It is renewed from time to time.

Mr. TROUP—Is it the same as that made two years ago?

The CHAIRMAN—The present agreement ends in 1895.

In answer to further questions put by Mr. TROUP and Mr. WILKIN, the CHAIRMAN said that when the Committee sent a charity patient to the Hospital, the Committee paid \$1 a day for medical care and medicine, but the patient might have Dr. Wheeler or Dr. Eldridge to attend him, if so desired. They were paid a regular fee for such attendance.

Mr. RICKETT—If a patient is in for some time then they would be paid by the month.

The CHAIRMAN—And their fees would be limited to \$50; it would not exceed that.

Mr. TROUP said he would like to ask one question, it was in reference to the accommodation for first-class patients. He had had many complaints made about the want of accommodation at the General Hospital, and he found that patients were being constantly sent to the Naval Hospitals. These hospitals were a great boon, but admission to them might become impossible at any moment. The reason given to him by people who went to the Naval Hospitals was that there was not sufficient accommodation for first-class patients provided in the General Hospital. Could this be remedied? The understanding upon which patients were admitted into the British Naval Hospital was that such taking-in of civil patients should not in any way be allowed to interfere with the work of any Civil Hospital in the place. As a matter of fact, first-class patients went by the General Civil Hospital to the Naval Hospitals, and the reason given him was this, that there was no accommodation at the General Hospital for first-class patients. Would it be too much to ask that the Committee should set aside a room or rooms in the General Hospital for the reception of first-class paying patients?

The CHAIRMAN said that there was accommodation in the General Hospital for first-class patients. Dr. Mère had always taken in first-class patients and there had been no alteration since the three classes were established—first-class, second-class, and charity patients.

The SECRETARY explained that the second-class patients and the charity patients had exactly the same class of accommodation; the Committee paid \$1 per day for the charity patients, while second-class patients who went in without the intervention of the Committee paid \$1.50 per day.

Mr. TROUP said he understood the arrangement in regard to the reception and accommodation of the charity patients, but how did the Committee arrange for first-class patients?

The CHAIRMAN—Dr. Mère has accommodation for 50 patients only; all the rest of the Hospital is reserved by the Committee, and we chose who we shall send. We make out an order which states whether the patient will pay the fees, or whether the Committee shall pay them, and Dr. Mère collects them accordingly.

Mr. TROUP—Then you have no power of control?

Mr. RICKETT—The members of the Hospital Committee can inspect the buildings and Hospital whenever they like.

Mr. TROUP said that the question was, whether the accommodation provided was sufficiently good?

The CHAIRMAN—Oh, yes, it is.

Mr. RICKETT remarked that the community did not support the General Hospital. Dr. Mère paid all the expenses and in return took the fees. The CHAIRMAN—The accommodation is as good as the buildings will allow. If it is poor, it was due to the age of the buildings.

Mr. RICKETT drew attention to the fact that at one time it was proposed that the Hospital should be given up because the community would not subscribe to its support, when Dr. Mère stepped in and took it over. Then they entered into an arrangement through which the committee obtained the right to send their charity patients there whose fees were paid by the community.

Mr. BROOKE understood that the British Naval Hospital was only open for the reception of officers and men of the Royal Navy, or members of the British Merchant Service.

Mr. RICKETT—Mr. Brewer, a civilian, was admitted there this year.

Mr. BROOKE—Yes, I thought at the time that that was a new departure.

Mr. TROUP—Yes, but that was not quite a new departure as I can explain. Some years ago there were some patients, British subjects—and one of them in particular—for whom no proper accommodation could be found in the General Hospital. They were accordingly sent to the German Naval Hospital. This was a great boon, greatly appreciated. It seemed a reflection, however—and now he was speaking from a national point of view—that there was no place to which a British patient, a first-class patient, could go to. And this raised a question which was submitted to the home authorities. As an outcome, an arrangement was made with the British Admiralty who granted leave, under certain conditions, for the admission of civil first-class patients to the British Naval Hospital. One of these conditions was that a certificate must be obtained from the Consul certifying that the reason for admitting a patient to the Naval Hospital was due to the lack of hospital accommodation for first-class patients. It was only in the case of such patients that proper accommodation was provided.

tion—that first-class patients would be admitted to the British Naval Hospital. Now complaints as to the lack of first-class hospital accommodation were constantly being received, and he put it as a question, whether something could not be done to provide first-class accommodation at the General Hospital, as a time might come when admission to the British Naval Hospital would be impracticable.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that when, some years ago, the British naval authorities were approached, the Committee were met with a distinct refusal by them to admit charity patients to the Royal Naval Hospital.

Mr. TROUP—Charity patients are not received now; it is only first class patients, and then only on the proviso I have mentioned.

Mr. BROOKS said that the German authorities had never raised the question and did not object to receiving civil patients. Patients could choose which hospital they preferred now; if they did not wish to go to the hospital under the management of Dr. Mécère, they could go to the German Hospital or to the British Naval Hospital. This was the first public intimation they had had, that the British Hospital was open to the reception of civil patients; at least it was the first time that he could remember that an announcement of the kind had been made. It had always seemed a pity that the British Naval Hospital, with its efficient staff and accommodation could not be utilized by other than naval and seafaring men. That was now obviated.

Mr. TROUP—But it may not always be so. Even at present patients can only be admitted when it is certified that there is no proper first-class accommodation elsewhere. Now the question I put is why cannot proper accommodation be provided at the General Hospital?

Mr. BROOKS said that he had never heard of any complaints of insufficiency of accommodation at the General Hospital.

The CHAIRMAN asked if Mr. Troup was satisfied that there was not sufficient accommodation at the General Hospital?

Mr. TROUP—It is constantly alleged to me that there is not. I mentioned the fact two years ago.

The CHAIRMAN reminded the meeting that since then they had acquired a proper infectious diseases ward.

Mr. TROUP—There can be no gain saying the fact that at this present time first-class patients avoid the General Hospital if they possibly can. They will not go there because they say that the accommodation and attendance is not good. I merely ask if it is not practicable to render the accommodation good?

Mr. BROOKS thought it strange that Mr. Troup should be the sole recipient of the complaints. He could not help thinking that those who laid the complaints were visitors who could not know sufficiently about the hospital, its accommodation and attendance.

Mr. TROUP—The complaints come from visitors and from residents.

A desultory conversation then ensued in which Mr. RICKETT explained the steps taken by himself and Mr. von Hemert to remedy complaints made two years ago; and Mr. TROUP gave the name of the patient whose case caused the question to be put before the Naval authorities at home as to the admission of civil patients into the British Naval Hospital.

Mr. KEIL—From August, 1884, till November, 1894—an interval of ten years—I have been on this Hospital Committee and never once did I have an application for admission to the Hospital save those of charity patients, therefore I do not think the Committee should be blamed in this matter. No doubt if an application of a first-class or second-class patient had been made to the Committee, the Committee would have seen that proper accommodation and attendance was provided for that patient. But no such application was ever made during the time I speak of.

Mr. TROUP said that he did not attach any blame to the Committee. He merely raised the question, whether, in view of the complaints made, first-class accommodation could be provided at the General Hospital. It would be a benefit to the institution to get first-class patients.

Mr. KEIL—The public in general do not seem to be aware that the General Hospital does not belong to Dr. Mécère but to Yokohama. Dr. Mécère has only a part of the hospital—but he pays the expenses, pays the ground rent,—and the rest is ours. Dr. Wheeler and Dr. Eldridge are verbally retained for us to attend to any patient who desires them. Besides, I may mention, that these two gentlemen do a lot of charitable work in the town, attending upon poor patients in their homes for nothing, and only charging us with the medicine, thus saving us a lot of expense. Both Dr. Wheeler, and Dr. Eldridge, I repeat, can be consulted by patients in the General Hospital.

but this knowledge does not appear to be generally known. This is the true facts of the case. Patients may enter the hospital and be under the care of Dr. Mécère, or they may have their own doctor at the hospital. We can send our own patients to the Hospital and they can call in their own doctor. I believe that this only wants to be known to clear away the general misconception regarding the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN—I think with Mr. Keil, that it is only ignorance that causes this prejudice against the General Hospital; while again prejudice arises because folk think that the establishment is old.

In the course of a general conversation, the members of the Committee bore testimony to the complete equipment of the hospital in many respects; the experience of many patients who had recovered health in the Hospital and who came from Shanghai and elsewhere here; while Mr. Troup repudiated any suggestion of casting a reflection upon Dr. Mécère whatever.

Mr. TROUP moved the re-election of the old Committee with the addition of Mr. Jules Colomb, vice Mr. von Hemert deceased.

Mr. RICKETT moved an amendment, adding Mr. Wilkin's name to the Committee vice Mr. Keil resigned. The amendment becoming the substantive motion was carried.

Mr. TROUP thought that it was high time that the younger men of the community came forward to relieve the older men of some portion of the burden of public work; sentiments which the Chairman and Mr. Wilkin echoed.

The meeting then dispersed.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, October 20th.
Prince Yamashina, accompanied by two of his suite, is now in this country on his way back to Japan.

The prize ivory carvings of the Japanese and the \$10,000 vase from the World's Fair exhibit have been secured for the museum which has been established in San Francisco as a memorial of the Midwinter Fair.

The following clipping, from the September *American Journal of Politics*, though not recent is yet interesting. It originally appeared in the *Congregationalist* of Boston:—

CITIZENSHIP REFUSED TO JAPAN.—The decision by Judge Colt of the United States Circuit Court that a native of Japan, for many years a resident in Boston, where he is successful in business and intends to remain as a merchant, cannot become a citizen of the United States because he is a Mongolian, is one that doubtless is as legal as it is deplorable and evil. We cannot help feeling that the judiciary of the United States might be about more creditable business than refusing citizenship to the fellow-countrymen of Neezima simply because they are not of the Caucasian or African stock. Yet so long as demagogues shape our national immigration and naturalization no other alternative is left to the courts. Possibly this verdict, like the Dred Scott decision, may prove to be a boomerang and hasten the day when the tests for residence and citizenship in this country shall be based on the intelligence—native or acquired, industry, and moral character of the individual, and not be settled by his place of birth or the merits of his race as a whole. That this decision has made the Japanese in this country righteously indignant is not strange. That it will not assuage the strained situation in Japan is also certain. It is gratifying to see the promptness and spirit which Congressman Everett of Massachusetts has shown in introducing a bill in the House which, if passed, will make the decision of Judge Colt void.

The news comes from Washington, that the United States has been invited by the great quadruple alliance, composed of Great Britain, France, Germany and Russia, to join it in a friendly intervention in the war between China and Japan. It is also said that, although the desirability of the restoration of peace is acknowledged, this country will cling to its time-honoured policy "to avoid any entangling alliances with foreign powers," and will continue to carry out its usual policy of attending to its own business.

It is reported that Brazilian importers will sue the U.S. Government for the total amount of the duties levied on their goods from August 27th (when the new tariff law went into effect) till January 1st, 1895. Inasmuch as the reciprocity treaty with Brazil required "at least three months' notice," and the period named about covers more than four months, the Brazilian case does not seem strong. It is, however, said to be a test of the right of Congress, to pass a law which violates a contract provision of a treaty.

Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular letter to Customs house officials to the effect, that all articles intended for the Atlanta (Ga.) Cotton States and International Exhibition are to be admitted free.

The fishing ship has been permanently "up" by the

ed" in the Field Columbian Museum. The celebrated explorer, Paul du Chailu, made the presentation speech on behalf of the Norwegian-Americans.

The first annual report of President Ayer of the Field Columbian Museum shows a remarkably successful year. The daily attendance has averaged more than 2,000, a figure which beats "the average at the great Kensington Museum, London, by 500, and at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, by more than 1,200." The receipts for the year were \$1,303,277.97 and the disbursements were only \$515,768.67. Of this sum only \$5,010 were received from admission-fees; so that the attendance is shown to have been almost entirely on the free-days, Saturday and Sunday. Public interest seems to be increasing.

It now seems very probable that Mr. John Vance Cheney, public librarian of San Francisco, will be chosen to succeed Dr. Poole as the librarian of Newberry Library.

As the litigation involving John Cramer's will is now ended, the trustees will have nearly \$1,000,000 to distribute among various benevolent, religious, and educational institutions, and about \$2,000,000 for a free public library. The donor expressed in his will the following wishes:—"I desire the building to be tasteful, substantial, and fireproof, and that sufficient funds be reserved over and above the cost of its construction to provide, maintain, and support the library for all time. I desire the books and periodicals selected with a view to create and sustain a healthy moral and Christian sentiment in the community, and that all nastiness and immorality be excluded. I do not mean by this that there shall not be anything but hymn-books and sermons, but I mean that dirty French novels and all acceptional trash and works of questionable moral tone shall never be found in this library. I want its atmosphere that of Christian refinement, and its aim and object the building up of character, and I rest content that the friends I have named will carry out my wishes in these particulars."

The University of Pennsylvania has received a contribution of \$50,000 for some special object not yet announced.

It is still undecided what will be the fate of the Central Church, of which the late Prof. Swing was pastor. Some say that the organization will disband; others that it will affiliate with the People's Church under Rev. H. W. Thomas, D.D.; and still others think that Rev. Frank W. Gunsaulus, D.D., now pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, will be elected to the vacancy.

Rev. J. D. Davies, D.D., of Kyoto, was also among the speakers at the recent meeting of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions. At one of the sessions it was urged "that the prudential committee use all suitable influence to induce Rev. D. L. Moody to accept the unanimous invitation which comes from Japan to visit these churches and bring home to them in this critical stage of the missionary work the pure, simple, and practical gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

The report of Health-Commissioner Reynolds of this city for the year just ending, shows that the death-rate was much less than usual, and that one-third of all the deaths from violence were the results of railroad accidents. The decrease in the death rate is attributed to the improved water supply and the work of milk-inspection. A greater reduction in the death rate is expected after the completion of the drainage canal.

Ohio militia in Washington, C.H., fired on a mob trying to storm a jail to lynch a negro, killed two men and wounded ten, of whom four may die.

Train-robbers have recently been successful in two instances. Near Sacramento on the 12th inst. over \$50,000 were secured; and the following night about \$150,000 were "bagged" in Virginia.

Ever since July 16 when a Grand Trunk express train was wrecked near Battle Creek, Mich., detectives have been hard at work, and have at last secured sufficient evidence to arrest four A.R.U. strikers.

There are two new bicycle records: Otto Zeigler of San Jose, Cal., has cut off the 1/4 from the mile record, and left it at 1.50; and Louis Gimm, of Cleveland, Ohio, has made 383 miles 1,490 yards in 24 hours.

There is really nothing much in the daily papers now-a-days except politics. The Republicans have a mass meeting to-night in this city with ex-Speaker Reed as the "big gun." Last Tuesday was the first registration day, when an increase of over 48,000 voters (of whom almost 10,000 were women) was recorded. The women will vote only for trustees of the University of Illinois.

I am reading and thoroughly enjoying Lafcadio Hearn's "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan." Some of the sketches have appeared in the *Mail*, others are to appear in the *Monthly*; but about

two-thirds are entirely new. They are all more than "glimpses;" they are searching examinations, microscopic investigations, careful studies, of the inner life and the ways of thinking of the Japanese. The two volumes abound in folk-lore, legends, superstitions, and charming descriptions; and do not fail on a single page to hold the attention of the reader. His well known sympathy with Japanese ideas and sensitiveness to Japanese influences have enabled him to get much deeper into the mysteries of Japanese life than even Sir Edwin Arnold or Percival Lowell has been able to penetrate. Mr. Hearn certainly has discovered and described many of "the hidden springs by which they [the Japanese] move." It is a great pity, however, that the value of the work is impaired by its one-sidedness and the bitter prejudices of the author against Christianity. He has pictured only the bright side of Japanese life.

R. G. Dun and Co's. report, out to-day, says:—"Cotton below 6 cents and wheat below 55 cents, each lower than ever since present classifications were known, export of gold instead of products at such prices in October, are the salient features in business this week. Distribution of goods to consumers goes on fairly, with gains at nearly all points in comparison with last year, but not yet at a rate to sustain the present volume of manufacturing production, so that prices weaken a little."

Ex-Pres. Reinhardt and other officials of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway have been indicted by the federal grand jury for violation of the Inter-State Commerce Law in granting rebates on freight shipments. Nelson Morris, one of the "big four" packers of this city, is also indicted for accepting rebates on cattle shipments.

This morning's papers report another train robbery, by which a large sum of money was secured. It was accomplished in broad daylight near Abilene, Texas, by a gang of four, who did not even wear masks.

LETTER FROM AMERICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Ithaca, N.Y., October 12th.

We who dwell 7,000 miles from Japan have sympathized of late with our friends beyond the Pacific. Indeed, we have sometimes hummed the tune, "Thou art so near, and yet so far;" for, while you are so near the seat of war you do not get the news as quickly as we do. On our breakfast table we have the telegraphic reports of the battles by sea and land which have happened on the other side of the globe. The enterprise of the news-gatherers is admirable, yet while there is very much to be desired, there is also much more to be thankful for. The fineness of detail in regard to the sinking of the *Kowshing*, the battles of Asan and Ping-yang, as well as the great naval victory off the mouth of the Yalu, spread before us within forty-eight hours of the events, is very gratifying. Nevertheless, there are some things in which the dweller in Japan or China possesses the advantage. The conflicting nature of the telegrams is distracting to the average reader. One who has lived long enough in the East to have at least an outline of correct knowledge can recognize at once the arant nonsense and crass stupidity so abundantly manifest in many of the reports. But the individual who still considers Japan simply in the light of a producer of fans and teapots, is woefully befuddled. Although at this writing we have been so well informed by telegraph, still it is a pleasant sensation to get a full mail of print, manuscript, and illustrations from Japan and thus clear up one's mind in detail and in general.

Fortunately for the enlightenment of those who will take the trouble to read, the autumn's harvest of good books is excellent. The publishers, all along the line of the Atlantic coast, of the Lakes, and of the Pacific, declare that despite the so-called "hard times," the book trade is good. People will have reading; the day has gone by, in the United States at least, when books are luxuries; they are now necessities, like shelter, food, tools, and raw material. The announcements by our chief book printers show an unusually wide range of both financial enterprise and of literary achievement. In regard to the Far East we have already several books on China actually out, in the press, or still in the process of ink and manuscript. On the Chinese side I have just looked over Arthur H. Smith's, "Chinese Characteristics," which, published first at Shanghai in 1890, was so well received. It comes forth now in a revised, illustrated, and attractive form, giving probably the best view of what is really China, and

any other volume. Our former Secretary of Legation in Peking, Chester H. Holcombe, is hard at work on what will probably prove a good book. Mrs. Bishop (née Miss Bird) and sometimes called irreverently "the Lyre Bird," is to enlighten us concerning that portion of Tibet which she saw. Miss Adele M. Field has written a charming and conscientiously accurate work entitled "A Corner of Cathay." Old editions of books, like those of the unmatched "Middie Kingdom" of Dr. Williams are being prepared for speedy publication. It may be said that in the United States, while the making of books on China there is not soon likely to be an end, the two portly volumes of S. Wells Williams hold their own as the standard of reference as well as of frequent reading.

On Japan we are also promised a mild deluge. Mr. Fink, who has written several books illustrating the general subject of aesthetics, has something in hand which I am inclined to think will be a pleasant surprise. Mr. Lafcadio Hearn's two volumes, robed in dark bluish grey and silver, form a wonderful storehouse of information and suggestion, especially about south-western Japan, and the old beliefs and traditions of this comparatively little Buddhaized part of the Empire. Captain G. K. Youngblood's little book "On Short Leave to Japan," was pleasant reading, albeit not very profound, though the last chapter gave one the freshest and latest views of the Japanese army.

Concerning Korea we are also to have more light. We are inclined to believe that if a certain firm of Boston publishers had foreseen the outbreak of this war, they would have accepted, instead of declining, a manuscript on Korea offered them by one who has known the country thoroughly by several years residence in Seoul. Speaking of Korea reminds us that the collection brought by the commissioners from Seoul to Chicago was broken up in this country, only a few pieces being taken back to Chōven. Part of the Chicago exhibit from Korea went to Professor Morse, and a considerable number of specimens to the National Museum in Washington, which latter repository has also recently secured about 150 articles from Mr. Hulburt and Dr. Allen. A valuable pamphlet illustrating the Bernadou, Allen, and Jouy Korean collections in the U.S. National Museum, was recently published by Mr. Walter Hough, of the Department of Ethnology. Many of your readers doubtless have met the late Mr. Pierre L. Jouy, the accomplished ornithologist, who travelled through Korea and Japan, bringing home handsome collections of pottery from the Peninsula and of birds from Korea and Japan. Mr. Jouy, who had married the daughter of the late Dr. Antisell, formerly of Hokkaido and Tokyo, followed his father-in-law in death a few months ago, having vainly attempted to be cured of a pulmonary disease by a residence in Arizona. I am informed by Mr. Hough that he proposes in collaboration with Mr. W. W. Rockhill, formerly of the United States legations in Peking and Seoul, an extensive work on Korea. Certainly they will have probably the largest and finest collection of Korean articles in the world, from which to make their illustrations. In the interim, while we are waiting for that unique and final book on Korea which somebody is yet to write, we are glad to have the Hon. G. Curzon's fresh work on Problems of the Far East. Those who have read it are delighted with the philosophical insight and close grasp of his subjects which this intelligent traveller, author, and statesman shows.

Let me not omit, in my summary, mention of the portly volume of Dr. Terrien De Lacouperie on "Western Origin of the Early Chinese Civilization" and also Prof. Douglas' "Social Life of the Chinese." Dr. Lacouperie no longer works as the lonely pioneer which he was twelve years ago; for now, Prof. Douglas, Rev. Mr. Ball, and other Chinese scholars, agree with him in his main thesis that China is a debtor to the ancient West. The items of civilization introduced from the Mesopotamian regions and from India, number, according to the author, about 370, including even the script which has been so wonderfully developed in the system of ideographs; or, as Prof. Chamberlain justly prefers, logograms.

Despite war's alarms, some of the former denizens in Japan who have returned home, are setting their faces again to what was once the Orient, but is for us the distant Occident. Rev. Edward Warren Clark has, before your reading of this missive, been among you. Our well-known correspondent of Harper's periodicals, Mr. Julian Ralph, has already sent his first letter from Japan, and we hope soon to have some of his brilliant sketches from China. For, if the victorious course of the Japanese armies is not checked there will be little need to go to Korea to see battles. Mr. Richard Harding Davis was also to have come to

the seat of war for *Scribner's Magazine*, and actually enjoyed a farewell dinner given by his friends as a *sayonara*; but after travelling a little way westward he concluded to live on Manhattan Island for a while yet. Mr. Davis' literary career is a very brilliant one; when he wrote his story of "Van Bibber," it was supposed that this name was an invention, like those curious verbal curiosities of Dickens; but he who is well informed in American genealogy knows that the Van Bibbers were of the first families of Maryland. The first ancestor in America was the naval director of Lord Baltimore's fleet; one of his descendants equipped a privateer and captured British vessels near St. Eustacius in the West Indies, where from the Dutch port, by Governor Johannes De Graeff, the American Stars and Stripes received its first foreign salute; succeeding members of the family have been men eminent in science and philanthropy.

It was suggestive, as we read over the list of imports to China by the last steamer sailing from San Francisco, to find that ginseng is still a notable article of import. It was American ginseng, first discovered by the Jesuit Lafitte in Canada and later in Vermont and Central New York, and, still later, all through the West, that formed the first staple of American commerce with China, and disturbed the Korean market. From a letter received from one of the officers in the Agricultural Bureau at Washington, I learn that a volume on the history of this plant and its economic value, cultivation, etc., is soon to be published.

Almost as a matter of course, the sympathies of our people in the far Eastern war are with Japan. During the last few months librarians have informed me that books on Japan, China, and Korea have lost their dust, and their pages are now well-thumbed. The newspapers were the first to begin the "rum," but the public soon trod on their heels. Necessity in some of the descriptions and editorials there are suggestions of mustiness. Some of the editorial eloquence has a curious air of obsolescence, while things that were true two hundred years ago jostle in the same paragraph—and often in the same sentence—with items that suggest carbon and yellow tissue paper, telegraphic clicks, and cylinder steam presses.

What is surprising is the wonderful outburst of writing in English by Japanese. Already I hear of lecturers whose vernacular is that of Nippon, while their speech is English,—though not always of the sort recognized by Addison or Lindley Murray. Yet the writing which one sees in the papers signed by unmistakable Japanese names is often remarkable for its accuracy. There is not much time lost apparently between the arrival in New York of the mails from Japan and the reproduction of pictures and texts illustrating the war. Far details of the situation in China, we have to depend upon the letters of missionaries and of Americans in the employ of the Chinese government.

We are also wondering whether we are not soon to have an influx of students from Korea. One of the Koreans, a very bright young fellow, is now studying at Roanoke College, Salem, Va. We have no Korean legation at present in Washington, though we hear that the Korean refugees of 1884 who have been employed for several years past in one of departments at Washington (and for whose support in the early days of their impecuniosity before employment was obtained, several of us once interested in Oriental affairs have contributed money as well as advice), have been called home. The opportunity has come, in the revolution of time, and they will probably have places in the new government of reformed Korea. Japanese students still attend our colleges and schools, though instead of being concentrated in a few places, as was first the unwise custom, they are now far apart and usually one in one place. There are also at least four Japanese girls in the American colleges; one at Radcliffe, another at Bryn Mawr, another at Wellesley, and a fourth still, we believe, at the Wilson College for women at Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

Speaking of this Keystone State, reminds us that the the great "war governor," Andrew G. Curtin, whose welcome to the troops at Harrisburg in 1863, we remember so well, died and was buried day before yesterday. Those were the days when we wore the blue and carried the rifle for the cause of Union, and of freedom as against slavery; and, for that reason if for nothing else, we confess to a lively interest in the war in the East which, seen, from our point of view, is that of civilization against barbarism. Unless we greatly mistake, the battle of Ping-yang will be reckoned among the great decisive battles of the world. Now or never the people of Europe and America will learn the difference between the "Wojen" and the "Celestial Empire." Certainly the exhibitors at the World's Fair at Antwerp just closed understand it. We notice

that beside the eight awards given to China, there were twenty-two to Japan. At the Congressional Club in New York next Monday evening, besides your correspondent, whose topic is, "Korea, Her needs and Her Hopes," the Hon. Howard Martin, ex Secretary of Legation at Peking, will speak on China, and the Rev. John Tokio (not Tōkiō) Yokoi will represent Japan, and Her Cause. In closing, I am glad to announce the Mr. Fukuizawa, one of the great intellectual forces in the making of New Japan, is soon to receive literary treatment and illustration in one of Harpers' periodicals.—W.E.G.

CRICKET.

CRICKETERS V. BASEBALLERS.

The return match between the Cricket and Baseball players of the Y.C. and A.C. took place on Saturday. The day was rather chilly and sweaters were worn by most men engaged. The game, it must be acknowledged, was dull notwithstanding the altered conditions under which it was played, the novelty having evidently worn off. Courts, for the Baseball team, contributed a useful 24, which helped his side materially. The cricketers had matters all their own way, however, and won easily with some seventy odd runs to spare. Edwards' free hitting was the principal feature of the afternoon, his total of 36 being mainly composed of boundaries and three scores:—

BASEBALL TEAM.		CRICKETERS.	
Mr. Read, b. Mait	5	Mr. Edwards, b. Tilden	36
Mr. Alcock, b. Morris	7	Mr. E. R. Morris, run not	21
Rev. T. S. Tyng, c. Kenyon	6	Mr. White, run out	11
b. Morris	6	Mr. Walford, b. Braess	10
Mr. Howard, b. Kenyon	3	Mr. Mollison, c. Braess, b.	10
Mr. F. Morse, st. Dickinson	3	Howard	31
b. Kenyon	0	Mr. Dickinson, b. Morse	6
Mr. Coutts, c. Black, b.	0	Mr. Dodds, run out	0
Walford	0	Mr. Cockedge, b. Tilden	1
Mr. Lamb, b. Morris	3	Mr. Mair, b. Tilden	1
b. Kenyon	3	Mr. Kenyon, b. Tilden	0
Mr. Pearson, c. Mollison, b.	0	Mr. Black, not out	30
Morrison	4	Extras	30
Substitute, c. Kenyon, b.	1		250
Walford	1		
Substitute, c. Cockedge, b.	13		
Walford	13		
Mr. Braess, not out	8		
Extras	76		

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

B.	R.	M.	W.
Mr. Kenyon	50	81	5
Mr. Mair	10	6	0
Mr. E. R. Morris	40	9	4
Mr. Mollison	25	5	1
Mr. Walford	43	34	1

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

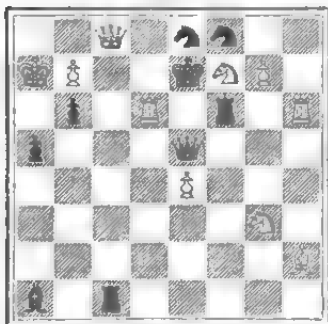
The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Club Hotel, 5, Bund, on Mondays and Thursday in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 1 to 11 p.m.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 149.

WHITE. 1—B to K B 8
2—Mates accordingly.
Correct solutions received from Shogi, Omega, Digamma, J.D., and Krug.
Correct solution of No. 148 also received from O. Krug.

PROBLEM No. 152. By J. H. CARTER.

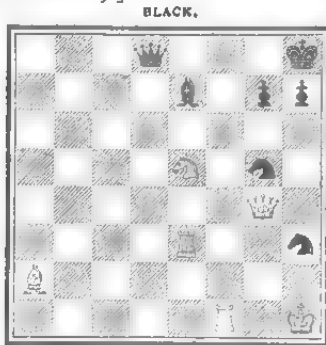


White to play and mate in two moves.

PROBLEM No. 153.

[A living Chess problem arranged at the Leipzig Chess Congress and solved during a pantomime entitled "The Chess Player's Dream." It is

practically an end game, and therefore of no exceptional difficulty.]



White to play and mate in six moves.

YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB.

By reason of the unfortunate fire at the Oriental Hotel on Monday, 19th instant, this Club has been obliged to seek fresh quarters. The regular meetings will in future be held at the Club Hotel every Monday and Thursday till further notice.

Last advices from New York report that Steinitz was doing a little practice by playing in the Master's Tournament there which began 20th October. Three rounds had been played when the mail left, the veteran winning each game so far. Meanwhile news comes from London (20th Oct.) that Lasker is seriously ill, and that his present engagements are in consequence cancelled. The Albin-Shawalter contest is adjourned (present score: Showalter 6, Albin 2) as both players are at work in the Tournament mentioned above.

CHESS IN TOKYO.

The following smart game was played in the Club Championship Tournament now in progress in the Tokyo Chess Club.

GAME No. 183. SCOTCH GAMBIT.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. W.	Mr. K.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to Q 4	3—P takes P
4—Kt takes P	4—Kt to K 4 (a)
5—B to K 3	5—P to Q 3
6—P to K B 4	6—Kt to Kt 5
7—Q to Q 2	7—Kt to B 3
8—Kt to B 3	8—B to Q 2
9—Castles (Q R)	9—Kt takes B
10—Q takes Kt	10—Kt to Kt 5
11—Q to Kt 3	11—P in K B 3
12—P to K R 3	12—Kt to R 3
13—B to B 4	13—Q to K 2
14—B to Q 3	14—Castles (Q R)
15—Kt to Q 5	15—Q to B 2
16—B to B 4	16—Q to K 4
17—K R to K sq.	17—P to K Kt 3 (P)
18—Q to Q R 3	18—Kt to Kt sq.
19—R to Q 3!	19—Kt to B 4
20—Kt takes Kt	20—B takes Kt
21—Kt takes Q B P!	21—K takes Kt (!)
22—Q to R 5 (ch.)	22—P to Kt 3 (b)
23—Q takes P (ch.)	23—K to B 3
24—B to Q 5 (ch.)	24—K to Kt 4
25—P to R 4 ch. and mate in 2 moves (c).	

(a) An unusual move, and one, we think, which does not tend to the development of Black's game.
(b) If K moves, P takes B and White must win.
(c) White misses the best road here. Try 25—R to Kt 3 ch., K to B 4; 26—Q takes P mate. Or another way which is better than the text: 25—P to B 4 ch., K moves; 26—Q to R 3 mate.

YOKOHAMA CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP, 1895.
This contest has begun with ten entries, and the first round has been drawn as under. (Each heat to be three games up. Staunton rules. Round I. to be finished by 31st Dec.) :—

Heat 1.—Klingemann	versus	Solomon.
Heat 2.—Fox	versus	Komor.
Heat 3.—Tennant	versus	Davieson.
Heat 4.—Batavus	versus	Griffin.
Heat 5.—Mendelson	versus	Schiff.

GAME No. 184.

A lively skirmish between the two famous Russian Masters. Score and notes from the Hereford Times.

WHITE.	BLACK.
Tschigorin.	Alapin.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to B 4	3—B to B 4

4—P to Q Kt 4	4—B takes P
5—P to B 3	5—B to R 4
6—Castles	6—P to Q 3 (a)
7—P to Q 4	7—B to Kt 5 (b)
8—Q to Kt 3 (c)	8—Q to Q 2
9—B takes P ch. (d)	9—Q takes B
10—Q takes P	10—K Kt to K 2
11—Q takes R ch.	11—B to B sq.
12—B to Kt 5 (e)	12—B to Kt 3
13—B takes Kt	13—Kt takes B
14—P takes P	14—Castles
15—P takes P	15—P takes P (f)
16—P to K 5	16—P to Q 4
17—Q to Kt 8	17—B to Kt 5
18—P to K 6 (g)	18—Q to Kt 3
19—Q to Kt 3	19—Kt to B 4 (h)
20—Kt to R 4 (i)	20—Kt takes Q
21—Kt takes Q	21—Kt to K 7 ch.
22—K to R sq.	22—P takes Kt
23—P to B 3	23—B takes K P
24—R to K sq.	24—Kt to Kt 6 ch. (j)
25—P takes Kt	25—K to B 2
26—Resigns (k).	

NOTES.

(a) The older move 6—Kt to B 3 is now generally preferred. Or, if Black wishes to have a theoretically won but practically lost game he may play Steinitz's move, 6—Q to B 3.
(b) 7—P takes P is usually adopted at this point. 7—B to Q 5, we believe, has the approval of Mr. Ranken. The text move is not in the books, and appears to be weak.
(c) For now White should have replied 8—Q to R 4.
(d) Of course, the Queen or a piece is lost if she ventures to take the Kt P.
(e) The interest of the game now centres in the battle for White's Queen. M. Tschigorin, though he succeeds in extricating her, gets a bad game in the process. 11—P to Q 5, Castles; 13—P takes Kt, B to K Kt 5, &c.
(f) If Black play 15—B to R 3, White obtains more than an equivalent in material for his Queen.
(g) If 16—Q to Q 6, the reply B takes Kt seems to win for Black.
(h) Conclusive.
(i) In reply to Q to B 4 Black plays Kt to Q 5 and wins.
(j) A pretty finale, which wins by force.
(k) For mate in two is inevitable.

PROBLEM COINCIDENCES.

TO THE CHIEF EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—I notice in your issue of yesterday (Nov. 17th) an interesting clipping from the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* relating to a series of two-move problems, wherein there is a position concerning which the *Chronicle* says that it is ignorant to whom the invention is due. The "paternity" of this pretty problem ought not to be difficult to establish. In a book in my possession, the *Schachbuchlein*, or "Little Essay on Chess," translated into German from the English of Paul Morphy, and published in 1877, I find this same problem attributed to that great and elegant composer, S. Loyd. This ought to set all doubt as to its origin at rest.

Yours, etc.,
November 18th, 1894.

F.W.E.

(The paragraph in question was curs, and not "clipped" from the paper mentioned.—Chess Ed. 7.M.)

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, November 17.
Her Majesty's ship *Gibraltar* has started for the China Station.

It has been generally noticed in St. Petersburg that the Czar missed no opportunity of honouring the Prince of Wales.

[The *Gibraltar* (12), is a twin-screw cruiser of the first class 7,000 tons, and 20,000 indicated horsepower.—Ed. J.M.]

London, November 20.
The funeral of the late Emperor of Russia took place yesterday with great ceremony.

The marriage of the Czar will take place on Friday next.

The *Novosti* applauds Great Britain for seeking to terminate the Korean war before it becomes too late, and condemns the policy of Germany in declining to join with other Powers.

London, November 21.
Japan, while thanking the United States for its friendly offices, has replied that China must approach Japan directly on the subject of peace.

The *Times* says that at Odessa two transports that were filled with troops have been suddenly ordered to Vladivostok.

London, November 22.
The Japanese Government has intimated its willingness to accept the American Minister to Tokyo as the medium through whom Chinese proposals for peace may be made, and President Cleveland has instructed the American Ministers in Tokyo and Peking to act in accordance with this intimation.

[FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.]

Hiroshima, November 21.
The railway section between Aomori and this town was opened for traffic from yesterday.

The opening was enthusiastically celebrated by the residents.

Etajima, November 22.

H.I.H. the Crown Prince, who left Hiroshima at 8 o'clock, arrived here at 9.30 a.m. by the *Kure Maru*, and was warmly welcomed by the officers and students of the Naval College. After giving audience to some high officers, His Highness inspected the buildings, and afterwards watched various exercises gone through by the students. The Prince left at 1.30 p.m. for Itakushima.

Shanghai, November 22.

A Chinese ironclad, said to be the *Chen-puen*, has been wrecked at Wei-hai-wei.

Kyoto, November 23.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Squadron in the Pacific arrived here last night, and is expected to stay for four or five days.

Hiroshima, November 23.

It has been learned on good authority that Count Yamagata, Commander-in-Chief of the First Army, who has been slightly indisposed since the 4th inst., is now enjoying good health.

The telegraph wire in Korea is interrupted to the north of An-ju.

The eastern side of Port Arthur is very hilly, and strongly fortified. The main force of the Japanese Army has therefore been directed towards the western side. It is said that there are six regiments of Chinese soldiers under good discipline.

The Chinese inhabitants of the districts occupied by the Japanese Army are becoming very familiar with the Armies and are willing to render service to the Japanese. They seem to understand the immunity attaching to the flag of the Red Cross Society, and persons of all classes are visiting the hospitals for medical assistance. The natives complain of the disorderly behaviour of the Chinese soldiers.

Shanghai, November 23.

The inhabitants of Moukden have fled in all directions expecting the attack of the Japanese Army.

Manchuria is now practically without any local Government. The Chinese soldiers, who have been defeated in various places, are behaving in a very riotous manner, and great trouble is experienced by the inhabitants.

The Japanese fleet has been bombarding Port Arthur since the 21st.

A Tientsin telegram reports that the Chinese soldiers at Port Arthur have driven back the Japanese troops three times.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America	per P. M. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 25th.
From Canada	per C. P. R. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 25th.
From Europe	via	
Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Nov. 25th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 1st.
From Hongkong	per O. & O. Co.	Wednesday, Nov. 28th.
From Europe	via	
Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Nov. 28th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 2nd.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Dec. 6th.

* China left San Francisco via Honolulu on November 6th.
† Empress of Japan left Vancouver on November 18th. 1 hour
with French mail left Shanghai on November 18th. 1 hour
left San Francisco on November 26th. 1 hour (with English
mail) left Hongkong on November 21st. * Nornberg left Hong-
kong on November 2nd.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Nov. 26th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Nov. 29th.
For Europe, via Hong-		
kong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Nov. 30th.
For Europe, via Shang-		
hai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 1st.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Dec. 7th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 8th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 8th.
For Victoria, B.C., and		
Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 2nd.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

<i>Frigga</i> , German steamer, 1,400, 14th November, —Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
<i>Kintuck</i> , British steamer, 2,312, Kemp, 17th November,—London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.
<i>Anger Head</i> , British steamer, 1,826, Motyer, 17th November,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cassius, German steamer, 1,830, Unruh, 17th
November,—Otaru via ports, General.—Hok-
kaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, T. Murai,
17th November,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.

Hongay, British steamer, 860, Young, 18th
November,—Karatz, Coal.—Japanese.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson,
18th November,—Yokkaichi 17th November,
General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,871, Swain,
18th November,—Kobe 17th November, Gen-
eral.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque,
18th November,—Hongkong 9th, Nagasaki
14th, and Kobe 17th November, Mails and
General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Hinode Maru, Japanese steamer, 789, G. Sofuye,
19th November,—Shinagawa 19th November,
General.—S. Asano & Co.

Priam, British steamer, 1,802, 19th November,—
Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield &
Swire.

Aswanly, British steamer, 2,293, Murray, 19th
November,—Kobe 18th November, General.—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, McIvor, 19th
November,—Yokkaichi 18th November, Gen-
eral.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Amaranth, British steamer, 1,753, Cliff, 20th
November,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.

Strathdon, British steamer, 1,720, Johnston, 20th
November,—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilson, 20th
November,—Kobe 19th November, General.—
Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Strathesh, British steamer, 1,454, Roulds, 21st
November,—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko
Tetsudo Kaisha.

Strathmore, British steamer, 1,836, C. S. Mouldon,
21st November,—Fushiki, Rice.—Nippon Yu-
sen Kaisha.

Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, V. Perkes, 21st
November,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.,
31st October, Mails and General.—Dodwell,
Carlill & Co.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 6,000, J. B. Mac-
Millan, 21st November,—Fushiki, Rice.—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Cascapedia, British steamer, 1,842, Jno. J. Kerr,
22nd November,—Barrow, Rails and Iron.—
Samuel Samuel & Co.

Liddesdale, British steamer, 1,716, A. Clarke,
22nd November,—Otaru via ports, General.—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson,
22nd November,—Yokkaichi 21st November,
General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokio Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,350, Kenderdine,
22nd November,—Kobe 21st November, Gen-
eral.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, McIvor, 23rd
November,—Yokkaichi 22nd November, Gen-
eral.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mount Lebanon, British steamer, 1,555, Chas.
Hendry, 23rd November,—Rangoon via Kobe,
Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Nierstein, German steamer, 731, Ponkaw, 23rd
November,—Shinagawa 23rd November, Bal-
last.—Hirama Kaisowien.

Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,197, Iwanaka,
23rd November,—Hiroshima, General.—Nip-
pon Yusen Kaisha.

Daventry, British steamer, 1,876, Garnsworthy,
23rd November,—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido
Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 24th
November,—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.

DEPARTURES.

Victoria, British steamer, 1,991, J. Pantan, R.N.R.,
17th November,—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria,
B.C., Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carlill &
Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, McIvor, 17th
November,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yu-
sen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 17th
November,—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson,
19th November,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nip-
pon Yusen Kaisha.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, T. Murai,
19th November,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.

Anger Head, British steamer, 1,826, Motyer, 20th
November,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.

Hinode Maru, Japanese steamer, 789, G. Sofuye,
20th November,—Otaru, General.—S. Asano &
Co.

Tokai Maru, Japanese steamer, 634, McIvor,
20th November,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon
Yusen Kaisha.

Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilson, 20th
November,—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Ko-
gio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Cassius, German steamer, 1,830, Unruh, 21st
November,—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko
Tetsudo Kaisha.

Frigga, German steamer, 1,635, Madsen, 21st
November,—Hamburg via ports, General.—
Simon, Evers & Co.

St. John, American ship, 1,820, O. H. Fales, 21st
November,—New York via Hakodate, Ballast.
—American Trading Co.

Hongay, British steamer, 870, Young, 21st Novem-
ber,—Mojji, Ballast.—Japanese.

Parthenian, British steamer, 1,030, Thompson,
21st November,—Kobe, General.—Dodwell,
Carlill & Co.

Toyohashi Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,871, Swain,
21st November,—Ujima via ports, General.—
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Argyll, British steamer, 1,886, Williamson, 22nd
November,—New York via ports, General.—
Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Aswanly, British steamer, 2,293, Murray, 22nd
November,—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yu-
sen Kaisha.

Amaranth, British steamer, 1,735, Cliff, 23rd
November,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.

Priam, British steamer, 1,802, Jackson, 23rd
November,—London via ports, General.—But-
terfield & Swire.

Strathdon, British steamer, 1,720, Johnston, 23rd
November,—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen
Kaisha.

Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, V. Perkes, 23rd
November,—Hongkong via ports, General.—
Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, Thompson,
23rd November,—Yokkaichi, General.—Nip-
pon Yusen Kaisha.

Asloun, British steamer, 1,620, Murray, 23rd
November,—Kobe, Ballast.—Samuel Samuel
& Co.

Nierstein, German steamer, 731, Ponkaw, 24th
November,—Hakodate, General.—Hirama
Kaisowien.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque,
24th November,—Hongkong via ports, Mails
and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Verona*, from Hongkong
via ports:—Mrs. Strome and 3 daughters, Miss
Proctor, Messrs. P. W. Feichtner, Arthur, Mc-
Millan, C. Guinness and servant, G. F. Smithers,
C. H. Evans, H. Laming, C. A. Strome, Wong
Wai Sam, E. M. Walne, and F. Domballe in cabin.

Per British steamer *Tacoma*, from Tacoma,
Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Dr. D. Macdonald,
Mr. R. M. Morley, Mr. Frank Woolsey, Mr. and
Mrs. N. Maynard, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bryan
and 4 children, Miss Julia MacKenzie, Miss L.
Price, Miss W. Kelly, Mrs. V. Perkes, Mr. W.
W. Lawton, Mr. and Mrs. Rijthart, Mr. W. N.
Ferguson, Mr. A. E. Flick, and Mr. H. Barbier
in cabin; 7 Japanese and 86 Chinese in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per French steamer *Caledonien*, for Shanghai
via ports:—Mr. Barton, Mr. F. W. Hellyer, Mr.
and Mrs. J. D. Haubury and 2 children, Mr. T.
Paulin, Mr. E. J. Smithers, Mr. Wilson Walker,
Mr. Herbert G. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. A. M.
Chalmers, Mrs. P. Richter, Mr. W. Adams Oram,
Mr. J. Olivier, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and child, Mr.
and Mrs. L. C. Garwood, Mr. Martin, Mr. G. K.
Dinsdale, Miss Etienne, Miss Marie Olier, Miss
Justine, and Mr. Burke Honan in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Caledonien*, for Shanghai
via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 469 bales;
Waste Silk for Europe, 369 bales.

Per British steamer *Victoria*, for Tacoma,
Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—

TEA.

	PACIFIC COAST.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	MON. CITIES.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	265	—	6,553	—	—	6,818
Hyogo	—	—	284	1,208	305	1,797
Yokohama	551	271	1,075	—	280	2,177
Hongkong	261	—	476	—	60	797
Total	1,077	271	8,187	1,208	645	11,398

SILK.

	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	411	—	659
Hongkong	130	—	130
Yokohama	571	—	571
Total	1,112	—	1,112

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Tacoma*, Captain Perkes, reports:—Left Tacoma, Wash., the 31st October and Victoria, B.C., the same day; experienced a succession of gales with heavy sea throughout the voyage.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

The following vessels are advertised as on the berth:—

For HONGKONG via Kobe and Shanghai, November 26th, the "EMPEROR OF JAPAN."—Frazar & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, November 29th, the "GABLIC."—O. & O. S.S. Co.

For LONDON and Hamburg, end of November, the "TURBO."—Samuel Samuel & Co.

For SHANGHAI, via Kobe and Nagasaki, December 1st, at 8 a.m., the "OXUS."—Messageries Maritimes Co.

For TACOMA, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., December 2nd, the "TACOMA."—Dodwell, Carlill & Co.

For CANADA, United States, and Europe, via Vancouver, B.C., December 7th, the "EMPEROR OF INDIA."—Frazar & Co.

For SAN FRANCISCO, December 8th, the "CITY OF PEKING."—P. M. S.S. Co.

SHIPPING IN YOKOHAMA.

STEAMERS.

Ashdown, British steamer, 1,893, Jas. Cowie, 14th November, Batoum, Oil.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Cascapedia, British steamer, 1,842, Jno. J. Kerr, 22nd November, Barrow, Rails and Iron.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Rintuck, British steamer, 2,312, Kemp, 17th November, London via ports, General.—W. M. Strachan & Co.

Mount Lebanon, British steamer, 1,555, Chas. Hendry, 23rd November, Raungoon via Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.

Anaconda, American schooner, 41, A. Lawson, 22nd September, North Pacific, 71 Seals.—Captain.

Arctic, British schooner, 40, J. H. Pyne, 3rd July, North Pacific, 261 Seals.—Captain.

Cambor, British ship, 2,355, Jardella, 10th November, New York 1st June, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

Diana, American schooner, 74, Petersen, 5th October, North Pacific, 50 otters and 5 seals.—Captain.

Golden Flaco, American schooner, 131, J. B. Laurie, 2nd August, Ruk Island, Wood and Coconuts.—Captain.

Josephine, American schooner, 16, Geo. W. Gaie, 11th September, North Pacific, 29 Seals.—Captain.

Mattie T. Dyer, American schooner, 103, C. E. Mockler, 20th September, North Pacific, Sealing Gear.—Captain.

Mount Washington, American bark, 1,217, Rose, 23rd May, Kuchinotsu, Coal.—Mitsu Bishi Sha.

Reliever, American schooner, 75, H. J. Snow, 16th October, North Pacific, 1,099 Seal Skins.—T. M. Laffin.

Sintram, American ship, 1,590, Woodside, 9th November, New York 4th June, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.

W. P. Hall, British schooner, 98, J. P. Brown, 12th October, North Pacific, 240 Seals.—Captain.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

No good word as yet. Yarns and Grey Shirts are in the same position as last advised; Fancies unchanged. Woollens should be in some demand with the approach of winter, but the people seem to lack spending money for European manufactured goods.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

	PER YARD.
Grey Shirts—8½ lb, 34 yds, 34 inches	\$2.25 to 2.75
Grey Shirts—9 lb, 34 yds, 45 inches	2.60 to 3.25
T. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yds, 34 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirts—12 yds, 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italian and Sattin Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.21
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 inches	6.85 to 9.05
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 12-3 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 lb, 24/25 yds, 30 inches	1.55 to 1.65
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 lb, 24/25 yds, 30 inches	1.75 to 1.95
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 lb, 24/25 yds, 32 inches	2.20 to 2.50
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 lb, 24/25 yds, 32 inches	2.70 to 3.00

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel—30 yds, 32 inches best	\$0.27 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Medium	0.27 to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.23 to 0.25
Common	0.23 to 0.25
Mousseline de Laine—Crape, 24 yds, 32 inches	0.15 to 0.24
Cloths—Pilot, 54 to 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 54 to 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarflet and Green, 4 to 5 lb, per lb	0.45 to 0.54

COTTON YARNS.

	PER PICUL.
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	\$34.00 to 34.50
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	35.00 to 35.50
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	—
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	35.50 to 36.00
Nos. 28/32, Medium	36.50 to 37.00
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 38.00
Nos. 32/36, Medium to Best	41.00 to 43.00
No. 32, Two-fold	41.00 to 42.00
No. 44, Two-fold	43.00 to 48.00

No. 208, Bombay
No. 168, Bombay

METALS.

No great life in this market. The drop in exchange enhances lay-down cost; but buyers will not or cannot pay any advance in values here.

	PER PICUL.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$3.30 to 3.35
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.40 to 3.45
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.30 to 3.45
Iron Plates, assorted	3.50 to 3.65
Sheet Iron	4.45 to 4.60
Galvanized Iron sheets	8.75 to 9.00
Wire Nails, assorted	5.60 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box	6.50 to 6.75
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.85

KUROSHI.

Market firm. Holders are strong and with a falling exchange see no reason to reduce quotations. Buyers must come in sooner or later for Japan cannot do without Petroleum.

	PER PICUL.
Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77
Comet	1.72 to 1.75
Devoe	—
Russian Anchor	1.72 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72

SUGAR.

Brown—Of course there is always some kind of demand; but we do not hear of any particular life in this market. Steamers from the south bring fresh supplies, but Formosa kinds appears to be out of the running just now. White—No change to report.

	PER PICUL.
Brown Tahao	\$4.30 to 4.40
Brown Manila	5.20 to 5.35
Brown Daitong	3.20 to 3.30
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.25
White Java and Penang	7.00 to 7.40
White Refined	7.00 to 9.50

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A very moderate business at about the old prices. Export to date shows a large increase over that of last year at same time; and it looks as though consumers had provisioned themselves for some time to come. Quotations irregular in some cases but holders do their best to keep prices up, especially as exchange has been going in their favour.

	QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)
Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Philatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—
Philatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	Nom.
Philatures—No. 1, 10/15 deniers	\$760 to 770
Philatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	730 to 750
Philatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	720 to 730
Philatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den.	710 to 720

Philatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	690 to 700
Philatures—No. 2, 13/16 deniers	690 to 700
Philatures—No. 3, 13/20 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oahu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	730 to 740
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/18 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	620 to 630
Re-reels—No. 3, 13/20 deniers	600 to 610
Kakedas—Extra	—
Kakedas—No. 1	710 to 720
Kakedas—No. 14	680 to 700
Kakedas—No. 2	640 to 650
Kakedas—No. 24	620 to 630
Kakedas—No. 3	610 to 615
Kakedas—No. 34	—
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 1	—
Hamatuki—No. 1, 2	—
Hamatuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sendai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

Nothing fresh or of moment in this market. Some little business doing with no improvement in prices.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoon—Good to Best	\$120 to 130
Noshi-to—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-to—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-to—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-to—Oshu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Good	80 to 90
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-to—Oshu, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi-to—Joshu, Best	80 to 85
Noshi-to—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-to—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	35 to 30
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	28 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair	30 to 25
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	25 to 20
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best	—

TEA.

The season is gradually expiring and we can look for no business of importance till new crop comes in the spring. In the meantime quotations are unchanged but well-nigh nominal.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PICUL.
Choicest	\$36 to 40
Choice	32 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	22 to 24
Medium	16 to 20
Good Common	12 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has fallen several points during the interval, and closes weak at undernoted quotations.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	2/0½
— Bills on demand	2/0½
— 4 months' sight	2/0½
— Private 4 months' sight	2/1½
— 6 months' sight	2/1½
On Paris—Bank sight	2.58
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2.65
On Hongkong—Bank sight	1/9 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	1/10 d.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73½
— Private 10 days' sight	73½
On India—Bank sight	187½
— Private 30 days' sight	190½
On America—Bank Bills on demand	49½
— Private 30 days' sight	51½
— 4 months' sight	52½
On Germany—Bank sight	2.08
— Private 4 months' sight	2.15
Bar Silver (London)	28½

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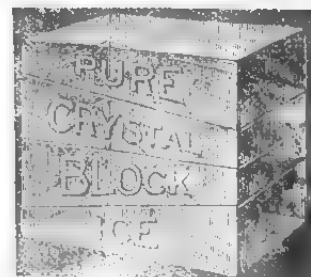
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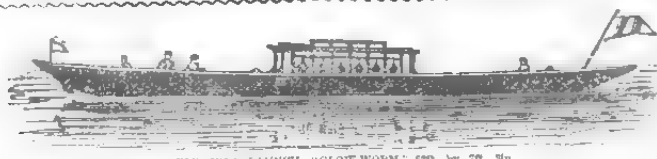
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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 22.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 1ST, 1894.

月三年五十二治
明治二十五年十二月

VOL. XXI.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 1ST, 1894.

BIRTH.

At No. 3, U.S. Legation, Tokyo, on the 30th ult., the wife of Dr. W. N. WHITNEY of a daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE Tai Wōn-kun is reported to have retired into private life.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL took place in the Public Hall last evening, and passed off with great *éclat*.

It has been decided to close the Victoria Public School from the end of the present year.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has decided to establish a Consulate-General at Ninsen, Korea.

RINDERPEST is still very prevalent in some parts of Oita Prefecture, where it has been imported from Korea.

THURSDAY was Thanksgiving Day. It was generally observed by the American portion of the community.

THE Minister of Communications has issued a notification in the effect that telegraphic messages will be received on and after the 1st of December from the general public at the

Japanese Telegraph Offices in Sōul and Ninsen, Korea.

THE Choral Society's first concert of the season will be given at the Public Hall on Wednesday, December 12th.

ONLY \$24,500 being offered for the British ship *Drumellan* at Nagasaki last week, she was withdrawn.

It was expected that the telegraph line between Wi-ju and Talien would be completed before the close of last month.

THE concert given in Tokyo on Saturday evening in aid of the Red Cross Society's funds was an immense success.

THE Nippon Yusen Kaisha has contributed yen 60,000 to the funds of the Seamen's Aid Society. The sum will be paid in ten yearly installments.

MR. KATO, Chief of the Political Bureau in the Foreign Office, has been appointed Minister Resident to England in the room of Viscount Aoki.

H.I.H. PRINCE YAMASHIMA KIKUMARO, who lately proceeded to Hiroshima, will be appointed to a man-of-war, and will go forward to the seat of war.

THE recent fires in Hiroshima have induced the authorities to install the electric light in the Tokyo Arsenal and the barracks of the Imperial Body Guards.

THE CROWN PRINCE returned to Tokyo from Hiroshima on the 26th. He was loudly cheered by the populace as he drove through the capital to his Palace.

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR as well as his Imperial Consort have sent messages of thanks to the Army and Navy engaged in the capture of Port Arthur.

Two members of the Japanese Intelligence Department, having been caught by the Chinese near Chin-chow, were put to the torture and then burnt to death.

THE taking of Port Arthur has been celebrated in patriotic fashion all over the country. School-boys have paraded in nearly every town and hamlet of the Empire.

It is stated that the Korean Government has intimated to Japan its desire of engaging Mr. Suyematsu, Chief of the Legislative Bureau, as an adviser to the Peninsular Government.

It is stated that the authorities propose to erect a grand triumphal gate in the neighbourhood of the Palace in Tokyo upon the return of H.I.H. the Emperor from Hiroshima.

MR. DETRING of the Chinese Customs visited Japan this week as an alleged Envoy of peace. He desired to have an interview with the Premier, but that was not conceded to him.

THE King's Daughters' entertainment at the Public Hall on Monday evening drew a crowded house. The musical drills of the young ladies drew forth rounds of enthusiastic applause.

A FOREIGN merchant of Yokohama was robbed of a valuable fitted travelling bag while on the railway between Kobe and Yokohama on Tuesday night, but the police quickly recovered it for him.

THE total value of policies issued by the Imperial Life Insurance Co., Tokyo, having reached ten millions yen the Company gave a banquet at the Koyo-kan, Shiba Park, on the 27th ult. to celebrate the event.

THE Yokohama visitors to the Tokyo Concert on Saturday night had an unpleasant wait of two hours just outside Tsurumi station owing

to the engine breaking down. They reached Yokohama about 4 a.m.

H.I.H. PRINCESS KOMATSU, who visited Hiroshima and Kure on a tour of inspection among the wounded soldiers, returned to Tokyo on the 27th ult. A visit to Sascho was on her original programme, but as the Princess was prevented from reaching there for some reason, she despatched Madame Ueyo Ikuko in her stead, in company with the Marchioness Nabeshima.

REUTER telegraphs:—M. Depuy, the French Premier, has stated that there is no question of the extension of France's colonial empire, but the campaign in Madagascar is for the due upholding of existing rights. The Committee of the French Chambers has passed the credits for carrying out the expedition to Madagascar. Immense havoc has been wrought by an earthquake in Sicily and Southern Italy. The greatest floods of the century have taken place in the valleys of the Thames and Ouse. Owing to the inundations Eton College has been closed. The remains of the late Czar were interred on the 19th Nov. in the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul in the citadel at St. Petersburg. The ceremony was most imposing, and the streets, which were lined by troops, were crammed with onlookers. Amongst the mourners were included T.M. the Kings of Denmark, Greece, and Serbia, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, H.R.H. the Duke of York, and others. The Emperor of Russia was married on the 26th Nov. The Czar in a manifesto remits arrears of taxes on Government Loans owed by the peasantry, and reduces the sentences of prisoners. Perhaps later on the Poles who were exiled for the rebellion of 1863 may be permitted to return. The Dutch troops have attacked a Balinese stronghold at Tjakranegara, and have captured two of the strongest positions, after a stubborn resistance.

A SLIGHT improvement has taken place in the Import trade, and if only a small increase in actual transactions has come about there is distinctly a better enquiry and an advance in values in certain directions. This remark does not apply to Yarus, however, for sales have only been effected at a reduction. There has been a fair amount of business in Shirtings at late rates, but Fancy Cottons remain dull. The Woollen trade is generally quiet, a few lots of Italian Cloth having been taken; while Blankets have been moved off in large quantities, and the small remaining stock is held for more money. The Metal trade has considerably improved, and Bar, Plate, and Sheet Iron have all fetched better prices than for some time past. Tin Plates have also risen in value, and are in demand at present rates. The Kerosene trade is healthy. Offers are made by dealers, but holders are firm and decline to "part" for the money held out. Stocks are ample—American 500,000 cases, and Russian about equal to 100,000 cases. Large sales of Sugar have been effected, holders taking less money for old stocks of Formosa and Manila Browns. On the other hand, new Daitong has gone up. Some large parcels of White have also been taken at a decline on late rates. There has not been much doing in Silk, and the large stock has been but slightly reduced. The transactions put through have been principally for America at somewhat better prices, but the demand from Europe has been small. Very little has been done in Waste, and scarcely any impression has been made on the 20,000 piculs in stock. The only thing to be said about Tea is that there is a small stock of leaf left of poor quality, and that the sales effected have been at late rates. Exchange has further declined, but has an upward tendency at the close.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

Mr. Detring's visit to Kobe on a fruitless and unascertained errand, has elicited from the vernacular Press more comment than the event seems to have merited. We here reproduce the *Nichi Nichi's* sentiments as a fair example of what the others have said. "We are informed that Detring is come as a Chinese War Envoy, and that he bears a letter from Li Hung-chang to be personally delivered to Count Ito, the Premier. If his mission be what the Kobe telegram alleges, he had better repair to either Marshal Yamagata or Marshal Oyama. With what authority he is vested we find difficulty in ascertaining, but it appears to us beyond all question that he is not qualified to convey a message direct to His Majesty's Headquarters. The commanding officers of our Armies in China would by no means fail to receive with due honour a military envoy approaching them under a flag appropriate to his mission. Were he such a messenger, what should deter him from going to the Staff Offices of the Japanese forces abroad? If he were an Ambassador with full powers to negotiate terms of peace, he must have proper credentials from the Sovereign he serves, determining his official capacity and entitling him to be received by the Japanese Government. A letter from the Viceroy Li can not qualify him to meet Count Ito on business of such importance as he seems to profess. At this tide of affairs China cannot hope to bring the war to a conclusion by any means short of either surrendering to our Marshals in the field or sending to our Government a better qualified and more dignified envoy than a foreign employé. Diplomacy *à la Chinoise* at this juncture deserves at best to be laughed at."

Speaking of the War Loan, the *Hochi* regrets that the denominations of the bonds have not been made smaller. It sees in the issue of small loan bonds a suitable occasion for encouraging and confirming the habit of saving among the lower orders. No country can be permanently strong without having frugal and prudent lower classes. It is to be deeply lamented that the Government has missed such a good opportunity for giving the people a practical lesson in economy. The *Yiji* protests against papers that look for an index of Japanese patriotism in the success of the War Loan. It declares emphatically that money making is one thing and patriotism another, and that they have little to do with each other. The Independent journal has long cherished the theory that the terms on which a Government Loan is raised ought to be left to the subscribers to fix. Seeing the Government taking a path different from that advocated in its own columns, it says that a day may soon come when an appreciable dearth of capital will be felt in commercial circles.

A writer in the *Asahi* says that the inhabitants of the occupied territory in China must be led into the path of modern progress as soon as possible. He relates in what order things Western were introduced into Japan, doing much for her civilization, material as well as moral. He recommends that the Authorities hold nothing more important than to send to the conquered districts a number of doctors of the Chinese school and a few surgeons of the European. Such persons, he thinks, could not fail to be highly instrumental in civilizing the semi-barbarous folks in Manchuria. He also attaches great importance to inaugurating cheap and convenient means of communication, and he concludes by saying that a police force distinguished for mildness and toleration as much as for energy and uprightness, ought to be organized.

The *Nippon* urges the public to pay more attention to things other than war and diplomacy. It does not of course deny the import-

ance of warlike and diplomatic affairs just now, but it recalls the fact that the two branches of the public service about which folks are now intoxicated beyond all reason, do not affect more than a quarter of the National Revenue. Is it wise to forget three quarters for the sake of one quarter? The people are especially taken to task for being insensible to labour performed in their behalf; as when they look all but coldly upon the work of Mr. Maeda Masana who strives to promote Japan's agricultural interests, and that of Mr. Murata Tamotsu, whose name is perhaps better known to our readers as an able orator in the House of Peers than as a worthy worker in the sphere of industry, doing everything in his power to advance the fisheries of Japan. The *Nippon* appends a note in which the Members of Parliament are urged to recognise that now, when the Ministry seems to be creditably managing the empire's foreign affairs, they had better turn their energies to their more proper and no less important task of seeing that ordinary administrative matters are well cared for.

"History and reason point to the conclusion," writes the *Mainichi Shimbun*, which has been for a time playing the prophet as regards the prospects of the Chinese empire, "formulated in our previous issues, namely, that China will not share the fate of either Rome, Poland, or India." This argument of the Progressionist organ was reproduced in our columns last Saturday. But now the *Mainichi* takes off its vaticinating cap and puts on a veil of mystery: "Fate forever seals her book from the sight of men. What she may lead Japan to undertake toward China in the days to come, no one can tell. It was Fate more than anything else that made England the ruler of India. The same latent power led the three European States to divide among themselves the spoils of Poland. Rome fell never to rise again under the august command of Fate. Thus there is no telling how China will fare in the future. In that uncertainty, it is all important for Japan to be ever on the alert to turn any great change in China to the best account for herself, under the inviolable dictates of Fate."

The vernacular Press congratulates the nation upon the signal victory its soldiers won at Port Arthur and warmly thank the forces that gained it. The armies are urged to hasten toward the nation's and their own final object, the seizure of the Gates of Peking. Not a paper fails to observe that, at this stage of the war, China should not be allowed to negotiate, but must be forced to surrender.

Our readers know that the *Yiji* has been mentioning the two Provinces of Manchuria, Kirin, and Shing-king, as a proper territorial concession to be obtained from China in the sequel of the present war. Now we find that the Radical organ adds the Province of Heiluh-kiang. The reasons given for this supplementary proposal are these: Were the Amoor valley in Japan's hands, she could guard against any southern aggression by China. A railway running through Kirin and Shin-king and terminating at Talien would not fail to make the port of Talien a great mart of Asiatic commerce. The Manchurian Provinces might suffice to secure the independence of Korea, but for the permanent maintenance of peace in the whole East, Heiluh-kiang must be in Japan's hands. Without it, though possessing Manchuria, she would not appear either a formidable enemy or a valuable ally in the eyes of England or Russia. The *Niroku* advises the armies abroad to exercise the utmost caution in the occupation of the conquered districts and not to make too much haste toward the attack upon Peking, for it is not impossible that by the time they reach the capital, they will find it empty and the whole of China in a state of utter anarchy. Should that happen, Japan would have to encounter an enemy not Chinese and perhaps stronger.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BLACKMAIL EXTRAORDINARY.

LAST year, relates a *Tokyo Ke Shimbunshi*, a young man came up from one of the southern provinces and matriculated at the Saisei Gaku-sha in Honjo District, a medical school where licentiate physicians are turned out by the score each semester. He attended the classes with commendable regularity for some nine or ten months, when his funds became exhausted and he found no means to keep up his studies; he had, moreover, formed an attachment for a young woman of more than dubious antecedents, and the two were at their wit's end to provide for their several wants. The young medico finally got a position as doctor's assistant with some third-rate physician; but even here the salary proved far too small to make ends meet. He resolved thenceforth to resort to illegitimate expedients. A few weeks ago he called at the office of a tolerably well-known physician, during the latter's absence. The doctor's *locum tenens* met him and was told that the visitor was suffering from great pain; could nothing be done to relieve him? Examination showed no special symptoms; the pulse was normal and the temperature was not high. Still the visitor complained of "that pain." The assistant finally told his puzzling patient to come again when the doctor was at home: he could prescribe nothing for him. No, that would not do: the patient was a working-man and would have to allow some certificate of his being actually ill or might not get the permission of his employer to come again. To writing such a document the assistant agreed, although he could not for the life of him diagnose the malady. No sooner had the certificate been handed over than the visitor sprang to his feet in admirably simulated rage. "I am a *soshi*," he declared; "one of a devoted band now in Tokyo to redress medical abuses. You and your master are well-known to us as quacks. Here I am perfectly well, and for the sake of a pitiful profit you have given me a certificate which is absolutely void of truth. 'Til well; you now know the men you have to deal with." This was fearful for the poor assistant; he was a poor man, he said, but would not the *soshi*-gentleman pardon his fault? If it came to the ears of his master he would inevitably forfeit his situation. With these words he pulled out fifty *sen* and tried to force this sum on his braggart accuser. Considerable bluster on the one part and servile prostrations on the other resulted in the intruder's agreeing to go and consult his comrades before taking any other step. He stepped out but almost immediately returned saying that they had agreed to "compound the felony" for the sum of two *yen*. This sum was at once paid out, and the successful blackmailer left triumphant. Incredible as it may seem, he played this same game thereafter many times in different parts of the metropolis, getting sums ranging from 3 to 15 *yen* with ease. Two days ago he was arrested at the instance of an irate doctor.

A DEAD DEMON.

ONE of the beliefs that appear to have been most firmly implanted in the minds of the Japanese of former days, was that of the actual existence of demons. This idea has not yet altogether died out. One meets with it even today in places far from the beaten track, particularly in mountain regions and in the extreme south and north of the Empire. And while it is evident that all this demon-lore is originally attributable, first, to the presence, in ancient days, of savage autochthones, who were gradually driven to the hills and mountains and there finally exterminated by the victorious people of Idzumo, the Japanese of to-day; and secondly to the one-time large numbers of banditti or robber-hordes, some members of which were as pitiless and cruel as the demons by which they came to be typified; still the horned and tusked devil of Mediæval Europe finds an exact counterpart in this country, so wholly similar externally—with the sole exception of the cloven hoof—that one wonders whether or not there may have been some connection between the two; whether

the Japanese demon as such may not be a peculiar local invention, or simply the outcome of Sino-Buddhistic teaching, combined with actual deeds of outlawry and bloodshed. The Japanese demon has, however, many distinct features of his own. In the first place he was—or is!—able to assume a pleasing form and thus lure unsuspecting people into his clutches. Witness a serial story of a most amusingly interesting nature recently been published in the *Yamato Shimbun*. Under the caption of *Bijin-ma*, "The Beautiful Demoness," the author tells how a female devil, of most amative proclivities and enchanting beauty, caused the death of a number of good-looking young men, but was finally unmasked and killed by a bold youth (for whom the diablesse had a regrettable penchant) in revenge for her having encompassed the death of his own father. For, strange to say, Japanese demons are as mortal as are ordinary men and women; they have supernatural powers and undoubtedly live double or treble the number of years vouchsafed to human beings; yet they, like Achilles, have their vulnerable parts. Sometimes it is a magic sword against which they are unable to stand, sometimes again it is some mysterious formula or mystic drug, but oftentimes it is simply the amount of virtue and good deeds amassed on the part of the conqueror that proves fatal to the wicked sprite. In this context, the vernacular press report the reappearance of an undoubted "curio," which is nothing more or less than the skeleton of an indisputable demon of the good old style. This object was first brought into notoriety now quite six years ago. It was carried privately to Tokyo and exhibited to a number of scholars, including some twenty or thirty of the leading medical practitioners. After some time it was advertised that it had become the property, for the sum of one thousand *yen*, of a speculative exhibitor. Six months later the great skeleton was withdrawn from public scrutiny, and it was not until a month ago that it was heard of again, this time in a city in the interior. A correspondent who had an opportunity of enjoying a private view, writes that the marvellous exhibit was astonishingly real in appearance and "true to nature." It was claimed that it had been discovered in a stone sarcophagus hidden in a mound in South Japan—locality not specified. It bore the distinct impression of being of old, if not ancient, make, so that the presumption lies close at hand that it had been manufactured expressly "to point a moral or adorn a tale." Parched and corrugated real skin covered at most demoniac and giant skull of real bones; huge and discoloured tusks protruded from the thin grinning lips: a strange ungainly shock of coarse hair covered the head. The arms were not less in accordance with the canons of Japanese demonology, being for all the world like the "Ogre's Arm" in the Kokubunsha's Fairy Tale Series. Some of the inspecting physicians confessed to being completely puzzled by the skull, which was too human to be bestial, and yet of too thick a texture to be of human origin. Barnum would have made a fortune out of this curio.

A SMART POLICE OFFICIAL.

AN exceedingly smart piece of police work has to be placed to the credit of the Inspector of Police resident at Atami. An American artist, who is touring around the world, is at present a resident at Higuchi's hotel. On Tuesday evening, having engaged the services of an *amma* to relieve a slight rheumatic attack, he retired early to his room, and while waiting for the masseur to put in an appearance fell off to sleep. He had left one door open, and the other merely latched, while a lamp was alight on the table. The gentleman slept on till 2 o'clock in the morning and upon awaking was surprised to find how time had flown. Before extinguishing the lamp, preparatory to going to sleep again, he felt for two pocket-books which contained some valuable documents and paper money. They were both missing, along with a gold watch, a family heir-loom. The pocket

books contained \$120 in U.S. gold-bills, 60 *yen* in 10-*yen* notes, 8 *yen* in 1-*yen* notes, a steamer-ticket, a railway ticket, and, most valuable of all, the traveller's letter-of-credit. All were gone. As soon as possible information was given to the police and the telegraph was put into operation, asking at the chief terminal points of the district whether any strangers or suspicious persons had been seen. News was soon flashed back to Atami that on that same Wednesday morning a strange Japanese had changed two 10-*yen* bills in an Odawara hotel. The Atami Police Inspector accordingly proceeded thither and the stranger was arrested. Upon his person was found the watch and the American gold dollar-notes, besides some Japanese currency bills. Confronted by the police, the thief confessed, and was then brought back to the little seaside village. He was quite a lad, and had had an accomplice, a far older man, who had taken to himself the principal portion of the Japanese *yen*-notes. He was subsequently arrested. The letter of credit and the tickets were found at a place where the thieves had thrown them. Both are concerned in another hotel robbery in Atami, and also in robberies in Kanagawa and Shizuoka kens. The manner in which the men were captured reflects the highest credit on the Inspector of Police concerned.

AN IMPORTANT LAWSUIT.

A LAWSUIT of considerable interest has just been before the Supreme Court. It originated in this way:—Five of the Tokyo rice dealers, with the intention of getting a certain quantity of rice conveyed to them from Kobe to Tokyo, entrusted the task to Mr. Hamanaka's steamer *Nikko Maru*. That was in January of 1893. Two of them had their consignment insured by the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company. Contrary to the original announcement, however, the ship called at various ports in Shikoku, after which she again called at Shimizu, Shizuoka Prefecture. Leaving that port she sailed for Tokyo, but struck on a sunken rock off the coast of Kurikawa, and was wrecked. The owners of the rice demanded an indemnity of about 3,100 *yen* from the ship-owner, on the ground that since the vessel had not proceeded direct to Tokyo as was originally announced, and since she met with the disaster by changing her course, Mr. Hamanaka was responsible for the loss suffered by the owners of the goods in connection with her wreck. The Insurance Company refused to make good the loss sustained by the owners of the goods, on the ground that as the ship had not sailed direct to Tokyo in accordance with the conditions of the contract, the Company was not responsible for the loss. Mr. Hamanaka, on his part, having declined to accede to the demand of the owners of the goods, was sued by them before the Osaka Local Court. They got a verdict, but when the defendant appealed to the Appeal Court of Osaka, the decision of the inferior tribunal was reversed and the plaintiffs lost their case. The Appeal Court based its judgment on the conditions printed on the back of the bill of lading, namely, that in case the goods were damaged or destroyed by collision, or by running aground, or by the sinking or injury of the steamer or of lighters, or by accident to her engine or boilers, or by fire or robbery or any such unavoidable calamity, the agent should not be held responsible. The respondents objected to this judgment, and contended that the conditions on the back of the Bill were intended to cover only really unavoidable, or natural calamities, and so forth, and had nothing to do with responsibility incidental to non-performance of duty, as in the case of the *Nikko Maru*. They further alleged that, with reference to damages accruing from neglect of duty on the part of a captain, the proprietor of the ship, unless there is some special legal limit, must to held responsible, as judicial decisions Nos. CCCLII, and CCCLXVI, of the Supreme Court show. The respondents therefore declared themselves dissatisfied with the judgment of the Higher Court of Osaka and appealed to the Supreme

Court. The *Jiji*, from which we take these particulars, says that usage is in favour of the appellants, for hitherto in cases of the kind the ship-owner has been in the habit of refunding any loss sustained by owners of goods, so that things went on very smoothly. Now for the first time such a question is made the subject of litigation. The sum about which the dispute arose is not large; but since the decision of the Supreme Court will constitute a legal precedent for future guidance, the public are watching the issue with great interest. Owners of goods hold that should the Court give a decision in favour of the respondents, the transportation of goods by sea will become an affair of considerable risk, while on the part of shipowners a similar opinion prevails with regard to their own interests. Messrs. Suzuki Jyubei, M.P., and Isobe Shiro represented the appellants, while for the respondents Messrs. Masujima and Yemura appeared. On the 22nd inst., the Supreme Court threw out the appeal, judgment being in favour of the owner of the vessel.

CARRIED AWAY BY A DOG.

THE newly-born infant of a householder in Ushigome District, Tokyo, disappeared a few days ago under very painful circumstances. The mother had been working in the garden and put her baby, well wrapped-up, on the verandah for a few moments, knowing that no harm could befall it. Suddenly some one called her and she re-entered the house. While there she heard the baby on the verandah give a faint cry, but deeming this of no special importance waited another minute or so before going back to her charge. But when she went to the verandah, to her astonishment the child was gone. Search was immediately and thoroughly instituted: the frantic parents ran everywhere and finally informed the police. In the course of their investigations they learned from some children playing in a street not far from the house, that they had seen a large dog running by with a bundle of what seemed to be clothing in its mouth. Further question elicited the horrible fact that the dog, half-starved and wholly savage, had undoubtedly run off with the child, concerning whose dreadful fate no doubt could longer be entertained.

A LOVER'S RUSE.

THE pretty seventeen-year-old daughter of a tolerably well-to-do merchant in Tokyo had formed, it seems, an attachment that failed to meet with parental satisfaction. The suitor was forbidden the house, and the love-lorn damsel left to cry her eyes out with unavailing tears; prayers and oft-repeated petitions met with no response: the young man was ineligible, *il n'avait pas un sou*. A few days ago, while things were still in this unsatisfactory state, a police constable came driving up in a *kuruma* to the door of the merchant's house. He entered and with scant courtesy informed the astonished mother that her daughter was suspected of having stolen some articles of clothing from a school that she had until recently attended. He must at once examine the young woman's belongings and she must follow him to the district office. After having ransacked several closets and boxes without finding any *corpora delicti*, he said that he would have to make a bundle of all the girl's belongings and carry them to the station. The young woman seemed in no wise downcast at this, despite the indignation and grief of her mother; she consented at once, and it being arranged that the mother should follow immediately, the constable and his fair prey drove off. Of course the reader can guess the sequel. The policeman was none other than the rejected suitor in disguise, and the fond couple had thus eloped under the very eyes of the mother. The district station indicated knew nothing of the pseudo-constable, nor have any traces of the fugitives been since discovered.

JAPANESE CENTENARIANS.

SOME interesting statistics are published by a metropolitan contemporary. To judge from them it would appear that instances of extreme old

age are by no means rare in Japan. According to statistics compiled by the Home Department at the end of 1893, the total population of this Empire amounted to 41,385,040, of whom 20,004,196 were males and 20,480,844 were females. Males are therefore very slightly more numerous than females, the ratio being as 42 to 41. The number of centenarians in this population is given by our contemporary as follow:—

Age.	Males.	Females.	Total.
100 years	22	50	72
101 years	14	26	40
102 years	3	12	15
103 years	2	18	20
104 years	3	8	11
105 years	1	2	3
106 years	1	6	7
107 years	0	1	1
108 years	1	0	1
109 years	0	1	1

Totals 46 124 170

These figures are interesting for several reasons. Only one person out of approximately every 232,000 inhabitants can hope to reach the age of one hundred; whereas only three in every million may attain their one hundred and second year. Women are shown to be far more prone to longevity than men, nearly three times as many females having touched the century. Moreover, it is noteworthy that while only ten males have reached the age of one hundred and two and above, no less than fifty females have attained this extreme limit. The centenarians are, we are told, almost without exception peasants or of peasant extraction. People live longer in the hills than in the lowlands, the freedom from malaria or miasmatic vapours probably more than acting as an offset to the exertion of mountain-climbing. The venerable old lady who has touched the flood-mark of one hundred and nine years is said to be in possession of all her faculties, can walk for quite a distance, and does coarse sewing without the aid of spectacles.

SLIGHT-OF-HAND SWINDLERS.

BELLACHINI, the conjurer's old trick of the "magic bottle,"—which poured out tea, coffee, or wine at the magician's will—has been turned to curious account in Tokyo, a number of people being victimised in consequence. Two men have been going the rounds of the suburbs and villas offering small tubes of the best *shoyu*—the favourite kind known as *hikoman*—for very low prices. While in their hands the tubs have invariably given out *shitaji* of the best; but subsequent investigation proved that the actual contents were nothing but a watery, tasteless fluid, of questionable antecedents. It is believed that the swindling operator either held a small bottle of the real *shoyu* concealed up his sleeve, or else that he had simply filled the spigot with the genuine article in the first instance, a slight pressure suffering to keep back the spurious fluid. At all events the legerdemain artist and his confederate have managed to sell several scores of tubs and have not yet been made answerable for their misdeeds.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

SOME very silly carping criticism of American manners and American institutions by a man named Harding-Berkely recently published in an American paper has called forth a large number of equally silly replies. We only allude to the matter here because Mr. Conan Doyle, who was at that time in New York, wrote a letter on the subject to the newspaper in question, some portions of which may be read with interest. After giving several historical instances of good feeling between Englishmen and Americans that, show that in spite of all the efforts of mischief makers on both sides, it has not been possible to weaken the ties of blood and language that bind the two countries together, he goes on to say:—

But the pity of it is that while the bulk of the people on our side, and if my American friends are correct, on your side also, share in these feelings, there still exists a carping, bitter-tongued minority who exaggerate every passing difference of opinion and nag at each other like so many quarrelling school girls. There is no depth of absurdity to which one of these people can descend without finding an imbecile to match him upon the other side. In the foolish

controversy which has run its course in these columns even the unfortunate children upon each side have had their little heads knocked together. The thing would be so ludicrous as to be harmless were it not that there may be people who from want of knowledge of British opinion might mistake the shrill voice of the scolder for that of the Nation. If there are any such, they may rest assured that Mr. Bryce is regarded as an authority in Great Britain and that Mr. Harding-Berkely is not.

It is quite true that there is a very vital and important movement which is destined, I believe, to assume very much larger proportions, now going on in Great Britain as to Anglo-American relations. It is, however, a very different one from any which appears in this correspondence. It lies in the thought that patriotism and loyalty are not geographical, but racial, questions, and that the centre of gravity of our whole race, whether we be British, Irish, South African, or Australians, has now definitely established itself upon this side of the Atlantic. In the practical recognition of that thought lies one of the most important keys to the future history of the world.

A REMARKABLE OPERATION.

EXHIBIT papers report the successful issue of a surgical operation of a somewhat remarkable nature: A resident of that prefecture had been for several weeks complaining of a strange pain in his right side, just at the back of and below the liver. The pain was accompanied with a growth of some indeterminate nature, which a number of physicians declared to be a hard tumor. The patient recently came up to Tokyo and applied to the Red Cross Hospital. Here the "tumor" was speedily diagnosed as some foreign body, and not a flesh growth at all. An operation was made and resulted in the discovery of a piece of bamboo, about one and a half inches long by one inch broad, firmly lodged in the muscular tissue. The bamboo had evidently been a long time *in situ* for it looked like a piece of amber when removed. Complete recovery followed the removal of the intruding body, and subsequent investigations proved that the man had, over eighteen years ago, fallen upon a low bamboo fence, several splinters of the broken wood entering his left side between the lower ribs. The bits of bamboo had, it was supposed, been entirely removed and the patient recovered. From that time until September of this year he did not experience the slightest inconvenience from the former wound; yet it is evident that the piece of the bamboo now cut out must have remained in his body during all that period, in which time it had gradually worked its way round from the left intercostal region to the right side.

TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION IN TOKYO.

ON Monday evening a torchlight procession in honour of the capture of Port Arthur was organized by the students of the Keiogijuku (Mr. Fukuzawa's College) in Tokyo. Fully 3,000 persons, students, teachers, and friends, took part in the demonstration, which was consequently a most imposing affair. Starting from the College in Mita, the procession proceeded to the Palace where three ringing cheers were given for the Emperor. Thence they marched to Nihon-bashi and down the main street of the city, of course stopping and cheering before the office of Mr. Fukuzawa's paper, the *Jiji Shimpō*. The apparently endless sea of lanterns, the transparencies and the tramp of the huge organized mass of lads and men combined to make a spectacle that must have stirred the pulses of many a citizen of the quiet metropolis. It was really the first sign that Tokyo has given of the war. Hitherto the everyday life of the big city had gone on as placidly and methodically as though no national question of any disquieting kind were on the tapis. But this army of cheering students winding through the streets like a huge flaming serpent roused Tokyo's perceptions to the realities of the time.

A CUP OF COLD WATER.

DERISIVE sketches significant of the downfall of China and the triumphant rise of Japan are now the order of the day in the columns of the metropolitan vernacular press. The *Yoroku Choho* published a few days ago an excellent series of drawings representing the growth of Young Japan. The first picture showed a foreigner teaching a lusty Japanese boy how to stand and walk; in the second the boy was evidently capable of independent exertion, the foreigner looking on with a severely critical eye; while in the third cut the boy had become much

taller and stronger, and was looking threateningly at the foreigner, who with obsequious mien was endeavouring to shake hands. Now the *Yamato Shimbun* comes out with another not-at-all-badly conceived sketch. The Chinese general who so speedily let Chiu-lien fall into the hands of the Japanese, is represented as surrounded with his household goods, being evidently engaged in moving. Before him bows another Chinaman, who holds in his uplifted hand an immense ladle of cold water. "This," runs the accompanying legend, "is a drink to reward the brave general for having so kindly run away." It must be remembered that water is supposed to wipe away shame (*haji wo susugu*), and it is evidently in this sense that the drink is proffered.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

STEINITZ' last letter to Lasker shows that the two champions have become a little bitter toward each other:—

New York, October 10, 1894.

Dear Sir,—Your letter dated the 26th ult. reached me yesterday, having been transmitted to me by your second, Mr. De Visser, who also announced to me his resignation of the post of honour which you had assigned to him. Considering that this gentleman under your instructions opened "the literary sham fight," as I called it, his retirement is significant enough and forms a sufficient answer to your final fling about "the newspaper fight" wherewith you endeavour to cover your own retreat from an untenable position. It is quite obvious that Mr. De Visser never intended to accept the post of an intermediary for the arrangement of a match which was to commence fifteen months after his acceptance of the office.

Nor did I intend, for my part, to enter negotiations for such a contest at such a remote date, and it is a mere pretentious quibble to try to fix the date absolutely for the beginning of the match twelve months or even six months ahead before all other conditions are settled. Though you may again call the matter "irrelevant," I beg to repeat that in reply to my challenge for a match to begin "in the early part of December at the latest," you fixed the date nearly, but clearly enough, for "the end of the year," 1894 (not 1895).

No doubt you could retain the champion title and prevent your ever being "beaten on the checkered board" if the precedent were to be established that the champion would, quite alone, choose his own time for playing again, and could, moreover, break a positive agreement for a match, first, on the plea of "a tour round the world" and, next, of "chess and other engagements," which it was his pleasure to enter into subsequently instead of making preparations to fulfil his previous promise. But the general public will probably allow that I, as well as my backer, may hold a different opinion on the subject, and I shall therefore take the fullest responsibility of reclaiming the champion title, which you have forfeited by your letter of June 22, after the expiration of the time of grace which I gave you for reconsideration.

In regard to new negotiations for another match, the precedent has already been established that such contests can be arranged by challenges addressed to both parties from a renowned club. My matches with Mr. Tschigorin were thus organized by the Havana Chess Club, and likewise my match with Mr. Gunsberg was in the same way arranged by the Manhattan Chess Club, of New York. A similar course will, no doubt, be taken at reasonable notice by some distinguished chess club whenever a clear prospect presents itself of organizing a meeting between us, and I, for my part, shall offer no objections to such an initiation of new negotiations, though I have the honour to subscribe myself in the mean while, yours very truly,

W. STEINITZ,
Chess Champion of the World.

"SOLD."

THE contents of the metropolitan *Ko Shimbun-shi* do not amount to much at present. The paper is generally made up of a *réchauffé* of war news, founded, in many cases, on what has already appeared in the more important journals, or else the actual correspondence of occasional contributors in Hiroshima or across the Sea of Japan. More striking is the sameness, the mutual resemblance of the contents, of this portion of the press. That is due to the large amount of information supplied, cut and dried and hardly ever re-written, by the various News Agencies, particularly by that most energetic and popular bureau the Naigwai Tsushin Sha. The third page is generally devoted entirely to the *chronique scandaleuse* of Tokyo, especially to the doings of popular *geisha*, their *amours*, and rub-bish of such kind. Some of this is irreproachable as to morals, yet just where the interest

comes in the uninitiated foreigner fails to grasp. As a specimen of this style of writing we give herewith a paragraph in kind. The other day an old woman knocked at the door of a *geisha* domicile in Karasumori Cho, Shiba District. On being asked what she wanted, she replied that she had come in search of one Miss Torako who used to live there. Being told that Torako had left Tokyo, the old woman appeared much downcast. She had been sent, she said, by her master, a rich gentleman residing in Tsukiji, to engage the services of one or two *geisha*, as the *danna sama* was going to entertain some friends. Knowing none but Miss Torako she had come to call her. "But wouldn't we do equally well?" inquired the two resident songstresses. "Your master probably wouldn't know the difference, and you shall have fifty *sen* if you consent." To this the old woman agreed, and received her *douceur*. There was a little flurry of preparation and then the trio set out, accompanied by the indispensable *hakoya*, or man-servant, who carries the *samisen* and the necessary changes of clothing. On passing in front of a neighbouring *shamoya*, or restaurant where the flesh of fowls is sold exclusively, the old woman professed great hunger. It made no difference, she remarked, even if they came twenty minutes late. Rather reluctantly the *geisha* consented to having a preliminary meal. After taking their places and eating a bit, the old woman said she had forgotten just one thing: she had been told to buy some cigars; would they wait for five minutes till she returned? Of course they would, though impatient at the renewed delay. Five, ten, fifteen minutes passed and no old woman reappeared. Presently the *hakoya* came up, in tears. He had been deceived, he wept, grossly deceived, while his back was turned the old woman had made off with the *samisen* and changes of clothing. Eager and prompt investigation both proving unavailing, the bereaved songstresses returned sadder and wiser to their own home. The aged swindler had got clear with fifty *sen* in cash, a good meal, two *samisen* with ivory plectra, two fine costumes of crape, two extra *obi* or girdles, and several ornamental hair-pins. That is the style of writing that is supposed to warm the cockles of the hearts of *Ko Shimbun-shi* readers. In the original version of course the names and addresses of the "sold" *geisha* are distinctly given, so that the attendant notoriety is a good thing for them in the long run.

THE LATE CZAR'S MALADY.

In an interview with a *Lokal Anzeiger* reporter on November 6th, Professor Leyden said, regarding the late Czar's illness:—"The post-mortem examination established the accuracy of our diagnosis, chronic nephritis, with commencing atrophy of the kidney, secondary enlargement of the heart and sporadic inflammation of the left lung. The stomach was intact. The stories ascribing the Czar's illness to poisoning are absolute fiction. I do not consider that Professor Zacharin is in any way to blame for the result. The Czar was perfectly cognisant of his true state, but he was a fatalist and he gave up too early. He performed his duties as ruler to the last moment. He died a hero. The Czarina is prostrated, but she is in no danger and will soon recover."

HAT MANUFACTURING IN TOKYO.

There is at present only one hat-manufacture in Japan, which is the Tokyo Hat Manufacturing Company. It has passed through many vicissitudes of fortune, though now in a flourishing condition. This Company was established by Marquis Hachisuka, Mr. Shibusawa, and about forty others on a capital of 100,000 *yen*, a foreign expert being engaged—though in what year that took place, the *Mainichi* from which we take these particulars, does not say. Years of failure reduced the capital to the sum of 5,000 *yen*. Most of the shareholders were disgusted with the concern and gladly parted with their rights for 36,000 *yen* to 16 of the shareholders who had hopes for the future of the Company. These hopes were realized, as with increased activity of business the capital was augmented to 72,000 *yen*. The success of the Company

since last year has been very marked, and now hats are turned out by it which cannot be distinguished from those imported. Of these hats 30 dozen can be manufactured daily. The Company generally disposes of its hats at the rate of 14 or 15 *yen* per dozen, and the Tokyo merchants retail them at about 14 *yen* a piece or 2 *yen* in the country. The factory employs in all 120 hands including men and women, the former being paid from 25 to 50 *sen* a day, and the latter from 6 to 25 *sen*. The work is divided into eight sections, which are further subdivided. Till four or five years ago, the importation of hats and caps amounted to about 100,000 dozens a year, but now that straw hats and other kinds are extensively produced in Japan, only about half the former amount are imported.

MANSLAUGHTER.

A most deplorable accident happened the other day in Kyobashi District, the victim being a mere boy of thirteen or fourteen years of age. A local dealer has a son who, though over ten years old, is weakly and not at all like other boys of his age. Always timid and averse to rough play, since the outbreak of the war his life has been almost unbearable; for when compelled to take part in the popular pastime of the moment, mimic warfare, the rôle of the beaten Chinaman was invariably assigned to him, and hard knocks and scornful epithets were his sole reward for acting his part with unconscious fidelity. For the last week or so he has not ventured to stir out of the house, knowing that if he did so he would at once be made the butt of boyish ridicule and rough treatment. Not knowing the real facts in the case, the parents attributed this to sheer laziness: so on the day in question when he was bid go and make some necessary purchases, the paternal ire was aroused by his reiterated refusals. Finally he mustered up courage to tell the true reason, whereupon the father said that he would walk behind him to see if anyone attacked him simply on account of his weakness and timidity. Somewhat unwillingly the boy consented to this and started out, the father following at a distance. Hardly had the lad reached the next street before he came upon a group of urchins playing noisily. "Oh, here comes that weak fellow (*yowa-mushi*)," exclaimed one; "let's all hit him and make him cry like he used to." So saying they all fell upon the boy and were proceeding to belabour him when the indignant father sprang into their midst. White with rage at the unprovoked assaults, he tried to seize the ringleader, but all managed to make good their escape with the exception of one lad of thirteen or thereabouts. Him the father seized, and after a furious shaking threw to the ground. The boy fell senseless, blood oozing from his mouth and ears. The man, astonished at this wholly unexpected result of his violence, immediately ran for medical assistance, but the boy died in a very short while. Distracted at what he had done, the unwitting murderer at once reported the occurrence at the nearest Police Station and gave himself up. The parents of the dead lad were extravagant in their expressions of grief, and said that were it not for the modern laws of Japan they would declare a vendetta against every relative of the murderer. The whole circumstance is most unfortunate and regrettable.

THE WAR CONTRIBUTION OF THE MITSUI FAMILY.

As we have already mentioned in these columns, the contribution which the great Mitsui family intends to present to the Government in connection with the present war is to take the form of an arsenal. The application formally submitted to the War Department has been sanctioned and Moji has been fixed as the locality for the arsenal's establishment. The contributors despatched Messrs. Ashonki, Head of the Public Works Department of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and Hiraou, an expert employed by the Company, who, after having made investigations about the site of the building, decided on the ground at the foot of the Moji Fort now owned by the Government. This piece of land being,

however, too small for the purpose, about 600 *tsubo* are to be reclaimed from the sea. The buildings, which will be entirely of brick, will cover an area of 430 *tsubo*. All the materials for their construction are to be sent from the Kobe work-shops of the Firm, and the machines necessary for the fitting up of the arsenal are already in process of construction at the Engineering Works of the Company in Shiba, Tokyo, where they will be completed before long. The reclamation of the coast, says the *Yomiuri*, was to be commenced on or about the 26th inst. and will be finished in one month and a half or so.

A BRITISH TRAINING SHIP MISSING.

Much anxiety was felt on November 9th for the safety of the training ship *Calyppo* which, with the *Active*, *Ruby*, and *Volage*, was caught in a gale during a voyage to the Canary Islands. The *Calyppo* parted from her companions at the height of a storm on October 24th and has not been seen since. The *Active*, *Ruby*, and *Volage* arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands, on November 7th. The naval officials at Devonport try to reassure all inquiries by recalling the experience of the *Calyppo* two years ago. She then was missing for several days and came into port eventually under sail, with her engines disabled. The *Calyppo* is a steel and iron corvette of 16 guns, 2,700 tons displacement and 4,000 horse power, and was launched in 1883.

NAVAL NOTES.

ADMIRAL FREMANTLE, in the *Centurion*, accompanied by the *Mercury*, arrived at Chefoo on the 14th inst. The *Crescent* and *Severn* were also there, as well as the French flagship *Bayard* and *Inconstant*, the U.S.S. flagship *Baltimore*, H.I.G.M.S. *Alexandrine*, and H.I.R.M.S. *Kryster*. H.M.S. *Eolus* and *Porpoise* have been ordered to Chefoo, while the *Pigeon* has returned to Woosung, where she and the *Caroline* remain for the present. The *Leander* has gone north. The British gunboat *Redbreast* left Hongkong for Formosa on Saturday morning, Nov. 17th, and the cruiser *Edgar* left for Chefoo in the afternoon.

A SEALERS' PROCESSION.

ABOUT six o'clock on Thursday evening a procession of foreigners, mostly sealers who have elected to winter in Japan, started from Blood-town carrying a Japanese naval flag and an ensign of the Stars and Stripes. Two of the crowd endeavoured to produce some musical strains by the aid of a fiddle and an accordion, and their efforts towards festive mirth were ably seconded every now and again by lusty cheers from the whole procession. The noisy train meandered through the Settlement, along the Bund, and over the Bluff, finally losing itself in the mazy purlieus of Maganecho.

THE REPUBLICAN VICTORY.

THE Empire State (New York) has been swept by the greatest Republican tidal wave in its political history, the Hon. Levi P. Morton being elected Governor by a plurality very close to 150,000. The Congressional delegation has been changed from 19 Democrats and 15 Republicans to 29 Republicans and 5 Democrats. The State Assembly will stand 104 Republicans to 25 Democrats. The Republican gains have been greater in the Democratic strongholds in the cities than in the country districts, but in no country and in no town has Democracy held its own.

YAMAGATA EARTHQUAKE FUND.

The following are additional subscriptions to this fund:—

Bishop and Mrs. Bickersteth.....	\$15
W.G.S.	20
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. H. Wolf	5
Miss Oldham	1
Miss Dawbarn	20
A Friend	3

\$64

Further subscriptions may be sent to D. C. Greene, 22, Nakanochō, Ichigaya, Tokyo.

WAR NEWS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26TH.

Port Arthur has fallen, but our information as to the particulars of its capture remains, as yet, meagre and unsatisfactory. It was taken on the 21st instant, but the news did not reach Tokyo until the 24th, and even then it came first from China in the shape of a telegram from Vice-Admiral the Honourable Sir E. R. Fremantle to Her Britannic Majesty's Representative in Tokyo. The telegram said simply that the place had been taken by storm on the evening of the 21st instant. Quickly following came telegrams from Shanghai, which reported that Port Arthur had been captured on the 21st after long and severe fighting; that the Japanese torpedo-boats had occupied the attention of the forts on the sea-side during the attack by the troops, and that the fleet had taken no other part in the affair. All these telegrams were delayed in transmission over the Chinese lines, which is not very surprising. But how did it happen that no news reached the Headquarters at Hiroshima until the 24th? Marshal Count Oyama did not despatch any message until noon, or perhaps afternoon, on the 22nd, as the report subsequently received from him shows. But from Port Arthur to the Tadong river is only 15 or 16 hours' steaming, and the Marshal's intelligence ought to have been in Hiroshima by the evening of the 23rd at latest. There was a clear day's delay, for which we are not yet in a position to account, and are driven to conclude that the overland line in Korea, by which the report would, under ordinary circumstances, be transmitted from the Tadong, is interrupted. An interruption had been reported between Wiju and the Tadong, but that should not have affected the transmission of messages to the south of the latter place.

The assault commenced at day-light on the 21st. Without a plan of the fortifications it is, of course, impossible to form a clear idea of what occurred. According to information published some time ago in the columns of *The Times*, there are 13 forts upon the sea front extending over a distance of four miles and distributed equally on either side of the port. These forts are protected in rear by hills of from 300 to 650 feet in height, and upon the hills batteries are disposed to guard the land approaches. That is about the extent of our present knowledge as to the defences of the place, and very meagre knowledge it is, we must confess. However, one thing is certain, namely, that 29 days elapsed between the landing of Japanese troops in the Liau-tung peninsula and the attack upon Port Arthur. In a month's time any General of the most ordinary capacity, supposing him to be supplied with men and materials, could organise a powerful defence even in a position where no preparations had previously been made with such an object. That was what Osman did at Plevna, with results that cost Russia many thousands of lives and nearly drew all Europe into war. The Chinese could have organized for the Japanese at Port Arthur such a reception as would have involved either long delay or terrible bloodshed. But after their failure to dispute the passage of the isthmus of Chin-chow, what could be expected of the Chinese in the way of strategical effort? Evidently nothing. However, at Port Arthur unless the many statements hitherto published be quite baseless, the Chinese had nothing to do save to man parapets already constructed for the purpose and shoot moderately straight with excellent weapons provided for them in abundance. On the other hand, the Japanese could not afford to treat the place with the respect extended by all cautious belligerents to a first-class fortress. Had they sat down before Port Arthur either to starve out the garrison, or to capture the fortress by the time-honoured method of sap and parallel, the delay would have given to China leisure to breathe and to Western Powers a plausible pretext for interference. It would also have spoiled the record of the war. Hitherto everything has progressed without serious check or pause. In certain situations the Japanese Generals have behaved

with deliberation that seemed almost leisurely. But any delay thus entailed seems to have been invariably due to their theoretical sense of strategical exigencies, not to actual contact with formidable resistance. Had the taking of Port Arthur proved such a difficult affair as to require a regular siege, involving employment for an army during weeks, perhaps months, and engrossing the Navy, whose services are required elsewhere, the world would soon have begun to talk about China's illimitable reserve of strength and Japan's inability to make any real impression on the Colossus. The fact is that China's military capacities have hitherto been instinctively divided by the public into two classes: her capacity to conduct a campaign beyond her own borders, as in Korea, or in a remote part of her realm, as in Manchuria, and her capacity to thrust back an invader from her capital and seat of Government. As to the former, no easy method of gauging her powers presented itself. Thirty-five years ago, even when a British military expedition had to retire from the Peiho river, nobody would have imagined that China could put into the field an army capable of opposing troops armed and drilled after Western models. Her braves might be formidable behind the parapets of fortresses, but fighting in the open, their antiquated tactics and obsolete weapons must entail defeat. Since that time, however, it was generally supposed that the mysterious, and to many persons ominous, process called "awakening of China" had taken place in the military sphere at all events. The great Viceroy Li was declared to be at the head of an army equipped and disciplined in a manner that left nothing to be desired, and even in far Manchuria tens of thousands of troops, drilled according to Occidental text-books and carrying magazine rifles, machine guns, and breech-loading field-pieces, were said to be available at a day's notice. Moreover, all the resources of modern fortification had been enlisted to confer impregnability on vital points, as Port Arthur, Taku, and Wei-hai-wei, and great sums had been spent to procure a Navy of first-class ships with skilled officers and trained crews. We have here a formidable list of resources. Looking it over again, however, a process of differentiation at once suggests itself. On the one side we have armies the fighting quality of which must always remain uncertain pending practical trial; on the other, ships and fortresses that constitute in themselves tremendous weapons of war, and demand for their utilization only small bodies of fairly trained, resolute men. It was with the former element that the Japanese had to do in the early stages of the war. As Sōng-hwan and Phōng-yang they encountered Chinese soldiers fighting in a foreign country under conditions that demanded good generalship and thorough organization; soldiers, too, that might be regarded, in a certain sense, as the fringe of the big empire's armies. That Japan beat these braves, and beat them with apparent ease, showed certainly that she could strike ugly blows at the limbs of the "Colossus," but did not at all show that she could reach his heart. To accomplish the latter feat she would have to force her way through obstacles like Port Arthur, Wei-hai-wei, Shan-hai-kwan, and the Pei-yang Squadron: obstacles that any Power must shrink from hurling against, even after the comrades of their defenders and wielders had failed signally on distant battle-fields. Hence it resulted that in the East, where these distinctions are more palpable than in Europe, Japan's successes in the Korean and Manchurian campaigns were not regarded as conclusive, and folks instinctively waited to see the results of her conflicts in China proper, above all, at places like Talien, Wei-hai-wei, and Port Arthur. It is true that to any careful observer the battle of Phōng-yang tells a story very different from the interpretation put upon it by the general public. The Chinese fought excellently at Phōng-yang. They did not abandon the position until fully forty per cent. of their number had been put *hors de combat*. The quality of their conqueror might be inferred without difficulty from that one affair. But, on the other hand, the naval battle of September

17th was not strikingly conclusive. If it left Japan victorious, it proved also that the Chinese could and would fight obstinately in good ships with good armaments. It seemed to indicate, in fact, that against China's final line of defences—her fortresses and her navies—Japan's prowess might be found inadequate. That was why the campaign in the Liau-tung peninsula was watched with such keen interest, and that was why the first symptoms of delay at the foot of the Port Arthur's parapets set men shaking their heads. But we now know that there was no delay exceeding the reasonable margin of incidents unforeseeable in planning great enterprises, and no delay whatever owing to the quality of the Chinese resistance. The Japanese Generals, instead of dragging their heavy artillery a hundred miles over a difficult country, waited until they could land it at Talien within easy reach of the object of assault. When their preparations were complete, three days sufficed to make them masters of the fortress. We say "three days," but that is a detail not yet assured. Apparently the bombardment began on the 19th inst. and continued through that day and the following. It ought to have been impossible to attempt the storming of such a place without previous bombardment. As to the actual services of the artillery, however, we await further information. What we know certainly is that the infantry attack commenced at dawn on the 21st. The plan seems to have been simple, as indeed all military operations depending chiefly on the courage and *elan* of the troops, must be. The First Division attacked from the west, the Mixed Division from the east, and the heavy artillery occupied a position in the centre. This arrangement was doubtless dictated by the fact that Port Arthur is approached by two roads, one along the east coast of the peninsula, the other along the west. The enemy is said to have made a stout resistance at first, but by half-past eight the first Division captured the fort on the extreme left of his line of defences. This fort is further described in the telegram as that on the west of the parade ground used by the cavalry and artillery of the garrison, but whether it belonged to the line of sea-forts or to works in rear of the position, we can not distinguish. Probably the latter, however, for the report says that the First Division, pursuing its advantage, pushed on to Port Arthur itself, reaching that place at 2 p.m., and storming the fort on Hwang-chin-shan (Golden Hill) by 4 p.m. The Mixed Division (*i.e.* the Division formed of troops from the First and Sixth Divisions) was meanwhile engaged on the enemy's right, and by half-past eleven it had captured the forts on the south-east side. The troops seem to have encamped upon the ground they had won, and on the following forenoon they took the remaining forts on the sea face, but whether the enemy had already evacuated them, or whether he fought for their possession, the telegram does not say. Marshal Oyama credits the Chinese with having resisted to the last, unless we read his report wrongly, but what kind of resistance it must have been may be inferred from the fact that the total loss on the Japanese side in killed and wounded is put at something over 200. In fact, so far as the victors' casualties were concerned, the affair was a mere skirmish. It is not yet officially stated how many of the Chinese were killed or wounded, but the vernacular press publishes telegrams putting the number at about 3,000. Field-Marshal Oyama estimates the total force of the Chinese at over 20,000, and we presume that he had some trustworthy basis of calculation. With these data before us, the affair must be regarded as one of the most extraordinary in the annals of war. A first-class fortress, splendidly armed and garrisoned by twenty thousand troops, is stormed and taken in a few hours by an inferior force, the loss of the assailants in killed and wounded not greatly exceeding 200. When the northern fort of the Taku defences was assaulted and captured by a combined force of French and English on the 21st of August, 1860, it was first cannonaded by a battery of 12-inch guns, 36 field guns, and a battery

of rockets. By this fire the principal magazine was blown up, an incident calculated to demoralize the stoutest troops. The fort was garrisoned by 500 Chinese and the attacking force numbered 2,900, namely, 2,500 English and 400 French. The attack was made from the rear, the work being comparatively weak on that face, yet the English, before they captured it had 22 killed and 179 wounded, and of the 500 Chinese only 100 escaped. That was a fair example of the kind of defence that could be made by Chinese soldiers 34 years ago against the best troops in the world, the superiority of numbers on the attacking side being nearly in the ratio of 6 to 1. Every one of the Port Arthur forts might have done at least equally well on the 21st instant. They were proportionately better armed, better disposed for defence, better fortified, and more numerously garrisoned. Yet the total loss inflicted by them on their assailants did not greatly exceed the loss suffered by the English in the capturing of a single fort guarded by 500 Chinese. How such an extraordinary discrepancy of results is to be accounted for, we can not tell. The Chinese appear to be totally demoralized. It is a pitiable spectacle. Individually they are fine fellows; stalwart, intelligent, and surely not lacking courage. But apparently they are degraded to the rank of worthless paltrons by the cowardice and incompetence of their officers and the corruption pervading the whole military system of China. The cruel lesson they are receiving may be for their nation's ultimate good, but it is difficult not to be moved to some sentiment of compassion by the spectacle of a great nation put to such signal shame.

So far as concerns official information of the land operations, the brief facts given above comprise all that we have received, except a vague statement that numbers of heavy guns and quantities of ammunition have been captured. Some additional items, however, are published by the vernacular press. Thus the *Kokumtu* alleges that the forts on the seaside gave up fighting after a time and were occupied with ease. It also says that about 6,000 Chinese surrendered, but that, with the exception of the officers, all will be released. The *Hochi* gives somewhat similar news. Its version is that the greater part of the Chinese surrendered; that their killed and wounded aggregated about 3,000, and that in the precipitance and disorder of their flight many of the fugitives wounded each other or were killed by the Japanese.

Several journals concur in alleging that a naval encounter took place, but there is great divergence of opinion as to the circumstances that led to it, one report saying that some Chinese war-vessels were endeavouring to save the Port Arthur fugitives when the Japanese ships surprised them; another that the Pei-yang Squadron came out of Wei-hai-wei to fight, and another that an encounter took place by chance. All agree, however, in alleging that a disaster overtook one or both of the Chinese iron-clads. Shanghai seems to be responsible for these stories. It sends a circumstantial tale that the *Chen-yuen* was captured near Wei-hai-wei, and towed to the Japanese naval base by a cruiser, which broke her propeller *en route*. But we believe all these rumours to be groundless, for an official telegram from Admiral Ito, despatched after the capture of Port Arthur says nothing whatever of a naval engagement. The Admiral's report is that the fleet took no part in the attack on the forts other than to make a demonstration in order to engage their attention; that the ships are now engaged raising the torpedoes sunk in the entrance to the port; that the docks and other works are fit for immediate use, and that the whole, together with the ships, will be handed over to the Naval Authorities. Had there been a fight of any kind at sea, it is not conceivable that the Admiral would have failed to report it, and we may therefore conclude that the rumours as to the capture of the *Chen-yuen*, and the sinking of both her and the *Ting-yuen* are altogether without foundation. It is curious that no information is furnished as to the Chinese vessels lying in Port Arthur at the time of its capture. That there were some

vessels is proved by Admiral Ito's incidental allusion to them. The *Kokkai* says that there were four war-ships, two of them in the docks undergoing repairs. We must await fuller information.

The *Kokkai* publishes a telegram to the effect that strenuous efforts are being made to guarantee Newchwang against an attack from the sea, strong heavily armed forts being built on each side of the river at its mouth. The telegram adds that as the town is protected in rear by a marsh, and as men-of-war can not get nearer than 13 miles, it would be a very difficult place to capture. We may mention that Newchwang, or Ying-tz' as it is more properly called, is situated on the Liao river at about 13 miles from its mouth. Off the mouth of the river there is a bar with an ordinary depth of 11 feet at high water. Once over the bar, however, there is a good harbour, the reach of the river along the town varying in depth from 4 to 7 fathoms, with a breadth of about half a mile.

With regard to the movements of the First Army, we are not in receipt of any information. The *Yomiuri* and the *Jiji* speak of Lien-shan-kwan as the farthest point reached by the advance guard, and the latter paper anticipates a fight at Mo-tien-ling in a few days. We do not clearly comprehend these statements, seeing that news of the advance guard having entered Lien-shan-kwan is several days old.

The *Yomiuri* says that the discipline and orderly conduct of the Japanese soldiers and the kind actions of the medical department are producing a marked effect upon the Chinese. The latter have learned to appreciate the true character of the Red Cross Association, and are largely availing themselves of its expert aid. They draw vivid contrasts between the behaviour of the Japanese and that of their own nation's soldiers, and readily lend every assistance to the invading army, being in that respect much more friendly than the Koreans.

Surgeon Kimura, who returned recently to Japan, being invalided home after the battle of Phyang-yang, has furnished to the Hiroshima correspondent of the *Asahi Shimbun* some interesting particulars about surgical operations in the field. It was during the Franco-Prussian War, he said, that the antiseptic method of surgical operations was first tried in the field. The same method was employed in Japan in the civil war of Satsuma, but it was then imperfectly understood, and the plan generally resorted to was amputations of the diseased part. Hence the number of soldiers deprived of limbs in that disastrous war was very great. Since then, however, surgery has undergone considerable development, and at present the surgeon's aim is to cure wounds without resorting to any crippling process. A proof of the improvement in this respect will be furnished, said Dr. Kimura, by the records of the present campaign, for it will be found that only in a very small proportion of cases has amputation been resorted to. The progress made by Japanese military surgery is due in great part, to Dr. Kikuchi, Surgeon-in-chief of the Second Army. In France line-bandages were invented some years ago and were received with great favour in the circle of military surgeons. Dr. Kikuchi, however, thinking that the system lacked simplicity, set himself to make experiments, and after several attempts succeeded in discovering that the ash obtained by burning straw is just as efficacious as lime and far more convenient. The discovery was highly appreciated by the competent Authorities and Dr. Kikuchi received, as reward, the title of *Igakuhakase*. Simple as the discovery seems, the benefits and convenience that it confers are immense. The material can be procured anywhere, and as it has to be burnt to ash, it need not be clean. Even the litter of the stable can be used for the purpose. The process is to wrap the ash in pieces of cotton-cloth and apply them to the wounded place. Any discharge from the wound is absorbed by this special kind of bandage, the bacilli are thus prevented from multiplying, and purulence is successfully combated. Surgeon Kimura tells a story of how, after the battle

of Phyang-yang, when about 300 Japanese wounded officers and soldiers were carried in for immediate medical attention, he extended his aid to a young Korean who had been hit on the right foot by a stray bullet. The youth raised piteous cries while under treatment, and when the ash bandage was applied to the wound after it had been dressed, he looked at it with a puzzled incredulous air. By and by the wound, which was about the size of a 2-sen coin, began to heal, and in a short while he was able to take a little exercise. One day, when the Surgeon visited the ward, the Korean could not be found. Nor did he return until the next morning, when it appeared that he had been limping round in search of a parcel of fried beans wherewith to testify his gratitude to his benefactor. Dr. Kimura concluded by saying that although he could not venture to declare exactly on his own authority how far the disinfectant process had been successful in the treatment of about 300 patients wounded in the battle of Phyang-yang, he was certain of its immense superiority to the one hitherto in vogue.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27TH.

We shall probably have to wait some days before any detailed account of the operations at Port Arthur reach us. From a paragraph in the *Nippon* giving a statement of the killed and wounded at Tuchangtz we gather incidentally either that the fortifications in rear of Port Arthur were some ten miles distant from the sea forts, Tuchangtz being separated by that interval from the tidal basin, or that the Chinese attempted to oppose the Japanese advance at a point to the north of the main position. The struggle there must have been a tolerably sharp skirmish, for one officer and eleven men were killed, and two officers and thirty men wounded. The names of the officers are given, but we need not reproduce them. With regard to the part taken by the Navy in the assault, it appears that the ships did make some sort of demonstration to occupy the attention of the forts, but evidently nothing in the nature of a bombardment from the sea could have been attempted while the land assault was actually in progress. From the *Nippon* we learn that there were no Chinese men-of-war or transports in the tidal basin of Port Arthur, but that a number of small vessels for port service were captured. The *Jiji*, however, says that probably one Chinese ship was in the harbour, though no official intelligence of the fact has yet been received. The same journal publishes a telegram from Hiroshima dated 3 p.m. on the 24th instant saying that such of the enemy as escaped made their way westward by boats, the remainder being all either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners, but what ratio the "remainder" bears to the fugitives our contemporary does not say. The *Jiji* evidently thinks that Wei-hai-wei may be the next object of a military expedition, for it offers the information that the back-door of the fortress is practically undefended so that its capture would offer scarcely any of the difficulties that presented themselves at Port Arthur. The *Yomiuri*, which has hitherto been extraordinarily serious and accurate in its war news, appears to be drifting back into its old vein. It has a pretty story with an immense flaw in it. At the assault upon Chin-chow, we read, the garrison of Talien, desiring to assist their comrades in the beleaguered town, fired three or four shells from their biggest guns at the Japanese army. None of these shells exploded and on being picked up afterwards and examined, the cause of their quiescence was soon explained: their bursting charges consisted, not of gunpowder, but of black beans. That incident would deserve to go down into the pages of history, were Talien within anything like possible range of Chin-chow, but even 24-centimetre guns cannot talk intelligibly to an enemy 7 or 8 miles away. The vernacular papers mention two incidents that occurred at Chin-chow and Talien, as showing that some the Chinese soldiers are far more courageous than their general conduct in this war would imply. When Major Ito's battalion

was marching upon Chin-chow, it met on the road a Chinese trooper who, seeing the enemy, at once turned to fly. He was a skilled horseman, but being loaded with a heavy bundle, he was at last captured by the Japanese troopers. It turned out that he had been sent on an important mission, and in his bundle were found several documents written by Chinese officers of rank. An interpreter examined him and put several questions, but without making any reply he simply said that being a Chinese soldier he was prepared to be put to death. Three times he attempted to dash his brains out against the rocks by the road-side, but at last being asked by Major Ito whether his mother was living, the tears started to his eyes and he replied that he had a mother who would grieve deeply when the news of his death reached her, but since he had failed to discharge the duties required of him by his superiors, he had better die than face their reproaches. Major Ito praised him highly for his fearless spirit, and told him that the Japanese would never put an unresisting prisoner to death. The man remained long incredulous, and did not seem to have any expectation of life until he had been for some time in the Japanese camp. Another incident that occurred at Talien on the 7th instant was of a more desperate description. As the correspondents of the *Mainichi* and the *Yiji* were on their way from Talien to Chin-chow, they passed three Japanese soldiers leading a Chinese prisoner. After the correspondents had walked a little distance, they were hailed from behind by the prisoner, and they waited for the party to come up. The prisoner then began to say something to the *Mainichi's* correspondent in a quick excited tone, but as the correspondent could not distinguish the words, he went close to the man, whereupon the latter, suddenly smashing his handcuffs, sprang forward and drew a sword that the correspondent was carrying. Seeing this, one of the guards seized the right wrist of the prisoner and the two, grappling, fell on the ground. Fortunately the *Yiji's* correspondent had a pistol, and despite the danger of wounding the Japanese soldier, as the two rolled now to one side, now to the other, he managed to lodge a bullet in the Chinaman's body. Still the man struggled desperately, and it was not till the second guard used his rifle that he loosened his grip and fell dead. The soldier who had been seized by the Chinaman received slight wounds from the sword and the bullets. Such is the tale. We need scarcely point out that if three men found it necessary to have recourse to pistols and rifles under such circumstances, they must have been singularly devoid of strength and address.

The corps of Engineers seem to have played an important part in the battle of Chin-chow. It was chiefly through the instrumentality of a company of engineers that the place was captured, for the enemy fled before the main body of the infantry could take any part in the fight. When Lieut.-General Yamaji issued orders for a general assault by the Army, a company of engineers received instructions to blow open the gates. The men, led by Lieutenant Yanome, at once proceeded to the Northern Gate of the castle, which they found to be more than 30 feet high, strengthened with thick plates of iron. Moreover, the garrison fired at the assailants from loop-holes in the Gate, so that it became a desperate task to approach the place and arrange the necessary contrivance for blowing in the gate. Nevertheless, Ensign Kono led a party close under the wall and laid a box of gun-cotton against the Gate, which was shattered by the explosion. Through the breach thus made the Company of Engineers rushed in and blew open the second Gate in the same manner. The name of a private of Engineers, Onoguchi Tokuji, is specially mentioned in connection with this exploit. It was he that undertook the perilous duty of placing the gun cotton against the gate, despite bullets aimed at him from within. One ball hit him in the arm but he persevered with his task, placed the cotton *in situ*, and had only retreated a few steps when the explosion shattered

the gate to fragments. The garrison appear to have been demoralized by this performance.

There is no intelligence about the movements of the 1st Army. We still hear of Major-General Tachimi being at Lien-shan-kwan where he has been for a great many days. But it is to be noted that nothing has reached Tokyo officially for some time with regard to Marshal Yamagata's doings. Generally a suspension of the advance guard's progress may be taken to mean that a point of resistance is in sight, and that a massing of troops is found necessary. An army marching forward is divided into a number of bodies, each of which preserves its distance from the one in front, and each has its own organization of transport and commissariat, as well as its means of communication with the front and the rear. So long as no resistance is encountered the whole progress in this order is like a big caterpillar. But when any obstacle has to be overcome, the sections of the extended body must be drawn together for a united effort and that operation means, of course, that the general progress is temporarily suspended. We expect that something of the kind is now taking place in Manchuria: in other words that the Chinese have in Mo-tien-ling a force sufficient to threaten more or less formidable resistance. Had Mo-tien-ling been passed without hindrance, it is very unlikely that Yamagata would have failed to telegraph the fact to Head-quarters. The *Yomiuri Shimbun* indeed alleges that the enemy has evacuated Mo-tien-ling and that even Lao-yang is without a garrison, General Sung having passed right through to Moukden, but we cannot accept the *Yomiuri's* statement as conclusive.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH.

The movements of the First Army are still perplexing. Quite a week ago two or three vernacular journals said that its advance guard was at Lien-shan-kwan. Then the *Yomiuri Shimbun* indicated a point twenty-six miles farther on. And now we have the *Kokkas* publishing a telegram to the effect that Lien-shan-kwan was occupied on the 12th instant. It will be remembered that Marshal Yamagata, telegraphing on the 13th instant from Chiu-lien, said that the advance guard had reached Lien-shan-kwan and since Lien-shan-kwan is 89 miles from Chiu-lien, and no telegraph was supposed to connect the two places, we assumed that the advance guard had reached the former place on the 11th, the interval between that day and the 13th being occupied in transmitting the news to Chiu-lien. Very likely that hypothesis was correct. The advance guard did reach Lien-shan-kwan on the 11th, but did not enter the place until the 12th, driving before it, as we now learn from the *Kokkas*, a force of 500 Chinese troopers who retired without offering any resistance. The Japanese *videites* then pushed on to Mo-tien-ling, 13 miles further, where it had long been rumoured that a considerable force of the enemy was massed. They observed about 3,000 Chinese infantry whom they supposed to be the advance guard of Sung's main army stationed in Lao-yang with its reserves in Moukden. In the sequel of this reconnaissance another battalion was to be sent forward on the 13th inst. to reinforce the advance guard, and a fight was shortly expected. It was also ascertained that the enemy had a force of some 1,500 men in Sai-ma-tsu on the east of Moukden. That is all intelligible enough, but what puzzles us is the absence of news as to the subsequent proceedings of the army. Lao-yang is about 50 miles from Lien-shan-kwan and a further stretch of some 47 miles takes the traveller to Moukden. If the advance guard was at Lien-shan-kwan 15 days ago, it ought to have passed Lao-yang long since and to be now within three or four days march of Moukden. Yet instead of hearing anything in that sense, we are treated to a repetition of the intelligence telegraphed by Marshal Yamagata on the 13th inst. from Chiu-lien and published in these columns on the morning of the 16th. How to fill up the hiatus we do not know. The total absence of official information is not to be interpreted at random.

The sensation of the moment is the arrival at

Kobe of a Chinese steamer (called either the *Chao-chang* or *Chiang-yu*, we cannot tell which, if either) flying the German flag and having on board 41 or 42 first-class passengers, of whom 11 or 12 are said to be Europeans and all the rest Chinese, including 3 officials of high rank. The steamer came direct from Tientsin. She carries no cargo and is believed to have been despatched on a special mission. Mr. Detring was on board. He landed on arrival and went to a foreign hotel, but his Chinese fellow passengers naturally remained on board. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that Mr. Detring comes in the capacity of an envoy to discuss terms of peace; that he carries an autograph letter from the Viceroy Li; that he desires to be publicly received by the Minister-President of State and that he has conveyed an intimation in that sense to the Governor of Hyogo. The intelligence invites much comment, but the faintest prospect of peace is too precious to be lightly discussed.

We begin to understand, or to think that we understand, how it happened that the defence of Port Arthur wore the aspect of a fiasco. The evidently cautious tactics pursued by the Japanese Army between Chin-chow and the southern fortress prepared the public to learn that formidable obstacles awaited the troops at Port Arthur. This impression gained strength when it was rumoured that there had actually been a proposal to rush the place on the heels of the fugitives from Talien and Chin-chow, but that Lieut.-General Yamaji had shaken his head, and said "Wait"—Yamaji who is supposed to be the Japanese Army's representative of stern determination and sagacious daring. "Evidently," folks said, Yamaji looks forward to a big "fight," while in Port Arthur itself, as we have seen from correspondence published in a Shanghai paper, it was supposed that the favourable opportunity had been lost by the Japanese and that the fortress would never be taken. But Yamaji had his programme. He was not going to impose upon the troops the task of dragging a siege train over a hundred miles of difficult roads. He knew that when Talien was taken, he should have stone jetties, lifting cranes, and all the necessary appliances for landing heavy guns, and that his siege train would then be within easy reach of Port Arthur. That siege train is the key to the riddle: the Chinese defences were to be battered into an approachable condition before the troops were launched against them. The siege train consisted of 30 12-centimetre guns and 6 field mortars. To these Yamaji added 64 rifled and mountain guns, and from dawn to dusk on the 20th instant these hundred pieces, rained, from skillfully chosen positions, a storm of shot and shell against the Chinese intrenchments. That was what grim old Yamaji had waited for. When darkness fell the back-door of Port Arthur was so battered that the men behind it had lost heart. They fought, indeed, when the Japanese columns advanced to the assault the following morning, but it was the half-hearted fight of demoralized men. Yamaji's programme had been based on the first principles of modern strategy: make the fullest possible use of all your engines of war before you risk the lives of your soldiers.

We suspect that the full tale of Japanese losses at Port Arthur has not yet been told. The "over two hundred" of Marshal Oyama's telegram already threatens to swell to 400. When Phyang-yang fell the petty total of casualties at first reported gradually grew to over 600. Perhaps the experience is to be repeated now. It is impossible for a commanding officer to make an accurate statement on such a subject at once.

The *Kokkas* insists that a naval engagement took place after the fall of Port Arthur. Its account is that some Chinese men-of-war, detailed to assist in the defence of the place, had taken a number of the fugitive defenders on board and were attempting to escape, when a Japanese squadron discovered them. A fight ensued in which one or two of the enemy's vessels were sunk, the Japanese ships also receiving injuries, but not of a crippling character. We can not credit this report in the absence

of all official intelligence. The *Kokkai* explains, we should add, that as the greater part of the Chinese ships fled at once to Wei-hai-wei, the battle was not on an extended scale.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says that a portion of the Japanese fleet accompanied by torpedo-boats, proceeded to Wei-hai-wei on the 15th instant, and sent two or three scouting vessels to look into the harbour. Two transports, three gun-boats, the two iron-clads, and 11 other men-of-war were seen inside at anchor. The Japanese ships steamed backwards and forwards, on the 16th instant, six times before the entrance, but the Chinese vessels took no notice whatever. The manoeuvre was repeated on the 17th equally ineffectually. On the 18th the fleet returned to its temporary base, leaving two or three vessels to watch Wei-hai-wei. One of the enemy's torpedo-boats was observed to make as though she would approach, but she abandoned the idea. At the tail of this telegram is the appropriate item of intelligence that when the Japanese ships returned to their base, a British man-of-war steamed in, and sent a sheep as a present to the flag-ship.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* publishes a telegram from Hiroshima, dated 11.40 a.m. on the 26th instant, to the effect that a force of Kirin troops have made their appearance on the right flank of the First Japanese Army, and that a fight is spoken of in Hiroshima as likely to occur any day.

The Tai Wön-kun (thinks that his age dictates the advisability of leaving the Government's ranks and retiring into private life. If that be true—and we have only the authority of the *Yomiuri Shimbun*—most people will conclude that the infirmities of age have probably come on the Tai Wön-kun with greatly increased rapidity since Count Inouye's arrival in Seoul.

The Korean Government is said to have made formal application to Japan for the services of Mr. Suyematsu Kencho, Chief of the Legislative Bureau, in the capacity of Adviser to the Administration.

The operation of lifting torpedoes in Port Arthur is a business of no light character, so thickly strewed is the place with those weapons of defence. A telegram from Hiroshima, published by the *Fiji Shimpō*, says that the Japanese fleet had not been able to enter on the 24th.

According to a telegram published by the *Nichi Nichi*, the guns taken at Port Arthur aggregated 66 namely, 48 of 12-centimetre and upwards, and 18 of 8-centimetre and 4-centimetre. There were no men-of-war in the tidal basin, but only a number of lighters and tugs.

The Emperor's Message to the Second Army after the taking of Port Arthur was as follows:—

Soldiers—You have taken by storm Port Arthur, the gate of the Gulf of Pechili, a stronghold in which the enemy trusted. We strongly applaud your exploit. The cold of winter is approaching and a far-off work lies still before you. Be careful of yourselves and zealous.

His Majesty's Message to the Navy was:—

Sailors—Bravely and loyally surmounting all difficulties, you have consummated the landing of the Second Army, and have taken Talien and Port Arthur. We strongly applaud your exploit. The time of intense cold is approaching. Be careful of yourselves, and complete the task awaiting you.

The Empress also has caused to be conveyed to the Army and Navy a warm expression of her satisfaction and approval.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH.

An English critic whose habit it is to write of the war in a solemn vein said recently that if things went on much longer as they had hitherto been doing the unfortunate Chinese officials would lose all their clothes. At that time the Viceroy Li was said to have been stripped of his Yellow Jacket and his Peacock Plume. Now, according to a Shanghai telegram, he has lost everything else that remained to him of honorary vestment or titular dignity except the Viceroyalty of Chili. Such for him has been the immediate sequel of Port Arthur's capture. Another report from the same highly apocryphal source says that as soon as the old statesman learned the events of the 21st and 22nd instant he followed Lord Bateman's example and "ship-

ped himself aboard of a ship, some foreign country for to see." If that be so His Excellency's envoys now at Kobe have been cut off from their basis of supply and are in a rather forlorn condition. But it is not so. Shanghai has been trying to pull off Li's "clothes" ever since the war began, but we do not believe that even with the help of the Port Arthur poltroons the stripping process is a bit more advanced in reality than it was three months ago.

Marshal Yamagata's campaign in Manchuria promises to be presently less barren of incidents than it has been since the taking of Feng-hwan and Sui-yen. Bodies of Chinese troops are turning up here and there as though they were curious to obtain practical evidence of the manner in which Japanese armies win victories. Yamagata will not balk their desire. He, too, will be glad of some occupation to keep his men's blood circulating. A telegram from Hiroshima, dated 5.35 p.m. on the 27th instant, says that the enemy's forces in Mo-tien-ling have been attacked, but curiously enough, the result of the fight is not clearly stated. It appears to be taken for granted that the Chinese were beaten. The Japanese loss is put at 40 killed and wounded; the enemy's is not estimated. Other places are mentioned by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* as being held by Chinese troops, and it is added that attacks had been organized for the 26th and 28th instant. We need not quote the names of the places in question, as they do not appear upon any map accessible to the public.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* is inclined to think that the Chinese man-of-war *Lai-yuen* has gone to the bottom. It appears that she has not lately been seen anywhere, and credence is consequently beginning to be attached to a rumour, circulated some time ago, that, shortly after the battle in the Yellow Sea on the 17th of September, a vessel resembling her was observed in a sinking condition near Wei-hai-wei. Evidence so negative, however, is very inconclusive. We remember how the *Yoshino Kan's* failure to come within the vista of Yokohama newsmongers was industriously construed as indicating her destruction by the Chinese fleet months ago.

The Peiyang Squadron, or at least a portion of it—consisting of the two ironclads, four other vessels, and a number of torpedo-boats—is said to be blockaded by the Japanese fleet in Wei-hai-wei. That is the last throw. If the redoubtable Ting and his vessels are shut into a harbour where they can not possibly perform any warlike service, they may as well be laid up at once. But it is not so easy to blockade a harbour protected by forts that can compel a hostile Squadron to keep at a respectful distance.

The *Nichi Nichi* says that there is talk, apparently trustworthy, of a Chinese man-of-war having been captured in Port Arthur. Her name, however, is not yet known. That is hard to credit. Surely Marshal Oyama or Admiral Ito would not have failed to mention such an important fact.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30TH.

The fight reported to have taken place on the 25th instant at Tsao-ho-ken between the right wing of Marshal Yamagata's Army and a body of 1,500 Kirin troops from Kwan-tien, shows that the Manchurian forces are hovering on Yamagata's flank. These 1,500 men were, in the first place, reported to have appeared in Saimatsui, a small town about 25 miles eastward of Lien-shan-kwan, to which point upon the Mukden road Yamagata's advance guard had marched by the 12th instant. From Saimatsui the Kirin soldiers pushed on to Tsao-ho-ken, and were there met by the Japanese, the enemy being completely routed and driven back toward Mo-tien-ling. It is alleged, according to the *Fiji Shimpō*, that there are 20,000 troops in Kwan-tien, but the estimate is probably exaggerated. They are under the command of a General said to have acquired considerable military renown in the Ili campaign some years ago.

The rumour that placards favourable to the Japanese are posted at various places in Tientsin is repeated in a telegram from Hiroshima

published by the *Fiji Shimpō*. The placards, it is alleged, say that the Japanese troops do not molest peaceful citizens, but come only to overthrow the corrupt Government and succour the suffering people.

According to a Russian authority quoted by the *Official Gazette*, there are six forts at Shan-hai-kwan, mounting over 50 guns. The equipment is not so perfect as that at Port Arthur, but to attack the forts from the sea side would be a difficult matter. The *Kokkai* has a note on the subject. It says that the fortifications at Shan-hai-kwan were fully completed several days ago, and that about 70,000 men are said to be collected there. But the number is doubtless smaller in reality.

The *Kokkai* thinks that detachments from both the First Army and the Second are advancing upon Newchwang, where some 10,000 Chinese soldiers are in garrison.

In the *Shogyo Shimpō* we find a telegram said to have been despatched from Sascho at 11 p.m. on the 27th instant. The information it contains came from the *Saikyo Maru*, which entered that port at 3 p.m. the same day. It is to the effect that two small vessels of war were captured by the Japanese in Port Arthur.

If we may credit a telegram published by the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, the Peiyang Squadron is somewhat scattered, some of the vessels being in Wei-hai-wei and some at the mouth of the Peiho. The *Lai-yuen* has not yet been seen by any of the scouting ships. A letter sent from Chin-chow under date of the 17th instant, to the *Nichi Nichi*, contains the following:—The siege guns arrived at Talien on the 16th inst. and were landed at once. The 1st Division and the Mixed Brigade under Major-General Hasegawa started for Port Arthur on the 18th instant, it being arranged that the assault should be delivered on the 21st instant. It has been ascertained that the Commandant of Port Arthur went to Chefoo and was absent from his post at the time of the attack. The Commandant of Chin-chow, on his part, proceeded to Port Arthur while the Japanese were actually approaching the stronghold entrusted to his care, on the pretext that he had important business requiring consultation with his colleagues at Port Arthur. The departure of the Commandant of Port Arthur may have been due to a similar cause. Chinese Generals are fertile in devices to get away from their posts at seasons of danger. The citizens of Chin-chow are coming back gradually to their homes. Those who returned early opened shops and began to sell wines, tobacco, and sugar to the Japanese. Subsequently shops for the sale of confectionery and vegetables were opened. The merchants repose implicit confidence in Japanese silver, and even paper notes are not now refused. With the disappearance of fears about their safety the characteristic business shrewdness and cupidity of the Chinese have begun to show themselves. The price of articles of diet has risen by leaps and bounds. At first a fowl could be had for 5 *sen*, but subsequently it rose to 10 and 20 *sen*, and now it commands 30 *sen*. On the morning of the day when this letter was written, the correspondent bought 40 eggs for 10 *sen*, but in the afternoon of the same day the price was double. The correspondent is of opinion that the Chinese are a people easy to subjugate, but difficult to govern. The Japanese soldiers and coolies are thoroughly orderly owing to the rigid discipline maintained. In this connection the correspondent bitterly regrets that some of the newspaper correspondents should have proved themselves so devoid of good sense as to disregard the strict injunctions issued by the Commander of troops. Four of the correspondents with the First Army were arrested on the charge of having obtained money by force and were brought before the Commandant of Gendarmerie. The writer is ignorant of the precise nature of their offence, but learns that they will be merely ordered to return home without being subjected to any other punishment. One of them is said to be the *Chuo's* correspondent; another, that of the *Fiji*. The total number of Japanese at Chin-chow is more than 40,000, but

provisions are so abundant that the correspondent thinks it would be possible to stand a siege for years if by any extraordinary chance such a necessity should arise. A military band arrived at Chin-chow on the 16th instant, and its music is much enjoyed.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1ST.

Particulars of the attack on Port Arthur are now published by the vernacular press from the pens of war correspondents with the Second Army. From the various accounts, especially that of the *Kokkai*, we compile the following:—On the 17th of November, the Second Army, dividing into two bodies, advanced in the direction of Port Arthur. The Right Wing, consisting of a battalion of independent cavalry, the infantry of the First Division and of the 13th Mixed Brigade, together with a battery of siege guns, set out from Chin-chow, and marched *via* Sanshilipao and Shwang-tai-ken. The Left Wing, consisting of the 14th Regiment of Infantry, a troop of Cavalry, half a brigade of mountain Artillery, a company of Engineers and half a company of the Sanitary Corps, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Masumitsu, advanced against the north-east of Port Arthur *via* Tsantszling. The cavalry battalion, which worked independently, throwing out videttes to ascertain the enemy's dispositions, reached Suchiatun at 10 a.m. on the 16th ultimo, and came into collision with a force of the enemy's Cavalry and Infantry, numbering several thousands, that had advanced from the direction of Shui-sh'ying. A fierce combat ensued. The Chinese, being rapidly re-inforced from the rear, surrounded the comparatively petty body of Japanese cavalry, and the latter, completely out-numbered, with difficulty cut a path through the foe and retreated in the direction of Shwang-tai-ken. A company of the infantry battalion forming the Japanese advance guard happened to be about a mile and a half in rear of the cavalry at this time. Desiring to cover the troopers' retreat, the soldiers opened a heavy fire upon the Chinese, but the latter, numbering, as they did over three thousand, attacked the company from all sides and threatened to overwhelm it. Thereupon Captain Asakawa, at the head of only 24 troopers, charged furiously into the thick of the Chinese cavalry. So deftly did the Japanese use their swords that the ground was quickly strewn with dead or wounded Chinese, and the remnant of the latter soon took to flight. In this skirmish the Japanese had five troopers and one officer (Captain Asakawa) wounded; and the infantry, one officer (Lieut. Nakamitsu) and 12 men killed, and 29 wounded. The battalion of cavalry and the company of infantry retreated to an elevated position on the south of Shwang-tai-ken, pursued by the Chinese. Meanwhile, the remainder of the battalion of infantry that formed the advance guard, hearing this firing, advanced rapidly, and deploying in the neighbourhood of the fight, attacked the enemy. A battery of four mountain guns that the latter had posted on a plateau about 2,000 metres to the south of the scene of the contest, was attacked vigorously by the Japanese, and though supported by a force of some 3,000 infantry, the guns had to finally be withdrawn. The mountain battery accompanying the advance guard did not reach the scene until after the enemy had retired, and as it was now dusk, the Japanese troops who had gone in pursuit, were recalled, and the advance guard fell back to a suitable camping ground. The Chinese behaved in this conflict with their usual brutality, beheading the corpses of the Japanese, cutting off their hands, ripping open their stomachs, and tearing out their livers. The mutilated remains presented a revolting spectacle. The fury of the Japanese troops at the sight was deep, and both officers and men swore to take vengeance for their unhappy comrades. On the 20th, the various corps forming the Army advanced to the neighbourhood of the place to be attacked. Dawn of the 21st being the time fixed for the assault, Marshal Oyama assembled all the staff officers on the preceding afternoon and explained to them the plan of operations for the morrow.

Shortly afterwards a movement was observed in the enemy's forts, and presently a force of about 4,000 men, advancing from various directions, combined to attack the position held by the Second Regiment of Infantry at Shihtsutsz. Lieut.-General Yamaji, divining this intention, had made full dispositions, and the enemy, attacking from three sides, were received with such a heavy fire of artillery that they soon retired, leaving a number of killed. The Japanese casualties were only two wounded, but owing to the lateness of the hour no pursuit was attempted. On the 21st, the artillery having been placed in position during the night, the attack commenced. The First Division advanced against the Itzshan forts; the Mixed Brigade against those of Rhlungshan; the cavalry protected the right wing of the First Division; the supplementary troops of the left wing made a feigned attack against the north of Port Arthur, and the siege guns were posted to the north of Shui-sh'ying, the artillery of the First Division being placed farther west. There were no roads in the district from which the attack was delivered, and the labour of dragging the artillery up the heavy inclines being very great, the Engineers and the Second Infantry Regiment assisted. Major-General Nishii, with a force of artillery, cavalry, infantry, and engineers, marched round westward, so as to assault the Itzshan forts from the north-west, and Lieut.-General Yamaji followed with the rest of the troops on that wing. Just before dawn a tremendous cannonade was opened from the field guns and siege pieces, to rouse the enemy from his slumbers, and soon afterwards the infantry led by Major-General Nishii suddenly made their appearance under the parapet of the most westerly of the Itzshan forts. The threatened fort now received a hail of shot and shell from over 40 guns, while the rest of the artillery devoted its fire to the three other forts on that face. The enemy, nothing daunted by this furious attack, fought stubbornly, replying to the Japanese fire not only with the guns of the Itzshan forts, but also with the heavy pieces mounted in the sea forts. The Japanese gunnery, however, was far superior to that of the enemy. Every shot took effect, and in a very short time the most westerly fort was so battered that the infantry stormed it without much difficulty. The three other Itzshan forts met with a similar fate, and by a little after 8 a.m. the four forts on this face were in the hands of the Japanese, the Chinese escaping in the direction of Yaluistai. Meanwhile, the Japanese fleet, moving over to the west of the promontory, brought the enemy's northward line of retreat under its guns, and the fugitives were consequently driven to take refuge at Laotieshan near the extremity of the peninsula. The artillery now advancing, took up a favourable position within easy range of the Sungshushan forts, and commenced the second attack. The soldiers garrisoning these forts had prepared for flight so soon as they saw the fate that overtook the Itzshan fortifications. A few well directed shells settled their business, and without awaiting the infantry attack, they fled, pell-mell. Meanwhile, the troops on the left wing had been conducting their operations vigorously. The Mixed Brigade had no field guns, and there was no possibility of using siege guns successfully. Employing mountain pieces only, it was found difficult to make any great impression on the enemy's parapets. But the troops that had captured the Itzshan forts, now joined vehemently in the assault of the Rhlungshan position, advancing from the rear, and the enemy, attacked thus from two directions, abandoned the works. It was now noon. All the forts forming the land defences of the place had fallen, and it was resolved to proceed with the assault of the forts on the sea front in the afternoon. Among these the most important was that on the Hwang-chin hill. This fort alone had taken a really active and effective part in the defence, directing its fire at long ranges not only against the assailants of the Itzshan, Sung-shushan, and Rhlungshan parapets, but also against the positions assumed by the Japanese field and mountain guns. It was,

in fact, the key of the position, for its heavy guns could be trained in every direction, and it was approachable from every side. The Japanese General resolved, therefore, that the assault on the sea-front forts must commence with Hwangchui-shan, and the Second Regiment was ordered to attack it in conjunction with the whole of the field artillery. The regiment at once advanced, making its way through the town of Port Arthur, and killing a number of Chinese soldiers *en route*. At 5 o'clock the fort was taken, and it was decided to postpone the assault of the forts lying westward until the next day. But during the night, their defenders fled, and when the Japanese attacking columns moved forward next morning, not a foe was to be seen. Thus the whole of the forts, over 20 in number, on the land and sea sides, fell into the possession of the Japanese. The victors' casualties are not yet clearly known, but they appear to be about 180 to 190 killed and wounded. The enemy certainly lost 2,500 or 2,600 in killed alone. In Port Arthur were taken two small steamers, a sailing ship (foreign rig), a junk, a dredger, a partially constructed iron ship, several hundreds of tons of steel rails, 30 fish torpedoes, about 60 large guns, and a great quantity of small arms.

The Chinese appear to have made an attempt that argues more enterprise and generalship than the history of the present war would have led us to expect. On the 21st ultimo, knowing that the Japanese Army had marched to the attack of Port Arthur, a force, said to have numbered about 2,000, moved out of Fu-chow to attack Chin-chow. Fu-chow is an important town in the Liau-tung peninsula, 52 miles north of Chin-chow by road, and Chin-chow, as our readers will remember, is a fortified town 40 miles north of Port Arthur. It was a clever and bold idea on the part of the Chinese to strike at Chin-chow while the main part of the Japanese were absent at Port Arthur. But the soldiers left to guard Chin-chow were not found napping. They drove back their assailants without difficulty. There must have been a pretty sharp fight, however, for the Japanese had 60 killed and wounded. This information does not come officially: we take it from the *Fomiori Shimbun*. In the *Kokkai* also we find a paragraph on the same subject. It says that, when news was received at Port Arthur that several thousands of Chinese had moved against Chin-chow, Major-General Nogi marched rapidly north with a battalion of the 15th Regiment to succour the garrison. At Ma-kwo-ling he met 400 men, fugitives from the Fu-chow troops that had attacked Chin-chow. A fight ensued, and only 38 of the enemy escaped, all the rest being cut down. We find a perplexing feature in this account—which, it should be remarked, is not official. Ma-kwo-ling lies between Chin-chow and Port Arthur, at a distance of 8 miles to the south of the former place. But Fu-chow is to the north of Chin-chow. How did it happen that troops advancing from the north to the attack of Chin-chow, fled southward on being repulsed; fled, that is to say, in the direction where they knew that the bulk of the Japanese Army lay? Nevertheless there is collateral testimony to the general truth of the story of an engagement in which the Chinese suffered heavily. A telegram from Shanghai, published by the *Shogyo Shimpō*, says that the Japanese, to avenge the inhuman treatment extended by the Chinese to their prisoners, gave no quarter to the troops that marched from Fu-chow to re-capture Chin-chow, but cut down the greater part of them.

Since writing the above, we learn that there is official confirmation of the battle at Chin-chow ending in the total defeat of the Fu-chow troops, and that the march of Major-General Nogi with a battalion of reinforcements is also authentic, as well as the fight with fugitive Chinese at Ma-kwo-ling. But this last incident bears a different and perfectly explicable complexion in the official account. The 400 Chinese encountered and virtually annihilated at Ma-kwo-ling are there said to have been fugitives from Port Arthur. Ma-kwo-ling is the point at which

the two roads from Port Arthur meet. Across the narrow Chin-chow isthmus the road is a single line, but from Ma-kow-ling it divides, one branch passing down the east, the other down the west, coast of the peninsula. Four hundred men, flying from Port Arthur, seem to have taken the west-coast road, and to have entered Ma-kow-ling just as Nogi's battalion, marching by the east-coast road, emerged at the same point. A collision ensued, the Chinese fighting, as they imagined, for their last chance of escape, and the result was heavy slaughter.

From Shanghai telegrams are being circulated broadcast to the effect that the Japanese troops exhibited a merciless disposition at Port Arthur, and that the killing of Chinese took place on an unnecessary scale. We think it very probable. Soldiers are human beings after all. When they learn that two of their countrymen have had their bones crushed and been roasted alive by the Chinese; when they see the awfully mutilated remains of their comrades killed or wounded in battle, small wonder if they set their teeth when next they meet the foe and kill as long as muscle and they hold out. We know what our own troops did in India. The Japanese, indeed, are so keenly watched and criticized that they must be denied, as far as possible, the luxury of revenge, but Mulvaney's story of the men that had "seen their dead" applies to Japanese as well as to British soldiers. Which of us could hold his hand under the circumstances?

According to the *Official Gazette*, 29 men and an officer have died of wounds received in the naval battle in the Yellow Sea on the 17th of September. The total Japanese loss now stands at 109 seamen, warrant officers, &c., and it would appear that 11 officers must be added to this figure, making an aggregate of 120. But we find an element of uncertainty. The figures originally reported by Admiral Ito were 10 officers and 69 men killed and 169 wounded, whereas the *Official Gazette* now gives 80 as the number killed, exclusive of officers, and 30 (including 1 officer) as the number that have died of their wounds. Apparently the final account stands at 11 officers and 109 men killed or died of wounds, and 139 officers and men wounded but since recovered.

KOREAN NEWS.

From a letter that the *Mainichi's* Söul correspondent writes, under date of the 22nd instant, we take the following:—Since Count Inouye's assumption of the duties of his office, he has taken considerable pains to reconcile the various hostile factions in the Korean Court. His labours have not been in vain. An Keiju and Cho Guigen, two of the most influential members of the faction bitterly antagonistic to the Tai Wön-kun and his followers, visited the aged statesman in his private residence a few days ago, and apologized for what they had done. As the Tai Wön-kun had already been softened toward them by the strong remonstrances of Count Inouye, he received the two graciously, and thus apparent tranquillity has come over the horizon of Korean politics. The Tai Wön-kun is moreover to retire from the field of active administration, chiefly because his ideas are found inconsistent with the policy of Japan, to say nothing of his past actions, which were entirely hostile to Japan's interests. It has therefore been decided that the aged statesman shall resign the regency. On the 18th instant the Ministers of the Korean Cabinet met and deliberated on State affairs. Count Inouye did not appear, but Messrs. Okamoto Ryunosuke and Hozumi Torakuro were present, the latter in the capacity of representative of the Japanese in Söul interested in Korean reforms. They made appropriate speeches about the resignation of the Tai Wön-kun and the restoration of the King to real power. On the 20th instant, another conclave was held in the Palace, when all the dignitaries of the Korean Court with the Tai Wön-kun at their head, were present, as also was the Japanese Ambassador. It is understood that the

Tai Wön-kun formally announced his resignation on that occasion.

Kwang-ju was the scene of an unusual commotion lately. Tens of thousands of the populace rose and besieged the citadel where some 700 officials were quartered. It was not a violent attack, but rather a kind of investment, for the folks that flocked round the castle cut off the supply of daily necessities, seeking to coerce the inmates by that expedient. The officials were curiously passive, for though driven to the verge of starvation, they took no active measure but simply waited for the mob to disperse. In accordance with a request from the Korean Court, an Ensign of the Japanese garrison in Söul was instructed on the 11th instant to start for the place, accompanied by 20 soldiers, 4 constables, and 2 interpreters. This party quickly dispersed the mob and carried off two of the ringleaders. The rising was not of a wanton character. It was entirely due, as was made clear at the examination of the ring-leaders, to the intolerable exactions practised by the local officials for several years. One of the two men taken in custody to Söul had vainly tried to get the grievance redressed, petitioning the Central Authorities every year during the past decade. The people therefore resolved to resort to desperate measures. The man in question is the most popular person in the whole district, and when he was carried away by the Japanese soldiers, the people bade him farewell with tears, fully believing that he would be put to death. So he probably would have been, had he fallen into the hands of the Korean soldiers. But as it was, when he had stated the causes of the trouble to the Authorities in Söul, he was acquitted, and the Governor of the district was deprived of his office, with the further prospect of having to answer judicially for his conduct.

CHINA NEWS.

It is reported from Tientsin that the Taku forts have saluted the British flag on the *Chung-king* with 21 guns by way of apology for the outrage committed by Chinese soldiers against that vessel. The accounts seem to indicate that Great Britain's demands did not extend beyond this salute, but if that be the case we fail to understand why such a trifling act of reparation should have been delayed for three months.

The *Pekin and Tientsin Times* contains the following:—

The Imperial audience granted to the French and Russian Ministers took place on Monday, the 12th, at the Imperial Palace. The Ministers, who were accompanied by all the Ministers at present in Peking, entered by the eastern door or T'oung-an-men, where two secretaries of the Tsung-li Yamen received them and conducted them to a large hall in the centre of two pavilions where the principal Ministers of State were assembled. Thence they were taken along a raised causeway, each Minister conducted by a prince, to the throne room or hall, where the Emperor was seated on a throne placed on a dais raised five steps above the floor. Before the Emperor was placed a table covered with yellow cloth. The hall was draped with rose silk hangings relieved with yellow cords and decorated with large chafing dishes and incense burners in cloisonné work. The speech of each Minister, after being read by him, was translated into Chinese by an interpreter; then Prince Kung ascended to the foot of the imperial throne and kneeling, translated it to the Emperor in the Manchu tongue. At the back of the imperial throne was hung a large silk curtain decorated with peacock's feathers, behind which the Empress Dowager was placed so as to be able to see and hear what took place without being seen. The Emperor is pale, with pleasant features and eyes of sparkling brilliancy. Behind the hall of audience were placed a body of troops. Everything was in perfect order and spotlessly clean. The reception took place in the midst of the most profound silence which added to the grandeur and solemnity of the ceremony.

It seems that the fall of Port Arthur was anticipated in Tientsin so soon as Talien came into Japanese possession, for we read that the Chinese troops in the former fortress were rumoured to have fallen into a state of demoralization, discipline being entirely relaxed.

China is evidently concentrating all her energies on the defence of Shanhai-kwan. General von Hanneken has gone thither, to inspect the troops and direct the fortifications.

The *Shanghai Mercury* of the 20th instant writes:—

From private advices from Nanking, we learn that Chang Chih-tung, immediately on assuming charge at Nanking, ordered the larger vessels of the Nanyang Squadron to prepare to leave for the North on short notice. Many of the officers and crew are demurring, on the typical Chinese grounds that they were engaged by the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang, and that they did not see the reason why they should fight the battles of the Viceroy of Pechili. The vessels designated are expecting to leave during next week—if they cannot find some excuse to remain.

The fiction that General von Hanneken was summoned to Peking by the Emperor is again exploded. The Tientsin correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* repeats what we stated a fortnight ago, namely, that the General—or "Major" as he then was—went to the capital to see Prince Kung, and that there never was any idea of an audience. It seems, however, that a grand scheme is mooted for the formation of a Chinese "Imperial Army," but that it will not be carried out until after the present war is over.

With the events of the past few days on record, the following cutting from the *Shanghai Mercury* of the 14th instant is very interesting:—

We have received the following from Port Arthur:—

On the 5th inst, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a great deal of firing was heard by those on the ships in the harbour, from the Chinese forts, the whole of the forts seaward firing incessantly. It was feared that the Japanese were attacking the forts by land and sea in strong force, but it was soon discovered that the forts were firing on six Japanese torpedo-boats. The firing continued for about an hour, when one of the torpedo-boats appeared to be hit by a shot from the fort. The Chinese declared they hit it. The other boats surrounded the damaged one and withdrew, and the firing then ceased. Thus ended the onslaught on Port Arthur, the Japanese boats not firing a shot! It is thought that the boats came to reconnoitre and see where the remnant of the Chinese fleet was, or probably to distract attention from land movements going on at Ta-lien-wan. When the firing commenced the Chinese torpedo-boats went out, but did not attack the enemy. Two days later the Chinese fleet, composed of six men-of-war which had gone through the Yalu fight, left for Taku under the command of Admiral Ting for orders. The *Li Yuen*, the vessel that was partially burnt, remaining, her repairs not having yet been completed, although the workmen are busily engaged in effecting alterations.

The Chinese naval officers, with whom I have frequently come in contact, exhibited great enthusiasm, and were eager to meet the enemy. They appeared to be of opinion that, having gone through the Yalu fight, they were equal to engage in another battle. They appeared brave enough on that point.

So far not one ship of the Southern Squadron has joined the Northern Squadron since the ships that came through the Yalu fight had entered Port Arthur. People were wondering where the Southern Squadron was.

A number of shopkeepers and residents have left Port Arthur, with the Taotai, but on the whole things go on much as usual in spite of the close proximity of the Japanese. On the 5th instant, the whole of the Europeans in Port Arthur were ordered to leave, and many left for Chefoo in the *Kwangchi*. The red cross flag was run up, and there was placed on board the patients from the hospitals—and the Europeans—and these were conveyed to Chefoo, as another attack was anticipated.

I think it is simply impossible for the Japanese to take Port Arthur, so impregnable and well-defended is it. About eighty miles from Port Arthur on the land side—the only approach to it by land—is a narrow pass in the hills, which 100 men could hold against an army. As for landing at Pigeon Bay at this time of the year that is out of the question.

There are thousands of infantry with cavalry here. The infantry are all armed with German repeating rifles and short bayonets, and the cavalry are likewise well armed. These troops are drilled continually every day in the European fashion. They are entirely under native officers. There are plenty of provisions and any amount of ammunition.

Original from

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

DELIBERATIONS OF THE CENTRAL POLITICAL ASSOCIATION.

Delegates of the members of the House of Representatives identified with the various wings of the Strict Foreign Policy Party, met, at 1 p.m. on the 28th instant, in the hall of the Central Political Association to deliberate about the arrival of a Chinese envoy suing for peace. Messrs. Ooka, Motoda, Kawashima, Kudo, Suzuki, Ozaki, Suyehiro, and other leading politicians were present. The drift of the discussion was as follows, according to the *Kokkai*.

It was unanimously resolved that in case the envoy were not duly accredited to sue for peace, he should be driven out of the country. But as to the question of how he should be met, supposing him to be duly accredited, opinions were divided. One section observed that as he had arrived in Japan ignorant of the fall of Port Arthur and there was therefore no reason to suppose that he brought satisfactory condition to offer to Japan, he should be sent away even though he were an accredited envoy, on the ground that it is still premature to open negotiations. Another section held that there was no reason to refuse to see him should he be a duly accredited envoy, since there would always be time to send him away should the terms of peace proposed by him be found unsatisfactory. The latter opinion, however, is said to have been supported by only a few members. Another point of dispute was that, supposing him to be a duly accredited envoy, it was wrong for him to appeal directly to the Head-quarters. He should rather carry his proposals to the Generals of the army in the field. That theory was contradicted by some members, who held that an appeal for peace might be presented in either way. Finally the following decision was arrived at:—That to guarantee the permanent tranquillity of the Orient, negotiations for peace must not yet be opened, and that to have this resolution fully adhered to, a representative should be sent to Hiroshima from each section of the Party.

The Constitutional Reform Party, on the evening of the same day, convoked its members staying in the capital, and discussed the same subject. The meeting was adjourned before any conclusion had been arrived at, the idea being that there would be time to consider the matter after the views entertained by the other sections of *Taigai Koku* had been consulted. Some of the opinions enunciated however, are reported as follow:—Was it not improper on the part of Governor Sufu to have acted as the medium for conveying a private letter from the enemy's envoy to the Premier, without having previously obtained permission from Head-quarters?

Should that envoy not be fully accredited by China, but be simply the bearer of a private letter from Li Hung-chang, he ought unquestionably to be driven out of the country.

Should he be really a duly accredited envoy of China come to sue for peace, he ought to have come in a ship flying a white flag. But as he came under the protection of the flag of a neutral Power, and has thus neglected the formalities proper to be observed by an envoy of the kind, it would be derogatory to the dignity of the country to receive him. Hence, even though he were a duly accredited envoy, he should be sent back on that ground.

In case peace be sued for, the application should be made, not to the Foreign Office, but to the military authorities. But whether by military authorities should to understand the Generals of the expeditionary army or the Head-quarters at Hiroshima, unanimity of opinion could not be obtained.

If the envoy be a private one sent to the Premier the latter should not decide whether to see him or not without seeking directions from Head-quarters, since it is not proper for a Minister of the Crown on his own responsibility to receive a private envoy from the enemy.

MR. ITO MIYOJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INTERVIEW WITH MR. ITO MIYOJI, SECRETARY
GENERAL OF THE IMPERIAL CABINET, AND
MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

Hiroshima, November 18th, 1894.

[Scene—Typical Japanese house on river-side in centre of large town.]

Big, well-built man, perhaps 40; very fine features indeed; nose rather aquiline, clear-cut; mouth very expressive, both when speaking and when silent; eyes particularly handsome, not merely from Japanese point of view; forehead large, broad, good shape; manner charming, impressive and earnest, with ready change to fun. Fluent and easy English. Mr. Ito first explained the Premier's position, and duties. In an Empire with a larger population than France, newly supplied with Governmental machinery of the most perfect modern model, the dimensions of the Secretary's duties in peaceful times may be imagined; but when, in addition, they are complicated by the "trial trip" of an army liable to muster 500,000 trained fighting men—then the Cabinet has quite an unprecedented weight of responsibility, and its Secretary-General's comprehensive task appears almost overwhelming.

In his office there are numerous sections, and five sub-secretaries, besides the Premier's two private secretaries. What is called the "high police" department also comes directly under the Cabinet, while the general detail of police work is under the Home Secretary—the German system of classification being followed in this as in the army and navy. At present, Hiroshima is the seat of government, though Tokyo remains the head-quarters for certain purposes; and as these two places are five or six hundred miles apart, the telegraph wires are kept busy day and night. Mr. Ito Miyoji is usually at work two or three hours after midnight, in marked contrast to the very early hours of all Japanese. Parliament has just concluded its special session; owing to the enthusiastic unanimity prevailing there was no discussion at all. But the regular session falls due shortly, and all the inconvenience of the Cabinet's absence at a remote provincial town will have to be experienced. It has been suggested, however, to appoint a stage-manager and have all the parts carefully written out and apportioned, to simplify matters; for the machine works as harmoniously as a well-rehearsed play, and the suggestion of comedy is almost too strong for the Japanese, who with all their matter-of-fact sturdiness of character love a joke as much as any people on earth. Perhaps they might use statues and phonographs, to save members of Parliament the trouble of leaving Tokyo.

Meantime, the Secretary of the Cabinet has to continue doing his share of the task of government, which is carried on by "Imperial Ordinances," similar to the British "Orders in Council," with the force of Acts of Parliament, while there is no session. The system is derived in part from that of Germany, which is best adapted for introducing into a country ready made; the better British Constitution could only be developed in centuries. Similarly the system of land tenure in Japan is left in an elastic state, to be moulded by time; there are very few large estates, and the land is pretty evenly divided among the people, who pay a small ground-rent. Thus the feudal system has quietly disappeared without leaving any such legacies as the land questions in England and Ireland. All modifications of the law depend on the reports laid before the Cabinet through its Secretary-General from time to time, and so he has to be well posted to preserve continuity of policy in a country just emerged from chrysalis stage. One exceedingly important matter is the treatment of the huge tracts of mountain waste, which were formerly covered with trees but have been denuded in many places, with serious results to the climate of the country. While the people were preoccupied with the overthrow of the Shogunate and the Satsuma reactionists, the

feudal laws were forgotten and timber was being destroyed by the peasantry at a ruinous rate; the results are visible even now, especially in the wild country about Hiroshima, where the bare mountains show plainly the signs of constant detrition, which makes the hillsides and fertile ravines absolutely untenable. The Government has set about steadily replanting, and rigidly restricting future damage by drastic forest laws; and the benefit may be seen on every well-clad hill where good crops are grown on tiny terraced plots up every sheltered gully to an extent that is simply marvellous. Mr. Ito Miyoji strongly urges the development of the tea trade to its utmost. At present Japan puts very little tea on the English market, having more success in Russia, America, and Australia. Interest of course helps Indian tea in England; but if Japanese growers study the requirements of this market, it appears likely that they can produce a better article at a cheaper rate. Once that is begun, vast tracts can be turned into tea gardens, bringing considerable profit to the growers.

But all this has no direct bearing on the war, Mr. Ito, though very interesting and valuable information. Would you like to say anything about the war?—Well, of course I know a good deal about it. I have to be with His Majesty and the Cabinet wherever they go. I hope to meet you in Tientsin with our army before very long.—(Laughing.)

Why not in Peking?—The palaces there would be pleasant quarters.—Well, we shall see; perhaps. But what can I tell you about the war?

First, about your own duties in connection with it especially.—I have to do the same with regard to the war that I do in other matters; to make reports to the Cabinet; to propose the subjects for consideration; and many other things.

Then you are just the man to tell me every thing.—Ah, if I would.—(Laughing.)

Have you seen what most of the newspapers outside of Japan have been saying, about Japan being a rather poor country, unable to stand a long war without danger of exhaustion?—Oh yes,—(laughing),—let them think so. "Go abroad to get news of home."

You might tell me a good deal about how matters really stand.—We have raised large loans without the least difficulty; these hardly caused any tightness in the money market, and Government bonds are still at about a per cent. premium; early this year, when there was a "boom" on the exchange, they were at 8½ prem. There was then abnormal activity in the promotion of new railways and other ventures, now quite checked, but all the regular business is going on as well as ever, or rather better, for Japan is almost entirely self-supplying, and so all the extra expense on account of the war is only extra circulation of our own money among ourselves. The only thing of any importance that we cannot get or make in Japan is the heaviest work for the Navy, 65-ton guns, and the bigger parts of big ships; but we have enough in stock at the Arsenal for all possible needs.

Imported from England?—Yes, but before the war.—(Laughing.) Personally I am not in favour of "protecting" trade; I mean by tariffs. I believe in free trade, getting the best and cheapest market wherever it may be, and helping to make our own the best and cheapest in every way possible. Protection does not do that; I think it is a mistake, though many Japanese would like a protectionist tariff. Still, the country is so self-supporting that a war is really no drain on its resources at all, comparatively speaking. The ordinary manufactures are now being stimulated; and we can make machinery enough to utilise this advantage. Usually our exports are at any rate not appreciably below imports; I forget how they stand at the moment. We have not even lost the Chinese trade entirely, for it is being carried on by English firms now. That is where you English profit by this war; you generally are on the spot to make a profit.—(Laughing.) The Chinese in Japan, judging others by themselves,

dare, not stay, though the Government took a great deal of trouble to ensure good treatment for them. Many went back to China, and their business has been taken over by British merchants. British steamers are getting much better business too, through the war. Chinese merchant ships are all being kept in port or used by the Navy, and Japanese merchant ships, about 130 I think, are turned into transports. There was a great outcry in Japan to make coal contraband, to prevent the Chinese getting any; but I did not believe in that a bit. It would only have made China develop her own coal; there were several good places now in use. Besides, we want the Chinese to get all the coal they need, and then come out to sea!—(Laughing.)

You should send them a few shiploads as a present.—Yes, on condition that they would come out and fight; we only wish they would! Don't imagine I say this because they were defeated at the Yalu; I said it from the very first. That was why the Japanese fleet went to Wei-hai-wei, to find the Chinese fleet, not to attack the land. Ha ha! They called it an attack on the land batteries, and said we were defeated! That is how they tell lies. The Japanese Government is very anxious indeed to have foreign war correspondents here, to contradict these false reports; you will find everything done for you that can be done, and no expense will be spared.

I must say I have been exceedingly well treated. People outside, the Chinese for instance, would at once call it bribery.—But so many war correspondents could not all be accused. Their newspapers are known and respected, and they have to act up to that. So have the men. The Chinese spread false reports about the *Kowshing*; they accused the Japanese of shooting men in the water, and all sorts of barbarities, like savages, and it did a great wrong; it set the English and other foreigners against us. If there had been some newspaper correspondents on the *Naniwa-kun*, it would have been different; impartial men to speak the truth. It is a great expense to newspapers in Europe to send men out here, and for the sake of truth and for our own reputation we would be glad to help them as much as ever they will let us. That is the wish of His Majesty and all the Government and people.

In Europe they will be glad to hear this, I am sure, for it shows the excellent character of the Japanese. But these false reports of the Chinese are only of the same sort as those in Hongkong during the plague this year, when the Chinese told horrible tales about the foreigners who were saving their lives. The Chinese character ought to be well enough known.—Oh, I should tell you that one of my duties is to be Prosecutor General in the Prize Court established under International Law, but we have no prizes yet, and somebody complains that I am not doing my duty.—(Laughing.) There is an Ordinary Court and a High Court for prizes taken, and mine is the High Court.

When Chefoo and Taku and Tientsin are captured, you will have some ships taken.—I hope so; people are complaining! But of course the great thing is to strike a decisive blow, not to bother about trifles such as injuring China's trade or blockading or looking after contraband. There is some agitation to stop the Chinese using Shanghai for war purposes, as we promised to consider it neutral. They use it as an arsenal and recruiting centre, and to get Europeans into their service. But I don't think it matters at all. They had Europeans on their ships at the Yalu. They import arms and ammunition (we make all our own), but all that they do with their things is to let us capture them—so much the better for us. It is specially convenient for us, that way; transport in Korea is an immense trouble, but we get food, and arms, and money, ready waiting for us. They are very kind! We have captured a lot of gold and silver; I don't know why they had it in the field. For rewards, I have heard, for bravery and Japanese heads. Their soldiers have to be paid on the spot.—Yes, our army found some Japanese heads among the Chinese spots

about 15 or 20 I think, of men who were on outpost duty and so on, and could not be recovered in time. Some Korean heads too. But there will be no more of that, with the First Army at any rate, for the Chinese in that part seem thoroughly panic-stricken now. We expected great resistance at Ku-ren-jo (Chiu-lien-cheng), it was exceedingly strong in fortifications and natural position, but they hardly waited for the Japanese to attack. They have seen too much of the Japanese swordsmanship; you know it is famous. The present army sword is now being made very much like the old style, but the old ones are the best steel. Most of the wounds found on the Chinese are sword slashes; nothing can stand them.

You will carefully avoid saying much about the immediate future?—Well, I can say this in confidence that we have been busy lately making special arrangements to maintain order in North China, under some sort of provisional Government, and to protect European lives and property in the treaty ports, missionary out-stations away inland, when the Chinese Government ceases to rule that part.—(Laughing immensely.) Of course that means a very great deal.

The Europeans are preparing to clear out; many of them are already gone. Would it not be better to make a public announcement at once?—You can publish it and say I said so. Really, it is a tremendous undertaking when you think of all that it means. The Japanese Government sees that grave disorder, anarchy, is threatening in Chefoo, Taku, Tientsin, and Newchwang; so Japan undertakes to maintain order and protect all the inhabitants. This place (Hiroshima) is only a temporary seat of Government; when I said I might see you in Tientsin perhaps, I was not joking. The Houses of Parliament here were built in ten days! We were told it was impossible, but we did it. The lazy Koreans were surprised when our army came to an impassable river, a very wide river, and put a bridge across in 30 minutes. You might not believe it, but it is true. We are arranging to send over with the Second Army a large staff of Civil Service men who speak European languages and understand work that would be beyond the scope of military men. Some of the Foreign Office men are gone already. I am exceedingly sorry for His Majesty having to put up with so much inconvenience and discomfort here. Of course we try all we can, but it is not permanent. There was no fitting place for His Majesty's birthday festivities, on the 3rd November, but we did our very best. One point I would like you to mention; that is, the change in British feeling and policy towards Japan during the last five years or so. It is a great change, very valuable, and we warmly appreciate it, more than I can express. Never mind what selfish or silly people may say. I know there are some local English newspapers that try to stir up anti-Japanese feeling, but they are nothing. I am quite sure of what I say, that in recent years England has developed a strong sympathy towards Japan, and we are grateful indeed. We appreciate it truly. In time of peace, England would be the best friend Japan could wish to get. In time of war the alliance would be most powerful; the British fleet and the Japanese army could control the East. England needs some land force here; look what trouble you had even as near home as the Sudan. But with the Japanese away—Do you know what force we can put, if needed, in the field?

Foreign military experts say you are already doing your utmost—with two Army Corps?—We have six without touching the Reserves. The stories about the second Reserves having been called out are false. It should be made known what we really can do; we have been too long misunderstood. Under our system, the whole nation will be, if needed, an huge army in a few more years. We have not the least wish to conquer anybody.—(laughing)—but we will not be despised and duped by China at any rate.

There is a good deal of military enthusiasm in Japan just now, but the people are well enough known — peace-loving generally, and

too matter-of-fact to do anything wildly.—Yes. I was going on to say we need a stronger navy. There has been a lot of talk in Parliament about making it much more powerful. I am satisfied that England is now our firm friend and sees the real benefit on both sides.

You think the revision of the treaty is a proof?—Well, that is one. Of course, to some extent the foreign residents in the treaty ports are against it on account of their own interests, irrespective of the general good. But their newspapers are not reasonable, and we simply take no notice, for they do no harm, they have no effect.

CONCERT IN TOKYO.

Nothing could have been more successful than the concert given in Tokyo on the 24th ultimo, in aid of the Red Cross Society of Japan. Despite most inclement weather, the large hall of the Ueno Academy of Music was filled to overflowing by an appreciative audience of foreigners and Japanese, who repeatedly showed their delight at the excellence of the performance by loud and long sustained bursts of applause. Her Imperial Highness Princess Kanin honoured the concert by her presence, and the front rows were occupied by the members of the Foreign Corps Diplomatic and many distinguished Japanese. Yokohama also was largely represented, the long journey and the rain seeming to have exercised no deterrent effect. Without referring to each item of the programme in detail, we may say that the rendering of "Tardi si fa" by Miss Bloxham and Mr. Braccialini was admirable; that Miss Bloxham's singing of "Orphée avec son Liute" enchanted her audience, and that Miss Koda's violin solo, "Scène de Ballet" was not only perfect in execution but also full of genuine artistic feeling. This young lady promises to attain a high reputation. It is most pleasant to see, too, that the Musical Academy continues to prosper under purely Japanese control. The instrumental and vocal performances of the pupils showed that the true spirit of music continues to direct their labours. It need scarcely be said that the piece of the evening, the First Act of Faust, was looked forward to with the utmost expectations. They were not disappointed. Mr. Braccialini's beautiful tenor, at once powerful and sweet, and Count Condenshove's mellow bass belong to an order of voices rarely heard among amateurs. The acting, too, of both gentlemen was really first rate. Mr. Braccialini's rendering of the conflict of emotions that precedes Faust's surrender to Satan, and Count Condenshove's general conception of *Mephistopheles*, as well as his by-play, were masterpieces that would have earned high applause on any stage. Immense difficulties had to be grappled with in preparing this first representation of the kind that has ever been put upon the stage in Japan, and had it not been for the untiring energy and patience of Mr. Braccialini, supplemented by the talent of Professor Eckert who arranged the difficult music of Faust for the Orchestra of the Imperial Court and trained the pupils of the Academy to sing the chorus, which they did thoroughly well, the task must have been abandoned as hopeless. To both of these gentlemen, and to Madame Sannomiya who, according to her invariable wont where charity is concerned, spared no pains to secure a favourable result, the gratitude of the public is due. We must not forget, too, the charming young lady who played the rôle of *Marguerite*, presenting an image lovely enough to have turned the heads of a dozen Fausts. The universal feeling as the curtain fell was one of regret that the delightful performance had been so short, and of hope that the labour of organizing it might not deter another effort in the same line. An incident that rendered the evening specially memorable was the announcement of the taking of Port Arthur. Official news, received just before the concert commenced, was given out, after the first piece, by Mr. Braccialini in French and Mr. Ito Yukichi in Japanese, eliciting from the audience a burst of cheering that had a genuine national ring.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN.

Reuter has been giving us lately some information which, though interesting, is neither quite trustworthy nor quite correct. He told us, in the first place, that the President of the United States had tendered his good offices as mediator between Japan and China; that Japan, while duly expressing her appreciation of the sentiment dictating the offer, had declined it, declaring the necessity of China's suing direct; finally, that the Japanese Government having intimated its willingness to accept the American Representative in Tokyo as the medium through whom China's proposals for peace might be made, the President had ordered the United States Ministers in Peking and Tokyo to act in accordance with that intimation. It is palpable that all these statements can not be true, except on the supposition that Japan performed a complete *volte-face* between the times of conveying her refusal and making the alleged intimation. She can not have declared, on one day, that China must sue direct, and, on the next, that the American Minister might be made the medium of communication. It is, of course, very possible and not at all improbable that President Cleveland might have been unwilling to join a combination of Powers whose overwhelming strength in union, if it did not wear a semblance of menace, would at any rate invest their suggestions with the character of dictates. It is very possible and not at all improbable that President Cleveland, while refusing to work with any such combination, might nevertheless offer to mediate, out of a friendly desire to save Japan from the embarrassment of having to face a combination of Powers, and out of a sincere wish to restore peace. But if the offer were made, it was probably withdrawn on discovering that a combination of Powers need not be anticipated, and it would certainly have elicited from Japan just such an answer as Reuter attributes to her. After that answer it would have been evidently out of the question that she should intimate her willingness to have China's proposals conveyed through the United States Representatives in Tokyo. Whence Reuter's agents obtained such a manifestly inconsistent story we cannot guess, but we take upon ourselves to contradict most emphatically the last item about the United States Ministers in Tokyo and Peking.

MR. DETRING INTERVIEWED.

A representative of the *Kokkai* interviewed Mr. Detring in Kobe on the afternoon of the 27th inst. The following account of the interview is published:—

May I ask on what business you have come to Japan?—I have come as an envoy to bring about the restoration of peace to the Orient.

Are you acting under instructions from the Peking Court or from the Viceroy Li?—Under instructions from the Peking Court. (Mr. Detring added that his mission was due to the joint desire of the Court and of the Viceroy.)

The War is now at its height and you have suddenly come at this juncture as an envoy. But is not China making preparations for war as vigorously as at first?—China does not desire to fight with Japan, but is simply anxious to restore peace to the Orient.

Where do you intend to go?—Yesterday I met Governor Sinfu after I had left the steamer, and asked to have the views of the Headquarters consulted through him. I intend to take the ship round to Ujina when I receive a reply.

Have you any documents that prove you to be an envoy?—Yes. I have a letter.

Is it a letter from the Emperor from the Government in Peking?—I can not answer that.

May I ask to be briefly informed of the contents of the letter?—I can not give you any information. You must apply for that to the Government of your own country.

LETTER FROM HIROSHIMA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Hiroshima, November 23rd, 1894.

Count Ito has just arrived here from the capital, to which urgent official business called him about a fortnight ago. The sudden journey undertaken by the Premier gave rise to various surmises and rumours, both here and in the metropolis. It was conjectured by some that his return to the capital was necessitated by the proposal of certain foreign Powers to mediate between Japan and China; while, in the opinion of others, the cause was to be sought in his desire to consult his colleagues about the measures to be submitted to the Diet in the coming session. Yet another supposition was that his object was to effect an understanding with the various political parties as to the basis of peace with China. I am not at liberty to divulge the true nature of the business that engaged the Count's attention during his brief stay in Tokyo, but I may safely state that it had nothing to do with mediation. Even supposing that a certain Western country should undertake to convey to Japan the terms upon which China is desirous of terminating the war, it is not conceivable that this Empire would consent to talk of peace except at a meeting of plenipotentiaries duly appointed by the two countries.

The question as to the conditions of peace is now a principal topic of conversation and discussion. Not that the Japanese are particularly desirous of a speedy termination of hostilities, or that proposals for peace have been made by China. But the problem has occupied the attention of the nation from the very beginning of the present war. One of the first papers to discuss the subject was the *Kokumin Shimbun*, which, among other things, suggested that an indemnity of \$500,000,000 in gold should be demanded, and that the money thus realized should be used for introducing a gold standard into Japan. That view has not obtained any considerable support from other journals. Apart from a large money indemnity, China will have to surrender a portion of her territories. Some persons suggest the cession of Formosa; some, of the three Provinces, Kirin, Shinking, and Chili, and a few others advocate the absorption of the better half of the Chinese Empire. Various are the opinions of the Japanese on the subject, most persons seem agreed in thinking that the possession by Japan of Formosa and the Liautung peninsula is imperatively necessary for the maintenance of permanent peace in the East. The events of the war may necessitate the cession of even more land than the above, but in all probability the Japanese demands will not be more moderate than the basis just mentioned.

Viscount Torio, who returned from Korea a few days ago, is still staying here. He is now conversing with Count Ito. He seems to be in excellent spirits.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince left here this morning. During his short stay he was very busy visiting hospitals, inspecting barracks, and so forth. He evinced the most lively interest in everything he witnessed here, but especially in the military hospitals, where he gave presents to the officers and men under treatment.

Their Imperial Highnesses Princesses Komatsu and Kitashirakawa will leave here for the capital to-morrow. They paid particular attention to the Red Cross Hospital. In their latest visit to the hospital, they assisted the nurses in dressing the wounds of some patients. They are always accompanied by Marchioness Nabeshima, Countess Saigo, and Countess Oyama.

The troops are still staying here. The streets are full of them, but not a single instance of disorderly conduct has yet been reported. The soldiers from the north-eastern provinces are indeed noted for particular amenability to discipline. The same characteristic is exhibited by the coolies too. The latter must number several thousands, and under ordinary circumstances, their presence in the city would be felt in various disagreeable ways. But such is the strictness of the control exercised over them

by the military authorities that they have thus far given no just cause of complaint to the quiet inhabitants of this place. The only thing advanced against them is that their dialect is at times a little difficult to understand. I am informed that among the coolies now staying here there are not a few young men of respectable antecedents whose eagerness to see real fighting has induced them to follow the army in any capacity. I recently saw a large number of coolies exercising at fencing. Several were apparently very skilful in the use of the sword.

I have lately had several occasions to talk with the officers in command of the troops now quartered here. They are all enthusiastic to go to the front. Nothing gives them more uneasiness than the thought that the war may be brought to a close before they have an opportunity of meeting the enemy. I understand that they have made thorough preparations for operations during the winter months.

INSTRUCTIONS WITH REGARD TO PASSPORTS.

The *Asahi* says that Viscount Mutsu, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, has issued the following instructions to the Chief of the Metropolitan Police with regard to passports granted to subjects or citizens of Treaty Powers desirous of travelling in the interior. In case a subject or citizen of a Treaty Power resident in this Empire applies, through the Minister or a Consul of his country, for a passport to travel in the interior, to the Foreign Department or to the Governor of the locality in which a treaty port is situated, he is entitled to receive, as already intimated in the letters forwarded on the 4th and 27th Sept. of the current year, a passport enabling him to travel in the interior for the period of one year. It is now further decided that, in case an *employé* of the Government or of a Japanese private individual, desires to travel in the interior on his own account, he need not obtain the endorsement of the Minister or Consul of his country, but shall be entitled to receive a passport so soon as his official chief, in case he is Government *employé*, applies on his behalf directly to the Foreign Department, or so soon as his employer, in case he is in private service, applies to the Governor of a locality in which a treaty port is situated, or to the Foreign Department, through the medium of the Governor of the locality where such foreigner is living. Since passports are to be issued in future, as above indicated, by the Governors of localities where treaty ports are situated, as well as by the Foreign Department, it becomes a matter of importance to exercise hereafter prompter control in the case of foreigners perpetrating offences in the interior. Not only should any act committed by a foreign traveller in contravention of the directions written on the back of the passport, be promptly dealt with by the Chief of Police, but also the particulars of the affair should be reported to the Foreign Minister. When the offence perpetrated is considered to be of a grave character, the Chief of Police should at once send a communication to the Governors of treaty ports for purposes of reference.

With regard to passports required when a Government *employé* is to be sent to the interior on his employer's business, the application should be sent to the Foreign Office as heretofore, but in the case of a private *employé* such application should be sent in through the medium of the local Governor.

A person who has totally lost the sense of hearing in one ear, although he may imagine that the defect is of little consequence, cannot locate the direction of a sound to save his life, even when the centre of disturbance is quite near him.

The Government of Saxony has adopted a novel method securing the payment of taxes. The names of persons who did not pay their taxes last year are printed and hung up in all the restaurants and inns. The proprietors dare not serve those mentioned on the lists with food or drink under penalty of losing their licenses.

MR. TAGUCHI ON FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LOANS.

Mr. Taguchi, M.P., Editor of the *Keisai Zasshi*, is one of those who hold that Japan need not, at this juncture, have recourse to a foreign loan, and that her people can well afford to furnish the war expenses up to a certain point. At the last meeting of the Tokyo Industrial and Commercial Society, held in the Imperial Hotel on the 10th inst., Messrs Sonoda, President of the Specie Bank, and Taguchi were asked to state their views on the financial problem of the day, namely, the floating of a war loan, the former as an advocate of a foreign, and the latter, of a domestic loan. We have already epitomised Mr. Sonoda's speech in these columns and shall now do the same with that of the eminent economist. Mr. Taguchi bases his theory on two points, firstly, the difficulty of procuring foreign capital at an interest under 5 per cent., and secondly, the condition of the Japanese money market, which he considers capable of standing a good deal. He arrives at the first conclusion on consideration of the fact that even Indian Bonds bear an interest of 3 per cent. in London. Therefore, any bonds that Japan might float would have to offer over 5 per cent. interest. Add to this the various charges which the Japanese Government would have to disburse to brokers and so forth, and any loan raised in a foreign market must prove costly to Japan. In order to explain his second theory, Mr. Taguchi refers to the financial history of the country as far back as 1877, when civil war broke out in Kyushu and deranged the national finances for years after. The Government strove strenuously to remedy this evil, and in 1886 paper money at last rose to par. Though the Japanese monetary system then became firmly established, it has passed through more than one vicissitude. The recent depreciation of silver affected the market. Its present inactivity is ascribable to that cause. But Japan is not a loser by this change. On the contrary, the depreciation of silver was followed by an increase in her exports, and in 1891 and 1892 her export trade was so active that about 25 million *yen* came into the country in those two years. One of the consequences of the importation of so much money into the country was a gradual divergence in the rates of interest in the capital and in the provinces, the former falling considerably below the latter. In the second half of 1893 the depreciation of silver became still more marked owing to financial changes in America and India, and the import of the white metal into this country was still further encouraged. Money must, under such circumstances, have become considerably cheaper. Mr. Taguchi could not give any precise information on that point, but he said that as the Pension Bonds which, a dozen years or so ago averaged 60 or 70 *yen* in price, were subsequently raised to about 100 *yen* by the Redemption Loan, and as the Bonds of 290 million *yen* held by the Government at that time were only worth 200 million *yen* if each Bond was calculated as 70 *yen*, capitalists gained a clear profit of about 100 million *yen* on that transaction alone. The profit that accrued to the country from the appreciation of the value of land was even more considerable. The registered price of all the taxable land is about 1,500 million *yen*, but while eight or nine years ago the actual price was only one-half of that, its present value is twice or at least one and a half times the registered value. In other words, Japanese agriculturists are the gainers by about 1,400 million *yen*. Mr. Taguchi therefore concludes that no particular harm would be done to the market if 100 million *yen* or so were to be withdrawn from it. That it would be affected to a certain extent admits of no denial, and the point on which bankers and financiers deliberate with the greatest care is how low the Bonds may with impunity be suffered to fall in price. Mr. Taguchi thinks that even if the 100 *yen* Redemption Loan Bonds were to fall to 95 *yen*, no special harm would be done. Of course, it is of great importance that Japan should take measures to minimize any evil that

might ensue from the withdrawal of a large sum from the market, and Mr. Taguchi has two suggestions to offer on that point. The first is the opening of relations by the Bank of Japan and the Specie Bank with leading foreign banks, in order to enable the country to avail itself of the use of cheap foreign capital. He thinks that with the credit enjoyed by the Government and the two Banks abroad, it would not be difficult to open such relations. Another plan is to abolish export duties in order to encourage the export trade of the country. With regard to the idea that the indemnity which Japan is to exact from China ought to be applied to the payment of the expenses incurred by this country in connection with the war, Mr. Taguchi's opinion differs widely. He says that although China taken as a whole is rich, it is almost impossible for the Chinese Government to pay a large indemnity to any foreign country with the present organization of its system. Japan should therefore be content with the cession of Chinese territory and should endeavour to compensate her losses by opening up the resources of the land thus obtained from China.

JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION IN THE ENEMY'S TERRITORY.

According to the reports of the war-correspondents of the native papers, the Administration Office established at An-tung appears to have a great deal of work to do. Besides Mr. Komura, *Chargé d'Affaires*, who is the head of the Office, there are three interpreters and six constables. The interpreters are at their desks from morning to night drawing up notifications for the people and hearing their grievances. The latter are mostly in connection with disputes or robbery. Mr. Komura is said to have told the correspondent of the *Hochi* that the inhabitants of the region where An-tung is situated are quite different from the indolent Koreans in their diligence in obtaining a livelihood, and that they are endowed with a self-denying and patient spirit. The Chinese Government having been indifferent as to the manner in which these people were ruled, Mr. Komura was resolved to extend to them beneficial administration. He said that on the first day of the opening of the Office, namely, on the 1st of November, 20 persons underwent registration, while next day 100 natives applied for the same process. They were all of the lower classes, the upper ones having sought refuge in remote places. By this time a considerable number of persons must have been registered. The Office of Pacification in Feng-hwang is similarly busy. As has been already stated in these columns, influential natives were appointed managers of the Office with several Japanese interpreters as advisers. Three Chinese merchants of local importance, Ngō, Li, and Liu, enjoy that honour. In less than a week's time after the Office was established, people flocked to it to state their complaints, and the number of persons brought to it under custody on charges of robbery does not fall short of 50 or 60 every day. The grievances submitted to the managers are chiefly traceable to the violence perpetrated by the Chinese soldiers, thefts by the natives themselves, injuries by the conflagrations caused by the Chinese troops as they fled northward, and the occupation of houses by Japanese soldiers. It is not an easy task to trace all the complaints to their real cause, as the complainants are not very scrupulous in their explanations, but usually ascribe their losses to the agency of the Japanese as a certain way to ensure redress.

To reach the North Pole, an architect, Mr. Hauin, has proposed to the Geographical Society of Paris the construction of wooden huts one or two days' journey apart. He considers Greenland the most favourable locality for an experiment of this kind. Each of the huts would become in its turn a base of supplies for the construction of the next. As the distance to be covered is about 900 miles, a score of huts would be necessary to establish a route to the Pole.

TRAIN-ROBBERY ON THE TOKAIDO LINE.

Another smart piece of police-work has to be recorded. A well-known foreign merchant of Yokohama was robbed of a valuable travelling bag and its contents while journeying by rail from Kobe to Yokohama this week. He left Kobe by the noon train on Tuesday, entering a first-class carriage in which a well-dressed elderly Japanese gentleman was sitting. Between Sannomiya and Osaka various people got in and out, and at Kyoto the foreigner was joined by another Yokohama resident. The bag was then safe among other packages belonging to both travellers. At Hōdogaya, just as daylight was breaking, the bag was discovered to be missing. There were several Japanese travelling in the carriage at the time and when they awoke all displayed lively concern on account of their own scattered possessions. The silver-fitted bag of the foreigner was alone missing, however. It contained three valuable diamond studs, a silver chronometer watch, a Russia leather pocket-book, several share certificates and receipted bills, besides other important documents. In the opinion of the travellers the bag must have been stolen after the train left Hikone and before reaching Suzukawa. Information was given to the police at Yokohama upon the train's arrival on Wednesday, and on Thursday afternoon they had the pleasure of restoring the stolen bag, minus only the silver watch, and this also they hope to recover. The quick recovery of the bag is deserving of all praise. Travellers by night on the through trains should take this case as a warning to confide their valuable luggage to the care of the guard.

BASBALL.

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT ON THE FIELD.

A team comprising members of the Cricket Club and a smart Japanese catcher met a nine composed of baseball players from various trans-Pacific schooners now in Yokohama on Wednesday afternoon, and a very interesting game resulted. Soon after play began an unfortunate accident happened to Mr. E. W. Tilden, White was batting at the time and struck at the ball. The ball glanced off the bat to the right and struck Tilden with much force upon the nose. Blood flowed profusely for a time. Dr. Stokes immediately took measures to staunch the outflow, and when Dr. Eldridge appeared upon the scene a few minutes later the unlucky player was helped off to the Pavilion. The wound he has received is particularly awkward and it is feared that the bones of the nose are broken in addition to the cartilages being split. A substitute was found to take the vacant place and the game proceeded, the Yokohama team winning a seven innings' game by four runs. The afternoon was warm and bright, with a little more glare than players quite relished. The following were the scores:—

CRICKET CLUB.		Pos.	Runs.	Outs.				
Dr. Stokes	...	P. ...	3	0				
Mr. Shiraau	...	C. ...	3	3				
Mr. Hatch (for Mr. Tilden)	...	C.F. ...	2	3				
Mr. Horne	...	S.B. ...	5	5				
Mr. White	...	B. ...	3	1				
Mr. Howard	...	S.B. ...	3	3				
Mr. Brock	...	S.B. ...	3	0				
Mr. Pearson	...	L.F. ...	3	3				
Mr. Gibbens	...	P. ...	4	1				
Total	...	...	28	21		
SEALERS CLUB.		Pos.	Runs.	Outs.				
Mr. Sheehy	...	P. ...	3	3				
Mr. J. Caughill,	...	S.B. ...	3	0				
Mr. Curry	...	C. ...	3	2				
Mr. Derby	...	P. ...	2	2				
Mr. Sausville	...	S.B. ...	3	3				
Mr. R. Caughill,	...	C.F. ...	1	3				
Mr. O'Brien	...	L.F. ...	1	4				
Mr. Kane	...	S.B. ...	3	2				
Mr. Longard	...	P. ...	1	3				
Total	...	...	18	22		
INNINGS.								
Cricket Club	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sealers Club	...	1	0	5	3	0	3	3
	...	2	5	3	0	3	3	3

Every one of the English Royal Princes wears a facsimile of his bride's wedding-ring.

A comparison of the gold and silver production twenty years ago with that of 1893 shows that the value of the gold produced in the world last year exceeded that of 1873 by nearly twelve million pounds, while the production of silver has increased in the like period by twenty-five million two hundred thousand pounds.

FIELD-MARSHAL OYAMA'S REQUISITION REGULATIONS.

FIELD-MARSHAL OYAMA, shortly after the debarkation of the Second Army in the Liau-tung peninsula, issued a body of regulations on the subject of Requisitions. We have already alluded briefly to the incident, but it deserves more extended reference. The Regulations do not, of course, touch transactions undertaken by mutual consent. Their purpose is simply to prevent abuses of the authority naturally possessed by invaders in a temporarily conquered territory. The general principle underlying them is that the peaceful inhabitants of an enemy's country must not be required to discharge any services other than those essential to the maintenance of the invading army or the promotion of its military capacity, and that all services rendered by the people under such Requisitions must be duly recompensed. This principle is translated into detailed instructions. It is provided, for example, that proper prices must be paid for any articles obtained by Requisition for the uses of the troops, the currency of the invaded country being employed as far as possible for the purpose, and Requisition Notes being substituted for coin when the latter is not immediately procurable. Further, due consideration must be given to the relative competence of the persons from whom articles are requisitioned, and it is laid down that the native fiscal officials shall, as far as possible, be employed for all purposes connected with the enforcement of Requisitions. We need not further analyse the regulations. They are so brief that our readers can acquire a knowledge of their provisions by a moment's perusal. The interesting feature of the affair is that it furnishes additional proof of Japan's resolve to conduct this war in accordance with the most civilized modern principles. In old times the idea of each belligerent was to inflict a maximum of indiscriminate injury upon the other. No distinction of military and civil was acknowledged. An invasion was a savage foray, far more terrible for the peaceful inhabitants of the invaded territory than for the soldiers engaged in its defence. History seems to indicate that the first departure from these barbarous methods was inaugurated in the treatment extended by Christians to Christians, though certainly no improvement was discernible in connection with the French invasions of Italy at the close of the fifteenth century, still less in the Thirty Years' War, or in the earlier campaigns of LOUIS XIV. To MARLBOROUGH and VILLARS is ascribed the honour of having introduced the more civilized principle that while a belligerent might levy contributions on the districts occupied by him, such contributions must be limited to amounts determined by commissioners of the two hostile parties. Yet

it was not until the eighteenth century that practical recognition was given to the method of providing for an army's subsistence by means of magazines and provision trains, and even on as recent an occasion as Great Britain's war of the American Revolution, it was declared right to demand provisions and raise contributions, and to enforce them, if necessary, by the sword; to ravage a territory when no other way existed of bringing an enemy to an engagement or to terms; and to treat all the inhabitants of the enemy's country as rebels. BONAPARTE'S methods were emphatically retrogressive. His rule was to make war pay for war, and his requisitions levied upon invaded countries were enormous. WELLINGTON, on the contrary, avoided such practices, and in response to some expression of impatience from the British Ministry, replied that requisitions, which needed terror and the bayonet for their enforcement, were unsuited to the temper and habits of the British soldier, and were more likely to injure than to benefit those resorting to them. It may fairly be claimed, we think, that the two great English captains, MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON, are distinguished in the pages of history as the chief exponents of civilized principles in belligerent practice. Above all, WELLINGTON'S procedure presaged the ethics now enunciated by international jurists, namely, that private persons remaining quiet and taking no part in the conflict, are to be unmolested; that their property is to remain uninjured, and that, although it may be requisitioned should the wants of the invading army dictate such a course, a fair price, assessed by authorized persons, must be paid for it. These are the principles that Marshal OYAMA has obeyed in drafting his regulations, and that Marshal YAMAGATA has steadily enforced in his Korean and Manchurian campaign. Their adoption is honourable to Japan, especially when we remember that she is fighting against a nation which acknowledges no rules of war; sanctions the murder and mutilation of prisoners; makes no provision for the treatment of an enemy's wounded, and exerts no resolute effort to restrain its troops from pillage and incendiarism even within its own territories. It should also be noted that the Japanese troops have successfully supported the severest test of discipline. Even under WELLINGTON'S command it was deemed impossible to curb the ferocity of soldiers after the storm of a town, and history has to record the frightful license practised at Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and St. Sebastian. There has been nothing of the kind in this campaign. It is true that policy would have counselled humanity so long as the Japanese were within Korean territory, but after they passed into Manchuria, and when they landed in the Liau-tung peninsula, no consideration of that

kind existed. In no instance, however, do we hear of any outrages committed by the soldiers. All these things, taken in conjunction with their treatment of the wounded Chinese, make up a record that does the country more honour than even its military and naval triumphs.

SURRENDER IN EMBRYO.

THE Japanese press has a great deal to say about the arrival of Messrs. DETRING and MICHIE in Kobe. Did we translate one of the articles appearing in the leading Tokyo journals on the 28th inst. our readers would learn the gist of them all. For they are virtually unanimous. But we need not translate. It will be sufficient to say that, if the press truly represents national sentiment, China, by this latest attempt, has postponed instead of accelerated the advent of peace. When the steamer carrying Messrs. DETRING and MICHIE entered Kobe harbour rumour said that among her passengers were three Chinese officials of high rank. The presence of such men would at least have imparted to the mission a hybrid character and saved it from the imputation of being totally un-Chinese. But it now appears that no such functionaries exist outside the imagination of newspaper reporters. The most important Chinese on board are members of the crew. It amounts then to this—in the eyes of the vernacular press at any rate—that China has sent two obliging foreigners on a kind of tour of enquiry. "China" we write, but is it China? Apparently not. Apparently it is the Viceroy Li. The Viceroy Li is a great Chinese satrap. Speaking boldly, it may be said that there is no man in the wide Chinese realm with whom Japan would more gladly confer on any subject demanding liberal and sagacious judgment. But for the purposes of a war waged on behalf of Korean independence no Chinese statesman is so ill-qualified as Li Chun-tang to play the part of a self-appointed negotiator. Under the vicious system that Japan has set herself to correct by force of arms, failing peaceful methods, Korea was an appanage of the province of Chili and the Viceroy Li was its virtual king. To his hands China entrusted the sole management of Korean affairs, and in accordance with his unchallenged dictates was exercised the perpetual interference that disfigured the Middle Kingdom's dealings with the peninsula. That the Viceroy Li, discredited by the taint of that obnoxious era, should take upon himself the task of closing the present war savours of reversion to the very conditions that Japan desires to abolish for ever. For the rest, who is the Viceroy Li? It is not against him that Japan has been fighting. It is against China. If indeed the EMPEROR of China has appointed the Viceroy Li plenipotentiary ambassador to sue for peace, and if

the Viceroy in that capacity has despatched two foreign friends to make preparations for his advent or even to convey to the Japanese Government an intimation that he desires to come, the affair becomes partially intelligible. But even then, what on earth is Mr. DETRING doing in Kobe? Why on earth has he presented his credentials, or whatever other document he carries, to the Governor of Hyogo? His method of procedure is inconsistent with the rôle of an ambassadorial forerunner and in any other capacity except that of a purely private individual, his coming to Japan is inconsistent with reason. That is what the Japanese journals are saying. Some of them say too that this is merely another of China's devious devices to avoid the exigencies of the situation. She is badly beaten, and she shrinks from getting any further blows, but instead of holding up her hands to pray forbearance, she thrusts forward a Commissioner of Customs to make vicarious supplication for her. More than once Japan has declined offers of mediation from great Powers. Is it likely that she will be better content with a foreign employé of the Chinese Government? There is no answer to such arguments so far as we can see. If the vernacular press is indignant, if it declares that China is playing with Japan, and that since she has not yet learned the lesson of defeat, the task of teaching her must be continued more resolutely than ever, we cannot wonder. The pity of it is that such men as Messrs. DETRING and MICHIE should be connected with such a fiasco. These are men who have never made a mistake in China's cause. Sagacious, clear-headed, and far-seeing, they have always been among her best friends, not in the sense of mere advocacy, but in that of helping her to rightly interpret her true interests. We cannot believe that the story is all told here. But neither may we attempt to conjecture any corollary. Frankly speaking, we know nothing more than the columns of our vernacular contemporaries have told us, but as this event is evidently designed to point to peace, it ought to be tenderly treated by every public writer. We venture therefore to suggest to the Tokyo journals that until they know more they had better speak less.

ONCE MORE THE "KOWSHING."

OF the three English newspapers published in Hongkong, two, the *Hongkong Daily Press* and the *China Mail*, have sympathised with Japan in many instances during the present war, and in all cases have shown a manifest desire to bring to their judgment of her quarrel with China the justice and fairness generally characteristic of the better class of English journals. In a recent issue the former newspaper re-opened the *Kowshing* ques-

tion, re-affirming its original verdict that the Japanese acted within their rights when they sunk the ship, and finding confirmation of that view in the despatches laid by Count ITO before the Imperial Diet in its recent session. One of those despatches—addressed by the Japanese Representative in Peking to the Tsung-li Yamén, under date of July 14th—declared that, in view of the course pursued by China, "the Imperial Japanese Government found themselves relieved of all responsibility for any eventuality that might in future arise out of the situation." The *Hongkong Daily Press*, regarding that despatch as "about as plain a warning as the terms of diplomatic politeness would permit," concludes that the sinking of the *Kowshing*, ten days later, can not be condemned on the ground that a state of war did not exist. That is certainly a view deserving full consideration. We see, however, that the *Kobe Herald*, traverses it very strongly, and even goes so far as to "animadvert on the strangely shallow and unfair attitude some of the journals published in the East have adopted since the outbreak of the war." Whether the arguments advanced by the *Hongkong Daily Press* deserve to be called "strangely shallow and unfair," it does not rest with us to determine. But we observe that neither our colonial contemporary nor its Kobe critic takes note of a most important fact, namely, that the *Kowshing* affair occurred several days after the Japanese Government had emphatically warned China that the despatch of any more Chinese troops to Korea would be regarded as a belligerent act. The sending of the *Kowshing* with 1,200 soldiers in the face of that solemn warning, was nothing short of a deliberate act of war on China's part, and if Japan, under such circumstances, was not justified in opposing the landing of the troops by every means in her power, the plainest declarations addressed by one Empire to another must be regarded as trivial and meaningless. We are not now referring to the procedure of the Japanese war-ship after she had reduced the *Kowshing* to a sinking condition. That is purely a question of humanity, having nothing whatever to do with the right of attacking the ship, which right alone we are here considering. In reply to the conclusive fact that Japan had announced her intention of regarding the further despatch of Chinese troops as an act of war, it has been urged that China was conventionally entitled to send troops, and that Japan, as a party to the convention, had no right whatever to interfere. But no convention over-rides all circumstances. So soon as reasonable doubt could no longer be entertained that the purpose of every Chinese soldier sent to Korea was to offer armed resistance to Japan in the peninsula, the Tientsin Convention ceased to have the smallest value

as binding Japan not to oppose the sending of such troops. That is a self-evident proposition. The facts stand thus:—China, having declared that an essential preliminary to any peaceful settlement was the withdrawal of Japan's troops, proceeded to send more troops of her own; China, having herself officially asserted that her original purpose in sending troops had ceased to exist, nevertheless continued to send troops; China, having been solemnly warned that if she sent any more troops, the act must be considered a declaration of War, deliberately sent more troops. Would any Power in the world have tamely permitted such doings, unless, indeed, it desired to become a laughing-stock among the nations? Whether Japan was right or whether Japan was wrong in her original undertaking to solve the Korean problem, is not the question. The question is whether, things having reached the stage here indicated, she was entitled to stop the landing of reinforcements for the Chinese Army in Korea. If she was not entitled, then the law of self-preservation may be ruled out of national codes. But apparently even those that condemn her do not deny her right. The *Kobe Herald*, for example, says:—"Under such circumstances it is unreasonable to assert that the *Naniwa Kan* should have confined herself to the act of compelling the *Kowshing* to return to Taku? * * * Common humanity might have been expected to dictate to the *Naniwa's* commander the propriety of sending the steamer back to her port of departure." It seems therefore that Japan was within her right in forcibly opposing the transport of Chinese troops. She might have compelled the *Kowshing* to return to China. She might, in short, have committed an unequivocal act of war—for what could be more conclusive than to intercept China's transports and deprive them of the right to navigate the high seas?—but she was not justified in using weapons of war. Humanity required that her warlike act should be performed without any recourse to warlike methods. Surely there is here a curious confusion between the dictates of humanity and the common customs of war. Surely, further, a very novel and unprecedented kind of procedure is dictated to Japan when she is told that, if she finds upon the sea a transport full of troops destined presently to fight against her own soldiers, she must contrive to send the ship and its living freight back again without hurting either the one or the other. Perhaps the world will ultimately come to conduct its combats in that limp fashion. But the time is not yet. What we would ask critics like the *Kobe Herald* to consider is this:—Suppose that now, when a state of war unquestionably exists, a Japanese cruiser were to encounter a ship carrying Chinese soldiers, what should the cruiser do? Should she send the transport and

the troops quietly back to China? We presume not. She should of course take the vessel and the men prisoners. But suppose that the troops mutinied, refused to surrender, and took the management of the transport into their own hands, what then? Would the cruiser be justified in using her guns? Of course she would. Why then did the *Naniwa's* use of her guns against the *Kowshing* constitute "a wholly unjustifiable act, an outrage and a blot on Japan's escutcheon?" If the critics agree to assert that a transport carrying troops ought never, under any circumstances, to be fired on by an enemy's man-of-war, then their position will be at least intelligible. But if they decline, as of course they must, to enunciate any such preposterous doctrine, then their condemnation of the *Kowshing* incident must rest upon the non-existence of a state of war, in which not the dictates of humanity but the cold tenets of international law are concerned. China had officially declared that her sole purpose in sending troops originally to Korea was to quell the Tong-hak insurrection. She had also officially declared that the Tong-hak insurrection no longer existed. She had also been officially warned that if, under the circumstances, she sent any more troops, Japan would accept the act as a declaration of hostility. Yet she sent troops. She sent them for the unmistakable purpose of fighting Japan, and of course a Japanese man-of-war, meeting them *en route*, regarded them and treated them as enemies.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

A CAUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In a short article in a recent edition of the *Mail*, entitled "An Impudent Charlatan," I find a statement that is liable to lead to wrong conclusions. The point you mention, as to the ignorance of a certain New York doctor, may be all very true, and I suppose it is or you would not have published it. But one case does not prove "the absence of any efficient and generally applicable system of medical registration in the United States of America," and I think that the statement is misleading. If an incident of the kind you mention occurred in New York State, it by no means follows that it might or would occur in others. It is true that we have no national law upon the subject, but that shows no carelessness in regard to it; as our Federal Government is only one of enumerated powers, and many important legislative rights were reserved by the States. As a matter of fact, the vast majority of the individual States not only have efficient and applicable systems of registration, but many of them have most rigid qualifications necessary to registration. In my own state, Virginia, no man is permitted to practise medicine until he presents a diploma from a regularly appointed State examining board composed of some of the most prominent physicians in the State. The examination is rigid, and no man can possibly avoid it if he practises medicine within State limits. No diplomas are accepted as evidence of qualification. Graduates of our best schools, like the University of Pennsylvania, with its seven years course, must pass that examination before they can be registered. Men possessing diplomas even from the great German Universities, that lead the world in medical science, must comply with this law. While the regula-

tions in most of the States are less rigid than this they are sufficiently rigid in ordinary cases to keep incompetent persons from practising medicine.

Yours respectfully,
Saga, November 20th, 1894.

THE "SYDNEY" ADVENTURERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In making allusion to the two adventurers who were taken from the *Sydney* by order of the Japanese government, the *Mail* has always designated them as "American citizens." As late as November 14th the *Mail*, in an Editorial article, speaks of "The two American citizens." Now as one of these two adventurers is not an American citizen at all, but a British subject, acknowledged to be one both by the Japanese government and the government of Great Britain, I think it hardly fair to accredit these two men to citizenship in the United States. The *Mail* can hardly excuse the mistake on the ground of ignorance, since I was told on excellent authority, open to any one, that one of these two men was a British subject, two days before the last editorial article appeared in the *Mail*.

It is indeed of little essential importance where these men claim citizenship. Adventurers exist in every country, ready to sell their services to a good bidder, but neither America nor any other country wishes to have a larger number of this kind of citizen inflicted upon it than is strictly necessary. In Japan, especially, there is some sensitiveness on these unessential points at this time of war. In this case, moreover the mistake of the *Mail* was flagrant, since not only was one of these men a British subject, but the other has spent probably three-fourths of his life as a subject of Great Britain.

AMERICAN.

[So far as we know, the men claimed American citizenship throughout. We are quite willing to regard them both as British subjects if to attribute them to the United States hurts any susceptibilities.—*En. T.M.*]

FIELD-MARSHAL OYAMA'S RECENT NOTIFICATION.

The Commander of the Second Army has issued the following general order with reference to Requisitions in the enemy's territories:—

Art. I.—Except in cases duly provided for in Field-Commissariat Regulations, a Requisition must not be enforced for the convenience of either a combatant or non-combatant attached to the Army. Provided that the procuring of an article by mutual consent shall not fall under this restriction.

Art. II.—The enforcement of a Requisition shall be limited to objects essential for the subsistence or lodgment of the troops, or to the discharge of fatigue duties, works of transport and organization of services for the transmission of messages. Should it be deemed necessary to requisition anything not here enumerated, the sanction of the Commander-in-chief must be obtained.

Art. III.—Requisitions of money should be limited to cases where, in consequence of the scarcity of objects to be requisitioned in a given district, it becomes necessary to procure them in some other district, or to cases where, owing to special conditions, the process of procuring articles by Requisition is considered impossible of speedy execution without paying ready money. In every case where a pecuniary requisition is to be carried out, the approval of the Commander-in-chief should be first obtained.

Art. IV.—The foregoing provisions shall not apply to cases where, with the view of procuring funds necessary for the discharge of administrative functions in a place occupied by the Army, a tax has to be levied, or where penalties have to be imposed upon people of the country for infractions of rules and ordinances proclaimed in the district.

Art. V.—No objection exists to the employment of inhabitants of the enemy's territories for purposes of transportation, or of construction of buildings, or of discharge of the functions of guides or other business; but they shall not be employed for works directly connected with warfare.

Art. VI.—When a Requisition is enforced, the cost, or charges, pertaining thereto should be paid, as far as possible in the currency of the land, at a rate deemed appropriate, though not necessarily so large as to obtain consent of the owners of the requisitioned articles. In case of a deficiency of local currency, the payment may be made with Japanese coins at the rate of 1.40 yen of silver to one taël of Chinese money.

Art. VII.—In case it is not possible to effect

payment at once, a Requisition Note of prescribed form should be issued. On such Requisition Note the official title and name of the commanding officer by whose orders the Requisition is made, must be inscribed and his stamp affixed; further, the kinds and quantities of requisitioned articles, their prices reckoned in local currency, the date and other details shall be clearly specified.

Art. VIII.—Copies of the Requisition Notes above mentioned shall be forwarded to the Commander-in-chief.

Art. IX.—When the inhabitants of the enemy's territories are required to supply articles in accordance with a Requisition, their respective competence to do so shall be duly considered. Moreover, native tax-collectors, regularly appointed to that post, should be employed as far as possible in enforcing requisitions.

Art. X.—In cases where persons that have supplied articles according to Requisition flee away, so that the payment of monies due to them under Requisition Notes is not possible, an announcement to that effect shall be placarded in suitable places, declaring that the said monies shall be handed to persons duly authorized to receive them and applying through competent local officers.

ENGLISH NEWS.

Members of Parliament, those at least with any powers of oratory, are worked harder during the recess than when parliament is sitting. It must be exceedingly difficult to find something fresh to say to each successive audience, when you have to address four or five a week on the political question of the hour. But they manage to do it somehow, and most of the speeches, especially those of Mr. Courtney and Mr. Chamberlain, are interesting. The Opposition is much more active than the Ministerialists, we suppose because it is usually easier to attack than to defend.

Speaking on the October 5th at Hassenford, in the Bodmin division of Cornwall, Mr. Courtney predicted that the Home Rule agitation would pass away under the just and impartial government of a united parliament. He made an amusing, if somewhat involved, application of the story about Solomon and the child claimed by two mothers. The main point was, of course, that the Gladstonian party was the false mother that was quite willing that the child should be divided into two parts. Mr. Courtney called Lord Rosebery an opportunist Premier, a bad name that is likely to stick.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre, speaking at a Gladstonian demonstration held on October 8th, at Louth, in Lincolnshire, said that he did not think a general election could now be very long postponed. Looking to the fact that in the previous administration the Liberals were constantly attacking their opponents for having kept Parliament together for five or six years, they would hardly be consistent if they did not maintain the principle that the duration of Parliament should not, at most, exceed four years so that it would be in touch with the constituencies. They must look forward, then, before much more than a year had passed, to an appeal to the country.

The question whether they should try to gain their ends by a union with the Liberal party, or by constituting themselves a separate entity in the next Parliament, is one that is dividing the Labour Party. Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Tom Mann hold the latter view, and have already constituted an "Independent Labour Party," to which allusion has more than once been made in these columns. In 1890, Mr. John Burns held the same view, but since then he has changed his mind, and in a speech made in Battersea on October 7th, he sharply criticised the tactics of the Independent Labour Party. Though his general views are socialistic, he is in favour of proceeding on trade union lines, and of making use of the existing party machinery. In other respects his speech, which was, on the whole, able and temperate, was chiefly a review of the proceedings of the recent Trades Union Congress at Norwich. He favourably criticized the composition and most of the decisions of that body, but said that there were two of its resolutions of which he was less in favour. As to the resolution relating to alien immigration, he could not understand how the Congress could declare for international action in social, economic, and political matters, and then turn round and show an insular intolerance and bigotry in relation to foreign workmen. The men who supported this resolution, in narrow, bigoted speeches, must choose the horse on which they were going to ride; for their speeches were incompatible with socialism, national or international. As to the prison-labour resolution, he would rather see the working classes enduring the honest competition of men

reclaimed from vice and crime, than see those men thrust back beyond reclamation. He knew the moral anguish and physical torture suffered in prisons for want of rational employment. After a certain date there should be certain specified trades in which prison labour should be allowed to engage, and if long enough notice were given, the competition need not be much feared. As a whole the Congress was more business-like than in former years. It secured a fusion of the old and the new unionism; an eight hours' day in all trades was finally settled; socialism was reaffirmed; the relations between coöperation and trade unionism were greatly improved; and the policy of the strike was considerably discounted.

On October 11th, Mr. Chamberlain delivered his annual address to his constituents in West Birmingham. He dealt mainly with social questions, foremost among which he placed social reform. He condemned the Local Veto Bill, and urged that the only safe way of solving the problem would be to take the control of the liquor trade into public hands with fair compensation to the publicans. He also advocated measures for improving the homes of the working classes, State loans to enable working men to own their own houses, old age pensions to deserving persons, and the establishment of courts of arbitration to deal with labour disputes.

On October 17th, in an address to his constituents at Bradford, Mr. Shaw Lefevre lustily blew the Ministerial trumpet. He said that the Government was now more firmly established in the confidence of its supporters than ever. He attributed that, first, to the steadfast manner in which members had stuck to their work and, secondly, to the great loyalty of the Liberal members in the House of Commons, and to the successful administration in the Departments. Again, also, the factious conduct of the Opposition had contributed to make the Government popular. As to the Liberal Unionists, with the exception of Mr. Chamberlain, they seemed to have become more devoted and strong Tories. Like mummies, they had lost their vitality many years ago, and were not to be expected again to germinate into Liberals. Mr. Chamberlain seemed to be possessed of the greatest agility. He would occasionally appear for a moment upon the house-tops of Socialism, but as a rule he was to be found in the back area of the Tories. With regard to the House of Lords, there had arisen a sense of humiliation, and a determination that an end should be put to its régime of obstruction. The result of the work of the Lords had been injurious to the interests of the country. The fact was that the House of Lords had long ceased to be an independent branch of the Legislature. It was a branch of the Tory caucus, and completely at the command of the Tory leader. What was to be done was to secure for legislation the same immunity from interference by the House of Lords as was the case in respect to finance and administration. His opinion was that the Government's duty during what remained to it of political life was to endeavour to carry out the promises made at the general election, to carry out the other parts of the Newcastle programme, and send them up to the House of Lords. If they accepted them, so much the better for the Liberals, and if not, so much the worse for the Lords.

On Sunday, October 7th, the third anniversary of Mr. Parnell's death was celebrated by a procession of his sympathisers through the streets of Dublin to Glasnevin cemetery. From all parts of Ireland contingents with hands arrived in special trains, and the procession when organized was of enormous proportions. Many floral tributes, some of great size, and designed in the shape of a harp or of a huge cross, were sent by Parnellite Associations, and these, with numerous wreaths, were conveyed on cars to the cemetery. No speeches were made, the men who composed the procession simply filling past the grave and then dispersing.

The thirty-fourth Church Congress was opened at Exeter on October 9th. The Bishop of Exeter, as President, delivered his inaugural address, reviewing the principal subjects that would be brought under the consideration of the meeting. He strongly advocated an increase of the episcopate, the efficient discharge of clerical duty, and the compulsory retirement of the superannuated and disabled clergy, and insisted on the necessity of religious teaching as a part of elementary education.

A terrible accident occurred on October 9th, at a level crossing near Canterbury. A waggon full of hop-pickers, about twenty in all, was crossing the line. It was one of those crossings at which no railway servant is kept, and wayfarers have to open and shut the gates for themselves. There was a dense mist, and therefore the driver of the waggon failed to see an approaching goods train until it was almost upon the cart. The cart was of

course dashed to pieces by the collision, and seven persons, including the driver of the vehicle, were killed, and eight others more or less seriously injured. At an inquest the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the deaths were purely accidental, and that no blame could be attached to the servants of the company. None to the servants of the company, certainly; but what about the company itself, which maintains these level crossings unguarded, to save the expense of paying a man to open and shut the gates?

An extraordinary accident occurred on October 11th, in Cawsand Bay, near Plymouth. The Bay is frequently used for the practice of the torpedo boats attached to H.M.S. *Defiance*, the torpedo training-ship. On this occasion a torpedo boat was practising with a 14 feet Whitehead torpedo. The motive power of Whitehead torpedoes is compressed air, contained in strong steel chambers, and the direction of the torpedo after it has been discharged is governed by an insulated electric wire. About noon a torpedo was discharged, and obeyed its steering gear until within about a dozen yards from the shore, when it came to a sudden stop. Almost immediately afterwards it resumed its course with redoubled speed, and the steering apparatus apparently becoming deranged, the torpedo dashed with great force upon the rocks, about 300 yards from Cawsand village. It ran up the outlying rocks, and seemed to make a spring into the air. The torpedo was not loaded with gun-cotton, as it would be in active warfare, but apparently an unloaded Whitehead is a sufficiently formidable engine of destruction, for as it fell upon the rocks a tremendous explosion, resembling the firing of the largest artillery, was heard. The air chamber of the torpedo was shattered into innumerable fragments, which were hurled to a great height and to long distances, some large pieces being found 400 yards away. There were a good many fishermen and others on the shore, including several children just dismissed from school, and several of them had very narrow escapes. Everywhere within 200 or 300 yards the fragments of the torpedo were scattered, one of them weighing 14lb. Fortunately, however, no one was injured, and the only serious consequence was the destruction of the torpedo itself. This is no trifle, for a Whitehead torpedo costs about £500.

News of the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition has been obtained from the Captain of the *Betsy*, a whaler sloop recently returned from her summer voyage to the Barents Sea. Returning west towards the end of August he met with a vessel in latitude 75° 45' N., and longitude 44° E., steaming in the direction of Franz Josef Land. The ice was brashy and rotten, and the vessel was steaming up a lead of which no termination northward was visible. The captain of the *Betsy*, though unable to distinguish the name of the ship, describes her accurately, and there is no reason to doubt that his report relates to the *Windward*.

A letter has been addressed to the Foreign Secretary by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, urging that the existing uncertainty as to the future policy of Her Majesty's Government with reference to British East Africa is seriously threatening the prospects of British trade in that part of the world, and expressing an earnest hope that measures may promptly be taken to further the construction of a railway from Mombasa to the interior. Lord Kimberley has promised that the representations of the Chamber shall receive attention.

In a most extraordinary manner the regimental colours of the Second Battalion of the 24th Regiment, now the South Wales Borderers, which were lost on 22nd, January, 1879, when the 24th Regiment was surprised by the Zulus in the camp of Isandhlwana and nearly annihilated, have recently been recovered. A few days ago the flag was discovered in the possession of a French gentleman, the Baron St. George. Unaware of the interest attaching to it, he invited Lord Dillon, who happened to be in the French capital and who is a connoisseur in historical and artistic matters, to inspect it; Colonel Talbot, English military attaché also interested himself in its identity. Both these gentlemen, on arriving in London, took immediate steps to ascertain the history of the flag, in which they were assisted by Major Holden, of the Royal United Service Institution. Major Holden, from its description, pronounced it to be the missing regimental colours of the 2nd Battalion of the 24th Regiment, lost at Isandhlwana. Baron St. George has courteously handed the colours over to Colonel Talbot, and a relic, of interest not only to the Regiment, but to the whole country, has thus been restored. How the flag was preserved and found its way to Paris is a mystery of which it is not easy to find a solution.

The Tientsin Correspondent of *The Times*, who

was in Japan shortly after the outbreak of the war and then returned to China, wrote thus to that paper from Tientsin on August 27th. "Coming fresh from Japan, I am astounded at the aspect of China. The Celestial Empire in war time contrasts so completely with that of its hostile neighbour that one might imagine oneself in another planet. The silent, concentrated energy of the one country is like that of a great ocean steamship; imperceptible to the passengers, and the confused bustle of the other is like a colony of perturbed ants."

The following is an interesting example of the news with which the Chinese authorities are supplied. It is part of a statement made "by a prominent member of the Chinese Legation in London" to a press representative, on Oct. 13th. "The Japanese headquarters are at Ping-yang, which is a long way from the frontier of Korea, and I do not know that Japan has an outpost nearer to the Chinese frontier than Ping-yang. They have not at hand any available force that could with the smallest chance of success attack the large Chinese forces which are stationed on the northern bank of the Yalu River. The battle of Ping-yang was fought more than a month ago, and yet the Japanese have not made any material advance since." Yet at this very time, the First Army was resting on the southern bank of the Yalu river, and a week later the river was crossed and the Chinese were driven away in a disorderly rout.

The Central News gives the following extract from a letter received in London from a prominent British resident in Japan:—"We hear very little war news that is true, but I think all the foreigners here hope that the Japanese will get thoroughly beaten. I hope the war will soon be over either way. Our best servants have been called to the front, and had to leave at twelve hours' notice. Everything is very dear, both Japanese and European food being about double the former price. It is a shame to have revised the treaty in this secret way. It has been a very unpleasant surprise to everyone here. It seems that England gains nothing and yet sacrifices all the British people here. Of course the Japanese are well pleased, but the only change it has made so far is an anti-English feeling. The Japanese seem to think they have forced the revision upon England, and now can do anything else they wish. They even threaten us that the next 'crusade' shall be against England, as we need to be taught how to behave. They declare that if they get to Peking they intend to go on and take Hongkong. And this is the people to whom we have been sold! Fortunately, Fremantle, the British admiral, is a good man, and won't stand any nonsense, even from these so-called 'English of the East.'"

If this ill-tempered individual, whose judgment on such a question as that of a great war is determined by trifling domestic inconvenience, and whose powers of mendacity are hardly eclipsed by his scurrility, were indeed a typical Englishman, he might rest assured that the Japanese would regard it as a doubtful compliment to be called the "English of the East." Fortunately, in the East, as elsewhere, the majority of Englishmen are of a different type from this "prominent British resident in Japan."

HONGKONG NEWS.

Le Courrier d'Haiphong states that, if asked by China and Japan, "Lord Cleveland will be named as arbitrator!"

Mr. F. H. May's plesantry at Tytam, Hongkong, has not proved a success so far; more than half the birds have disappeared, and very few are to be seen on the peninsula. Two or three brace have been bagged.

This is how a Lahore baboo applied for leave to attend his mother's funeral:—"By the vicissitude of time my mother yesterday went to eternity, and as a rule, have to attend her funeral ceremonies."

Mr. Maurice William Ernest de Bunsen, the newly-appointed British *Chargé d'Affaires* for Siam arrived at Bangkok on the 6th inst. On reaching Bangkok the French Legation saluted him by dipping their flag, to which the *Rattler* replied. A similar greeting had been given at the British Legation.

The *Daily Press* is glad to hear that Mr. H. E. Allen, of the Hongkong Dispensary, has nearly recovered from the plague, and although still in hospital, is able to get about a little. He has had a most protracted and severe illness, and for a long time was almost despaired of.

Colonel N. P. Jensen, of the Danish army, who was asked some time ago on behalf of the King of Siam whether he would be willing to go to Siam and undertake the complete reorganisation of the Siamese army, has now, it is said, decided to accept the offer. He will leave Denmark for

Siam in January next. Colonel Jensen will take with him, among others, his son, who is a lieutenant in the Danish artillery.

A large new passenger steamer for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company was successfully launched from the yard of Messrs. Caird and Co., of Greenock, on 13th October. This steamer, which is named the *Simla*, is intended for their India, China, and Australia mail services. She has a gross register tonnage of nearly 6,000 tons, and besides having accommodation for 145 saloon passengers, has a large cargo capacity. She is expected to have a high rate of speed.

The *Siam Free Press* says.—Commander Cotesworth of H.M.S. *Rattler* has, a rather exciting adventure on the evening of Oct. 26th, when returning on board in the ship's dinghy. He had got alongside after three separate attempts at boarding the vessel against a tremendous ebb tide, when the boat capsized, throwing into the water the quartermaster. Fortunately Commander Cotesworth seized the man as he rose, and dragged him on the gangway. The force of the tide may be judged from the fact that the quartermaster appeared, like Brian O'Lyinn, without his breeches, that necessary garment having been carried away by the rushing waters.

The new P. and O. steamer *Caledonia* has made a record run from England to Bombay, and has more than justified the high opinion formed of her in England. She left London on the 4th October and arrived in Bombay on the 26th, thus making the trip within the twenty-two days, in spite of the loss of thirteen hours. The *Caledonia* steamed easily in the first stage of the trip, and the thirteen hours were lost on this side of B. Indis. The mails and passengers leaving London on the evening of the 12th October have done the trip in thirteen days and seven hours! The *Caledonia* has thus established a clear record.

The Italian cruiser *Unbria* arrived at Colombo on the 8th instant, in charge of Captain Bertolini, from Spezza. She is a steel cruiser launched in 1891, and has 262 men on board. Her dimensions are:—Length, 263 feet; breadth, 39.5 feet; and depth, 15 feet. Her registered tonnage is 2,400 tons, while her coal capacity is 450 tons. Her indicated horse-power is 6,500, and she has on board 4 6-inch quick-firing guns, 6 4½-inch quick-firing guns; 1 3-inch gun; 8 6 pounders, 8 machine guns, and 2 torpedo launching tubes. She was to leave Colombo on the 10th instant for China.

On the 15th instant a party consisting of 14 or 15 young sporting "blobs" from Macao went over to Chin-san, a neighbouring village, for snipe shooting and met with a rather unpleasant adventure on their return which may cause some trouble between the Portuguese and Chinese authorities. On their return about 6 p.m. the natives of Chin-san mistook them for a party of Japanese and began pelting them in Chinese fashion with mud and stones. One of the shooting party very imprudently opened fire upon the natives, upon which the ever ready cry of "ta" was raised. About two hundred natives responded, and the "sports" seeing the turn of affairs hurriedly stepped into the craft when one of them was knocked overboard by a brick hurled at him by the enemy. On this the whole party opened fire with No. 8 shot, and before half a dozen rounds were fired the natives took to their heels and contented themselves with abusive language from a safe distance. The "sports" returned to Macao about 8 p.m., and immediately reported the matter to the Portuguese authorities.

The French cruiser *Isly* (Captain-Lieut. Rivet) arrived at Singapore on the 15th inst, from Brest which port she left on the 9th ultimo. Her registered tonnage is 4,380, and her gross tonnage 4,200. Her length is 554 ft., her breadth 42'6 ft., and her depth 19'2 ft. In the matter of guns she is well equipped, for she carries four 6½ in. 5-ton guns; six 5½ in. 3-ton guns; six quick-firing guns; and 6 machine guns; besides which she also carries four torpedo tubes. Her indicated horse-power is 8,000, while she is capable of accomplishing a speed of 18 knots per hour. She possesses a coal capacity of 880 tons. She is taking a supply of war materials for the ships of the French squadron in the Far East.

All the Far Eastern friends of Captain Angus MacLeod, formerly of H.M.S. *Pallas*, will be glad to know, says the *Singapore Free Press* that in a very short time that popular officer will be once more in this part of the world. In a private note Capt. MacLeod mentions that he has been offered and has accepted the command of H.M.S. *Gibraltar*, first-class cruiser, for temporary service (including relief crew work) upon the China Station. He dates from Southsea, 18th Oct., and says:—"We commission in a few days' time and will probably not be long running out." This

appointment will no doubt be extremely satisfactory to Capt. MacLeod as, apart from the pleasant and congenial nature of the special service, there has been so very brief an interval of half-pay since the paying of the *Pallas* on the 6th Sept. There is a certain fitness of things in Capt. MacLeod's return to his old station so quickly, while his interest and experience in all Eastern questions is fresh. The public of this Colony will remember that during the critical time in Siamese affairs in the summer of 1893, Captain MacLeod as senior Naval officer at Singapore had a heavy responsibility placed upon him in watching British interests in the Gulf of Siam.

His Majesty the King of Siam has at last been able to make a public appearance after his long and serious illness. The other day he drove out in his carriage and visited various Wats accompanied by the Crown Prince, and a large suite of Princes and nobles. There was a large gathering of Europeans and natives present who were all well pleased to see His Majesty's health so far restored.

THE "KING'S DAUGHTERS" CONCERT.

Once again the community is indebted to the young ladies of the Yokohama Circle of the King's Daughters and their friends for a most pleasant entertainment. Organised on November 25th, 1891, with a membership of ten, the Circle has gradually widened till now forty-two are on the rolls, of whom twenty-seven are active. As its membership increased the object set before the Circle at its inception gradually approached realisation, and now, at the close of the third year of its existence, a bed has been established at the Yokohama General Hospital thoroughly equipped and set apart for women or children. This bed will be maintained by the Circle in perpetuity. In an interesting synopsis printed with Monday evening's programme we gather some information as to the means employed to achieve this successful result. A Bazaar was held at Kiel's building on the 18th and 19th April, 1892; a Benefit was tendered by "Sequah" on the 26th September, 1892; a Kirmis was given at the Public Hall on the 14th December, 1892; a high tea and musical matinee was given at the Public Hall on October 7th, 1893; and a garden party was given in the Bluff Gardens on July 23rd, 1894. In each and all of these affairs the members worked most energetically and thoroughly deserved the success which attended their efforts. Monday evening's performance was a fitting culmination to the series of public entertainments we have just briefly recapitulated, and Mrs. Theodore Morris, the President, may be justly proud of her band of gentle maidens and the outcome of their philanthropic work. Most of the songs given in the course of the evening, dealing as they did with floral subjects, were illustrated with living flower screens, the centre of each flower being formed by the face of one of the King's Daughters. In this way the snow-drop, primrose, rose, pansy, marguerite, forget-me-not, sunflower, and a garden of flowers were pleasingly portrayed. It would be an invidious task to attempt a selection of the prettiest picture presented—all were so daintily charming. If we had any preference, however, we think that our choice would fall upon the "garden of flowers" which formed the background to the violin trio of the Misses Page. The melodious cadences of Lange's "Blumenlied"—exquisitely rendered by the gifted sisters—gained by association with the fresh young faces blooming behind the violinists. Before passing further we wish to congratulate Miss Thomas upon a most successful debut upon our local concert platform. We hope to have the pleasure of hearing her again in the near future.

Each portion of the programme on Monday evening concluded with a musical drill by members of the Circle. The first was called a "fantastic flower march" and was presented by twelve young ladies: Miss Hattie Thorn, Miss Ada Sale (Red); Miss Katie Page, Miss Addie Page (White); Miss Muriel Thomas, Miss Marion Sale (Blue); Miss Bella Goldard, Miss Lily Bourne, (Pink); Miss Maud Watson, Miss Annie Moss, (Yellow); Miss Nelly Rickett and Miss Edie Watson (Green). They were dressed in Kate Greenaway dresses, and each bore a staff adorned with flowers, while every head was garlanded in white flowers. The march—in the course of which the Maypole was plaited—was gone through with faultless precision, and so delighted the large audience that it had to be repeated. A "Flag Troop Drill" concluded the entertainment. In this piece twenty-one took part. They were, Miss

Hattie Thorn, Standard Bearer; Miss May Merriman, Miss Bessie Burns, Left Sentinels; Miss Francis Cameron, Miss Elsie Bennett, Right Sentinels; Troop—First File: Miss Ada Sale, Miss Katie Page, Miss Muriel Thomas, Miss Bella Goldard, Miss Nelly Rickett, Miss Edie Watson, Miss Mabel Moulton, Miss Jennie Loomis, Second File: Miss Marion Sale, Miss Addie Page, Miss Lily Bourne, Miss Maud Watson, Miss Pauline Brittan, Miss Annie Moss, Miss Lillian Sale, Miss Jennie Manley. The little troop were habited in red skirts with short dark blue Zouave jackets and patrol caps of the most natty shape. They bore banners on which was blazoned a silver Maltese Cross. As in the former drill, so in this, the movements were executed with great exactness and the picturesque groupings of the various figures evoked loud applause betokening hearty appreciation. Mrs. Manley, we may observe, played the marches, Mr. Beart manipulating the side drum. As the curtain rang down a loud demand was raised for Mrs. Morris, which was only appeased when that lady came on to the platform to bow her thanks. The accompaniments to the songs were played by Miss Amy Mendelson and Miss Laura Smith. The Town Band, which was in attendance, played during the intervals between the numbers. The following was the programme:—

PART I.

- 1.—Piano Duet, "Tarentelle".....RAFF.
Mrs. McNeill and Miss POOLE.
- 2.—Vocal Solo, "Voices of the Woods,"
RUBINSTEIN-WATSON.
Miss WEBB.
- 3.—Vocal Duet, "Pansy Song".....PINSUTI.
Mrs. WALTER and Mr. WALFORD.
- 4.—Vocal Solo, "Just like love is yonder rose,"
OLD ENG. SONG.
Miss THOMAS.

- 5.—Vocal Solo, "The Worker".....GOUNOD.
Mrs. WALTER.
- 6.—Fantastic Flower March, by TWELVE YOUNG LADIES.

PART II.

- 1.—Vocal Duet, "Autumn".....MENDELSSOHN.
Mrs. CAMPBELL and Miss RICE.
- 2.—Violin Trio, "Blumenlied".....LANGE.
Misses PAGE.
- 3.—Vocal Solo, "Marguerite".....
Miss RICE.
- 4.—Vocal Solo, "The Forget-me-not," VON SUPPH.
Mr. GOLDMAN.
- 5.—Vocal Duet, "The Sunflower"PINSUTI.
Mrs. WALTER and Mr. WALFORD.
- 6.—The Flag Troop Drill, by TWENTY-ONE YOUNG LADIES.

FOOTBALL.

OPENING OF THE SEASON.

The football season in Yokohama was inaugurated on Saturday afternoon, a very good game being played by sides captained respectively by Messrs. Pearson and Hall. The day was dull, and towards the close a slight drizzle set in. Notwithstanding, a very fair number of spectators were on the field, including, we were glad to see, several ladies. Much better form was shown than could reasonably have been expected in the first encounter of the autumn, while another bright augury for a successful season was the appearance among the teams of some new faces. Brackenbury, Forman, and Moss should prove acquisitions so soon as they get accustomed to the ground and local players. The last named is smart and very unselfish, passing freely yet with judicious discrimination. It was observed that Pearson's side showed much better passing than their opponents, and to this is due their victory—four goals to three—for the sides otherwise were very evenly balanced. Goals were kicked by Alcock, Mair, MacNeill, Campbell, Cabeldin, and P. Morris. Kenny did some smart work in goal. The following were the sides:—

MR. PEARSON'S TEAM.		MR. HALL'S TEAM.	
Mr. G. Brass	Backs	Mr. F. J. Hall	Backs
Mr. H. B. Pearson		Mr. H. Pinchney	
Mr. E. E. Campbell	Half-Backs	Mr. W. Y. Showler	Half-Backs
Mr. W. Moss		Mr. J. Brackenbury	
Mr. D. McNeill	Centre	Mr. P. Morris	Centre
Mr. G. Alcock		Mr. W. Cabeldin	
Mr. W. Young	Forwards Left	Mr. C. B. Forman	Forwards Left
Mr. H. R. Mair		Mr. E. Libaud	
Mr. H. Cornes	Right	Mr. G. Hickman	Right
Mr. F. E. White		Mr. W. J. Kenny	
	Goal		Goal

REVIEWS.

The Water Supply of Towns and the Construction of Waterworks, a Practical Treatise for the Use of Engineers and Students of Engineering. By W. K. BURTON, Assoc. Member Inst. C.E., Professor of Engineering in the Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan; Consulting Engineer to the Tokyo Waters, Engineer to the Sanitary Bureau, Home Department, Japan; to which is appended *A Paper on the Effects of Earthquakes on Waterworks*, by Professor JOHN MILNE, F.R.S. 1894. CROSBY, LOCKWOOD & SON, London.

It is impossible in the columns of this journal adequately to review so technical a work as Professor Burton's recently published volume on the Water Supply of Towns and the Construction of Waterworks, but, considering the importance of the book, we feel that it is necessary for us to give our readers some idea of its scope and aim. The volume is based on Professor Burton's own experience in the branch of Engineering of which it treats; frequent reference is of course made to the work of others in connexion with the same subject, and a praiseworthy feature in the book is the care and accuracy with which sources of extraneous information have been acknowledged. The author hopes that the work may prove useful as a reference to his brother engineers; but the requirements of students of engineering have been more especially considered; and in foot notes, for the sake of Japanese Students, matters have been inserted that have a special bearing on water supply and waterworks in Japan.

The introductory chapter deals shortly with the history of this branch of engineering, and its influence on the growth of towns. For instance it mentions how "the congeries of villages that now form London were at first isolated from one another, each being built over a patch of water-bearing gravel, and how the filling up of the interstices between them became possible only when some more general supply of water than that from wells in the gravel was provided." It would perhaps be unfair to expect from a specialist on water supply a regretful reference to the fact that the growth of the abominable poly-storeyed buildings that disfigure our large towns and shut the sunlight and fresh air out of their streets, has been rendered possible only by the development of modern methods of water supply under high pressure. Throughout the work, however, wherever opportunity is given, Mr. Burton enforces the doctrine that in considering water supply questions of private profit must be subordinated to those of municipal or collective advantage. Thus, in this introductory chapter he writes: "There should, in fact, in connexion with water supply, be much less consideration than there is of pounds, shillings, and pence, except in the matter of prevention of waste of water. The question should not be, 'How cheaply can we get a supply of water?' but, 'What is the very best supply of water that we can get at any price that it is practicable for us to pay?'"

The second chapter discusses the different qualities of water, how to take samples for examination, the self-purification of natural streams, common impurities in water, and degrees of purity. Mr. Burton advocates the saving of labour to the engineer by leaving the actual examination of water to the chemical and the bacteriological expert, and gives a well-founded caution against trusting too implicitly to the negative result of a chemical analysis. Because a water is free from signs of contamination at the time of examination, it does not follow that it is not open to contamination, and its freedom from this risk must be determined by other than chemical considerations. Amongst the dangerous qualities of water, the writer mentions water from paddy fields. We introduce this statement in order to ask whether English readers of the book are likely to know what a "paddy field" is. In England, where rice is not grown, there is no word for growing or unhulled rice, and we ourselves had never heard the word paddy before we came to the East. We were familiar with the fact that growing rice stands in water, and could have formed a fairly correct mental representation of a "rice field," but a "paddy field" would have been a mental blank. We should have sought instruction from an Irishman.

The third chapter deals with the quantity of water to be provided per head of the population. The writer suggests four cubic feet per head per day as an ample mean supply, but states that in America, where reckless waste of water seems to be even commoner than in England, at least double this quantity has to be provided. Chapter IV. tells us how to ascertain whether a proposed source of supply is sufficient. Chapter V. how to

estimate the storage capacity to be provided. Chapter VI. deals with the two different kinds of waterworks, gravitation works, and pumping works respectively; chapter VII. with impounding reservoirs; Chapter VIII. treats of earthwork dams; Chapter IX. of masonry dams; Chapter X. describes the purification of water by settlement and sand filtration, and by other means; and also discusses the methods of removing hardness from water; Chapter XI. describes the construction of settling reservoirs; Chapter XII. the process of sand filtration, and the cleaning of filter beds; Chapter XIII. treats more at length of other methods of purifying and softening water; Chapter XIV. of service reservoirs, water towers, and stand-pipes; Chapter XV. of the connexion of settling reservoirs, filter beds, and service reservoirs; Chapter XVI. of pumping machinery; Chapter XVII. of the flow of water in conduits and of pipes and open channels for the conveyance of water.

Chapter XVIII. deals with distribution systems, a matter which, as Mr. Burton rightly insists, is of the very first importance, especially in regard to the function of the extinction of fire. Intermittent service, he says in this connexion, may be looked on now as altogether a thing of the past. It ought to be, certainly, but the millennium has not yet come, even in the matter of water supply. Still, the constant supply system has been enormously expanded within recent years, and it is to be hoped, as Mr. Burton says, that before long no other will be permitted. We fully endorse his remarks on the abomination of cisterns, and we are from personal experience familiar with the astounding fact that "from what can only be called a sort of inveterate conservatism, it is quite common, in England at any rate, to find that, even where the constant service system has been introduced, the evil cistern-system is still retained." And our experience in sanitary inspection has made us familiar with horrors of the kind that Mr. Burton describes in a note. "If the writer could describe what he has seen," he says, "whilst making inspections of houses in London, he is pretty sure that no cistern would be allowed any more in any house in a civilized country." Dead rats are a trifle. He remembers once inspecting a house in which the cistern supplying drinking water was found to be situated under the floor of an attic used as a bedroom. This was in the house of a famous London physician! It was not at all uncommon to find cisterns in such positions that, on the washing water must inevitably enter them." When such are the joys of civilization, one cannot help regretting that one is not a prehistoric man.

In Chapter XIX. is considered the subject of special provision for the extinction of fires. Chapter XX. is an exhaustive discussion of the subject of pipes. Chapter XXI. deals with the subject of water waste prevention. On the whole, Mr. Burton is in favour of the sale of water by meter, notwithstanding the serious objection that has been urged that it would lead to parsimony in the use of water, and hence to insanitary conditions. To this it is replied that experience shows that, as a matter of fact, no such stinting takes place; and it is suggested as a compromise that for a reasonable mean daily supply the rate charged should be exceedingly low, while a high rate should be charged for all water supplied in excess of this requirement. It is certain that with a constant supply some method is needed to prevent the appalling waste of water that would otherwise go on unchecked. Some householders leave taps running from sheer carelessness; others, in winter in cold climates, to keep the water from freezing in the pipes; and yet others, from the extraordinary delusion that a running half-inch tap is a fine sanitary method of flushing a six inch drain. If such persons had to pay for their carelessness or their mistakes, they would not allow sufficient water to supply, say, a thousand persons to run to waste every day.

The last chapter deals with various appliances used in connexion with water works—sluice valves, air valves, safety valves, stand posts, drinking fountains, and apparatus for boring and tapping pipes containing water under pressure. We are somewhat surprised at the omission of a chapter on taps, ball valves, and syphon flushes, for the subject is one of equal importance and difficulty; but we suppose the reason is that a description of these apparatus would lead to the examination of the claims of competing firms of manufacturers, and it would be difficult for such a chapter to avoid partaking of the nature of a gratuitous advertisement. We are glad to note that in a casual reference to the flushing of closets, Mr. Burton protests against the tyranny of the two gallon flush. Two gallons may be enough (even with the most improved appliances it is often not enough) to flush the closet, but this small quantity of water is not sufficient to fulfil the very purpose of the flush, which is to clear out

the house drain right down to the sewer, however far off that may be.

Want of space forbids more than passing reference to the valuable "Considerations concerning the probable effects of earthquakes on waterworks, and the special precautions to be taken in earthquake countries," by Professor Milne, and to the interesting notes and criticisms, chiefly on chemical topics, contributed by Professor Divers. These are printed as appendices. In conclusion, we wish to express our admiration of the manner in which the book has been produced. It is a handsome volume in large, clear type, and contains over two hundred and fifty admirably printed figures, plates, and diagrams. Its style is lucid, and in spite of the dryness of the subject, the book is throughout interesting reading. It is in every way a credit to its author, and we congratulate him on its production.

Glimpse of Unfamiliar Japan, Two Vols., by LAFRADIO HEARN. 1894: HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co., Boston and New York.

A WRITER in these columns said recently, speaking of Mr. Hearn's book, "It is a great pity that the value of the work is impaired by its one-sidedness and the bitter prejudices of the author against Christianity. He has pictured only the bright side of Japanese life." There is some justice in this criticism, for it is true that Mr. Hearn looks at Japan through rosier-tinted spectacles than it is given to most of us to wear, but as for "the bitter prejudices against Christianity," we have sought for them with care, and our search has been utterly vain. The critic probably referred to the following pregnant passage in Mr. Hearn's preface:—"That the critical spirit of modernized Japan is now indirectly aiding rather than opposing the efforts of foreign bigotry to destroy the simple, happy beliefs of the people, and substitute those cruel superstitions which the West has long intellectually outgrown—the fancies of an unforgiving God and an everlasting hell—is surely to be regretted. More than a hundred and sixty years ago Kaempfer wrote of the Japanese: 'In the practice of virtue, in purity of life and outward devotion, they far out-do the Christians.' And except where native morals have suffered by foreign contamination, as in the open ports, these words are true of the Japanese to-day. My own conviction, and that of many impartial and more experienced observers of Japanese life, is that Japan has nothing whatever to gain by conversion to Christianity, either morally or otherwise, but very much to lose." And a few, a very few, references in the body of the book again manifest the writer's strong disapproval of missionary enterprise in Japan. But what right does that give the above-quoted critic to accuse Mr. Hearn of prejudice in the matter. Does he think it impossible for a man impartially to examine such a question as this, and to arrive at conclusions that differ from his own? There is ample evidence in the book that Mr. Hearn's views in this matter are the result of careful observation and unbiassed consideration. Many may dissent from the conclusion at which he arrives, but the charge of prejudice assuredly lies against him who refuses to allow that all questions of this character, even the merits of Christianity, lie open to discussion.

It is true that Mr. Hearn looks chiefly at the sunny side of Japanese life; he even goes so far as to say that the darker side is brightness compared with the darker side of Western existence, but this is a matter of temperament, not of prejudice. There are three moods in which the aspects of an alien civilization may be contemplated. The first is that of the scientific investigator, the man who, like Thomas Gradgrind, says, "Now, what I want is facts." "What do these people make and how do they make it, and what profit do they get by making it?" This and similar tangible characteristics of the people form the material of which he is in search. The second mood is less amiable. It resembles that of the collier long ago depicted by John Leech. He is walking with a fellow workman, when a man with an unfamiliar face and dressed in unfamiliar clothing appears upon the scene. "Oo's that, Bill?" says our collier to his mate. "A stranger," replies the other. "Well, 'eave 'arf a brick at 'im then." This is the attitude of many of us towards the foreigner; it has, we regret to say, been generally considered by other nations to be especially characteristic of the unregenerate Briton. We are unfamiliar with the foreigner's dress, his manners, his mode of thought. Allow natural dislike to anything that is unfamiliar, anything that it would trouble our poor weak brains to try to understand, anything that gives us what was so aptly called by Bagehot "the agony of a new idea," is aroused, and we stoop instinctively for a brickbat. So inveterate is this propensity in a few unfortunately constituted individuals, that,

difficult as it may be to credit the fact, persons have been known to live for ten, twenty, or thirty years in a foreign country without from first to last making the smallest effort to understand and sympathise with the genius of those among whom their lot was cast. To the very end their attitude remained one of misunderstanding and unreasoning dislike. The third mood, and it is one that is above all needed by the foreigner who would know Japan, is essentially the mood in which we contemplate a work of art, a mood as remote from that of the ignorant and hostile critic as it is from that of the purely scientific investigator. Just as in contemplating a picture we strive, however inadequately, to feel as the painter felt when he was transferring it from his imagination to the canvas; just as in reading a poem we endeavour, however imperfectly, to rise to a spiritual union with the poet; just as in listening to an orator we allow all the springs of our being to be dominated by the magic of the sound, so he that would know a nation like the Japanese must for the nonce forget his own individuality, must divest himself of all his fixed and national modes of thought, and must, by the exercise of a rare sympathy, imbue himself with the national characteristics, identify himself with the thoughts and interests, of those whom he wishes to understand. That is what Mr. Hearn has endeavoured to do, and, combining with the temperament of the artist a mind singularly free from prejudices and preconceptions, his strong powers of sympathy have enabled him to do it with almost unparalleled success.

For what Mr. Mitford wrote more than twenty years ago, in the introduction to his "Tales of Old Japan" (the passage is quoted by Mr. Hearn in his preface), remains almost as true to-day as it was when it was first penned: "The books which have been written of late years about Japan have either been compiled from official records, or have contained the sketchy impressions of passing travellers. Of the inner life of the Japanese the world at large knows but little: their religion, their superstitions, their ways of thought, the hidden springs by which they move,—all these are as yet mysteries." Since Mr. Mitford's day we have had much profound and useful scientific investigation, we have had a host of books containing the "sketchy impressions of passing travellers," we have had a considerable quantity of ignorant abuse; but of serious attempts to present to the foreign reader the hidden currents of Japanese life there have been but few, and certainly none more earnest and successful than "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan." We commend it to visitors to Japan who are anxious in a short stay to learn as much as possible of the spirit of the people; we commend it to those at home who, unable to come to Japan, wish to know something more about the Japanese than they can learn from the impressionist works of the tourist; and, lastly, we think that there are few residents that will not find much to interest them in its pages. To residents especially we commend the profoundly philosophical chapter on "The Japanese Smile."

We had intended to quote several passages, but this review has already grown to such a length that our selections must be brief. We should like to quote entire the chapter on *Shinju*, that most pathetic of Japanese customs, the double suicide of hopeless love. Our readers may remember a touching story of this kind, "The Red Bridal," contributed by Mr. Hearn to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and reproduced in these columns a few months ago. The idea is not altogether unknown in the West; Edgar Poe makes it the subject of one of his weird stories—"The Assigination;" but in Japan this is one of the commonest motives for suicide. Mr. Hearn tells us that these cases are common because the lovers believe that by dying together they will find themselves at once reunited in another world, notwithstanding the fact that according to Buddhist canons self-destruction is a deadly sin. But this sweet, sad thought, "Since we cannot live together, let us die together," makes its strong appeal to those also who think that death is death indeed.

One strange legend of Izumo we must allow ourselves to quote before we conclude, a beautiful illustration of the Buddhist belief in transmigration of the soul:—

"Once there lived in the Izumo village called *Mochidano-ura* a peasant who was so poor that he was afraid to have children. And each time that his wife bore him a child he cast it into the river, and pretended that it had been born dead. Sometimes it was a son, sometimes a daughter; but always the infant was thrown into the river at night. Six were murdered thus.

"But, as the years passed, the peasant found himself more prosperous. He had been able to purchase land and to lay by money. And at last his wife bore him a seventh child—a boy.

"Then the man said: 'Now we can support a child, and we shall need a son to aid us when we are old. And this boy is beautiful. So we will bring him up.'

"And the infant thrived; and each day the hard peasant wondered more at his own heart—for each day he knew that he loved his son more.

"One summer's night he walked out into his garden, carrying his child in his arms. The little one was five months old.

"And the night was so beautiful, with its great moon, that the peasant cried out—

"*Da! kon ya medasurashi e yo da!* [Ah! to-night truly a wondrously beautiful night is!]

"Then the infant, looking up into his face, and speaking the speech of a man, said—

"Why, father! the last time you threw me away the night was just like this, and the moon looked just the same, did it not?"

"And thereafter the child remained as other children of the same age, and spoke no word.

"The peasant became a monk."

A DAY'S EXCURSION.

If in search of an interesting excursion in the suburbs of Kyoto, one would do well to spend a bright day in mid-November when all nature is pervaded with the mellowing influences of dying foliage, in a trip by *kyurama* to the town of Yawata. Proceeding through the heart of the city, we pass the extensive grounds of *Honkoku-ji*, Nichiren's first monastery and now one of the greatest of the *Hokkei* sect, then along the magnificent property of the *Nishi Hongan-ji*, a powerful and wealthy centre of the *Shin* sect, whose theological seminary is seen on the left in passing down *Omiya-dori*.

At the south-western outskirts of the city we come to the spacious site of *Tofu*, an important temple of the *Shingon* sect, with a *go-in no to*, the only fine pagoda in Kyoto and the one so conspicuous, on the right, from the train approaching the station from the south. The canon saint is the celebrated *Kōbō Daishi*, who, Enoch-like, was translated into *nehan* or nirvana at Mount Koya, the *hongan* of the sect.

From this point the road leads at once into the country, crossing the *Kamogawa* and extending along its eastern bank, affording a varied scene of beauty; the eastern and western mountains veiled in soft blue light, furnish a fitting frame for the picture of a broad expanse of golden fields of rice, dotted here and there by villages, with the *Ujigawa* from Lake Biwa, winding through the plain. The western mountains shut in closer to the *Kamogawa*, whose waters are repeatedly in view, while our course follows the dyke, lined in stretches by lofty deciduous trees, and traverses several villages before reaching the old castle town of Yodo, where the broad, dark green current of the *Ujigawa* is spanned by a fine bridge; thence it leads through the town, along the dyke, until it turns abruptly across the fields in the direction of a small range of hills rising from the plain and running a short distance westward to the river; soon we cross the wide, sandy reach of the *Kisogawa's* shallow bed and our destination is at hand.

In this ride we have been in the region of several large rivers all combining in the immediate neighbourhood of Yodo to form the great *Osaka* river, which, in the average and constant volume of water debouched into *Osaka Bay*, is probably not exceeded by any river in the empire. The *ochi-ai* or confluence of the *Kamo* and *Katsura* rivers is seen at a village above Yodo, that of the resultant river with the *Uji* is noticed just below the *Yodo-bashi*, and not far down stream the *Kiso* swells the broad, deep current which sweeps onward to *Osaka*.

The route has taken us through *Toba-mura*, of historic interest, ancient and modern. In a native guide book at hand, is found a harrowing scene of the battle of *Toba* with accompanying description of the struggle there at the Restoration in 1868. But of more interest is the tale of ancient days. Here stands the *Koi-suka*, a monument at the grave of *Kesa Gozen*, the faithful and beautiful young wife of *Minamoto-no-Watanabe*, whom he betrothed at the age of fourteen; for her *Endo Morito*, enamoured of her surpassing beauty, had conceived a burning passion. Her wedded life went on happily until her seventeenth year, when *Endo* could endure no longer, and went to *Kesa's* home. Now her father's name was *Koromogawa*, and he had died in her infancy, leaving his wife to manage the household affairs, and rear the children. Accordingly *Endo* presented himself to the mother, with sword in hand, avowing she was his enemy and that he had come to kill her; in surprise the mother begged him to defer his due deed and vouchsafe an explanation of his accusation; and this he did, saying he had long passionately loved

her daughter, but she had given her to another, and now he was bent on murder unless she gave *Kesa* to him. In sore perplexity the mother invited *Endo* to meet her daughter that evening. At the meeting *Endo* asked *Kesa* to come to him; she replied in feigned and conditional compliance, "if you want me, you must kill my husband," and then and there the plot was laid for the deed that very midnight. *Kesa* proposed to return to her husband's house and arrange that *Endo* might kill him in his sleep; she would wash his hair before he retired—men wore their hair long then—and by the moist hair the murderer would recognize his victim; so she wetted her own hair and retired to the fatal bed near the door, where, as she anticipated, she became the victim of *Endo's* sword. The following day the deed with its author became known, but *Minamoto* refrained from wreaking vengeance on the destroyer of his home and happiness; however, he mourned exceedingly the loss of his beautiful young wife, took the tonsure, and retired to monastic life.

Endo repenting bitterly of his foul deed, retired to *Kishu*, where at *Nachi-no-taki* his spent his days in *gyo*, doing penance for his sins; he likewise assumed the tonsure and entered a monastery under the title of *Monkaku-shōnin*. Such is the story of the *Koi-suka* or "Monument to Love."

En passant it may be observed that *Nachi* is the highest fall in Japan, compassing a distance of eight hundred feet, and said to be visible from steamers bound from *Kobe* to *Yokohama*.

At *Yawata* we dismount at the massive granite *torii* of *Hachiman-gu*, a *Shinto* temple on the summit of the hill, with two beautiful approaches up the hillside, meeting on a plateau, where a magnificent sight presents itself to the east across the golden plain of waving rice, flecked ever and anon with water shimmering in the sun, to the blue mountains beyond. By one approach we pass the *Iwashimizu*, or roofed "Well of the Pure Rock Water," with a shrine beside it, much visited by zealous devotees. Above the plateau we mount a short flight of steps to the spacious, picturesque temple enclosure; near the entrance stand two tall *tsubaki*—one, a red, the other, a white, camelia, whose blossoms make the trees a scene of beauty and whose petals strew the earth; maples, too, with their delicate leaves in gorgeous tints, and cherries, whose scarlet leaves almost rival the former, are seen here and there; nor must giant cryptomerias be overlooked, especially one which might pass for the parent of them all. A large flock of doves, the favourite bird of *Ōjima-ten-no*, were sporting about, inviting the visitor to throw them rice and thus increase the priestly revenue.

The temple is a large one, surrounded by a railled *engawa*, with an *uguisu bori* or "nightingale-floor," which emits a musical sound to the tread. We presented ourselves at the office where priests were entertaining guests on the *tsutsumi* and where an aged *kannushi* presided at the sale-stand, on which were *kakemono*, *mamori*, *o-fuda*, *semmas*, and arrows minus the barbs. For a trifle we purchase a specimen of each article, and seek for information about them and the temple. Of the articles on sale there are different grades according to the length of one's purse, so that the poorest pilgrim need not depart without securing his charm or memento. The *kakemono* contains simply the large black ideographs on white for "Hachiman-gu," the *Shinto* god of war which is the canonical name of the apotheosized Emperor *Ōjima-no-sama* who reigned A.D. 270-310 and was son of the renowned warrior Empress *Jingo Kōgo*, of Korean invasion fame. The prominence of doves at shrines dedicated to his worship is shown, among other things, by the fact that the first ideograph on the *kakemono*—that familiar one for the numeral *hachi*—is formed in imitation of the bodies of two doves facing each other in such an attitude as to resemble the Chinese character.

The *o-fuda* are sold as the representatives of the *kami* or god of the shrine, and are placed in private shrines or on the *kami-dana* in the house, where worship may be rendered in lieu of going to the temple. The *joto o-fuda* is a box made of the *kiri* tree some 4' x 2' x 3' in dimensions, all sealed up, containing some substance unknown to the writer. On the upper side in black characters are the words: "Ōtoko Yama Hachiman-gu," or the Shrine of *Hachiman* at Mount *Otoko*, with a red *hoshi dama* and temple seal stamped over the characters.

The *mamori* are talismans sold to be worn on the person to afford protection or relief from loss, danger, pain, sickness, and the myriad ills of life; one was a charm for general purposes, consisting of a small packet of paper folded and tightly stuck, some two inches long by half an inch in width, enclosing some secret substance; on the back and face are ideographs and seals similar to those described above. Another *mamori* was similar, but

larger and somewhat different characters referring to its virtue to afford easy partition.

A small conical paper bag, pressed flat, contains a few grains of rice which have been offered in worship; this *sammas*, the aged priest informs us, may be eaten when you are sick and "drinking" medicine, to give it efficacy.

The arrow is the symbol of Hachiman, the god of war.

After our purchases, the white robed *kannushi* escorted us through the interior court entered by a large gate on the east, where the first object to which attention was called was the golden gutter, one end of which is visible on the east and the other on the west; made of gold, this costly trough is eighty feet long, three feet wide and over an inch in thickness; it is open to the incredulous to reserve judgment about its extending the entire width of the building, but such was the declaration. On the west side is seen a small apartment with an altar and *gohai*; here is worshipped Takenouchi-tokune, the famous prime-minister under Jingū Kōgo, and whose likeness we see on a recent issue of *yen satsu*—an old man with flowing white beard and wearing a cap. At the front we find three chapels dedicated to individual *Kami* and shut off from the court by a screen fence of closed lattice and open carved work. The carving is most varied and merits the closest attention; the pine, peony; fruit; the rabbit, turtle, mantis, crested wood-pecker, storks, ducks, doves; fishes; sun and moon; and on the panels before the central shrine, a pair of angels, are among the objects represented; on the gables of the colonnade between the office and these chapels, are carved *hōō* (phoenixes) on one side, and *kufuku* (peacocks) on the other.

Within the screen, *koma inu*, or stone dogs, guard the front of the chapels, of which the central one is naturally dedicated to *Ojin*-ten-no, now worshipped as the god Hachiman; that on the left, to *Hime O Kamé*, the god whom *Ojin* was wont to worship. The capitals of the pillars here have numerous carved doves, as well as gilded crests of *mitsu domoye* and *tachibana* arranged alternately; at the intersection of the timbers these are also found; many of the tiles are copper, and the cylindrical ones are capped with gilded discs bearing alternately these crests. On the gables of the colonnade are found the golden imperial crests, public and private, of the present day. In the midst of the pure white sand of the court on either side of the colonnade, stands a *tachibana*—a favourite Shinto shrub and one whose twigs are of frequent use as offerings set out in vases at the shrines.

Without, in the outer court, a series of subordinate shrines surround the main one, some of which, according to custom, are representatives of famous shrines elsewhere; for instance, one was entitled *Kibune-jinsha*, the name of an ancient and popular *miya* situated in a lonely valley at the base of Mt. Kurama, some seven miles north-west of Kyoto. In this way worshippers at the main shrine may adore the *kami* of other famous shrines at one and the same time, without journeying to the seat of these divinities; thus the subordinate shrines serve as advertisements and to deepen and extend popular reverence for the various deities.

Having done our sight-seeing on the outward trip, we make our way home directly, enjoying the landscape under the evening sun, and the wealth of red and golden tints in the sun-set sky viewed through the classic pines, as we ride past the Niijo Castle to our destination. SIGMA.

Frogs and toads are said to be of inestimable service to farmers and gardeners; each creature is estimated to devour every season fifty-seven times its own weight in insects.

A Reuter telegram from Calais says that an adventurous voyage across the Channel was made by Mr. Sayce, formerly an officer in the Army, who succeeded in effecting the passage last year in a small, curiously shaped boat of his own invention. He made the crossing recently in a canvas boat designed by himself, the buoyancy of the craft depending upon air bags. The chief object of the voyage was to test the relative merits of his boat and a model invented by a Dover gentleman. Both gentlemen, in their respective craft, left Dover at 9 o'clock in the morning, and Mr. Sayce arrived at Calais at a quarter past 7 in the evening, having thus taken 10½ hours in crossing the Straits. The other gentleman was compelled to abandon the attempt when five miles distant from the French coast. He was taken in tow by a passing vessel. Mr. Sayce appeared much fatigued. His boat had two oars and a small sail.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, November 2nd.

The November magazines are rich in articles treating of the Oriental war or of the nations concerned in it. Rev. W. E. Griffis, D.D., has an illustrated sketch of "American Relations with the Far East" in the *New England Magazine*; Kunia Oishi, Ph.D., tells "The Causes of the War in the East" in the *Arena*; the Japanese Minister discusses "The War in the Orient" in the *North American Review*, and in the same magazine, the Hon. H. A. Herbert, Secretary of the Navy, discusses "The Fight off the Yalu River"; while in the *Forum*, Col. T. H. Dodge, the military scholar and critic, treats of "The Eastern War and After: A Military Study." In the *Engineering Magazine*, J. Castile Hopkins writes on "The Land of the Mikado:—Its Marvellous Industrial Development"; in *Outing*, Henry T. Finck tells what he knows of "The Ainos of Japan" (illustrated); and Frank G. Carpenter describes "The Queen of Korea" (with illustrations), in *Demorest's Magazine*.

Washington, October 28st. Within the last few days heavy orders from Japan have been placed in New York for canvas duck, suitable for army tents and sails, and for leather and manufactured boots, suitable for military use. The orders have not come from the Japanese Government direct, but from merchants at Yokohama, who have taken contracts for army supplies. These orders are among the first, showing an increased demand for military and domestic goods such as usually follow a foreign war.

While your correspondent was out recently on a tour in Western Ohio in connection with the Missionary Extension movement of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour, he spent a very pleasant Sunday in Springfield, Ohio. That is the old home of Rev. Mr. Albrecht, of the Donshishu, Kyoto; and his old friends there, especially those in the First Congregational Church, are proud to have a "representative" in Japan. Miss Bing, of Nagasaki, has also been speaking in M. E. Churches in Western Ohio.

A "chrysanthemum show" opens to-morrow in Battery D, in this city, and continues through the 11th inst. There will be various competitions in several "classes"; and concerts (sacred music on Sundays) will add interest to the exhibition. There is, however, no mention made of attempted competition with Dangozaka.

Rev. A. P. Happer, D.D., LL.D., for forty-four years a missionary in Canton, China, died on October 27, at his home in Wooster, Ohio, after a brief illness.

Recent news from Hawaii states that the Royalists were planning for an outbreak on election day (Oct. 29); but it is not yet known how the day passed. Every nominee for Senator or Representative had been pledged to an annexation plank. An Englishman, Stanford Fleming, has been in Hawaii in the interests of a British cable company that proposes to lay a cable to Australia, and has been trying, but thus far in vain, to get some concessions from the Republic.

The following also may be of interest in Japan:

San Francisco, Cal., October 27. Advice from Honolulu says the orchards and fields of Hawaii are being devastated by an insect about the size of a ladybug. The natives believe it to be an involuntary importation from Japan and so call it the Japanese bug. The insect attacks the leaves, eating all the soft parts and leaving the fibre untouched. Shrubs and trees quickly die under the ravages from myriads of the destructive insect. The bug mysteriously disappears during the day, working only at night. The Hawaiians have so far been unable to procure an antidote for the pest.

Colonel Cienfuegos, the San Salvadorean refugee, has been released from confinement, and thus escapes extradition.

Honoré Mercier, ex-Premier of Canada, died in Montreal on the 30th ult.

Germany has retaliated upon this country for the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty by placing an embargo upon our beef. Fear of Texas fever is the reason assigned; but the officials of the Department of Agriculture say that the fever is not communicated by diseased cattle, is climatic, and peculiar to Texas. The embargo went into effect on Oct. 28. Acting Secretary Dabney, of the Department of Agriculture, has entered a vigorous protest, which, he hopes, will be successful in raising the embargo.

The political campaign is growing hotter as it nears a close. President Cleveland continues to maintain absolute silence with reference to the New York State election; but his intimate friends there are, most of them, working actively against Hill, who seems doomed to defeat. The disclosures of the Lexow investigation into the Tammany methods of corruption are very damaging to the Democracy of New York.

In this city the principal sensation thus far in the campaign has been the attempt of Mayor Hopkins to indict John R. Tanner, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, for libel on account of statements printed in a campaign circular.

The total registration in Chicago is 313,676, besides more than 30,000 are women. The total registration in New York City is only 308,401. Hence, by the usual standard of reckoning, Chicago, with an excess of more than 5,000 voters, must have an excess of more than 25,000 in population over New York City. *Quod erat demonstrandum!*

The Fine Arts Building at the World's Fair is being thoroughly treated inside and out with fire-proofing material, which, while not perfectly sure, will at least make combustion slow. Other improvements are to be made; so that it seems quite likely that Jackson Park will be the permanent site of the Field Columbian Museum.

On the 31st ult. the Chicago Academy of sciences formally opened a new building in Lincoln Park.

The following clipping shows one way in which Halloween was celebrated at Evanston, near Chicago, and also contains a reference to a gentleman who will be recognized as having been an active base-ball player in the Tokyo nine:—

Some students, out for a lark on Halloween, scattered broadcast throughout Evanston dodgers in red ink in mock advertisement of a free football game on University day between Northwestern and Lake Forest Universities. The circular was as follows:—

FROM! FROM! FROM!
Presy Henry Wade's Faculty
Vs.
Lake Forest
UNIVERSITY DAY,
Athletic Field.
No Player Will Be Allowed to
Play Without a Cap and Gown.

After due deliberation I have decided that Professors Sheppard, Connoick, and Young shall play on the bench as a punishment for supporting athletics heretofore, and that the features of the game shall be touchdowns by White and the slugging of Coe (professor of philosophy).

All students of Evanston departments shall be exempt from our game, excepting the Anti-Cribber's Association, which shall be justified in climbing over the horse gate under the guidance of Mr. and Mrs. "B.M." Fahs.

P.S.—All but the captain shall remove their hats at the training table.

Coulter, Referee. Wignom, Umpire.
Rogers, Capt. and Coach. Merrick, Timekeeper.

There is a reference to the recent discussions at the university concerning the cap and gowns, "Fahs" refers to one of the leaders in the anti-cribbing movement now at its height. "Conter, referee," means President J. M. Coulter, of Lake Forest University. "Rogers, captain and coach," is President Henry Wade Rogers, of Northwestern University. "Wignom, umpire," is Professor J. H. Wignom, of the law school, who started the whole discussion in favour of a free football game for university day; "Merrick, timekeeper," is George P. Merrick, President of the Chicago Alumni Association, upon whom President Rogers called time in the midst of his address on university day. In every line is a reference to some recent exciting event at the university.

The Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance is meeting in its fifteenth annual session at Springfield, O. There are present 70 delegates who represent 35 theological seminaries of America.

The trustees of the Central Church of this city have decided to continue the organization; and will have various temporary supplies until a worthy successor of Prof. Swing is found. The same trustees, together with the members of Prof. Swing's family, have approved the plan for a memorial chapel at the University of Chicago.

Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, general corresponding secretary of the International Woman's Christian Temperance Union, died recently in this city.

The new president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company is D. W. Caldwell, also president of the "Nickel Plate."

John S. Johnson, the famous cyclist, has made a mile in 1.35½, and has thus beaten by ½ of a second Salvador's record of 1.35½ for a running horse!

There have recently been so many train robberies in the Indian Territory, that the U.S. Government has been asked to assist the police in protecting citizens and railroads. Two of the men who robbed an express car at Aqua Creek in Virginia have been caught, and part of the booty has been recovered. Seven of Cook's gang have also been captured in the Indian Territory.

Recent casualties have been disastrous prairie fires in the sand-hill district of Nebraska, and the destruction of a boarding-house by dynamite, in the night, near Wilkesbarre, Pa.; three were killed and many seriously wounded.

A general snow-storm raged in the North-west on the 29th ult.; now there is milder weather with rain.

The official statistics of this city show that there has been an increase in the number of factory employers at work; that all but twelve manufacturing concerns are being operated; and that, in short, business is being resumed along all industrial lines. Even real estate is "picking up" a little.

The Pullman Palace Car Company, in spite of the strike, has been able to declare recently another quarterly dividend on its stock.

THE VICTORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE INSTITUTION TO BE CLOSED.

A meeting was held in Keil's Building on Friday afternoon in accordance with the terms of the following notice, which appeared in the public prints during the last ten days:—"A meeting of Founders and Subscribers will be held on Friday next, at 5 p.m. (by kind permission) in Keil's Buildings, to decide what steps shall be taken at the close of the present year, when the existing arrangements terminate. It will be for the meeting to decide whether fresh arrangements shall be made, or the School be then closed." There were present Messrs. J. Traup, in the Chair, C. D. Moss, E. S. Booth, P. E. F. Stone, M. Russell, J. E. Beale, F. G. Woodruff, A. J. Wilkin, Hon. Sec., A. T. Watson, J. Stewart, R. N. St. John, James Walter, and E. Flint Kilby.

The CHAIRMAN first read the notice calling the meeting. Continuing, he said that as the meeting was aware, it had been the ordinary custom of the Committee of the Victoria Public School at the close of the year to make arrangements beforehand for the year ensuing, and then to meet in the month of January to elect a new Committee. But the affairs of the school were now in such a position that the Committee did not feel justified in making any arrangement for the year to come, and it was owing to that circumstance that the meeting was called. A statement had been drawn up which stated the position in which the Committee found itself, and he thought he could not do better than ask Mr. Wilkin, their honorary secretary, to read that statement.

Mr. WILKIN then read the following statement:

The position of the School, financially, was so fully set forth and discussed, at the Annual Meeting held on the 29th January last, that it is not necessary now to do more than refer to what passed on that occasion.

It will be remembered that the Committee then asked for an amount of \$500 or \$600; this being the deficit which was inevitable upon the lowest possible scale of expenditure for the current year, and it may be said in passing that a sum of \$722 in all was subsequently subscribed by friends.

At that time it was expected that Mr. Fardel would retire at Easter and that Mr. Fenton would take his place, and the object which the Committee were keeping before them was to endeavour to arrange for an efficient carrying on of the School with reduced assistance.

Things, however, so came about that Mr. Fenton desired to resign his position and go home, which he did, and Mr. Fardel made a proposition for re-engagement under altered conditions.

And it was finally arranged that Mr. Fardel should carry on the School for the rest of this year, receiving all the fees and providing his own assistance (such assistance, however, to be subject to the approval of the Committee): the Committee undertaking to pay the Rent. The ultimate outcome of this was an agreement made by Mr. Fardel with Miss Aebersold to join her School to the Victoria School, Miss Aebersold taking charge of certain departments.

Since Easter, the School has been worked on these lines.

As already stated, however, these arrangements terminate at Christmas, and indeed Mr. Fardel has found them financially so unsatisfactory that he could not continue them.

It is therefore for those interested in the School to decide what shall be done, and as the financial side of the matter is an important one, it may be useful to have before us the figures for the last 3 years:—

For the year 1892, the Fees were	...	\$ 3,496.00
The Expenditure—Salaries, & masters	...	\$3,740.00
Rent	...	840.00
Sundries	...	98.18
Deficit	...	\$4,058.18
	...	562.18
	...	\$4,058.18
For 1893, Fees	...	\$3,740.00
Expenditure—Salaries, & masters	...	\$3,740.00
Rent	...	840.00
Repairs and sundries	...	622.58
Deficit	...	\$4,462.58
	...	1,669.63
	...	\$4,402.68

For 1894, the fees will amount to about \$2,800. (and it must be remembered that this is inclusive of the additional pupils from Miss Aebersold's School):—

Rent for the year will be	...	\$ 840
Sundries, say	...	200
	...	\$1,040

So that leaves about \$1,760, which would be equivalent to about \$140 per month. And that represents all that would have been available for the payment of Masters' Salaries, had not the income been supplemented by subscriptions.

The conclusion of the matter then, as the result of several years' experience, is that the income of the School has proved altogether inadequate to provide the necessary assistance for efficient teaching. As has been often before pointed out, the circumstances are

which a School is worked in a place like this differ essentially from those of a larger one, inasmuch as 30 or 40 boys of sundry grades, and of various ages, require a disproportionately large teaching staff.

Having thus indicated the position, the Committee have now to leave to the subscribers to say what course they desire to adopt.

It may be well to add before concluding that the Committee felt constrained to allow Mr. Fardel to retire from the Head Mastership in October. The financial position in which he found himself by reason of the insufficient income from the School was very unsatisfactory, and he had the offer of a sufficiently desirable appointment at a distance.

The Committee therefore, yielded to his application on condition of his arranging to supply his place till Christmas.

Mr. WILKIN added that there was a probability of the ground upon which the School stood being sold in the near future.

The CHAIRMAN—The statement just read shows that during the years 1892 and 1893 we had to fall back upon the outside subscriptions of the community to carry on the work of the School. It would be again necessary to provide outside help if the School is carried on—that is if it is to be carried on—next year. But the Committee did not feel justified in going to the community again for help, and it had called the present meeting so that those interested in the School should be able to vote upon the matter. The Committee, he added, did not feel justified in carrying on the School under the present arrangements, and it also did not like to appeal again to the public before hearing what the public had to say on the matter. They were there that afternoon to answer any questions which any person present would like to have answered, and to receive any proposition that might be made regarding the continuance or closing of the School.

Mr. A. T. WATSON asked what was the Committee's opinion regarding the School; whether they thought it possible to carry it on further, or whether they advocated closing it. He should like to hear their ideas on the subject. It would be useless to go further without having the Committee's ideas.

The CHAIRMAN—I may say that I am personally aware of the feeling entertained by every member of the Committee, and I can say that the Committee do not feel that they can undertake to go to the community again for subscriptions as they have done in previous years: without outside support it will be impossible to carry on the School.

Mr. WILKIN—It is not only the financial position that we have to consider, we might worry along from year to year as we are doing now if we were encouraged otherwise. But as it is, the attendance at the School decreases, children are sent away to Tokyo or to other schools, and thus our attendance steadily decreases. The probability is that our attendance, small as it is this year, will be much smaller than it is now in the coming year. That is a distinctly discouraging feature.

Mr. WATSON here raised the question, whether it would not be possible for the meeting, considering the paucity of its numbers, to resolve itself into a committee and so discuss the matter in camera. He thought that it would be awkward to carry on the discussion if all their remarks were reported by the members of the Press who were sitting at the table. For himself he felt that he could speak more freely if the reporters were asked not to take any notes of the discussion. If the meeting was held in private, clearer ideas might be enunciated and the position more thoroughly discussed.

The CHAIRMAN asked if the questions which the last speaker proposed to discuss had anything to do with the prosperity of the School, or were they of a personal character. It would be rather difficult to close a public meeting to reporters unless something very pressing could be urged in support of the proposition.

Mr. WATSON urged that things might crop up in the course of the discussion which it might not be desirable to send forth to the public.

The CHAIRMAN said the meeting was ostensibly a gathering of founders and subscribers of the Victoria Public School, and it lay with them to say whether the meeting should be public or not. He did not feel competent, as Chairman of the meeting, to close the meeting to the reporters. Of course if the founders and subscribers of the School agreed that it was desirable that the meeting should be private, then he would carry out its decision.

Mr. WATSON declining to put his suggestion into a formal proposition and no person in the room rising to do so for him, the matter dropped.

Mr. JAMES WALTER observed that the statement read to the meeting showed the School to be in a very bad and hopeless condition. As one

of the original founders, he was of opinion that the sooner they closed it the better. He proposed that the Victoria Public School be closed.

Mr. RUSSELL inquired whether some arrangement could not be made to pass the School on to some one who would carry on the School in its old name, so that the name should not die out.

Mr. STONE—That is a question for the Trustees. The CHAIRMAN—Perhaps Mr. Russell does not refer to the property.

Mr. RUSSELL—No, I merely mean that it would be well if somebody would take on the School and run it privately without taking on the present liabilities. I am certainly in favour of keeping the name from disappearing from among us.

Mr. St. JOHN asked if the Committee had made any suggestion as to the best course to pursue.

The CHAIRMAN—It has made no suggestion beyond what Mr. Wilkin and myself have said—that it would be impossible to carry on the School without outside help, and the Committee do not feel justified in appealing for that help. In regard to handing over the School to a private person, the Chairman thought that that would not be in harmony with the School's constitution, nor yet with the intentions of the founders. The only alternative, if outside help were not forthcoming, was to close the School. If the School was handed over to private hands it would at once destroy the character it had always had, and which its founders had intended it should have, that of being a public school.

Mr. WATSON thought it a pity that a school founded to commemorate the Jubilee of Her Majesty the Queen should be allowed to be closed in this ignominious fashion. As a Britisher, he felt it very keenly. He thought that some scheme might be arranged that would not encroach very much upon the pockets of the community and yet would be sufficient to keep open the Victoria Public School. He fancied that a gentleman, a scholar and B.A. of Cambridge, would be willing to take over the School if a sufficient sum per month was guaranteed him. Suppose he was guaranteed \$100 a month if the School fees amounted to \$250; if the fees amounted to more than that sum then the less would be required of the guarantor. If the sum of the guarantee was divided up among the British community he fancied that they would find it a very light, in fact infinitesimal, sum per month. They paid 50 cents a month for lighting the streets of the Settlement, surely they would not grumble at contributing 50 cents a month towards the support of the Victoria Public School. It would be a pity to close the School after the years that it had been open, and he trusted that a way out of the difficulty would be found.

Mr. WALTER reminded the last speaker that some members of the community had not only contributed 50 cents a month, but from \$4 to \$5 too in support of the Victoria Public School. It was hopeless to carry it on under the present circumstances, and he saw very little good in trying to keep it open. The chances were less in its favour than ever now that a new School had been started which had already taken away a lot of their pupils.

The CHAIRMAN said he would like to hear the opinion of another founder of the School, who had not been among them for several years, but who doubtless had something to say on the subject.

Mr. FLINT KILBY, in response, said that he had very little to say. The root of the difficulty lay in the hopelessness of attempting to mix European and Eurasian children at school. There could be no doubt that that was the root of their present difficulty. Another point he had found in the course of his travels at home was that very few public schools pay. In England such was the state of the law that one had not only to send his own children to school, but had also to contribute to the rates to send other people's children to school. It was very unfortunate no doubt, but where there were two classes of children such as he had mentioned, there was always that difficulty of getting them to mix, blacking in the way of success. The feeling seemed as if it would never die out—this feeling against the mixing of Eurasian children with the children of Europeans. That was the difficulty that had to be faced. There were people who ought to have helped them by sending their children to the School, but who did not do so solely on account of this feeling. And with regard to the other point—the school could not continue to run unless there was some systematic means of guaranteeing outside support. In England the old foundation schools had lands and endowments bringing in money apart from the fees. Then the new Board Schools had powers of rating. In his own parish his contribution towards the support of the education of other people's children was something like \$50 a year; and this he had

to pay whether he liked it or not. Unless they could enforce subscriptions to support them, it would be impossible to carry on the Victoria School. It was a very open question, of course, when they came under the Japanese jurisdiction, whether this support would not be forthcoming.—(Laughter.) But at present they could not enforce anything of the kind. In regard to the closing of the School, he would be guided entirely by the Committee.

The CHAIRMAN again reiterated the opinions of the Committee and asked any one of them present to put him right if he had misinterpreted them.

Mr. STONE pointed out that the Committee could not carry on the School without a yearly guarantee of \$2,000. As one of the Committee who had had the unpleasant task of calling on residents and almost winning money from them in support of the School, he declined to go to the community for support again.

The CHAIRMAN—There is another practical point. It is in regard to the question of a teacher. We were obliged to let Mr. Fardel go because under the arrangement by which he took the fees, he had not enough to live on after paying for assistance. The matter being as it was, the Committee had not tried to obtain another teacher, but perhaps if the guarantee was forthcoming a teacher might be found. There was nothing definite before the meeting. Mr. Walter's proposition had not found a seconder as yet, and therefore could not be put before the meeting as a definite resolution. They need not be precipitate about the matter, however. Probably an adjourned meeting might be thought possible.

Mr. JAMES WALTER said his motion would be seconded by Mr. DODDS and several others who would vote for the closing of the School.

Mr. WALTER then went out and returned with Messrs. W. B. Walter, N. P. Kingdon, J. H. Brooke, W. J. S. Shand, A. B. Walford, Alan Owston, James Dodds, and H. C. Litchfield.

Mr. WATSON remarked that during the last few minutes some gentlemen had come to the meeting who did not know what had taken place. He proposed that a *résumé* of what had occurred should be laid before them. It was hardly fair for them to vote on a proposition of which they did not know.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that at the moment there was no proposition before them. They could not go back and have what had passed read over to them. But there were the printed statements which had been circulated, and these they could read for themselves. Shortly, the Committee had found in the working of the School a shortage which had to be made up by public subscriptions, and such subscriptions had been obtained from the public. They could not do likewise for another year, and they knew of no other arrangement by which they could obtain such subscriptions. Another matter was the decrease in the total number of pupils, notwithstanding the accession of Miss Aebelsold's pupils. The Committee had not felt justified in making arrangements, or even proposing any arrangements, before calling the special meeting in regard to the School.

Mr. W. B. WALTER remarked that when the Victoria Public School was started it met a great want. But since the Tokyo School had come into existence the number of pupils became reduced and it was found the School could not pay, consequently he would suggest that it be closed up at the end of the year unless people would be willing to pay for it. As the community showed no willingness to subscribe, he proposed that the Victoria Public School be closed at the end of the current year.

Mr. JAMES WALTER seconded.

The CHAIRMAN intimated that the proposition was practically what Mr. James Walter had put forward.

Mr. W. B. WALTER remarked in that case he would second Mr. James Walter's motion.

Mr. WATSON said that as one of the original proposers of the school, he did not like to see it die without a fight for it. The reason why so many went to the Tokyo school was because they could get a better education at a far less price. As the school was started to celebrate a certain event, it was hard that it should be allowed to die. He would propose as an amendment that efforts should be made to carry on the school.

There being no seconder to the amendment, the original motion was put to the meeting, seven voting, in its favour and one (Mr. Watson) against. The motion was therefore carried.

The CHAIRMAN indicated that this motion implied a further motion: How was the school to be closed? He should like it to go on authority. Was it to be left to the discretion of the committee? Mr. WATSON thought it should.

The CHAIRMAN was of the opinion that it should be so. That the Committee should be authorised to do so. That it should realise the assets and report to a future meeting. He would point out that the buildings belonged to them. The sale of these would leave a balance in hand—not large it was true—but they desired to have the necessary authority to do so. There was also the sentimental point in the matter—a true sentiment which all no doubt shared, that it was painful the school should be closed. There were other mementoes that remained. Although their school was defunct, Her Majesty herself remained, the memory of whose glorious reign would ever remain with them and through subsequent ages. He regretted that a public school did not exist, as it was a great want. But as remarked by Mr. Kilby, it was useless to go on unless they had the means to carry it on, by enforced and not voluntary contributions in the nature of an assessment. The time might come when such an institution could exist in Yokohama. The Committee would like some authoritative power relative to the disposal of Her Majesty's portrait adorning the wall of the school, which he proposed should be kept in trust for the British community.

Mr. KILBY proposed "that the Committee be empowered to close the school and realise the assets in such way as they may deem best, and that the portrait of Her Majesty be handed over to the care of Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the time being, and that the Committee report the result of the closing of the school to the annual meeting."

Mr. ST. JOHN seconded.

Mr. WILKIN suggested that before the motion was put to the meeting, it should be borne in mind the service that had been rendered by Mr. Fardel. That some small part of the assets should be handed Mr. Fardel for his loss—pecuniary loss—when he took over the school; and if there was any balance, something permanent in the nature of a monument should be erected in memory of the Jubilee of Her Majesty.

Mr. MOSS asked whether it would not be better to postpone this.

Mr. WILKIN thought it best it should be discussed.

Mr. MOSS suggested that it stand over to the annual meeting.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that he only threw it out as a suggestion that should come up.

The motion was then put to the meeting and passed unanimously.

Mr. WATSON proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the Secretary, and Committee, after which the meeting dispersed.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Bund, on Monday and Thursday in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 1 to 11 p.m.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 150.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1—Q to K4 | 1—Q x Q |
| 2—R to K R7 | 2—R to B3 |
| 3—R to Kt 6, mate | if 2—K to K4 |
| 3—R to K7, mate | if 2—Q, R, B, or Kt (B7) moves |
| 3—R to Kt 6, mate | if 1—Kt (B7) x Q |
| 2—B to Q4 | 2—Kt x B |
| 3—R to K7, mate | if 2—Kt to Q4 |
| 3—B to B5, mate | if 2—Other |
| 3—R to B6, mate. | Etc., etc. |

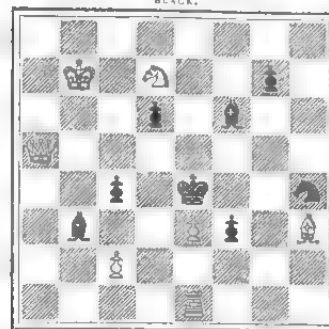
Correct solutions received from Omega, Digamma, W.H.S., J.D., and Shogi. W. A. de Havilland's Key-move is defended by P to Q4.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 151.

- | | |
|------------------|--------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1—Q to R sq. | 1—Any |
| 2—Q or R, mates. | |
- Correct solutions received from Omega, Digamma, M.M.K., Shogi, J.D., W.H.S., and O.K.
Correct solution of No. 149 also received from W.H.S.

PROBLEM No. 154.

By K. MUSIL.



White to play and mate in three moves.

STEINITZ-LASKER CHESS MATCH.

The games in this noted match for the championship of the world having been printed in pamphlet form for the benefit of the local clubs, copies may be procured by others on application to the Chess Editor and enclosing ten cents in stamps.

A conspicuous example of the endurance of brain in contradistinction to physical powers is shown in the following list of chess champions for 114 years:—

- 1780.—Philidor, unbeaten.
- 1800.—Deschapelles, unbeaten.
- 1834.—La Bourdonnais, unbeaten.
- 1843.—Staunton, lost to Anderssen in 1851.
- 1851.—Anderssen, lost to Steinitz in 1866.
- 1853.—Morphy, unbeaten.
- 1866.—Steinitz, lost to Lasker in 1894.
- 1894.—Lasker, present champion.

Eight champions only in more than a century! In any branch of athletics the figures would more than likely be reversed, and read 114 champions in 8 years!

A CHESS PRODIGY.

A reporter on the staff of the *Woman's Signal* recounts a conversation with Miss Lilian Baird, the infant prodigy of the chess world, and a portrait of the young lady adorns the front page of the magazine. Miss Baird began to play chess when she was four years old, but she gravely informs her interviewer that she did not compose a problem till she was eight! A year later our little friend had occasion to indite the following letter, which tells its own tale:—

"My dear Mr. Editor,—When you see Mr. Dunipace again, will you please tell him that I do not think I like his 'sceptical' remarks about my age. Mother says I was born on October 19th, 1881, so, you see, I am really only nine. I composed the problem all alone, mother pointed out a few 'cooks' and 'duals,' but I got rid of the stupid things all myself.—Your little friend,

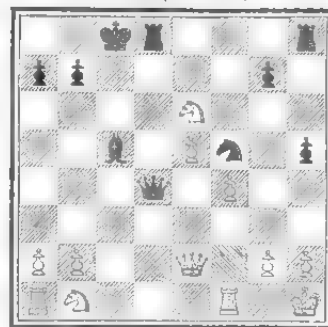
LILY BAIRD."

Miss Baird, who is now of the mature age of 13, has produced a large number of problems, many of which have been published in the most popular chess columns of England and America. She appears to inherit her mother's ability for the game, and, like Mrs. Baird, she displays considerable skill in the arts of drawing and poetry.

END-GAME No. 14.

The following brilliant finish—from the *Schachzeitung*—occurred in a game played recently at the Café de la Regence, in Paris:—

BLACK—(AMATEUR).



WHITE—(JANOWSKI).

The continuation was:—

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| WHITE. | BLACK. |
| 1—..... | 1—P to R5 |
| 2—Kt takes Q | 2—Kt to Kt 6 ch. |
| 3—P takes Kt | 3—P takes P dis. ch. |

Original from

- 4-K to Kt sq.
5-R to B 2
6-Q takes B
7-Q to B sq.
8-R takes R
- 4-B takes Kt ch.
5-B takes R ch.
6-R to Q 8 ch.
7-R to R 8 ch.
8-R takes Q mate.

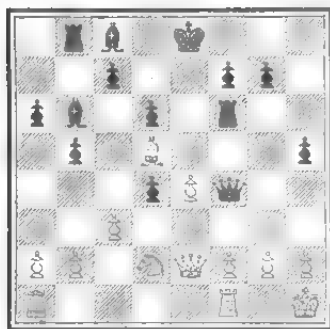
GAME No. 185.
The following game was played in the second round of the tournament at Leipsiz.

RUY LOPEZ.

- WHITE.
Berger.
- 1-P to K 4
2-Kt to K B 3
3-B to Kt 5
4-B to R 4
5-P to Q 3
6-Castles
7-B to Kt 3
8-B to Kt 5
9-B takes Kt
10-Kt to B 3
11-Kt to Q 5
12-B takes Kt
13-Kt to Q 2 (b)
14-Q to K sq. (c)
15-K to R sq.
16-P to Q B 3
17-R to R Kt sq.
18-P to Q 4
19-Q to K 2
20-K R to B sq.
- BLACK.
Tarrasch.
- 1-P to K 4
2-Kt to Q B 3
3-P to Q R 3 (a)
4-Kt to B 3
5-B to B 4
6-P to Q Kt 4
7-P to Q 3
8-P to R 3
9-Q takes B
10-Kt to K 2
11-Kt takes Kt
12-R to Q Kt sq.
13-P to R R 4
14-R to R 3
15-R to Kt 3
16-Q to Kt 4
17-R to B 3
18-B to Kt 3 (d)
19-Q to B 5
20-P takes P

Position after Black's 20th move:—

BLACK.



- WHITE.
Berger.
- 21-P to K Kt 3 (e)
22-P to K 5
23-Q takes P ch.
24-Kt to B 3
25-Q to K 4
26-Q takes R
27-Q to B 5
28-Q to B 4
- BLACK.
Tarrasch.
- 21-Q to R 3
22-P takes K P
23-K to B sq.
24-R to B 4
25-R takes B (f)
26-B to Kt 2
27-Q to Kt 3
28-Q to Q B 3 (g)

White resigns.

NOTES FROM THE "MORNING POST."

- (a) It is somewhat instructive after the many attempts that have lately been made to find a satisfactory defence to see a master like Tarrasch falling back upon an old-fashioned move like this.
- (b) To prevent the Kt from being pinned and also perhaps with a view to subsequently playing P to B 4.
- (c) This is not very useful, and it gives Black time to commence a very dangerous counter attack.
- (d) If P takes P, P takes P, and if then B takes P, Kt to B 3.
- (e) White's position is awkward here, for if P takes P, B takes P, and at least wins a pawn, or if Kt to B 3, B to Kt 3 would be very destructive.
- (f) A very effective sacrifice, which White apparently did not contemplate.
- (g) There is now no means of saving the Kt, for if K to Kt 3, Black drives away the Queen by P to Kt 4 next move.

GAME No. 186.

Played in the seventh round.

FRENCH DEFENCE.

- WHITE.
Janowski.
- 1-P to K 4
2-P to Q 4
3-Kt to Q B 3
4-Kt takes P
5-Kt to K B 3
6-B to Q 3
7-B takes Kt
8-B to Q 3
9-Castles
10-Kt to K 5
11-P takes P
12-B to K Kt 5
13-Q to K 2
14-Q to R to Q sq.
15-B takes B
16-Kt takes B
17-P to Q B 4
18-B takes P ch.
19-Q to Kt 4
20-B to Kt sq.
21-P to K Kt 3
- BLACK.
De Weydlich.
- 1-P to K 3
2-P to Q 4
3-P takes P
4-Kt to Q 2
5-K Kt to B 3
6-Kt takes Kt
7-Kt to B 3
8-B to Q 2
9-B to R 2
10-P to B 4
11-B takes P
12-B to K 2
13-Castles
14-Kt to Q 4
15-Q takes R
16-Q takes Kt
17-Kt to B 5
18-K to R sq.
19-Q to K 2
20-P to K Kt 4
21-P to B 4

- 22-Q to B 3
23-P takes Kt
24-K R to K sq.
25-B takes P
26-K to B sq.
27-R takes P
28-Q to K Kt 6
29-Q to B 3 ch.
- 22-R to B 3
23-R to R 3
24-R to K Kt sq.
25-P takes P dis. ch.
26-Q to Kt 2
27-R takes P
28-Q to K 2
29-Resigns.

REMARKS FROM THE "STANDARD."

3.....P takes P, and the subsequent development avoids complications. The variation has been played by Lasker.
10....P to B 4 is inferior. Up to this move Black's game is all right.
13.....Q to K 5 is a subtle move; it threatens 14-B takes Kt, B takes B; 15-Kt takes B, Q or K takes Bt; 16-B to Kt 5, &c.
18.....K takes B would have been better. He then only lost a pawn, and might have made a better fight than with the text move.
25.....R to B 3 is again inferior. It would have been better to retire Kt to K 5. After the text move the game is over, and M. Janowski finishes it in his usual elegant style.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, November 23:

It is reported that Mr. Detring has started for Japan to make peace overtures on behalf of the Chinese Government.

London, November 27.

The Emperor of Russia was married yesterday.

The Czar in a manifesto remits arrears of taxes on Government Loans owed by the peasantry, and reduces the sentences of prisoners. Perhaps later on the Poles who were exiled for the rebellion of 1863 may be permitted to return.

London, November 28.

It is reported in Washington that China has formally sued for peace, and has handed proposals to that end to the American Minister at Peking to be forwarded to the Head-quarters at Hiroshima through the American Minister at Tokyo.

London, November 29.

The Russian Press reaffirm the necessity of insisting on maintaining neutrality and the autonomy of Korea.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

Nagasaki, November 24.

At the auction held here to-day of the ship *Drumeltan*, no sale was effected, the highest bid being the offer of Japanese of \$24,500.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

London, November 28.

All the English papers speak of the capture of Port Arthur as an event of the utmost importance and a brilliant feat of arms. *The Times* of November the 26th says:—"If Japan maintains that Chinese arrogance has not yet been beaten down, no Western countries can dispute her superior knowledge, except China herself, and China can prove that she understands the situation only by frankly suing to Japan for peace. In the absence of such a move on the part of China, we cannot perceive that the fall of Port Arthur constitutes either another reason or a new opportunity for the departure of neutral Powers from the attitude they have hitherto maintained. The editor of *The Times* is further alleged to have expressed the opinion that English policy hereafter will be to strengthen Japan's hand, and consequently that Great Britain will not object to the occupation of Formosa by Japan. *The Standard* says:—"The dictates of patriotism as well as common sense justify the Chinese Government in making anything short of ruinous concessions to Japan, and the occasion is one calling for a frank offer of the fullest possible terms."

London, November 23rd.

The Chinese ironclad *Chen-yuen* has been stranded while entering Wei-hai-wei. The accident is said to have taken place through her trying to avoid the torpedoes which are laid down at the entrance to the harbour. The Commander of the ship, Commodore Lin Tai-tsun, is said to have committed suicide.—*N. C. Daily News*.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE			
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 2nd	*
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 1st	*
From America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Dec. 11th	*
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Dec. 14th	*
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Thursday, Dec. 14th	*
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 17th	**
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Dec. 18th	*
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Dec. 20th	*

* *Beigie* left San Francisco on November 16th. † *Ancona* left Kobe on November 15th. ‡ *Peru* left San Francisco on November 14th. § *Empress of India* left Hongkong on November 13th. ¶ *City of Peking* left Hongkong on November 29th. ** *Salazie* (with French mail) left Hongkong on November 10th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Dec. 9th
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 8th
For Europe, via Shanghai	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 8th
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 15th
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 15th
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Dec. 15th
For America	per U. & O. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 16th

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Pathau, British steamer, 1,763, Wright, 24th November.—Muji, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
China, British steamer, 2,600, Wm. Ward, 25th November.—San Francisco 6th, via Honolulu 13th November, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 26th November.—Vancouver, B.C., 12th November, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Benledi, British steamer, 1,481, Farquhar, 26th November.—London via ports, General.—Cornes & Co.
Nanshan, British steamer, 805, King, 27th November.—Honolulu, General.—Dodwell, Catliff & Co.
Oxus, French steamer, 2,500, Dupont, 27th November.—Marseilles 14th October, Hongkong 16th November, Shanghai 21st, and Kobe 25th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
Ryuda (10), Russian cruiser, Captain Rynisky-kosak, 27th November.—Kobe 25th November.
Bentala, British steamer, 1,767, Filmore, 27th November.—Rangoon via Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Orono, British steamer, 1,321, Hancock, 28th November.—Glasgow via ports, General.—Dodwell, Catliff & Co.
Wm. F. Rotch, American ship, 1,664, Bray, 28th November.—New York 13th June, Oil.—Standard Oil Co.
Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 29th November.—Hongkong 22nd November, Mails and General.—H. Ahrens & Co., Nachf.
Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, W. G. Pearne, 29th November.—Hongkong via ports, 21st November, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Irene, German steamer, 1,630, R. Schneider, 29th November.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Eweis & Co.
Plover (6), gunboat, Lieut. F. C. B. Addington, 29th November.—Nagasaki.
Strathdon, British steamer, 1,720, Johnston, 30th November.—Kobe 28th November, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Strathesk, British steamer, 1,454, Foulds, 24th November.—Otaru, Light.—Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.
Empress of Japan, British steamer, 3,003, G. A. Lee, R.N.R., 26th November.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
China, British steamer, 2,600, W. B. Seabury, 26th November.—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Liddesdale, British steamer, 1,716, A. Clarke, 26th November.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Strathmore, British steamer, 1,836, C. S. Moulden, 27th November.—Otaru, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Nanshan, British steamer, 805, King, 27th November.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Catliff & Co.
Pathau, British steamer, 1,763, Wright, 27th November.—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Daventry, British steamer, 1,876, Garnsworthy, 28th November.—Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.
Ashdown, British steamer, 1,893, Jas. Cowie, 29th November.—Hongkong via ports, Light.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Original from

Amaranth, British steamer, 1,735, Cliff, 30th November.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *China*, from San Francisco via Honolulu.—Mr. C. F. Fearing, Mr. and Mrs. Chinda and family, Mrs. Anthony Brower, Mrs. E. A. Gibbons, Rev. R. A. Haden, Mr. B. Abenheims, Miss M. A. Green, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Bull, Mr. C. Singer, Mr. G. H. Snell, Mrs. and Miss Terry, Judge Breunier, Mr. and Miss Buchanan, Mr. V. Yokota and native servant, Mr. and Mrs. S. Fujii, Mr. K. Ogura, and Miss Lavenworth in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. B. Carrington, Mrs. and Miss Whily, Mr. Tam Pin Shun, Miss Nellie Drum, and Mr. J. B. Jubling in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Alms, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. C. Bennett and son, Mr. F. J. Bennett, Rev. and Mrs. Blandford, Mr. H. B. Blanchard, Mr. T. A. Bland, Miss Caley, Miss Catlin, Miss Clayton, Mr. W. H. Decker, Mr. Douglas Dick, Miss Minnie Doner, Rev. and Mrs. W. E. Foothill, Miss Helen Galbraith, Mrs. Gribble, Miss Ellen Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Heavne and son, Miss Jenkins, Mr. J. Kondo, Mrs. E. J. Lennox, Miss Lennox, Miss Landis, Miss Logan, Mr. Budgett Meakin, Mr. Thos. Melville, Rev. and Mrs. R. W. Mudditt and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Proctor, Mr. Wm. Proctor, Mr. Rodney Proctor, Miss Lillie S. Proctor, Mr. W. W. Pierce, Miss Parmenter, Miss R. W. Palmberg, Miss Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Reid, Mr. Rungo, Right Rev. Bishop Scott, Mrs. Scott, Dr. L. M. Taylor, Miss Twinch, Mr. C. B. Unzicker, Rev. R. W. Wulfsenden, Mr. F. C. Wilfred, and Mr. Yoshida in cabin.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, from Hongkong:—Captain Utsunomiya, Captain Matsushita, Miss Marie Schwemmer, Messrs. Alfred Dreyer, Loh, Haefker, Naajiro Imamura, Chow Koh Sang, and Chung Sing in cabin.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. C. G. Buchanan Dunlop and maid, and Mr. G. Heitmann in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. T. B. Cunningham, Mr. J. D. Mathews, Mr. H. P. Lee, Mr. L. Gage, and Rev. and Mrs. M. Hendry and 2 children in cabin; 2 Europeans in steerage.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Empress of Japan*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. E. G. White, Mr. E. H. Hooper, Mr. A. A. Allan, Mr. F. B. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Aldrich, Hon. H. L. Pierce, Miss Voshell, Mr. P. H. Hooper, Mr. Cuckledge, Mr. A. D. Haimens, Miss E. G. Terry, Lieut. A. Adams, Mr. C. T. S. Thomas, Mr. Dulong Hunter, Mrs. Fox and 2 children, Mr. Pigott, Mr. F. Woolley, Mr. and Mrs. Beeton, Mr. and Mrs. Hitchcock, Miss Patten, Mr. Dely, Mr. Davies, Count H. Himmstein, Dr. Laming, Mr. E. H. Evans, Rev. I. Dauman, Mrs. N. W. McIvor, Mr. Wm. H. Decker, Mr. Marians, and Mr. J. James in cabin; 1 passenger and 2 children in Asiatic steerage.

Per British steamer *China*, for Hongkong via Nagasaki:—Mr. W. H. Michall, Mrs. Newman and maid, Mr. H. C. Sparrow, Mr. A. Faber, Rev. R. A. Haden, Mrs. Okawa Matsu, child, and servant, Mr. H. McDougall, Dr. J. W. Noble, Mr. Vicente E. Braga, Miss Maria T. Braga, Mr. J. A. Burrets, Mr. A. J. da S. Souza, and Miss M. A. Greene in cabin.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

A little more life in one or two departments, but the sales made are at ruinous prices. Yarn—Holders have given way, and some business has been done at quotations. Shirtings—A fair enquiry at last rates. Fancies—Nothing done since a sale of Prints a week ago, tone dull. Woollens—A few sales of Italian Cloth at unchanged values; Blankets have moved in quantity so that the small remaining stock is held firm and at a smart advance in prices.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shirtings—8½ lb, 38 yds, 35 inches	\$2.25 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—8½ lb, 38 yds, 45 inches	2.50 to 3.25
P. Cloth—7 lb, 24 yds, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds, 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italian and Sateen Black, 32 inches	PER YARD.
	0.16 to 0.21
Valents—Black, 35 yds, 32 inches	6.75 to 9.00
Victoria Lawn, 12 yds, 42 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.95 to 1.95

Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3 lb, 24 yds, 30 inches	1.75 to 1.95
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4 lb, 24 yds, 32 inches	2.80 to 2.50
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5 lb, 24 yds, 32 inches	2.70 to 3.00

WOOLLENIS.

Flannel	PER YARD.
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	\$0.27 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Medium	
Italian Cloth, 30 yds, 32 inches	0.27 to 0.30
Common	
Mousseline de Laine—Cape, 21 yds, 31 inches	0.22 to 0.25
Clothes—Pilot, 51 & 56 inches	0.45 to 0.22
Clothes—Presidents, 51 & 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Clothes—Union, 51 & 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb	0.40 to 0.70
per lb	0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

No. 16/4, Ordinary	PER POUND.
No. 16/4, Medium	\$33.50 to 33.75
No. 16/4, Good to Best	34.00 to 34.50
No. 16/4, Reverse	—
No. 28/32, Ordinary	—
No. 28/32, Medium	36.00 to 36.50
No. 28/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 37.50
No. 38/32, Medium to Best	41.00 to 42.00
No. 32, Two-fold	38.00 to 39.00
No. 42, Two-fold	49.00 to 44.00

No. 208, Bombay	—
No. 168, Bombay	—

MARKETS.

Market stronger; and sales are made of Bars, Plate, and Sheet at better figures than for some time past. Tin Plates are also up, and in demand at the advance. Other sorts unchanged but firm.

Flat Bars, 4 inch	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$3.40 to 3.50
Round and square up to 4 inch	3.50 to 3.60
Iron Plates, assorted	3.40 to 3.60
Sheet Iron	3.60 to 3.75
Galvanized iron sheets	4.70 to 4.90
Wire Nails, assorted	8.75 to 9.00
Tin Plate, per box	5.60 to 5.90
Pig Iron, No. 3	7.00 to 7.25
	1.60 to 1.65

KIROSENE.

A moderate amount of sales have been made at quotations. Dealers try for lower prices, but holders are firm, especially with the present course of exchange. Present stock is in round numbers 600,000 cases, of which five-sixths is American and one-sixth Russian.

Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77
Comet	1.72 to 1.75
Devoe	—
Russian Anchor	1.74 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72

SUGAR.

The approach of new crop has caused holders to effect a clearance of old stock at a reduction. Browns—The old Formosa has been pretty well cleared off at an average of \$44. Old Manila has also been sold to a small extent at a smart reduction in price. On the other hand, New Dai tong has advanced to the neighbourhood of \$33. White—A smart reduction here has also led to the sale of about 50,000 piculs, leaving a moderate stock on hand.

Brown Taken	PER POUND.
Brown Manila	\$4.20 to 4.30
Brown Daitong (New)	4.90 to 5.00
Brown Canton	3.45 to 3.50
White Java and Penang	3.70 to 4.25
White Refined	6.60 to 6.70
	6.25 to 6.75

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A fair demand for the United States at slightly higher prices, to compensate for the drop in exchange. Very little enquiry for European sorts, and values for these are not strong. In spite of the large export in date the total stock in Yokohama is nearly 17,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shimshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shimshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	\$760 to 770
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den	730 to 740
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	690 to 700
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	670 to 680
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Joshu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	740 to 745
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	650 to 670
Re-reels—No. 24, 14/18 deniers	630 to 640
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	610 to 620
Kakadas—Extra	740 to —
Kakadas—No. 1	720 to 730
Kakadas—No. 14	700 to 710

Kakadas—No. 2	650 to 660
Kakadas—No. 24	620 to 630
Kakadas—No. 3	610 to 615
Kakadas—No. 34	—
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oshi Sendai—No. 24	—
Hanabishi—No. 1, 2	—
Hanabishi—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

A small trade at late rates. Even with a falling exchange buyers want a reduction in prices which owners will not grant; although a 20,000 piculs stock should make them current.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Coccons—Good to Best	\$110 to 135
Noshi-to—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-to—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-to—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-to—Oshi, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-to—Shimshu, Best	—
Noshi-to—Shimshu, Good	80 to 90
Noshi-to—Shimshu, Medium	—
Noshi-to—Shimshu, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi-to—Joshu, Best	—
Noshi-to—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-to—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kikiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kikiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kikiso—Oshi, Good to Best	—
Kikiso—Shimshu, Best	—
Kikiso—Shimshu, Seconds	—
Kikiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	30 to 27
Kikiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	25 to 23
Kikiso—Hachoji, Good to Fair	25 to 23
Kikiso—Hachoji, Medium to Low	22 to 20
Kikiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best	150 to 200

TEA.

Nothing new. Small stock of poor quality, but the few purchases made show no decline in values. Settlements to date show an increase of about 4,000 piculs, and shipments give an excess of a million pounds when compared with the same date last year.

QUOTATIONS.—

Choicest	PER POUND.
Choice	\$36 to 40
Choice	32 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	23 to 24
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Exchange fell below the "two-shilling dollar" for Bank Bills at one period in the week, and closes at a slight recovery:—

Sterling—Bank T.T.	1/11½
— Bills on demand	1/11½
— 4 months' sight	2/0½
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0½
— 6 months' sight	2/0½
On Paris—Bank sight	2.50
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2.56
On Hongkong—Bank sight	15 8/10 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	Par.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72½
— Private 10 days' sight	73½
On India—Bank sight	186
— Private 30 days' sight	189
On America—Bank Bills on demand	48½
— Private 30 days' sight	49½
— 4 months' sight	50½
On Germany—Bank sight	2.03
— Private 4 months' sight	2.09
Bar Silver (London)	28 1/16 to 1/8

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March 17th 1894.

C.O.W.IY.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

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November 3, 1894.

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PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies them of their value."

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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. Courte, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining 'stock'."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors the throughout World. May 1st, 1894.



January 13th, 1894.

1y.

"NEW CODES AND OLD CUSTOMS."

By J. H. W.

REPRINTED FROM THE "JAPAN MAIL."
PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

December 20th, 1893.

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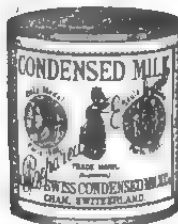
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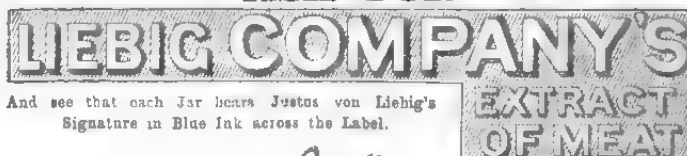


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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 23.]

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AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 8TH, 1894.

月三年五十二明治
可照會館通日十三

VOL. XXI.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 8TH, 1894.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd inst., the wife of P. S. BENT of a Son.
On October 22nd, at Oakfield, Mowbray Road, Wiltshire, N. Sydney, N.S.W., the wife of OSCAR BALE of twin sons.
On September 27th, at Melbourne, Australia, the wife of WALTER DENING of a SON.

DEATH.

At 4.45 P.M., on Dec. 6th, of apoplexy of the brain, JESSE WILLIAM GRAY, aged

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

A CONFERENCE of sericulturists is being held in Tokyo.

THE survey of the proposed Korean railway is proceeding apace.

THE Tong-haks are still causing a good deal of trouble in Korea.

COUNT SAKAI has contributed ten thousand yen to the War Department.

THE negotiations between the commissioners of France and Japan for the revision of the

Treaty have made remarkable progress. Mr. Sone, Japanese Minister to France, hopes to have the revised Treaty signed by January next.

RUMOUR says that Viscount Torio will shortly take a seat in the Cabinet.

A MILITARY telegraph wire is being conducted between Taitien and Port Arthur.

FOURTEEN houses were burnt at Hiranuma Yokohama on Tuesday morning.

TWENTY houses were destroyed by fire at Shinmachi, Akasaka, Tokyo, on the 5th inst.

THE Detring Mission has failed. Prince Kung is said to have issued the order for its recall.

THE members of the Matsudaira family have contributed fifty thousand yen to the War Department.

SOME amateur theatricals will be given in the Public Hall, Yokohama, on Saturday evening, December 15.

IT is estimated that the Tokyo and Yokohama Banks will alone subscribe yen 30,000,000 of the Second War Loan.

THE total amount of public subscriptions received by the Naval Department reached yen 441,990 on the 4th inst.

LI HUNG-CHANG has been deprived of all his titles and dignities, but has been allowed to remain in his position.

FIELD-MARSHAL YAMAGATA has been ordered by the Emperor to return from Manchuria by reason of his failing health.

THE great war rejoicings in Tokyo take place to-morrow at Ueno. The railway companies will reduce fares for the occasion.

THE proposal made by the Yokohama Town Assembly to tax Chinese residents in the port has been submitted to the Home Minister.

ANOTHER baseball match has been played between the Y.C. & A.C. and the Sealer's Club, the latter winning on this occasion by two runs.

THE latest dispatch from Korea announces that Mr. Boku Yei-ko is expected to occupy a seat in the Peninsular Government in no distant date.

A TRIAL run was made on the Aomori-Hiromaye railway line on 29th ult. with satisfactory results, and the section was opened for traffic on the 1st inst.

THE repairs to the Yokohama Water-works have been completed, resulting in an increase of the daily average quantity by one hundred thousand gallons.

MR. SONODA, Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police, leaves the capital to-day for Hiroshima, where he intends to stay for about a week.

THE reception accorded to Mr. Otori, ex-Minister to Korea, by the town of Yokohama was successfully carried out on Sunday despite the rainy weather.

THE D.D.R. steamer *Irene* has been considerably damaged while in Yokohama harbour by a fire which originated in the fore-hold among some saltpetre.

THE total number of persons attacked by dysentery throughout the country up to the 30th of November last was 150,141, of whom 35,700 succumbed to the malady.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was held on Friday, and an interesting

lecture on "Men and manners in the Sunset Land"—Morocco—was delivered by Mr. J. E. Budgett Meakin.

MR. BOISSONADE will receive some handsome mementoes of his distinguished labours in Japan from Japanese officials ere he leaves the country in January next.

THE torpedoes at the entrance to Nagasaki Harbour have been removed, and ships are now allowed to enter or leave the harbour without calling upon the naval pilot.

OVER four hundred military and naval officials have had decorations of the Order of the Mirror, ranging between the Second and Eighth Class, conferred on them by H.I.M. Emperor.

REUTER telegraphs:—The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have left St. Petersburg, parting from the Czar with the warmest farewell. The *Figaro* eulogises the Prince of Wales for his sympathy for the death of the Czar, and says that his stay at St. Petersburg has largely helped to restore cordial relations between Great Britain and Russia. The *Figaro* urges the policy of forming a new triple alliance. The Emperor of Germany, in opening the Reichstag, expressed confidence in upholding European peace. M. Hanotaux, in asking the Chamber of Deputies for a special credit for Madagascar, said that France would be unfettered in her operations, and that no Power was likely to interfere. The peaceful situation in Europe permitted of the expedition being safely undertaken at the present time with result of eventually making Madagascar a prosperous French colony. It was estimated that a force of 15,000 men would be sufficient, and the amount of the credit for which the Government now asked was sixty-five million francs. A *Standard* telegram from Moscow states that an Anglo-Russian *modus vivendi* for the settlement of the Pamirs question has been arrived at based on the recognition by Russia of the Murgabi Akau as the limit of the British sphere of action. Great Britain, on the other hand, recognizes the Panjah Sarhak as the limit of the Russian sphere. The Afghans withdraw from Shignan and Russian, and the Russians retire beyond the Marghabis.

THE Import trade seems drifting into stagnation again, in fact in some lines it may be said to be already there. This is so in reference to Yarns, while only a feeble enquiry has been made for Shirtings, and Fancy Cottons are in still worse plight. In Woollens there is nothing doing, bar Blankets, which are still in great request. There is not much change in the Metal trade, and still a fair enquiry for certain kinds of Iron, but Metals are generally well held. Buyers are not inclined to take much Kerosene, and holders are strong, but the attitude of buyers and sellers is largely influenced by exchange, as there does not appear to be over-much Oil in the interior. In the Sugar market there have been further sales, and the old stock of Formosa has been nearly cleared off. White sorts have been in good demand, and, if no actual increase in quotations has been made, prices are much firmer. In the principal Export there has been a large business at advanced prices, the stock of Silk being considerably reduced through the extent of the transactions. Waste Silk has not been active, though there have been some purchases, but prices are unchanged and the stock is still very heavy. For the time of year there has been a fair business done in the Foreign goods, buyers selecting the best lots of leaf

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

Dropping into a vein that it knows how to exploit skilfully when occasion offers, the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* becomes satirical. In a leader headed "The Peace Terms," it throws supercilious discredit upon the conditions proposed by some of the party organs. The gist of its essay is as follows:—That the party organs should declare their views with respect to territorial concessions on China's part is all very well. But their demands should be on a larger scale than any they have thus far preferred. The day is yet far distant when party politicians can hope to find themselves holders of portfolios. The bolder their attitude toward China, the better will the Government be satisfied. Who can picture the embarrassment that Ministers of State would feel, did the course of events induce them to advance demands greater than any suggested by the irresponsible statesmen, whose so-called strong policy toward foreign countries is so well-known, both at home and abroad, as to have become almost a synonym for their party name? The *Nichi Nichi* recommends the Opposition papers not to indicate their demands in terms of China's territorial divisions, but to adopt wider limits of latitude and longitude, or rivers, and mountains, and so forth. To illustrate this point, reference is made to an English politician who is said to have examined twenty or thirty different maps of Siam, before he spoke against the claim raised by France in the sequel of the Franco-Siamese affair. The *Nichi Nichi* rounds off its sneer by observing that common prudence forbids it to announce its own views on such a subject until the war has reached something like a climax.

Korea, writes the *Kokumin*, is undoubtedly a thousand years behind Japan. The oppression of her aristocracy, the exactions of her officials, the moral apathy of her people, and the miserable pittance of power possessed by the Central Government, are national features to find which in Japanese history one has to go as far back as the time of the Emperor Kwaminu. Under such circumstances, Count Inouye will be unable to accomplish any results proportionate to his labours if he fails to have the police system re-organized to a standard fully up to its importance, and to contrive that young and energetic Japanese statesmen be placed in every important post of the new administration.

The *Kokkai* gives many historical facts to prove that a winter campaign is not impossible in North China, and urges the Japanese forces abroad to make all haste toward their final object of attack, Peking. To go into winter quarters in the now occupied territory will be a grave strategical blunder, into which the Marshals of the two Japanese Armies, at all events, are not likely to fall. Rotten China is, she may have vitality enough left to pull herself together, while the Japanese soldiers are hiding from Jack Frost in the Shinkin province and the Lian-tung peninsula. The three remaining winter months might suffice for her to collect such a numerous force as would prove a new source of trouble and sacrifice to Japan?

The *Shin-Choya* congratulates Japan upon possessing such officers and soldiers as the victors of Port Arthur. When detailed accounts of the fall of the Sebastopol of the East reach Europe, they will tend to raise Japan's status still higher in Western eyes. We are also promised that the walls of Peking will before long echo the stout steps of Japanese soldiers, and that the glory of the children of the Rising Sun will attain its zenith in the capital of the Taisho Sovereigns.

If the *Daily News* is truly the mouth-piece of the present English Ministry, says the *Yomiuri*, it seems likely that the British Government has determined that the Japan-China war must be terminated by British intervention. The

Progressionists organ, however, judges the London journal's words to be a mere menace, not more significant than the famous speech made by the bold but crafty Palmerston in the House of Commons, when the Schleswig-Holstein affair was on the tapis. It has cost England no small sacrifice to help Turkey against Russia. Is Great Britain so ambitious or inquisitive as to undertake the protection of another Turkey, farther away from home, far greater in size, and having two Russias in its vicinity?

"Port Arthur is already in our hands. The days of Peking are numbered. Now is just the time to occupy Formosa. Taiwan must be taken even before Peking for it is a fair object of permanent annexation." So writes the *Mainichi Shimbun*. The *Jiyu*, however, is opposed to such a programme. It asserts that all available military strength should be directed to the capture of Peking, for, that accomplished, Formosa can be taken, if desired, not by force of arms but by the stern logic of facts achieved. The previous occupation of the island is not essential to its annexation.

Several months hence, writes the *Kokkai*, we shall see the present war brought to a termination very honorable to Japan. Triumphant arches and other monuments will then be raised in various parts of the empire. It is high time for Japanese men of art to set about preparing designs for these trophies. The majestic arches and imposing statues in European Capitals and towns are referred to as examples.

There are signs that no very keen insight into Korean politics is needed to detect, writes the *Shin-Choya*, of the Tai Wön-kun's entering into a sort of conspiracy with the fallen members of the Ming family. Such a conspiracy once formed could not fail to prove formidable to the Korean statesmen in office, and, what is for worse, to the independence of the Peninsular Kingdom. It must therefore be nipped in the bud. But the task is evidently too great for either the Korean King or any Korean statesmen to accomplish. Count Inouye is called upon to achieve it. The measure of success achieved by the great Count in this arduous task, which he certainly has courage enough to essay, will determine the whole future of the Peninsula. His is a position pregnant with good and evil eventualities.

Mr. Ozaki Yukio, M.P., has been, for a few days past, writing in the *Hochi Shimbun* what he thinks about China's future. We reproduce his concluding remarks only. China lacks all the qualifications for national integrity and independence, nor does she appear likely to develop any of them in the near future. It is lucky for her that the Powers of Europe have hitherto remained ignorant of this significant fact. But now they are learning it from Japan. China, who has owed her national existence thus far merely to the mistaken idea that Western Powers entertained of her strength, cannot hope to escape an ignominious death now that those ideas have been finally dispelled. Internal commotions and foreign invasions will ere long destroy the colossal Kingdom.

The *Jiji* devotes a leader to the new treaty between the United States of America and Japan, which is now generally known to have been signed by the plenipotentiaries of the two States in Washington, on the 22nd of November. Presuming the revised treaty to be in conformity with the goodwill always shown by the Great Republic toward Japan since the days of Commodore Perry, our contemporary says everything that a paper of its standing should not fail to say upon receipt of such intelligence. The tariff and labour questions are touched upon, and the remarkable change in the sentiments of the lower orders of America shown in the recent elections receives considerable attention. In conclusion, the *Japanese Times* tells its countrymen to rest assured that in the new treaty with America, they will find themselves placed on an equal footing with any European nation.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION OF THE KEIO-GIJYU.

A STUDENT of Mr. Fukuzawa's school, the Keio-gijyuku, sends us the following description of the Torchlight Procession, which we publish *verbatim*:—"It was intended from beforehand to hold the great ceremony of a Torchlight Procession by the Keio-gijyuku so soon as the expected possession (taking) of Ryojinko (Port Arthur) was announced. Ryojun was seized by our admirable Second Army on the 22nd of this month and the report reached Tokyo on the 24th. But that day and to-morrow-day were rainy, so the ceremony was observed on the 26th. The weather was fine, and as we all had hoped every one was ready before the summoned-period of five o'clock and a half in the afternoon. When we departed at six no one was late. In the first part of the procession came the children's (*Pōchi-sha*); then those who took part in the Athletic Sports; then the students of the University division; the fourth was the Common School; the Fifth the Commercial School; and sixth came a large number of former graduates of the Keio-gijyuku, headed by Mr. Fukuzawa and Mr. Obata. Soon after a band of music followed, and numerous flags and lanterns were carried here and there. Each line was composed of three men (they marched three abreast), and each had a *Kantero*-lamp, while all sang the *gunka* (martial ode) composed by Mr. Obata. Our number was about two thousand, so the light of our *Kantero*-lamps presented a continuous glow for about five *chō*, while the onlookers on both sides of the streets made artificial mountains. In front of the Niju-bashi (the bridge leading to the gateway of the Imperial Palace) we stopped. Mr. Obata, our Principal, then marched to the fore and called on us to raise the shout of *Ban-sai!* for the Emperor and Empress, then for our country, and finally for the Navy and Army. All followed this order, the music playing loudly during the time. Passing over the Wadagura-bashi and Gofuku-bashi we came to the Odori (main thoroughfare) of Nihonbashi District, whence we marched on through Ginza and returned to our school at nine-half o'clock. We were well treated everywhere. The Mitsui Bank and the Surugaya in Nihonbashi gave tea and cakes to all, as did the *Fugetado* in Kyo-bashi. On our return we called *Bun-sai!* for Mr. Fukuzawa, and then for our Keio-gijyuku, and we all joyfully drank wine and ate *sushi*, the gifts of Mr. Fukuzawa. At last there remains nothing but to say proudly that there was no disorder and every one kept to his place during the hours of the procession."

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE EARTHQUAKE DISTRICT.

MR. TOGARI, a delegate of the Yamagata people in connection with earthquake affairs, waited on the Home Minister on the 28th instant in company with Messrs. Shigeno and Yamashita, members of Parliament for certain districts of Yamagata. The delegate, after stating the particulars of the disasters entailed by the recent earthquake, said a sum of more than 700,000 *yen*, or twice the amount of the yearly local taxes of the Prefecture, is wanted to effect the necessary repairs, and that as it is beyond the power of the locality to accomplish the work with its own resources alone, the Government should extend some aid. Viscount Nomura replied that the Government had been fully apprised of the gravity of the disaster, having received reports compiled by a councillor of the Home Department specially despatched for the purpose and having also obtained minute accounts from the local Governor. Under the circumstances the Minister was sorry to be constrained to say that, in consequence of the enormous drain upon the Treasury's funds entailed by the war, money could not be diverted to any other purpose. Akita and Shimane had suffered considerably this year from disastrous inundations, and appeals for aid had already been submitted to the Central Government from those districts.

But the latter had decided not to extend any aid. The Viscount therefore told the three gentlemen that they should persuade the people by whom they were sent to contrive suitable measures so as to undertake the business with their own resources. The delegates left the Department with the intention of submitting the case once more after deliberation by the Local Assembly whose session opens in a few weeks.

HOW A DEBT WAS PAID.

A PROVINCIAL journal reports a curious instance relating to the manner in which a debt was paid. A peasant had borrowed the sum of fifteen yen only on the security of a small house owned by him. The term for the repayment of the loan having come and gone and the usurer seeing no immediate probability of getting his money back, the creditor was driven to the verge of distraction. He alleged in self-defence that he was unable to properly feed his family, owing to the hard times, and that it would not be until early next summer that his scanty acres would yield enough to pay the loan and its accrued interest. Nothing would satisfy the creditor but that he should give up the house—in which, by the bye, the peasant and his family were living. "The house is mine," declared the usurer, "and if you do not turn out I am at liberty to burn it over your heads." This drove the peasant to desperation. The next day he appeared before the door of his oppressor with a cart containing seven large bags of ashes. He had taken the liberty, he said, to burn the house down himself, as it appeared immaterial to his creditor whether it was burned or not; here were the ashes; he hoped he would be satisfied with them and give him a receipt in full. Shocked and taken off his guard, relates the journal in question, the usurer actually consented to this; and so that debt was paid.

BIMYOSAI.

THE vernacular papers deplore a sad backsliding on the part of him who is probably the most popular novelist in Japan: Yamada Bimiyosai, better known by his pseudonym alone. His works are not only numerous but noted for their purity of style, while it is everywhere conceded that, as a novelist, he has the greatest creative genius. It seems that he has been going downhill for some time. He was dismissed last year from the Kinkodo Publishing Firm, at present in bankruptcy, on account of alleged irregularities; and now he has been arrested on the charge of having defrauded a lady friend out of some four or five hundred yen, by forged bank-receipts. The announcement of his latest misdeed has caused very great surprise; for while the erratic tendencies of his later works had prepared the public for dissipated habits on his part, no discredit whatever had been cast on his honesty. Whether the charge brought against him or is true not, his fame is irretrievably gone. Bimiyosai is still a comparatively young man, and ought to have a long and honoured life before him.

THE ISSUE OF WAR NOTES.

SOME time ago, says the *Fiji*, a rumour was circulated that it is extremely inconvenient to pay in silver for articles and labour requisitioned in the enemy's territory, and as, moreover, the exodus of so much silver from the country affects the market in no small degree, special war notes would be issued for use in the districts occupied by the Japanese Army. The Nippon Ginko, being particularly anxious to have the notes issued, submitted a representation on the subject to the Treasury. The matter having been deliberated in the Cabinet Council and approved, the notes are now in process of manufacture in the Printing Bureau. They are to be used by the expeditionary army in the enemy's territory for the payment of labour and necessary articles for the troops, and will have the full value of corresponding silver coins. On the termination of the war the notes will be redeemed with Japanese silver yen. They will be denominated as Chinese Taels, and will be mostly equivalent to one Tael of 100 yen in silver. In shape they will resemble the

Japanese notes and the characters on them will be entirely Chinese. As it is not possible to predict with any certainty the kind of reception which these notes will meet from the natives, the Treasury cannot determine the number of notes to be issued, but judging from the confidence thus far enjoyed by the Army, the amount may be considerable. In that case some trouble may be experienced in redeeming the notes, but as an indemnity will be exacted from China when the war is brought to a close, the Japanese Government may leave the work of redemption to China. The *Shogyo* offers the following information about the issue of war notes. It states that they will be issued by the Government to the value of 30 million yen. These notes will, it is needless to say, form a portion of the 150 million Yen War Loan. The *Shogyo* says that the Government has hitherto been subjected to considerable trouble and no small loss by having to purchase Chinese silver and to transport it to the places where the expeditionary armies have been encamped. It also states that the notes are to be redeemed in Taels and that the redemption will either be effected out of the indemnity which Japan will demand from China, or that the latter country will be forced to undertake it. Our commercial contemporary considers that the issue of notes of this kind, amounting to 30 million yen, will relieve any tightness from which the money market of this country may at present be suffering. But how it is to do that when the notes are intended for circulation in China, we do not perceive.

A MIRACULOUS GROWTH.

A METROPOLITAN contemporary—it is hardly necessary to state to what category it belongs—tells a truly marvellous story concerning a pot of flowers owned by a gentleman of floricultural proclivities. The original contents of the pot consisted of a tiny pine, a bamboo, and a dwarf-plum, the whole constituting the trio, beloved of Japanese rhymers, sentimentalists, and flower-artists, known as *sho-chiku-bai*. Some weeks ago the bamboo, which had been stunted in its growth, gave evidence of renewed activity; the stem grew thicker and irregular in shape; strange leaves were put forth; and finally the familiar red berries of the favourite *naruten* (*Nandina domestica*) made their appearance. In some occult manner this wonder is made to symbolize the past and future victories of Japan. It may be so; but as the story stands it looks like an effort to bamboozle the unsuspicious reader.

ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS AND TEXT-BOOKS.

THESE probably never has been a period in the recent history of Japan in which English and American literature was more appreciated than at present. The text-books of the schools are, in this direction, undergoing a great and wholly beneficial change. Longmans' and the National Readers, Swinton's, the Union series, the Royal Star, and half a score of other reading-books that have for over a decade been preëminently taught, are now less highly prized and used at best only in the lower forms. Even Macaulay's Essays, excellent though they be, do not command the attention that they once did. The two essays that are still taught widely are those on Lord Clive and Warren Hastings, while the brilliant critiques of Lord Bacon, Milton, and the Comic Dramatists are now entirely out of vogue. In place of these and similar time-honoured text-books we meet with a gratifying desire to be *au fait* with modern English literature. Peter Parley is, one rejoices to say, now almost shelved; and surely there is reason to relegate so mischievously incorrect a historian to the lumber-room. On the other hand, with probably the sole exception of Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield," excellently annotated for the use of Japanese students, one finds less classical works much appreciated. Among others may be noted a fine little book on General Gordon, his life and work; a sketch of Henry M. Stanley's life, with a brief summary of the contents of his most famous books of travel; an English translation of a well-known French work, under the style of "An Attic Philosopher in Paris;" and of Dumas' "Monte Christo," particularly

the great chapters on the hero's escape from the Chateau d'If; two or three stories by Bret Harte; and others of like nature. Among the most recently compiled readers we note a fine edition of Thackeray's "English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century;" Macaulay's essay on Gladstone's "Church and State," and his brilliantly humorous critique of Robert Montgomery—the wit of which must lose much of its flavour when rendered into Japanese; and Leigh Hunt's laughable sketch "Jack Abbott's Breakfast." On the whole, the change is now distinctly for the better.

As to the matter of translations, it is gratifying to note that the rage for "detective" stories, of the "Old Sleuth" pattern, is on the decrease. Detective serials are now being published in one or two journals of lesser note, but they are the pick of the lot and without the highly impossible features so characteristic of the proverbial "penny dreadful." It is strange, to say the least, that despite the hitherto excessive fondness for such tales, Conan Doyle's masterpieces are yet unfamiliar to the Japanese public. We believe that the reason for this is a very prosaic one; cheap editions of the old-style detective narratives may be had by the score, but the "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" is decidedly high-priced and thus beyond the means of the average writer in the Japanese equivalent of Grub Street. Among quite recent translations we note with pleasure an excellent rendering of Mrs. Hemans' "Casabianca;" several longer poems by Bryant, especially an attempt at the "Thanatopsis"—not very successful; bits of Cowper; and an extract from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," this last being well done. The best translators in this field are Messrs. Wadagaki and Sasaki, the former of whom is particularly well-known for his adaptations as well as skilful Japanese versions, the range of his poetic talent covering a wide field. "Don Quixote," as japonized by Mr. Matsui Masaharu, has now gone into a third edition, and has an increasing circle of admirers.

Among aides to the study of the English language we must not forget to mention Mr. Saito's really admirable "Conversation-Grammar" and Mr. Suganuma's "Simplified Grammar." The first named has already found favourable mention in these columns; and it is sufficient to say that Mr. Suganuma's work, though wholly different in conception and style from that of the earlier author, is a very creditable performance and calculated to fulfil its purpose with success.

COOLIES FOR THE SEAT OF WAR.

THE Hibiya Parade Ground presented an animated appearance on Thursday noon, the 29th ultimo. Out of several thousand applicants, one thousand two hundred coolies were to be selected, all of whom are to leave at once for the seat of war, to act as transport corps to the Second Army. A correspondent who was present at the scene writes that the men appeared one and all to be unusually sturdy and well-built; broad-shouldered and seemingly capable of great exertion. Stress was laid on the moral character of the applicants; no one was chosen who could not show a clean record, even a short term of minor confinement being definitely inadmissible. Those selected were allowed to clothe themselves at once in the warm clean suits provided for them, with thick felt hats and socks of *momp*. Despite the large gathering there was absolute order and no one appeared impatient at the length of time he had to wait. The chosen men were evidently elated at their good fortune, and objects of envy to their less lucky fellows.

THE ALLEGED SOJOURN OF CHRIST IN INDIA.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER writes on this subject in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century*. His object is to criticise a recently published book, "*La Vie Inconnue de Jésus-Christ*," by a Russian named Nicolas Notovich. It appears that M. Notovich, being firmly convinced, first, that Christ spent many years in

India, and secondly, that some record of this stay must remain, went to the East to look for documents bearing on the subject. Naturally his search was most likely to be successful in Tibet, or on the Tibetan frontier of India, not in India itself, whence the Buddhists, whose faith was supreme there at the time of Christ, have long since been expelled. Expecting to find that of which he was in search in the great Buddhist monastery of Himis, near Leh, in Ladakh on the Tibetan frontier, he tried to gain admission to the monastery, but, unable to do so by ordinary means, he fell down outside the monastery and broke his leg. The charitable monks took him in and nursed him. He was rewarded for his pains, for the monastery contained what he sought, the account of Christ's sojourn in India; and though he did not bring away the original, he publishes seventy pages of a French translation of it in his book.

His discovery, thinks M. Notovitch, clears up many difficulties. Many resemblances between Buddhism and Christianity have been pointed out of late, until it has become difficult to deny that Buddhistic influence may be traced in Christian teaching. But it has been difficult to explain through what channel the influence ran. If Christ dwelt in India and studied Buddhism there, all difficulty vanishes. It is admitted that there is a gap in the Gospel narrative of Christ, that we know nothing of what happened to him, say from his fifteenth to his twenty-ninth year. During that very time the new life found in Tibet asserts that Christ was in India, that he studied Sanskrit and Pali, that he read the Vedas and the Buddhist Canon, and then returned through Persia to Palestine to preach the Gospel. Some Jewish merchants who had witnessed the ministration of Christ in Palestine came to India immediately after the Crucifixion. They met there persons who had known Jesus in his student days, and together they composed a life in the Pali language. The original Pali text is now at Lassa, and Tibetan translations, one of which was that seen by Mr. Notovitch are to be found in various Tibetan monasteries. "There is a certain plausibility about all this," says Professor Max Müller; but he goes on, with that pitiless satirical skill in which he excels, to dissect the story, and to show that it is "strange if true, but not true." Accepting for the nonce Notovitch's statements as made in good faith, he shows how the various inherent improbabilities that gather round the new Life of Christ sum up to make its historical verity an impossibility. If M. Notovitch really was at Himis and really did hear this story from the Buddhist monks, the reverend fathers were making fun of him, as Indian pundits have been known to do before now with European travellers. It is distressing to think of poor M. Notovitch breaking his leg in his zeal for knowledge, only to be deceived for his pains, but certainly, as Professor Max Müller says, "it is pleasanter to believe that Buddhist monks can at times be wags than that M. Notovitch is a rogue." Unfortunately, however, satisfactory as it would be to have a life of Christ, written, as *La Vie inconnue de Jésus-Christ* professes to have been written, by an independent eye-witness who had seen and heard Christ during the three years of his active life, and who had witnessed the Crucifixion and whatever happened afterwards, there are other difficulties against the acceptance of the story than mere inherent improbabilities. For there can be no doubt whatever that M. Notovitch is a rogue. The Moravian missionaries in Tibet have written to say that he was never nursed in the monastery of Himis. English officers who lately passed through Leh and made careful inquiries on the spot, declare that no Russian gentleman of the name of Notovitch ever passed through Leh, and that no traveller with a broken leg was ever nursed in the monastery of Himis. And finally, while Professor Max Müller was writing his article he received from an English lady a letter dated Leh, Ladakh, June 29th. She writes: "Yesterday we were at the great Himis monastery, the largest Buddhist monastery up here—800 Lamas. Did you hear of a Russian who could

not gain admittance to the monastery in any way, but at last broke his leg outside and was taken in? His object was to copy a Buddhist Life of Christ which is there. He says he got it, and has since published it in French. There is not a single word of truth in the whole story! There has been no Russian there. No one has been taken into the Seminary for the past fifty years with a broken leg! There is no Life of Christ there at all! It is dawning on me that people who in England profess to have been living in Buddhist monasteries in Tibet and to have learned there the mysteries of Esoteric Buddhism are frauds. The monasteries, one and all, are the most filthy places. The Lamas are the dirtiest of a very dirty race. They are fearfully ignorant, and idolaters *pur et simple*—no, neither pure nor simple. I have asked many travellers whom I have met, and they all tell the same story. They acknowledge that perhaps at the famous Lama University at Lassa it may be better, but no Englishman is allowed there."

A NARROW SQUEAKE.

THE details that have so far appeared in the columns of the vernacular press concerning the taking of Port Arthur, are still meagre. It will doubtless take some time before we learn the whole story; but in the meantime special and other correspondents are sending in interesting bits of news, some of which must be taken with an admitt'd dose of *granum salis*. The *Yomiuri* tells how a private of infantry under Lieut. Colonel Sato had a very escape. In crossing a ford he and his comrades had been exposed to a sharp fusillade from the Chinese, with the result that this one man only was wounded in the leg. His comrades, rushing on were soon lost to sight. On their return they searched everywhere for the wounded man, but no trace of him could be found except some large clots of blood in a clump of grass near the riverside. The search was given up the next day, and the private marked as one of the "missing." Two days later, on passing a deserted Chinese farmhouse, a body of men belonging to the same regiment noticed a hand waving from an upper window. They entered and found the missing soldier, exhausted from loss of blood and hunger. It had been, he stated, with the greatest difficulty that he had eluded the prying eyes of Chinese stragglers. On the night of the day of the fight he had painfully crawled within a quarter of a mile of the farm-house, but suspecting the presence of enemies had hesitated to enter in his wounded condition. The cold had stopped the hæmorrhage, and the next day he had slowly gone on to the house, as it appeared quite deserted. There he had lain expecting inevitable death from starvation, when the welcome sound of the regimental bugle had recalled his senses and nerved him to a last effort.

A JAPANESE "MOTHER OF THE GRACCHI."

How deep and profound is the sense of patriotic devotion to their country in the hearts of the Japanese in this present struggle, is well testified in a story which we take from the columns of a Tokyo contemporary. An elderly widow, residing in Yamaguchi Prefecture, was, before the war broke out, the happy mother of two manly sons. The elder, aged twenty-eight, was pursuing his studies in America; the other re-enlisted immediately after the first hostilities were interchanged and left for Korea with his regiment. While there he sickened and died, shortly after the memorable battle of Phýng-yang, in which he is said to have played a conspicuous part. So soon as the news of his death reached the mother she telegraphed in haste for her remaining son to return to Japan. She had still one son left to fight for Japan, and he should at once take the place of him who had fallen before the enemy was wholly vanquished. The eldest son is now on his way back to Japan.

PRINCELY MUNIFICENCE.

PRINCE MORI, at one-time the most wealthy and powerful of the *daimyos*, and autocrat of that part of Japan now known as Yamaguchi Prefecture, has made arrangements to celebrate the

victories of the armies of Japan in a manner worthy of his great name. The total number of soldiers afield who are natives of Yamaguchi Prefecture, is a little over six thousand. To the families or nearest relatives of these men Prince Mori gives a feast; but as these good people are scattered throughout many scores of towns and villages, and as it would be impossible, for obvious reasons, to bring all together at one time in one place, placards have been conspicuously posted in all towns and villages concerned setting forth the Prince's intentions, and bidding each to be at a certain place on a certain date, to receive the princely bounty. The whole Prefecture is thus divided up into some 22 separate districts, in each of which one day will be devoted to carrying out the kindly and patriotic programme. The great feast began on the 1st instant and will continue until the 12th inclusive. But more than this, Prince Mori has publicly made the following pledge:—"To the next of kin of those who fall in the war he has promised to make cash payments in accordance with the accompanying schedule:—

The next of kin of general officers will receive	yen 100
The next of kin of major and above will receive	yen 75
The next of kin of ensigns and above will receive	yen 50
The next of kin of non-commissioned officers will receive	yen 30
The next of kin of rank and file will receive	yen 10

A large sum has already been paid out in this manner, for the men of Yamaguchi have been in the thick of most of the recent important engagements. It goes without saying that this most generous conduct is warmly applauded by the vernacular press.

EARLY TRAINING.

WHILE driving the other day through Ai-oi-cho, Azabu District, says a Tokyo journal, the Russian Minister noticed a Japanese woman of the lower class walking with her four or five year-old child. The little fellow stumbled over a stone and fell, cutting his forehead. The mother at once raised the child and both began kicking at and stamping upon the offending stone. The Russian Minister was surprised at this and asked his secretary, who was in the same carriage, why the woman had acted as she did. He was told that this was a common enough custom in Japan, children being taught to take vengeance at once upon any inanimate object that is the cause of injury to them. On this Minister clapped his hands. In Europe, exclaimed he, it would have been the mother's part to distract the child's attention and keep it from yielding to tears; but in Japan the idea was to punish the offender, albeit a stone, and hence insensible of maltreatment. So trained the Japanese might well hope for success in competing with an adversary many times their size. We wonder whether the genial Russian Representative will find this tale as novel as we do.

INTREPID RECONNOITRING PARTY.

WHEN the van of the Second Army was to march upon Chin-chow, Ensign Ozaki was ordered to reconnoitre the defences of the stronghold from Mount Takô-shang which stands close by. A sergeant and eight troopers accompanied him. The mountain is entirely devoid of vegetation and very rugged with protruding rocks, but the Ensign and the sergeant, nothing daunted, undertook the steep ascent leaving the troopers at the foot. About an hour and a half after the two had started the men, who were awaiting their return, saw at a distance 300 of the enemy coming towards them from the south-west. Flight was impossible, so the eight Japanese resolved to make a desperate charge at the enemy. When the latter were within shooting distance, therefore, they were met with deadly volleys of well-aimed shots which continued for about half an hour. By that time the powder was all spent as the eight men only had 40 rounds each, so they rushed at the enemy and with drawn sabres cut through their ranks. In the evening six of them reached the place where the van was encamped and the remaining two followed a few hours later. It appears that one of the troopers fell from his horse at the onset, seeing which one of his comrades went to his rescue and after securing

the horse that had run away, the two returned to the camp unmolested by the enemy. Major Ito, the commander of the van, entertained great fears as to the safety of the two officers who had ascended the mountain, and despatched the eight troopers with a party of artillery to search for them. In the dead of night the Ensign came back after having thoroughly reconnoitred the interior of the stronghold of Chin-chow. He had become separated from the sergeant on the mountain and the two had lost each other's tracks. A few hours later the sergeant also returned to the great joy of the Major and his troops.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

AT the regular meeting on Friday evening the chief item in the programme was a valuable paper by Professor Terry on "Money." The learned Professor is a past master of the subject and gave a highly finished argument in which he completely demolished the fallacy that Money *per se* is Wealth; and further showed up the folly of those who claim that national prosperity can be secured by the Government increasing the amount of coin, token, or fiat currency. On the motion of the President a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Professor Terry for his lecture. Another special feature of the evening was a short address from Rev. Dr. Greene, who first arrived in this country on November 30th, 1869—just 25 years ago. The worthy Doctor contrasted the state of the people then and now: and showed with warmth the real progress made in many ways by the Japanese nation during the past quarter of a century. Altogether the address was a most interesting reminiscence from an eye-witness. We understand the Society is arranging for a special lecture next Friday, 17 Dec., on "Morocco, its people and customs." Full particulars will be duly announced. The following was last night's programme:—

Duo	Misses Moulton and Griffin.	Patronise (Schubert).
Song	"Childhood's home" (Cotter).	Miss Webb.
Paper	Professor Terry.	"Money."
P. E. solo	Miss Sale.	"Au matin" (Godard).
Reading	Mr. Booth.	"Concerning Suicide."
Song	Mr. Unite.	"The Monarch of the Storm."
Address	Rev. Dr. Greene.	"Twenty-five years in Japan."
P. E. Duo	Misses Griffin and Moulton.	Patronise (Schubert).

AN AGED BRIDE.

AFTER twenty-five years of age it is quite uncommon for a Japanese woman to be sought out as a bride; by far the greater number celebrate their espousals before obtaining their legal majority. And so it comes that a Tokushima contemporary narrates as quite a marvel the fact that an old lady of sixty-five recently pledged her troth to a bridegroom of sixty-three. Neither, it is alleged, had ever had any experience of the connubial slip-nose before; and the sole reason for their marrying was that both were rich and desired to join their property and thus mutually increase their wealth. "They intend," says our Tokushima informant with just a bit of sarcasm, "probably to adopt a son; it is in the nature of things that they can hardly expect Heaven to bless their young affections with offspring."

PLAYING A MAN WITH A SALMON ROD.

A NOVEL bit of sport, which proved very attractive and amusing, was arranged by Mr. William Hearder, at the aquatic sports in connection with the Lifeboat Saturday demonstration at Plymouth on September 22nd. Dr. William Square, who is an expert salmon fisherman, was armed with a 9ft. East India cane rod and a medium salmon line, terminated with a swivel hook. He was seated in a punt, as in lake fishing. Mr. Samuel J. Kitt, a crack swimmer, made a dive for the swivel hook, and attached it to a ring fastened to a harness, which passed around the body and over the shoulder. The idea was to see if he could break the line. He did his best, but the fisherman reeled him up once or twice pretty close to the boat, then

with a rush he would take out some 40 or 50 yards of line, but the strain of the rod would compel him to turn. Once he got foul of a mooring buoy, and it was thought that he would break away, but by skilful management of the punt Dr. Square got him well in hand. Just, however, as he was getting him close to the boat he made a great rush, and got round the bow of a steamer; he was quickly followed by the fisherman, and after twenty-five minutes' thorough good sport he was brought alongside the boat, and great amusement was created as the doctor with a shepherd's crook, which looked very much like a gaff, hauled the swimmer into the boat. The match was witnessed by some 10,000 to 15,000 people, and the excitement was intense. This experiment, says the Editor of the *Field*, from which we take the above, has been tried before, and always with the result that the man was compelled in the end to succumb.

SHANGHAI KNOWLEDGE.

THE leading Shanghai Journal's knowledge of the progress of the war fills us with profound admiration. It believes that "no fewer than 20,000 invalids have been brought back to Japan from Korea since the war began." The responsibility for that absurd story rests with an exceedingly silly Yokohama critic, who arrived at his estimate thus:—On the 8th of November the 58th batch of invalids from the army in Korea arrived at Ujima. It consisted of 324 non-commissioned officers and privates. Now 324 multiplied by 58 is equal to 18,792. Therefore there must have been no fewer than 20,000 invalids, since the commencement. Was ever such childishness seen in a newspaper before? Twenty thousand invalids in four months from an army that numbered only 5,000 originally! And the method of calculation! Then the Shanghai Journal declares that Japan has found it "necessary to call out her last batch of reserves who only came of age this year." Is not that delightful! Men already in the reserves before they are 21! Next, the *North China Daily News*, writing, he it observed, on November 24th, says:—"Fenghwan-chen, at any rate, had not up to the latest advices been taken." Yet Fenghwan-chen was in the possession of the Japanese on October 29th. It certainly would be too much to expect that our contemporary should understand Yamagata's operations to clear his flank, and we are not surprised, therefore, to find that it interprets the taking of Sui-yen as a proof that the First Army is "moving westward instead of north-westward."

NAVAL NEWS.

H.M.S. *Archer* and *Peacock* are expected to arrive at Hongkong early in December for the purpose of recommissioning. Lieut. Liscombe, R.N., late First Lieutenant of the *Himalaya*, is in charge on board the *Yumna*, which arrived in Hongkong on November 27th, as transport officer. Mr. Washington, Naval Cadet, joins the *Edgar*, and the six blue-jackets who arrived by the *Yumna* were men who had been left behind by the *Æolus*, *Edgar*, and *Spartan* when they left the Mediterranean station for China. The *Yumna* lost two boats in the Bay of Biscay. She will coal at once and prepare as soon as possible to ship stores that are ordered home. The Italian cruiser *Umbria* arrived at Hongkong on Nov. 25th, under the command of Captain Bertolini, from Spezia. She will be followed by the *Piemonte*, the *Cristoforo Colombo*, with the Duke d'Abruzzi on board, and probably by the second-class cruiser *Fieramosca*. While the *Swift* was returning to Singapore the other day from a short cruise, the French cruiser *Isly* came up close behind her, and then ran past exchanging the usual ensign salutes. The *Isly's* name was covered up, but her identity was unmistakable. Like many of these French war-ships she stands high in the water and makes a big target in proportion to the metal she carries. H.M.S. *Alacrity* left Shanghai on November 30th to meet the *Empress of Japan* at Woosung, which was expected early next morning. Sir Charles and Lady Fremantle, and Miss Fremantle are passengers from Japan, and they will pro-

ceed at once in the *Alacrity* to the Chusan Archipelago there to meet the Vice-Admiral, and it is probable that afterwards the *Alacrity* will bring the Vice-Admiral with his brother and family to Shanghai. The *Porpoise* arrived from Chefoo, and the *Redpole* went to sea for a short cruise on November 30th. The *Pigmy* left on November 29th for Hankow to relieve the *Peacock*. H.M.S. *Severn* is outside Woosung. H.M.S. *Edgar* has been ordered home, and the *Crescent* is to leave for Australia. The *Gibraltar* will be detained in Hongkong for further orders and will not join the fleet in the north.

UNBENDING PATRIOTISM.

THE arrival of Mr. Detring was received with a burst of disapproval. No satisfaction whatever was popularly expressed with the manner in which China had sent her commissioner to arrange terms of peace; "it is a piece of insolence, like all the rest," was the general sentiment. The *Nippon* in its extra gave vent to this opinion in a double-distilled form. Our contemporary expressed, in the vernacular equivalent of the largest capitals, its dissatisfaction with the whole concern. The Chinese had no right to send any one to sue for terms to Japan; what they must do is to humbly approach Count Oyama, or Marshal Yamagata, their actual vanquishers, and plead through them to be heard. Additional umbrage was taken at the fact that a German should be sent as Chief Commissioner. "Let Li come himself or send one of the Dukes or Princes, if send to Japan they must," said another sturdily patriotic sheet; "we want no foreign go-betweens."

MR. L. HARLOW.

ONE of the oldest Chief Engineers in the service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Mr. L. Harlow, has resigned his position on account of ill health. In connection with the event, the Directors have addressed to him a highly complimentary letter, indicating their strong sense of his exemplary and efficient conduct during nineteen years' employment, and have accompanied the letter with a cheque for \$1,041. The fact deserves to be noted, as contradicting the statements freely circulated of late with reference to absence of sympathy between Japanese employers and their foreign employés.

THE RESULT OF THE UYENO CONCERT.

We learn that the financial result of the concert recently given at Uyeno was as follows:—

Gross Receipts	\$1,713.50
Expenses	298.70
Net Receipts	\$1,414.80

This sum, upon the magnitude of which the organizers of the concert and those that so kindly lent their vocal and instrumental aid are to be highly congratulated, has been handed over by M. Braccialini to the Committee of the Red Cross Hospital.

THE FRENCH CRUISER.

THE French cruiser *Duguay Trouin*, from the North Pacific station, arrived at Yokohama on Tuesday afternoon and saluted the port. Built in 1877, she steams 15.9 knots with an indicated h.p. of 3,740, and carries 700 tons of coal. Her tonnage is 3,661, and her armament consists of 5 16-c.m., 5 14-c.m., 3 ton, 4 47-m.m. quick-firing, and 5m. guns and two torpedo tubes.

EARTHQUAKE IN TOKYO AND YOKOHAMA.

AT 8.35 p.m. on the 30th ultimo, Tokyo was visited by a severe shock of earthquake, only a little less violent than the disastrous shake of June 20th. Reports of damage have not yet reached us. No damage is reported in Yokohama from last night's earthquake.

ANOTHER CHINESE TREATY PORT.

THE *Shogyo Shimo* publishes a telegram from Shanghai to the effect that the Chinese Government, for the purpose of conciliating foreign opinion, seems likely to open another port in the neighbourhood of Nankin.

WAR NEWS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3RD.

The Rev. John Ross, one of the best and most favourably known missionaries in the East, has just arrived at Shanghai from Mukden and has furnished some interesting information to the Press of the Settlement. We gather from his account that the Chinese have made up their minds as to the impossibility of fighting successfully against the Japanese. He speaks of the battle of Chiulien as a terrible affair, in which the Chinese found themselves utterly unable to stand against the troops. In Mukden he alleges that there is a garrison, but with regard to the city itself, he appears to think that it would not be worth capturing. Like some others, he has evidently misinterpreted the significance of Marshal Yamagata's flank operations, imagining that the movement *via* An-tung and Takushan to Sui-yen and Hai-chien was a south-westerly advance of the whole army instead of being merely an incidental operation dictated by strategical considerations.

Details of the attempt made by the Chinese on the 21st ult. to recover Chin-chow are now given by the vernacular press. It appears that the Chinese troops stationed in Fu-chow, one of the principal towns of the Liao-tung peninsula, 52 miles north of Chin-chow, awoke too late to the advisability of reinforcing the garrison at the latter place before the Japanese assault. Fu-chow is situated on the west coast of the peninsula and was not therefore included in the field of early operations, since the Japanese landed on the east coast and without making any special incursions inland marched direct against Chin-chow. The debarkation having commenced on the 24th of October and the attack on Chin-chow having taken place on the 6th of November, any available Chinese troops quartered in the eastern section of the peninsula should have had ample time to march to the assistance of the Chin-chow garrison. But the only attempt in that sense seems to have been made by 2,000 of the troops in Fu-chow, and they started so late on their errand of reinforcement that news of the fall of Chin-chow reached them *en route*, and they turned back *re infecta*. Learning, however, that the Japanese were to march in full force against Port Arthur about the 20th of November, the Chin-chow commandant conceived the project of attempting to recover Chin-chow from the comparatively feeble guard to whose protection it had doubtless been entrusted. Accordingly he set out at the head of about 3,000 Infantry and 200 Cavalry, hoping to surprise the place. His advance was discovered, however, by Japanese scouts on the 19th of November at a distance of 26 miles north of Chin-chow, and although he took the precaution of cutting the Japanese telegraph as soon as possible, communication still remained intact between the next commissariat station and Chin-chow *via* Talien. Thus all chance of surprising the garrison was lost. On the 20th, the Japanese in Chin-chow sent out a portion of their force to oppose the enemy's progress, but no encounter took place, and on the 21st at 11 a.m. the Chinese advanced to the attack of the place. It is not stated how many soldiers General Kawaji had left in Chin-chow, but we read that they saw themselves overwhelmingly outnumbered and had recourse to the expedient of arming the artizans and coolies attached to the Army with some of the rifles that had been captured in the town, field-pieces found there being also run out and trained against the troops of their former owners. From ships lying in Talien further assistance was obtained in the shape of 200 Marines. These arrangements made, the garrison divided into two, one-half remaining within the walls and the other undertaking the defence outside. The fight began at noon and lasted until 3.15 p.m., by which time the Chinese were completely routed and fled, leaving 300 of their number upon the field. The Japanese casualties totalled 60, of whom 5 were killed. Meanwhile, news of these events having been sent to Port Arthur, Major-General Nogi set out from that place on the

morning of the 22nd at the head of two battalions to reinforce the Chin-chow garrison. On the march he met or came up with several parties of Chinese fugitives from Port Arthur, numbers of whom seem to have been killed by his troops, the Chinese apparently making no attempt to surrender. The relieving troops must have marched with great rapidity, for the advance guard under Major Awaya covered the whole distance (40 miles) between Port Arthur and Chin-chow in one day. A little to the south of Chin-chow Awaya's troops met another body of Chinese—what they were doing there we are not told—and killed 200 of them. The remainder, 238 in number, hoisted a white flag and surrendered. It is said that this was the first example of a white flag being honestly used by the Chinese. They have often displayed white flags before, but invariably as a *ruse de guerre*. The *Kokkai* says that after his arrival at Chin-chow, Major-General Nogi marched at once against Fu-chow, but that the Chinese garrison in that place aggregating 800 men made no defence whatever and fled *ple-melle* in the direction of Newchwang. This striking but not altogether novel display of pusillanimity is attributed to the sanguinary lesson learned by the Chinese at Port Arthur.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun's* correspondent writing from the *Tatatsiho Kan* gives a detailed account of the naval operations in connection with the attack on Port Arthur. On the night of the 20th of November the Japanese fleet consisting of 17 or 18 ships and 12 or 13 torpedo-boats, left the temporary anchorage and steamed to a post in front of Port Arthur. At 6 the following morning, the *Akagi*, *Chokai*, *Oshima*, and *Maya*, four gunboats belonging to the Fourth Flying Squadron, advanced to the east of the fortress and opened fire. The forts replied with their heavy ordnance. The first shell passed over the *Oshima*, the second fell between her and one of her consorts, and the third struck the sea astern. At this stage it was observed that the gunners in the forts were training their pieces to the rear being evidently more concerned about the land than about the sea attack. At about 10 a.m. a steamer was observed in the south, and the First Flying Squadron proceeded in her direction. Seeing the Japanese ships approaching, the steamer changed her course, and running up the English ensign headed at full speed toward Chin wan. Despite her British flag, however, the steamer was observed to have the ideographs "Golden Dragon" painted on her stern. The Second Flying Squadron and some torpedo-boats therefore followed to the entrance of the Bay and three or four torpedo-boats, steaming in, approached her from both sides. Thereupon the steamer steered for the flag-ship *Matsushima* and the latter lowered a boat to board her. Just then H.B.M.S. *Alacrity* came up and, passing between the Japanese ships and the shore, signalled "I wish to communicate personally." She lowered a boat and sent an officer on board the flag-ship, who explained that the doubtful-looking steamer was alright, and she was therefore allowed to proceed on her way. The *Chiyoda* now steamed into Chin Bay and fired several shells at the forts there, but they made no reply. A squadron of cavalry numbering 50 or 60 were now observed on the southern shore of the bay and recognized to be Japanese troopers who were taking part in the attack on the west of the enemy's position. At 1 p.m. the Fleet, rounding Lao-tse-shan promontory, steamed towards Port Arthur. The ships of the Fourth Squadron that had been bombarding the eastern forts since the morning, ceased firing in the afternoon shortly before the assault of those forts by the land forces. The western forts, however, still remained in the possession of the enemy and were keeping up a brisk cannonade. Against these the fleet was about to direct its fire when it observed an English man-of-war, with all her colours flying, steaming along right under the forts. The Chinese gunners evidently mistook this craft for a Japanese. They opened fire on her with their 24-centimetre guns. The first shell passed close over

her and dropped far beyond, whereupon she at once changed her course, but the Chinamen nevertheless sent a second shell after her which dropped astern. This ship was the *Alacrity*. The Japanese vessels now took up a position, the *Isukushima* coming directly in front. The correspondent from whom we quote, says that when the forts opened fire the officers of the *Isukushima* shouted jests to one another and seemed highly tickled at the bad gunnery of the Chinese. In fact so miserable was the practice from the forts that not one of the Japanese ships was touched. It was now evident that the operations on shore had been successful, and at 3.30 the *Yayeyama* brought intelligence that all the forts on the east had been taken. The fire of big guns and rifles had been incessant since the morning, showing the fierce character of the engagement. On the 22nd the cold was intense and a gale blowing from the north. The ships, foreseeing this, started at an early hour to return to their temporary anchorage. Steaming against the wind the thermometer registered 22nd° F. at 9 a.m. and the decks were covered with ice. On the 23rd, the weather having moderated, the ships returned to Port Arthur and found that the fortress was entirely in Japanese possession, the ensign of the Rising Sun floating over all the forts. Measures were then taken to raise the torpedoes sunk at the entrance to the harbour. Two incidents not mentioned in the above correspondence and possibly apocryphal are given by the *Chu-o Shimbun* and the *Kokumin Shimbun*. The first is that on the 21st ult. nine Japanese torpedo-boats attacked two Chinese torpedo-boats, sunk one of them and driving the other ashore, destroyed her. The second item is that the Chinese Generals in command at Port Arthur have been taken prisoners. The *Kokumin's* story alleges that these valiant officers got on board a junk the night before the attack and had themselves towed out to sea by a small steamer. Getting outside, however, they were observed and chased by a Japanese torpedo-boat, whereupon they turned, ran the junk ashore and fled in the darkness only to fall into the hands of the Japanese soldiers.

The Head-quarters of the Second Army are to be at Chin-chow whither the Army was to return in triumph from Port Arthur on the 1st instant. It is stated that Major-General Nogi will be Commandant of the place.

According to the *Kokkai* the half-constructed vessel captured by the Japanese in the dock at Port Arthur is a torpedo-boat.

The Tai Wōn-kun, it is said, has resigned all his public positions and entrusted the carrying out of Korean reforms entirely to Count Luoye. This bit of intelligence that has an ironical sound.

H.I.H. Prince Yamashina has started for the Liao-tung Peninsula on a tour of military inspection.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4TH.

For the present, and probably for some time to come, we cannot look for much important intelligence from the seat of war. Meanwhile, stray items of news relating to recent operations reach us through the columns of the vernacular press. The *Hochi Shimbun* tells a story of the devoted bravery shown by a trooper named Hashimoto in the fight at Port Arthur. It will be remembered that a company of infantry, detached from the advance guard, having become involved with a greatly superior force of the enemy during the march against the eastern forts, Captain Asakawa at the head of a squadron of cavalry, made a gallant and dashy charge that enabled the infantry to reach a position of comparative security. Captain Asakawa had his hand pierced by a bayonet and his horse was killed under him. Seven or eight of the enemy attacked him while thus disabled, and he must have been despatched but for Hashimoto, who, although struck by a bullet in the stomach, thrust his horse among the Chinese, scattered them for the moment, and getting the Captain to mount the horse, ran by its side himself to Swang-tai-ken whither the injured officer retired. Hashimoto died that night.

In the same paper we find this paragraph:—"The van of the Mixed Brigade advancing with hot zeal entered Port Arthur (the town) *en route* to attack the Golden Hill Fort. The troops had to cross an interval of about 5 miles exposed to the full fire of the enemy. They rushed the whole distance without a pause, and without the least concern for the shells flying over them. As they approached the Fort, three mines were sprung in their immediate vicinity, but they never showed a sign of wavering, and in a few minutes the Fort was in their possession."

From Korea comes news of further operations against the Tong-hak rebels. We need not enter into details. It matters little to our readers to learn what commissariat station was the object of the insurgents' attack; what Captain or Lieutenant, and what force of gendarmes or soldiers attacked the rioters at what place, and how many of the latter were killed, wounded or taken prisoners. The main and chiefly interesting point is that Count Inouye is adopting really vigorous and drastic measures to quell these troublesome insurgents. He will of course succeed. Meanwhile, it is curious to note the extraordinary arithmetical discrepancy always existing between the force of the Japanese and that of their opponents. Half a company of Japanese soldiers or gendarmes suffices to route a couple of thousand Tong-haks. The Japanese apparently suffer from the same moral deficiency as the British: they never know when they ought to be beaten.

After several of the forts on the land side of Port Arthur had fallen into the hands of the Japanese, it was necessary that tidings of the fact should be conveyed to the naval squadrons to prevent them from firing on their friends. Captain Nezu of the Army and Lieutenant Iida of the Navy having been entrusted with this duty, proceeded to the coast, accompanied by a trooper. Arrived at the shore, they signalled to some of the Japanese war-ships, not far off, but to no purpose. They therefore determined to push out to sea in a boat found in the vicinity, and after some difficulty they succeeded in hiring one native fisherman. Seeing that the *Tsukushi Kan* in the van of the squadrons was firing at a fort situated on the coast, the messengers urged their boatman on, making signals to the ships all the while. These signals were at last perceived by the *Chokai*, which lowered a boat, and the three Japanese were enabled to fulfil their important duty. They then returned to the shore, and were on their journey back to the camp, when they perceived at a distance some 200 Chinese fugitives hastening towards the place where they were standing. They concealed themselves and eluded discovery, but thinking it dangerous to proceed any further by road, made their way back to the spot where they had hired the fisherman. Promising him a large sum of money, they induced him to again row them in the direction of the Japanese ships. The latter however, steamed away before they could be sighted. Night had by this time fallen, and the wind was blowing so strongly that a voyage in such a small craft was far from safe. The boat was therefore rowed to the nearest coast, and the three men again started on their journey. At last, at about 11 p.m., they arrived in a state of great exhaustion at a house where they induced a member of the family to act as a guide, and on the morning of the 23rd ult. they reached Port Arthur, after having met three more batches of Chinese fugitives. At one time *en route* they were perceived at a distance by Japanese troops who, taking the three for Chinamen, levelled their rifles. At this the trooper mounted upon an elevation and unbuttoning his overcoat showed his Japanese uniform. His comrades recognized it, and the three men were welcomed back by the Commander of the troops which had been sent out to intercept Chinese fugitives.

Very few tales of individual heroism have as yet been reported, but we are given the following account of the 3rd Company of the 2nd Regiment. When the Company was led under the walls of one of the forts, it was of course

necessary that a breastwork should be thrown up with the greatest possible speed. The men, therefore, in spite of the great cold, stripped themselves of their upper garments, and used them to carry earth. A breastwork of large dimensions was constructed in an incredibly short space of time, and the work of firing upon the fort was immediately commenced. The conduct of the soldiers upon this occasion is deserving of the highest praise.

An Englishman and a German were captured in the town of Port Arthur on the 22nd ult. The former is said to be a war-correspondent of Reuter's and the latter his interpreter. The names of the two men not having been communicated by either their Consuls or their Minister to the Japanese, as is usually the case with war-correspondents, an English officer in the Army was asked whether he would give a guarantee on behalf of the would-be correspondent. This the officer refused to do, but promised to ask the British Consul in Chefoo for a certificate, pending the arrival of which the two foreigners were placed under the custody of the Japanese troops.

An amusing incident occurred when the conquering army entered the town of Port Arthur on the 22nd ult. A stage stood in one of the streets, and on it some 40 Chinamen began to perform to enlist the sympathy of the Japanese and to show that they were not soldiers but simply actors prevented from leaving the place. They laughed and talked, but now and then the state of fear and sorrow in which they really were made itself only too evident to the spectators.

On the afternoon of the 23rd ult., an entertainment was held in the open space near the dock. All the Japanese officers and the press representatives both native and foreign, aggregating about 600, gathered round the tables upon which Chinese liquor, tinned meats, dried cuttle fish and pork were set before them, these being the only delicacies available, at a feast in celebration of the capture of one of the strongest fortresses in the world. The officers shook hands cordially and congratulated each other on their mutual safety. The band was kept playing, and at the instance of the Field-Marshal, three lusty cheers were given for the Emperor. In the course of the entertainment, an officer proposed that Count Oyama should be shouldered in triumph, and the Marshal's portly form was hoisted several times into the air amid the cheers of all present. Lieut.-General Yamaji, and Major-Generals Hasegawa and Nishi went through the same ceremony.

It is said that the Chinese in their flight from Port Arthur committed such outrages in the villages along the road that the natives secretly petitioned the Japanese to destroy them. Many a time the Japanese troops fell upon the Chinese raiding the dwellings of their own countrymen and shot them down, to the great joy of the villagers. A correspondent of a vernacular paper considers this a sign of the downfall of the present Chinese dynasty.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5TH.

Marshal Yamagata is now on his way back from Manchuria. It is said that he is suffering from abscess of the liver, and that Dr. Hashimoto received express orders from the Emperor to proceed to Chiu-lien and attend the sufferer. Mr. Shirane was subsequently despatched, bearing an autograph letter of commendation from the Sovereign, and Mr. Nakamura has been sent on a similar mission. Lieut.-General Nozu is promoted to be Field-Marshal, and succeeds to the command of the First Army, and is replaced in the command of the Fifth Division by Lieut.-General Oku.

The *Hochi* says that two vessels in process of building were captured by the Japanese in the docks at Port Arthur. It adds that 450 fish-torpedoes were among the spoils.

The same journal tells us that Chinese hand-carts are now used for the commissariat service between Takn-shan and Sui-yen, and that fully 500 *koku* of rice are sent forward daily. That must mean that a winter supply is being laid in, for there are only two battalions, so far as we know, in Sui-yen.

According to accounts obtained from the people of Manchuria, says the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, General Iko Tang-o is at the head of about 1,000 troops, in the neighbourhood of Yang-pien-man.

Captain Miura, formerly harbour-master at Sasaho, and recently commander of the *Yamashiro Maru*, has been appointed harbour-master at Port Arthur.

The thermometer at Feng-hwan, according to the military reports, falls 5° below zero at night, and there is already over 2 inches of ice.

The principal ships of the Peiyang Squadron are said to be still safely ensconced in Wei-hai-wei, where they are watched by Japanese war-vessels.

It is generally alleged, says the *Yiji Shimpō*, that the Chinese soldiers are much finer men, physically speaking, than the Japanese. But that is only conjecture. Orders were recently given to the military surgeons in charge of various divisions to examine and report upon the question. The fullest report is that sent in by Surgeon-Major Taniguchi, of the Third Division. It is true that his measurements and calculations, being based upon experiments with only 70 Chinese prisoners, can not be regarded as conclusive. But they prove, so far as they go, that although individual Chinamen may be found bigger and finer than individual Japanese, the average is in favour of the Japanese in several points. The *Yiji* attributes this to the fact that great care is exercised in enlisting soldiers for the Japanese Army, whereas in China anyone that comes along is taken. Here are some of the figures:—

AVERAGES TAKEN FROM 77 CHINESE AND 14,218 JAPANESE.	
Chinese.	Japanese.
Age.....29½	21½
Height.....5 ft. 5 inches.	5 ft. 4.4 inches.
Weight.....146 <i>kwan</i> .	162.24 <i>kwan</i> .
Circumference of Chest.....2 ft. 9½ inches.	2 ft. 8½ inches.
Expansion of Chest on respiration.....2.21 inches.	2.32 inches.
Capacity of Lungs.....3,129 cubic cent.	3,631 cubic cent.
Lifting strength 31 kil.	41 kil.

An officer of the Second Army told a war-correspondent of a Tokyo paper that owing to the extraordinary exertions the troops had to make from the 19th of November, they were worn out by the time they encamped in the vicinity of Port Arthur on the eve of the assault upon that stronghold. To add to their hardships, a storm set in with most piercing cold. Both officers and soldiers passed the night in embracing each other to keep up the calorific. Next day, after the fighting was all over and Port Arthur had been captured exhaustion and reaction told so strongly that few of the soldiers could keep themselves erect without considerable exertion. As an extreme instance of prostration, the case may be mentioned of one soldier, who, while encamped in Port Arthur next day, was so worn out as to remain unconscious even when the fire by which he lay asleep burned him severely. He was placed under medical treatment, but eventually succumbed. That the victories won by the Japanese over their antagonists were not due solely to the latter's pusillanimity but chiefly to the former's intrepidity was attested by a foreign war correspondent who witnessed the various struggles on the 21st. Seeing the desperate assault made by Major-General Hasegawa's Mixed Brigade when, without the aid of any really effective artillery, it attempted to take by storm the Fort on Rh-lung-shan, the correspondent was heard to exclaim that in no part of the world could one witness a more gallant enterprise in the face of such obstacles. He condemned such a method of fighting as involving terrible bloodshed, but his praises were loud of the fearless bravery displayed by the soldiers who loyally rushed on to the charge at the first word of command from their officers. It was indeed a bold task that the Mixed Brigade had undertaken, for the siege guns could not render any help owing to the distance, and the field-guns had no time to come to their assistance. The Major-General nevertheless gave the order to "rush" the

place. The troops under his command were from the Kumamoto Division consisting of the flower of the Japanese Army, the men being recruited from the warrior districts of Kyushiu. Hasegawa knew how to appeal to the hearts of his troops. "Lads of Kyushiu," he cried, "Charge!" He told his fellow-officers after the Fort was taken, that he had been prepared to see half of his troops killed. A report submitted by Vice-Admiral Count Kawamura, who returned lately from a tour of military inspection, bears witness to the truth of the foregoing account as to the distinguished services of the Mixed Brigade in the battle of Port Arthur. The report speaks as follows, according to the *Hochi*:—"At the capture of Port Arthur the part taken by Major-General Hasegawa's Brigade was most conspicuous. The storming of the Fort on Ri-hung-shan was a glorious sight. The Japanese naval squadrons and the war ships of other countries were watching in breathless suspense the progress of the fight, and when at last the Fort fell into the hands of the courageous Kyushiu soldiers, loud cheers were raised from both the Japanese and the foreign men-of-war."

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6TH.

It is plain that the Chinese have had their first semblance of success since the commencement of this war. Without a map far more accurate than any existing outside the office of the Japanese Head Quarters Staff it is almost impossible to convey to our readers an intelligible idea of the military operations that have taken place in Manchuria since the 12th of November when, as will be remembered by those that have followed our war record, the Japanese troops entered Lien-shan-kwan, 52 miles north of Feng-hwang. At the cost, however, of words, the greater part of which would be needless were a map available, we shall endeavour to make the position clear. The main road from Chiu-lien to Mukden passes through Feng-hwang and strikes the Mukden-Newchwang road at Lao-yang, 130 miles beyond the Yalu. Between Lao-yang and Mukden the road lies over comparatively level ground, but between the former town and Chiu-lien it traverses a region of more or less precipitous mountains, and at Mo-tien-ling, 100 miles north of Chiu-lien, it climbs over a gorge so steep and narrow that 50 resolute men could easily hold it against an army advancing from the south. The ideographs *Mo Tien Ling* signify heaven-touching-pass, and the name is said to be well chosen. From the day when Yamagata's Army scattered Sung's forces at Hu-shan and entered Chiu-lien in safety, it was well understood that Mo-tien-ling would be the crucial point of the advance. Chiu-lien was occupied on October 26th, and three days later the advance guard reached Feng-hwang—37 miles further on—to find that Sung had burned the grain granaries and retreated with a part of his forces northwards, the rest flying westward to Sui-yen, whence they were subsequently driven still further west and north to Haichien by Oseko's force marching from Taku-shan. Three days, as we have said, sufficed to carry the advance guard over the interval of 37 miles between Chiu-lien and Feng-hwang, but 15 days were needed to negotiate the next 52 miles between the latter place and Lien-shan-kwan. A telegram from Yamagata informed us that Lien-shan had been entered on the 12th of November. Thenceforth until today we have remained in practical ignorance of what was going on among the Manchurian mountains, and it is only now that the facts begin to present themselves clearly to our view. We have hitherto been speaking of the main road from Korea to Mukden *via* Wi-ju and Chiu-lien. But it must be understood that in the mountainous region eastward of this road several minor routes, circuitous and more or less arduous, pass northward, some tapping the region eastward of Mukden, some leading to Mukden itself, and one winding among the mountains beyond Mo-tien-ling. A traveller by this last road can escape the heaven-touching-pass and at the cost of a long circuit reach the main road to Mukden either at a point 10 miles

south of Lao-yang or at a point 3 miles to the north of the latter place. Possibly it did not enter the original programme of the Japanese Generals to make any use of this last-named route, but they did so ultimately and to that fact is chiefly attributable the delay that has taken place in the northward march. Mo-tien-ling is about 11 miles beyond Lien-shan-kwan. On the 15th of November a Japanese scouting party, probably not exceeding half a Company, attempted to force the pass. The attempt seems to have been in the nature of a reconnaissance to feel the enemy's strength rather than a resolute effort to effect a passage, for the Japanese retired after a brief skirmish with a loss of only 1 killed and 3 wounded. It was at this point that recourse was had to the alternative mountain route described above. Reinforcements having been obtained from the rear, the Japanese separated into two divisions, one posting itself at a place called Tsaho-ken, 12 miles south of Lien-shan-kwan, the other and larger body under Major-General Tachimi striking eastward along the mountain route. The purpose of the former division was of course to prevent any southward advance of the enemy from Mo-tien-ling to cut the communications of Tachimi's battalion. We lately heard of this division, when with a loss of 40 killed and wounded it beat back a large body of Sung's braves whose trifling success at the heaven-touching-pass had emboldened them to push back toward Feng-hwang. When the news of that skirmish reached us we did not know that it had occurred in the sequel of the Mo-tien ling affair, but the fact is now plain. Meanwhile, Tachimi's was pushing steadily along the mountain road. He probably commenced this difficult undertaking about the 20th of November, and 10 days later we find him at Tsichia-pao, a little town among the mountains 19 miles north-east of the Mo-tien pass as the crow flies. To reach this place Tachimi must have marched some 83 miles from the point at which he left the main road. There he encountered a numerous body of the enemy whom after a sharp struggle he drove back, the Chinese leaving 25 dead upon the field and abandoning a quantity of small-arms and ammunition. In this affair Tachimi lost only 2 killed and 4 wounded. The enemy fled in a northerly direction, and it is now believed that Tachimi's battalion has turned the flank of the Mo-tien position and struck the main road again, but whether to the north or to the south of Lao-yang we have no means of judging. It should be added that forces of Manchu regulars having made their appearance in the mountains eastward of the Feng-hwang-Lien-shan road, General Nozu detached troops from Feng-hwang to attack them. This operation led to a skirmish on the 20th of November at a place called Tapia-ken, where a Japanese scouting party was driven back with a loss not yet numerically stated, and a subsequent engagement at Saima-tsi in which the Chinese were completely defeated. The above two successes, namely, that at Tapia-ken on the 20th of November and that at Mo-tien-ling on the 15th, insignificant as they were, are, we believe, the only two victories standing to Chinese credit in this war. As for General Tachimi's march to the east and north of Mo-tien, it will probably have to be placed among the most remarkable episodes of the Manchurian campaign. In the first place it involved an immense *détour*. Had the heaven-touching-pass been accessible, the advance guard need only have traversed a distance of 40 miles to reach Lao-yang. Tachimi's battalion, marching by the mountain road, had to travel 120 miles to get to the same place. Those 15 days among the mountains above the 41st parallel of latitude at the close of November must have been something to try the endurance of the most robust troops. It is plain that the defensive capacities of the celebrated pass have not been overrated. Had there been any possibility of forcing it without immense loss, the alternative of turning its flank at such a sacrifice of time and such a cost of hardship would never have been adopted. This march of General Tachimi's leads us to think that after all the occupation of Mukden has been determined

upon by the Commander-in-Chief of the First Army. We fail to appreciate the strategical importance of such an enterprise, but as a military feat it will deserve, if accomplished successfully, to rank very high. Certainly with a battalion of troops pushed as far as Lao-yang or into the mountains immediately eastward of that place, Mukden is the only intelligible objective point.

The *Yomiuri* thinks that the line of telegraph between Taku-shan in Manchuria and Chin-chow in the Lian-tung peninsula will be completed by the 10th instant.

According to the *Kokkai*, the number of siege guns employed by the Japanese in the attack on Port Arthur was 44. They were landed at Talien on the 18th instant, and were carried forward without rest, day and night, 70 coolies being allotted to each gun. Considering the force of coolies attached to the Army, there was doubtless no difficulty in assigning three or four thousand for such a duty.

The *Kokkai* predicts that when Port Arthur receives the regular organization of an admiralty station, as will presently be the case, an Imperial Prince will be appointed to the chief office.

A telegram from Chefoo, published by the *Jiji Shimpō*, says that expert examination of the iron-clad *Chen-yeun* shows very extensive injury to her bottom, and that the possibility of repairing her at Wei-hai-wai is exceedingly doubtful.

Various engagements with the Tong-haks are reported from Korea. The most important took place on the 28th and 29th ultimo, when a great force—the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* says thirty or forty thousand—of the rebels fought with about a thousand Japanese and Korean soldiers. Some thousands (we quote verbatim so far as figures go) of the Tong-haks were killed or wounded, their two leaders being among the former. This affair is reported to have ended the rebellion in that part of the peninsula. These same rebels had engaged the Japanese on the 21st and 22nd of November, and had been defeated with heavy loss.

The *Kokkai* has a strange story of the Queen of Korea's fainting in the presence of the King while Count Inouye was unfolding to the latter the iniquities of the Tai Wön-kun. Our contemporary says that Count Inouye had to support Her Majesty to the adjoining chamber.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7TH.

A telegram published by the *Kokkai* reports that bands of Chinese soldiers, flying from Port Arthur, have been passing Chin-chow since the 21st instant, and making for Fu-chow, where a big battle will probably be fought in a few days.

The Chinese Government evidently anticipates an attack either upon Wei-hai-wei or Nankin, for considerable re-inforcements are being despatched to each place.

The *Kokkai* says that the Japanese naval base will be transferred to Port Arthur; that the place will become a head-quarters of Marines, and that Vice-Admiral Kabayama will be appointed Port Admiral, being at the same time raised in rank from Vice-Admiral to Admiral of the Fleet. The same journal predicts that Marshal Yamagata will be given the command of the next expeditionary force against China.

The various arrangements necessary for the occupation of Port Arthur having now been fairly inaugurated, says the *Jiji Shimpō*, the Head-quarters have been transferred from that place to Chin-chow. Our contemporary quotes various regulations issued by Marshal Yamagata with reference to the military control of the districts and the care of the fortress. These, however, have no special interest for our readers. We learn incidentally that the number of heavy guns mounted on the sea front is 57, and the number of smaller pieces mounted in the batteries for the defence of the land approaches is 163.

According to a report said to have been furnished by an officer of the *Fushino Kan* and published by the *Kokkai*, there were found at Port Arthur a number of shields, gun-carriages, and other articles battered and pierced by

shells. These had belonged to the *Chi-yuen*, *Lai-yuen*, *Ting-yuen*, and *Chen-yuen*, and it is consequently inferred that the four vessels left the port in haste, without waiting for their repairs to be completed, on hearing of the landing of the Japanese Army.

The Korean Government, says the *Fiji Shimpō*, despite its promises to abide by the instructions of Count Inouye, has already transgressed them in several points, and has secretly sent envoys to encourage the Tong-hak rebellious. The Count accordingly gave notice, on the 4th inst. that he withdrew his previous instructions and should recall the Japanese troops. This intimation threw the Government into a state of great alarm, and led to the resignation of the Home Minister.

At Chin-chow the Japanese are said to have found in the castle a big mirror—presumably of polished steel—measuring 6 feet by 3. It is to be sent to Hiroshima and placed in the Emperor's room.

OBITUARY.

MR. SAWAI REN, Chief of the Tokyo and Yokohama Telephone Exchange, died a few days ago at the early age of thirty. He was a native of Okayama and showed signs of uncommon ability when still a boy. He was only 21 when he graduated in the Course of Physics at the Tokyo University. In the spring of 1887, he started for America to continue there his studies in electrical engineering. At that time Mr. Shibusawa and others conceived the idea of establishing a telephone company, and offered to subscribe to Mr. Sawai's expenses in America if, on his return, he would undertake the superintendence of the would-be Company. He travelled through all the important parts of America where electrical engineering was in vogue, and carefully inspected the actual conditions of that new development of practical science. In a short time his ability attracted the attention of American experts, and he was even fortunate enough to be taken notice of by the great electrician, Mr. Edison. By him Mr. Sawai was appointed an assistant of his laboratory in Orangetown, New Jersey. When the Japanese Government decided not to sanction a private telephone company but to establish one as an official concern, Mr. Sawai was furnished with a sum of 1,200 yen a year by the Communications Department as a fund for prosecuting investigations in the telephone business. In December of 1888, after having concluded his inspection of electrical engineering works in America, Mr. Sawai crossed the Atlantic, and reached Paris in June of the next year. The intervening time was spent in England, also in investigations. The last International Exhibition in Paris took place during his stay there, and he was entrusted by Mr. Edison with the work of arranging and superintending, in coöperation with others, a large number of machines sent to the Exhibition by the great inventor. Mr. Sawai next travelled through Belgium, Holland, Germany, and Italy, returning home in the latter part of 1889. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Chief of the Tokyo and Yokohama Telephone Exchange Office, and at the same time lecturer in the College of Engineering of the Imperial University. Not long since he contracted a disease which grew worse and worse, and at last developed into consumption. He passed away on the 28th ult.

Another scientist succumbed to an attack of the same malady on the 1st instant in the person of Prof. Harada of the Imperial University. He also was a native of Okayama, being the eldest son of Major-General Harada (retired), a member of the House of Peers. He was born in 1860. When only 12 years of age he entered the School for Foreign Languages in Tokyo, and studied French for over two years. He was then sent by his father to Germany, where he remained from 1874 to 1884, at first entering one of the high schools in Prussia, the Heidelberg University, and afterwards that of München, and devoting himself to the study of geology and mineralogy. After

having graduated from the latter University, he travelled through Austria for the purpose of observing the geological formation of that country. On his return to Japan he was appointed assistant secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, and the next year he was also made lecturer in the College of Science of the Imperial University. Three years later, when only 26, he was promoted to the Vice-Directorship of the Geological Bureau in the same Department, and was made at the same time a Professor of the College of Science. In 1891, he undertook a tour of scientific inspection through Europe and America, partly for the benefit of his health, which had not been good for several years, symptoms of consumption having shown themselves. He was placed under the care of Dr. Koch for about a year, but to no good effect. The disease developed and carried him off at the age of thirty-four.

A GREAT MEETING OF AGRICULTURISTS.

Mr. Mayeda is ubiquitous. He strove energetically to improve the quality of Japanese tea and placed the tea-growers under one central Guild. This important Japanese industry is therefore on the road to improvement. He next collected the coal-owners of Kyushu and organized them, started the Five-Staples Association, established the Match Guild, and has now turned his attention to the development of agriculture. As a first step towards the last end, he convened a grand meeting of Japanese agriculturists at the Yayoi-kan, in Shiba Park, Tokyo, for three days commencing on the 1st instant. One or two representatives were sent from every district in the Empire, with the result that over 500 noted agriculturists were assembled in the spacious hall. On the first day of the meeting, addresses and speeches were delivered by Mr. Mayeda, Prince Kitashirakawa, President of the Imperial Society of Agriculturists, Viscount Enomoto, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and many others. A list of subjects to be deliberated at the meeting was previously forwarded to the local branch societies and the following decisions were given:—

- 1.—What is the first thing to be undertaken for the benefit of national agriculture?
The most important point is to settle the system and process of organizing agricultural guilds.
- 2.—What should first be done agriculturally for each locality?
That must be specially determined by each locality.
- 3.—What safeguards should be established against the sale or mortgage of land?
A mode of mutual help should be provided by founding a farmers' guild in each town or village.
- 4.—As to the methods of establishing agricultural banks and agricultural insurance companies:
These methods should first be investigated by the Japanese Agricultural Society and also by individuals interested in those matters, and afterwards the processes considered best should be adopted and submitted to the Authorities.
- 5.—As to the manner of redeeming debts incurred by farmers:
Certain provisions should be made and enforced with that special object in view by the agriculturists' guild in the town or village.
- 6.—How to utilize in the most profitable way money saved by farmers:
In every district a special office should be established to deal with the savings of farmers, and each local guild of agriculturists should arrange certain methods for the utilization of such savings.
- 7.—How to bring about exchange of seeds:
For this purpose the Postal Regulations should be revised so that the Central Agriculturists' Society and its local offices shall be licensed to remit seeds within a certain limit either free or at the lowest possible charge.
- 8.—As to modes of facilitating the purchase of fertilizers by farmers:
On the one hand inspection of fertilizers should be carried on with great strictness and the charges of transportation should be reduced as much as possible; on the other hand, a local guild should devise measures for the purchase of fertilizers by companies.
- 9.—As to modes of increasing fertilizers:
The fish guano industry of Hokkaido should be

still further developed and pastures should be improved.

10.—How to induce farmers at large to keep horses and cattle:
In each district an establishment where horses and cattle may be purchased should be initiated and a system should also be arranged by which each farmer can borrow money necessary for the purchase of horses or cattle.

11.—How to simplify all matters of a public nature with which farmers are connected so that their time may not be wasted:
Such public business required of farmers as the payment of land taxes and so forth should be disposed of by their representatives.

12.—How to prevent the importation of cotton in future:
Measures should be devised for procuring aid for carrying on experiments in connection with the improvement of Japanese cotton farming.

13.—How to prevent the importation of sugar and beans in the future:
Sugar growing should be encouraged in Loochoo, Oshima, and other southern districts, while for the production of beans Japanese farmers should be induced to settle in Korea and China and there carry on the cultivation of that product.

14.—How to increase the number of lacquer trees in this country:
A local farmers' guild should encourage the planting of those trees in places where the soil is suited for their growth.

Nine more questions were answered, but we think those given above sufficient for our readers.

LETTERS FROM HIROSHIMA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Hiroshima, November 29th, 1894.

I have just returned from a flying trip to Kobe, leaving by the 10.40 a.m. train yesterday and coming back at 10.30 p.m. to-day. There was nothing particularly worthy of notice during the journey, except that at several stations on the line we observed large crowds of country folk enthusiastically cheering their friends or relatives going to the army in compliance with an order of mobilization issued on the evening of the 27th instant throughout the localities where the 4th Army Division (Osaka), is quartered. The approaches to the stations were adorned with a profuse display of national flags. From the car window I saw in several places a number of horses being led along, each with a small pennon on its back signifying that it was for the use of the Army. The 4th Division and the Imperial Guards have not yet taken part in the present campaign either in Korea or China. The greater part of the 6th Division at Kumamoto is still awaiting orders. The 2nd Division now quartered here have not yet left. It will thus be seen that the Japanese forces now fighting in China can be very easily doubled or trebled without weakening any of the defensive points at home.

In the same train with me was Mr. Ito Miyoji, Secretary General of the Cabinet, who was proceeding to Kobe by order of the Premier to deliver instructions to Governor Sufu of Hyogo as to the answer to be given to Mr. Detring, who had applied through the latter for a personal interview with Count Ito. A conference between the Secretary General, the Governor, and Mr. Kato, the new Minister to England, immediately upon the arrival at Kobe of the last named official, led to a meeting between the Governor and Mr. Detring at the former's official residence. As to the nature of the instructions brought by Mr. Ito from his chief, the public is of course uninformed. But it may be stated that from the answer given him through the Governor of Hyogo, Mr. Detring was to understand that the desired interview with the Premier could not be granted, as he had not come in the capacity of a properly authorized envoy from the Chinese Emperor. In consequence of this communication, Mr. Detring left Kobe at 6 a.m. on the 29th by the same ship in which he had come. Li Hung-chang's letter to Count Ito which Mr. Detring brought with him, had been posted to the addressee shortly before the arrival at Kobe of the Secretary General of the Cabinet. It China means business, she must send an envoy with full powers to treat

with Japan as to the conditions of peace. My stay at Kobe was so short and my time so fully occupied that I could not get out of my hotel. I was informed by the people there that the principal tea-houses in the place had for the past few days been wholly taken up by parties in commemoration of the Japanese victories at Port Arthur. The inhabitants as usual show the most lively interest in the progress of their country's arms abroad.

I am informed that most of the newspaper correspondents, Japanese as well as foreign, who accompanied the Second Army, have returned here. Among foreign correspondents just arrived from Port Arthur may be mentioned Mr. Cowen, of *The Times*, and Mr. de Guerville, of the *New York Herald*. I understand that a Renter's agent has also arrived here from Port Arthur. Perhaps they think that no great battle will take place for some time to come, or perhaps they intend to accompany another expedition from here.

Two camels taken at Port Arthur arrived here to-day and were driven to the Headquarters for the inspection of His Majesty the Emperor. Camels are entire strangers in this country, and the sight of them naturally attracted the attention of a large and wondering crowd along the route taken by the animals. Another hawk caught on board the war-vessel *Takachisho* at Taliennan, exactly in the same manner as the one obtained off the Yalu, has also been brought here.

Hiroshima, December 2nd.

Yesterday a garden party was held in the Park adjacent to the Prefectural Government buildings, by the principal inhabitants of the town and the officials staying here. The fête began a little past three in the afternoon, but I was unable to go there until about half-past five, when the company, eight hundred in number, were enjoying a collation set out on rows of tables in the open air. A select party including His Imperial Highness Prince Arisugawa, Their Excellencies Count Ito and Viscount Hijikata, and several distinguished military officers were seated round a table in one of the *asumaya*. Scarcely had I managed to wedge myself into the merriest part of the crowd when Governor Nabeshima, standing close to me, asked for a hearing, and after speaking a few words of congratulation upon the capture of Port Arthur, called for three cheers for the Emperor, the Empire, and the Army and the Navy, which were enthusiastically given. Meanwhile, fireworks were cracking here and there in the park, and the Naval Band was playing by the side of the lake in front of the *asumaya* containing the above mentioned select party. The park is not large, being only about 300 yards by 200. Nearly one half of the space is taken up by a lake with plenty of the tiny islands and picturesque inlets and promontories that are never absent from such sheets of water in a Japanese garden. A small piece of level ground just inside the entrance, with a few plum trees of fantastic shapes, and two or three *asumaya*, and a delightful walk around the pond under tall and majestic pines and through shrubberies, complete the whole scenery. Besides the miniature landscape in the park itself, you can enjoy a series of fine vistas on the river flowing along one side of the place, while sitting in any of the *asumaya* you command over the pond and beyond it a splendid view of blue mountains on the islands in the Bay of Hiroshima. Altogether, the park would be a delicious spot to take a walk in. Soon after my arrival it became dark, and the place was illuminated by paper lanterns and torches. Taking a walk around the pond, we came upon a shed fitted up for buck-wheat restaurants (*sobaya*) with a sign signifying "Victory Buckwheat." A large number of military officers and civilians were assembled here heartily relishing the dishes, served by waiters dressed in Chinese costumes with pig-tails. One of them, a big man, was nicknamed Li Hung-chang and was most in demand. A short distance beyond we came to another restaurant, with a sign meaning "Triumphal *shiruko*"—*shiruko* is a kind of bean-soup con-

taining plenty of sugar, eaten with small pieces of cake. Here were also a contingent of "Chinese" waiters. On the opposite side of the pond were two other restaurants on a similar plan.

At dusk four camels were brought into the park. They had recently been brought here from Port Arthur. (In my last letter I mentioned two, but the number has since been increased.) Their appearance was the signal for loud clappings of hands and shouts of triumph. Most of the people had probably never seen living camels before, and they naturally evinced considerable curiosity. Several of them got upon the backs of their new friends and cruised about among the crowds. One of the animals soon got tired of the promenade, and lay down on the ground, whereat its rider, a member of the Prefectural Assembly, waxed very wrath at the indolence of his steed, and tried hard to get it on its feet again. His attempts seemed destined to prove futile, when suddenly the poor beast got up and passed under a large plum tree brushing its unwelcome burden against the branches and finally bringing him down to the ground in a decidedly awkward manner, to the intense enjoyment of the bystanders.

Mr. Thomas Cowan, war correspondent of *The Times*, was the only foreigner in the party. He paid a heavy penalty for the fame of his paper, for he was literally besieged by local politicians, *literati*, and what not, asking for his acquaintance and an exchange of cards. Most of these persons had never read the leading London journal in the original, but from the translations that appear in the local press from time to time, they knew the present favourable attitude of that paper towards Japan, and meant to express their sense of gratitude to its representative. Mr. Cowan good-naturedly drank a few cups of Japanese *saké* with his new acquaintances.

THE "NIROKU" ON THE ALLEGED MISSION OF MR. SHIRANE.

The *Niroku* has a strange tale about the departure of Mr. Shirane, Chief of the Imperial Treasury, for the north of China. According to that newspaper, Mr. Shirane is said to have told a friend at the Shinbashi terminus, when he was about to start for Hiroshima, that the object of his mission to Manchuria was to enquire after the health of Field-Marshal Yamagata, who was somewhat indisposed. The *Niroku* does not believe this pretext, as the Marshal having now quite recovered his health, there is no necessity for the Government to despatch anyone on that account. The facts that the order for Mr. Shirane to proceed to where the Field-Marshal is quartered was the result of a conference held at the Premier's residence when the Count was back in Tokyo for a few days, and that a steamer was specially assigned to take him from Ujina to An-tung with all possible speed, show that his mission is not of a merely complimentary character. It is evident that he is the bearer of an important message to the Field-Marshal of the 1st Army. Now while the Japanese Fleet won a signal victory in the battle of the Yellow Sea, and the 2nd Army under Field-Marshal Oyama was brilliantly successful in the capture of Port Arthur, the 1st Army has achieved no exploit that can bear comparison with the above two feats, since it has been under the generalship of Field-Marshal Yamagata, the fall of Phöng-yang having taken place before he had assumed command. The capture of Chiu-lien and Feng-hwan were comparatively easy. It is conceivable therefore that the Field-Marshal may be impatient to march upon and take Moukden as soon as possible. The Cabinet, however, is not in any special hurry about capturing that northern stronghold, not being averse to accepting any overture for peace should China make any. This is strongly opposed by the military circle, and the Cabinet is specially apprehensive that the opposition of the officers in the 1st Army will be very strong. For that reason Mr. Shirane, one of Field-Marshal Yamagata's

most intimate friends, has been despatched to Manchuria.

The *Niroku* paid dearly for the above story. The Press Censors considered it prejudicial to the maintenance of public peace and suspended the paper on the 30th ult.

The *Kokkai* has another view to propound. It agrees with the *Niroku* that no sufficient reason exists for sending a special envoy to enquire after Marshal Yamagata's health, but its interpretation of Mr. Shirane's mission is that he goes to invite Marshal Yamagata's return to Japan. It is a sacrilege, according to our contemporary, that a General of Marshal Yamagata's calibre should be wasted upon a foe so contemptible as the Chinese when his services could be much better utilized as military councillor to his Sovereign in Hiroshima. Therefore the Marshal's return to Hiroshima is desired. But as he vowed when he started that he should never come back to Japan until he had marched his troops through the gates of Peking, it may be a little difficult to induce him to abandon that intention with only one great battle (Chiu-lien) to his credit. The *Kokkai* adds that as China is not unlikely to sue for peace in the immediate future the advice of a statesman and soldier like Yamagata would be invaluable in discussing the terms.

"THE TIMES" ON THE REVISED TREATY.

Discussing the Revised Treaty between Great Britain and Japan, *The Times* says:—"It has long been apparent that the great change effected by this treaty had become inevitable, indeed, several years ago we ourselves advocated the settlement of our commercial relations with Japan upon the principles of equality and reciprocity now adopted. The treaties now superseded were, no doubt, very well suited to the conditions in which they had their origin, but these conditions, thanks to the extraordinary rapidity with which Japan has imbibed Western ideas, have entirely passed away. It could not be expected that she would submit indefinitely to arrangements suited to irresponsible personal Governments. The augury of success for the new system is to be found in the thorough-going adoption by Japan of Western ideas in their most liberal form. There are no traces in the new treaty of a grudging or illiberal spirit; on the contrary, the frank equality of treatment accorded to British subjects and to natives outruns the policy of some Western nations accustomed to regard themselves as in the van of progress. It is, perhaps, not to be expected that our countrymen in the Far East will all at once display perfect confidence in the new safeguards for their interests. They may regret the special immunities they have hitherto enjoyed, and some may possibly refuse to see any compensation in an enlarged freedom of trade, which will expose them to keener competition from their own race. But they have several years in which to accustom themselves to the new order of things and to prepare to take advantage of the greater scope it affords for enterprise. If Japanese codes are still imperfectly applied by Courts not yet fully organized, we may look forward with some confidence to considerable advance in the course of the next five years. But it is obvious that, so long as foreigners have an effective guarantee of equal treatment which is secured to British subjects by this treaty, the precise degree of Western development reached by the code is a matter of secondary importance. Strangers cannot expect better treatment than natives, nor would Japan listen to dictation in her municipal affairs. The danger to be guarded against is exceptionally bad treatment of foreigners, and this danger is as fully provided against in the new treaty as anything can be by international agreement."

THE PEACE PROBLEM.

According to the *Kokumin*, the leading members of the Constitutional Reform Party held a deliberative meeting on the 28th ult. and decided that no overtures for peace on China's part should be entertained, unless they are in the sense of complete surrender. Before agreeing to an armistice preparatory to negotiations for peace, China, as security of *bona fides*, must be required to surrender the Taku forts and all her war-vessels. The following is said to be the resolution formulated by the members with regard to the peace problem:—

The march of the Imperial forces must not be stopped unless China knees direct for peace in the sense of surrender.

In order to quell the contumacious spirit of China and to guarantee the permanent tranquillity of Eastern Asia, China must be compelled to cede territories of strategic importance in the north and south; that is to say, Shin-king and Formosa. She must also be required to pay an indemnity sufficient to compensate the expenses incurred by Japan directly or indirectly in the prosecution of the war. In case China can not pay such indemnity at once, one division of the Japanese Army and one squadron of the Navy must be stationed at places of importance along the Gulf of Pechili pending the complete payment of the indemnity, and the cost of this military and naval occupation must be borne by China.

There are four opinions, writes the *Kokkai*, as to the conditions on which Japan should make peace with China when the latter sues. The first, advocated by a section of Progressionists, is to the effect that as there is no hope of Japan's being able to rouse China from her conservative lethargy, and induce her to develop capacity for strong independence, it is not in Japan's interests to make the attempt. She must, therefore, overthrow her adversary completely, and finally eliminate all germs of future evil by placing the 400 millions of China's inhabitants under Japanese sway.

The second view points to the partition of China, much after the manner in which Poland ceased to possess national integrity. This opinion is identical with the first, in so far as concerns the belief that China has no capacity for preserving her own independence and is bound to be absorbed by other Powers sooner or later. Japan should therefore join the aggressive league and obtain a solid slice for herself. A portion of the Radical Party incline to this theory.

The third opinion is that China should be required to cede the two provinces of Shing-king and Kirin, so that Japan may command her neighbour's eastern overland exits. Moreover, as security for the indemnity that China must pay in addition to the surrender of the above territories, the temporary occupation of Formosa should be demanded. The advocates of this view hold, however, that all matters relating to southern China had better be left to diplomacy and kept outside the sphere of military operations. This opinion appears to be supported by the majority of the Radicals.

The fourth and last opinion is somewhat analogous to the third. It holds that Shing-king in the north and Formosa in the south should be taken from China, and that the latter should first be obtained by force of arms. This view finds favour among the members of the Central Political Association.

The *Kokkai* then proceeds to comment upon the above opinions. It discards the first and second as simply academical talk, entirely out of touch with the needs of the time, and declares that its own views on this grave problem have much in common with the other two, especially the fourth. Nevertheless, it condemns the third as defective in policy, and the fourth as wanting in strategy. To demand the surrender of Formosa as security after it had been occupied by the Japanese forces, says the *Kokkai*, would be far easier than to make the same demand while the island remained an uninhabited part of Chinese territory. In that respect the policy of the third view is defective. The strategical fault of the

fourth is that so long as the remnant of China's Northern Fleet is still afloat, Japan's forces can not be divided for the purpose of attacking Formosa. Any military attempt against that island should be deferred until the command of the Gulf of Pechili has fallen entirely into the hands of Japan.

Our contemporary justly regrets that this vital problem is not unlikely to become a party question. Anything of that kind is to be strongly deprecated, for the question possesses such paramount national importance that it should be discussed with absolute freedom from passion and prejudice and kept quite outside the realm of petty bickering and party battles. The *Kokkai* advises the Radicals and the members of the Central Political Association to be frank with each other, and to arrive at some cordial understanding as to details, seeing that the views are virtually one in respect of essentials.

The *Kokumin* has a very stalwart article on the same subject. It declares that nothing short of the coming of the Emperor of China in person to make formal act of surrender to the Emperor of Japan, should induce this empire to conclude peace. If the Viceroy Li desires peace, let him urge his Emperor to take that step. If Western Powers desire peace, let them urge the Emperor of China to take that step. Napoleon the Third did it. His example is precisely in point. In no other direction can the interference of Foreign States be justifiable. The settlement of terms lies between the victor and the vanquished only. But China must openly declare herself vanquished. She ought not to doubt the fact for a moment. Nobody can doubt it. Her soldiers and her statesmen alike lack the all-essential element of patience. Their code is life first, money second, country no-where. With such men to defend and direct it no State can hope for independence. Even the Viceroy Li himself, did he not take thought before all things for his wealth when danger threatened? Was not his first care to transfer his property to his son Li Ching-fang, and send him out of the way with it? He has not one ten-millionth part of the patriotism of characters like Thiers, Gambetta, and Victor Hugo. If the Emperor of China can not govern his dominions, can not develop the capacity of independence among his subjects, Japan will undertake the task for him. It is not a question merely of a handful of indemnity money or a plot of land. It is a question of the Orient's stability. Japan will not hesitate if destiny directs. She will invade China from end to end, fighting not merely with the material weapons of rifle and cannon, but also with the moral arms of benevolence, justice, civilization, and enlightenment, until the blessings of prosperity and good Government are secured to the 400 million inhabitants of China.

THE "KOWSHING" AFFAIR.

It is very confidently asserted, we observe, in some quarters, that the British Government's deliberations on the *Kowshing* affair have resulted in a verdict unfavourable to Japan, and that an indemnity will have to be paid by this country. Critics who prophesied from the first that such would be the outcome of the affair, and who declared that no justification whatever existed for the *Naniwa's* action, are naturally pleased by this news. But their satisfaction is premature. No such decision has been formulated by the British Government up to date. From the very first the Japanese Government is understood to have declared its willingness to make full reparation should international jurists condemn the *Naniwa's* proceeding. International jurists, however, are still debating the question. It promises to go down to posterity as a *cause célèbre*. Up to the present opinions seem to be pretty evenly divided, but it must be confessed that in one respect the advantage is wholly on the side of those condemning Japan: they have enjoyed a complete monopoly of invective and bad language. Those that uphold the *Naniwa* in so far as her

right to sink the *Kowshing* is concerned have confined themselves to a quiet discussion of principles, whereas their opponents have had free recourse to personalities and general abuse. That in itself should suffice to determine on which side the right lies. For our own part we can conceive no proposition more inconsistent with the first duty of a State, namely, the preservation of its own safety, than to allege that it has not the right to intercept troops about to be used against itself in warlike operations. So plain is that proposition that even the *Naniwa's* most hostile critics admit it. She was entitled, they say, to send the *Kowshing* back to Taku, but she was not entitled to sink her. They are careful, however, to avoid explaining what course should have been adopted in the event of the *Kowshing's* refusing to be dictated to, or how the honour of the British flag would have been saved by forcibly interfering with a British ship's right of free navigation. But the thing has nearly passed into ancient history.

THE WAR REJOICINGS IN TOKYO.

Sunday next promises to be a great day in Tokyo. The arrangements for a grand demonstration to celebrate the victories won by the Japanese arms have now been almost completed, and the success of the affair is secured, so far, at any rate, as dimensions go. The proceedings will commence with a general parade in the Hibiya Square between 9 and 10 a.m. Participation is to be open to all, without distinction of nationality. A huge procession will then be formed to proceed to Ueno, passing through the Sakurada Gate and emerging from the Wadakura. Three cheers for the Emperor and Empress are to be given opposite the Palace. Arriving at Ueno the procession will wend its way to the Grand Stand by the Shinobazu lake, where the ceremony of saluting and cheering the portraits of the Emperor and Empress will take place. There will then be a *tiffin à la Japonaise*, of which all holders of tickets will be entitled to partake. It will be an *al-fresco* affair, each person being supplied with a box of edibles, a pair of chopsticks, and a bottle of *sake*, the cost of the whole to be 50 *sen*. We should have noted that before *tiffin* addresses will be delivered from the Grand Stand by the Governor of Tokyo, by Marquis Hachisuka, President of the House of Peers, by Mr. Kusumoto, President of the House of Representatives, and by Mr. Sonoda Kokichi on behalf of the citizens of Tokyo. Thereafter various displays will be organized; the *pièce de résistance*, a big sham fight between Chinese and Japanese, the combatants being skilled fencers from all quarters of the city. Probably the prettiest part of the performance will be in the evening, when fireworks on an extensive scale will be sent up, and the Shinobazu lake will become the scene of a mimic sea-fight, prominent incidents of which will be the burning and blowing up of a Chinese ship and the destruction of another by a real torpedo. The whole thing will be unique, and we strongly recommend our readers not to lose the chance of seeing it.

ROBBERY UNDER ARMS.

Hongkong is suffering from an epidemic of lawlessness among its Chinese population. Only the other day we chronicled an armed attack on a shop in a prominent quarter of the Colony. Now comes news of another armed attack by a body of six men who burst into a tobacco and general export hong in Wing Lok street. There were thirteen men in the shop and upon being threatened with revolvers, etc., they submitted to be bound. This done, a search of their persons was made to obtain the keys of the safe and money drawers. While this was proceeding the cook, who had been out, returned, and finding the hong door closed, and having in mind what had so recently occurred at a neighbouring shop, surmised what was the matter and went

for the police. The guardians of the peace were soon on the spot and proceeded to burst in the door, whereupon the robbers opened fire and one of the shots struck a coolie who was passing in the street in the head. This man died in the hospital. A Sikh constable was shot in the breast, near the heart, and in two places on the right arm; and one of the robbers was shot in the buttock by one of his own comrades. The Sikh constable lies in a precarious state. The robber gang consisted of six men, three of whom got away by the back of the house, but the other three, among whom is the one wounded, were arrested. Subsequently another man supposed to belong to the gang was arrested, and a revolver was found on his person. The men who succeeded in effecting their escape carried away with them a sum of about \$600, which they took from the drawers; the safe was not touched, as the key could not be found before the thieves were disturbed.

EXHIBITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

There is to be a "Regional Exhibition" in the Philippine Islands from the 23rd of next January. The prospectus announces the fact to the world in a pretty little pamphlet, gaily bound, handsomely printed and containing all the information needed by would-be exhibitors. The exhibition was to have taken place from November 30th, but has been postponed until January 23rd, chiefly, so far as we can perceive, because the necessary preparations could not have been completed by the former date. The pamphlet begins with the following, which we quote for the sake of its style as well as its purport:—

ADVERTISEMENT.

The opening of the first "Regional Exhibition" which is to take place in these Islands, has been proposed to be inaugurated on 11 M. the King Alfonso XIII. saint's day on the 23rd of January, 1895.

The Philippine producers, hitherto and in different epochs, have been highly represented at the universal Exhibitions of Philadelphia, Paris, Vienna, Barcelona, and Amsterdam, and lastly in Madrid as a preparation for the future ones which may be celebrated in this Archipelago.

The "Comision Directiva" considers themselves highly honoured in addressing to the inhabitants of the China and Japan Empires, as well as to the Portuguese, English, French, and Dutch colonies, to inform them in case they should favour the Exhibition by their presences, and with the products of their industry, shall be welcomed and considered as national exhibitors.

Manila, 31st of August, 1894.

"LA COMISION DIRECTIVA."

It appears that the date originally fixed for the Exhibition was chosen by way of commemorating the victory gained by the Spanish arms over the pirate Li Ma-hung in 1574, but the postponement now announced renders available a day of more appropriate character. The event should greatly interest the many Japanese who think that they perceive a considerable opening for Japan's trade in the region of the South Seas. The classification of articles receivable covers a wide field and includes many products and manufactures in which Japan could make a striking figure. As to the question of duties, we again quote verbatim:—

THE THIRD DISPOSITION OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE TARIFF OF PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Approved by Royal Decree of 7th January 1891.

THE MERCHANDISE, FREE OF DUTIES, ARE SUBJECTED TO THE FORMALITIES WHICH ARE TERMINATED BY THE RULES OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

4th.—The foreign merchandise that is destined to the Philippine Exposition.

ARTICLE 58 OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE REGULATIONS APPROVED BY THE SAME DECREE.

The objects from foreign countries, that are remitted for the Philippine Exhibitions, shall be cleared through the Custom House, subject to the following rules:—

1st.—The Exhibitors or owners of merchandise destined to the Exhibitions, should apply to the President of the official corporation who is directing, or to his respective representative that are duly authorized, giving them the necessary information as to the present at the Custom House the import note of declaration, and to present an obligation binding

themselves for the responsibility of the duties, in case that the merchandise should not be exported in the space of three months after the Exhibition is closed.

2nd.—The merchandise referred to in above clause, can be exported through the Same Custom House, or through another, in this latter case, the Collector shall request, from the one who has given entrance, an exact copy of the import note of declaration to compare with the objects presented for export.

3rd.—When the Exhibitions are not celebrated neither by the Government nor Official Corporation, the "Intendencia General de Hacienda" shall indicate to the Custom House the clearance of merchandise; and for the responsibility of the duties, which must be guaranteed by two merchants, at the place where it is imported, to the Satisfaction of the Collector.

THE STEAMER "IRENE" ON FIRE.

The D.D.R. steamer *Irene*, Captain R. Schneider, which came into port on the 29th ult., has been on fire since between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday morning. The fire was caused by some explosions among several tons of saltpetre stowed away in the fore-hold. The stevedore's men were working cargo through this hatch and had barely time to escape. As soon as possible the hatches were battened down, and water was freely pumped on to the burning material. Fire parties put off from H.M.S. *Plover* and H.I.R.M.S. *Rynda* to assist in staying the conflagration, but their efforts unfortunately did not meet with the success expected. Volumes of suffocating smoke poured up from the burning hold, making the work of the firemen additionally hazardous. The substantial iron hatch-combings bent and twisted under the action of the heat, but the fire was confined to the fore-hold, the bulkheads holding well. At six o'clock this morning pumping operations were still proceeding. It is expected that the *Irene* will require a whole new bow after the fire is extinguished. We understand that a large quantity of coke is on board the vessel, but no anxiety is now entertained as to its safety, the fire having been kept within its original limits. A pretty little yacht brought out for Prince Yamashina had fortunately been discharged the day before the fire. The vessel's agents here are Messrs. Simon, Evers & Co.

The fire on board this steamer has been extinguished, the forehold being full of water, and the cargo that was there has been entirely consumed. It is impossible at present to estimate the damage done to the vessel, which is much down by the head and on the ground. When a thorough survey can be held it is probable that damage of an extensive character not now visible will be discovered, and the opinion has been expressed that, in insurance parlance, the vessel is a constructive total loss.

THE VICTORIA PUBLIC SCHOOL.

It is said to be a dispensation of nature that the demise of people particularly loved is preceded by long illness. The bereaved are thus gradually reconciled to the loss that impends. Such has been the case with the Victoria School. It has been sick for so many years that its death comes rather as a relief than as a shock, and the affectionate regard entertained by the British community for their memento of Her Gracious Majesty's jubilee is not too painfully outraged by the event. We do not know that there is much more to be said upon the subject. Let us bury the *Sasco* without requiem or epitaph.

THE VICEROY LI.

We learn with sincere pleasure that the Viceroy Li is still acting with Prince Kung, the decree depriving him of his rank and titles having been suspended by order of his Emperor. His disappearance from the scene, though only temporarily, would be a calamity to the East.

In speaking of the fact that raw sugar is principally used by consumers in India, and that the low price of refined has not affected the consumption of raw, a London exchange says:—"The raw sugar used in India, after making correction for the burden to freight, comes to 2,600,000 tons, or say, 28 pounds per head of population.

THE TAKING OF PORT ARTHUR.

(COMMUNICATED.)

I was fortunate enough this afternoon to hear from an eye-witness a full account of the fall of Port Arthur. My informant, the representative of an American newspaper, was at P'yōng-yang immediately after the fall of the city, and it was from a letter from him that I derived some of the details I previously communicated to you. Subsequently he went to join the Second Army in the Liau-tung peninsula, and was one of the five or six independent witnesses present at the fall of Port Arthur. To his kindness I am indebted for the account I am about to give you.

To throw some light on an unfortunate occurrence that has marred the Japanese record in the war, I must first mention that after the taking of Chin-chow the Japanese soldiers learned from the Chinese inhabitants of that city that three Japanese spies caught in the neighbourhood had been burned alive by the Chinese soldiers. And another spy, who was missing for some time, returned to state that he had escaped at the last moment from a similar awful fate. Whether these stories were true or not, they were believed by the Japanese, who were thus given that thirst for vengeance, which is easy to rouse but hard to subdue. Subsequently, on the march to Port Arthur, another incident occurred to fan the fires of wrath. The advance-guard found the bodies of three Japanese soldiers who had been killed in a skirmish between outposts on the previous day. My informant saw the bodies himself, and they were mutilated in a manner too horrible to describe in these columns. And now the Japanese officers made a great mistake. Instead of burying the bodies quietly and saying nothing about the matter, the advance guard laid them out on a platform beside the road so that the whole army might see them as it marched past. No doubt the thirst for revenge will make men fight like devils, but it will do more, it will make them act like devils when all need for actual fighting is over. And this, as I shall unfortunately have to tell, is what happened in the case of the Japanese soldiers, or more accurately speaking, the coolies attached to the Army.

On the evening of Nov. 13th, the advance-guard reached the neighbourhood of Port Arthur, and encamped in the villages just outside the range of hills surrounding the fortifications. The maps possessed by the Japanese were somewhat defective, so that the advance-guard of two thousand men found itself unexpectedly near the enemy, and of course intended to await the arrival of the main body before making the assault. The Japanese counted on the usual inactivity of the Chinese, and believed that these latter would quietly wait behind their fortifications until they were attacked. On this occasion, however, the Chinese proved more venturesome. At about eleven on the morning of the 20th, while the Japanese staff, accompanied by most of the foreign correspondents and the military attachés, were surveying the harbour from a hill, one of the Chinese forts opened fire on them. There were sixty or seventy men on the hill, forming a fair target for shell at a range of about 1,500 yards, and most of those on the hill beat a retreat. A few men, among whom was my informant, remained; and, lying down, no longer attracting attention from the fort, they were able without danger to watch what followed to great advantage. About six thousand Chinese soldiers came out of the town, and divided into three bodies, one coming up the main road, one passing to the right of the hills and a third to the left. This last body was the largest. This sally seemed to be made with considerable firmness, and it appeared as if they must easily sweep away the small Japanese advance-guard. The Japanese had only a few mountain guns with them, but forming quickly on the hills to the right and the left of the village of Suishie, they fired on the Chinese right and centre. What fire there was from the Chinese forts was quite ineffective, the projectiles passing for the most

Original from

part over the heads of the Japanese soldiers. A few well directed discharges from the Japanese were sufficient to discomfit the Chinamen, who turned and retired, and two or three shrapnell, the like of which they had evidently never seen before, bursting over their heads, made them flee as if the devil were behind them. The Chinese left, which was the largest body, quite strong enough if brave and properly led to turn the Japanese flank and drive their enemy under the guns of the Chinese forts, on perceiving the discomfiture of their comrades, did not wait for their own turn when the Japanese attention should be disengaged, but retreated incontinently along the road by which they had come. This ended the first day's fighting, and the arrival of the main body in the evening put an end to all further anxiety as to the safety of the advance-guard.

On the 21st, at seven in the morning, the attack began in earnest. My informant, in company with one of the foreign military attachés, was posted on one of the hills in the east of Suishiei, and had a splendid view of the whole engagement. Early in the day the Japanese fleet appeared outside the harbour, and cruised up and down at a considerable distance from the shore, firing now and again at the forts on the sea-front but taking little part in the actual attack. This was begun by General Yamaji's brigade, on the Japanese right. In the centre, where the staff was stationed, was the siege train, which had been expected to do great things, and to wait for which the attack had been delayed for several days. As a matter of fact, however, it proved almost useless, because, so it is said, the different grades of ammunition for the mortars had been lost by the burning of a transport, and the charges they had sent the shells to too long a range, over the forts into the sea. Whatever the reason was, the shells were of little use, and the mountain guns and the field-piece with shrapnell did almost all the effective work that was done by the Japanese artillery. The lines of advance of Yamaji's brigade were against the west of the Chinese position. The troops moved forward in three bodies, supported by batteries of mountain artillery. To the discharges from the mountain guns the Chinese fort replied by a furious but quite ineffective fire, whilst now, and throughout the attack, the precision of the Japanese artillery was magnificent. The Chinese soldiers were for the most part driven from their guns by shrapnell, and after about an hour the Japanese made a steady charge and entered the fort from the back, having moved round its flanks. It is significant of the utter lack of organization on the part of the Chinese that no attempt was made by the nearest forts to assist in the defence of the position under attack; and that the whole line of eastern forts, some of which might have been firing at General Hasegawa's brigade as it was preparing for the attack, while others might have been attempting to dismount the guns of the siege battery then in process of being placed in position, remained silent until an attack was actually made upon themselves.

The most westerly fort having been captured at about eight o'clock, its guns were turned on the next fort on the east, and the attack on this last named fort was made by another portion of Yamaji's brigade. A battery was also fixed near this second fort, and after about an hour's firing a charge was made, and the fort was likewise carried by assault. Meanwhile, General Hasegawa's brigade, containing about five thousand men and constituting the Japanese left, was engaged in the attack upon the eastern forts. It had been intended that this attack should be to a large extent a feint, and that the real strength of the attack should lie with the centre, after the walls of the forts had been breached by the mortars of the siege train; but the siege guns being ineffective, and Hasegawa's men being quite competent to manage the affair without further assistance, his brigade carried all the forts that remained. They were stormed and entered from the rear, but in what precise order I am not able to inform you. Like the other forts, these also spent a large quantity of powder and shot, but the Chinese garrisons

was hopelessly ineffective, and their rifle practice not less so; as will be apparent from the fact that this whole line of outworks, the only posts that were defended, fell into the hands of the Japanese with a loss of forty men only actually killed on the field of battle. It was soon after noon by the time this had been accomplished; and no further defence was attempted. What fighting followed was mere carnage. A large body of the Chinese garrison tried to escape along the coast to the westward, and these men were attacked and cut down by the men of Yamaji's brigade advancing along the line. The Chinese officers abandoning their men to their fate, got on board two small steamers that remained in the harbour and put out to sea. Being pursued by Japanese torpedo-boats, they steamed westward along the coast as far as they could, and then landed and escaped into the mountains. The Japanese soon learned that the forts on the sea-front had been abandoned, and several divisions entered the town.

And now comes the part that I would gladly omit, or rather that I wish had never happened. There is no doubt that there was a massacre in the town that evening. The Japanese soldiers say in excuse that those they killed were men who endeavoured to resist their entry, but this excuse is invalid, for the bodies that were lying about the next day in the streets of the town were slashed to pieces with sword cuts, whereas men killed in the endeavour to resist the regular entry of soldiers would have shown chiefly rifle or bayonet wounds. Other atrocities also seem to have been committed, but I hesitate to speak of them with assurance, pending the receipt of fuller evidence. There is every reason to think that the chief and worst part of the cruelty was perpetrated by the coolies attached to the Army. These coolies, under less strict discipline than the soldiers, and probably fired by drink, doubtless indulged in retaliation in kind on the unfortunate Chinamen.

Apart from the horror that such things should occur anywhere and under the circumstances, it is a matter for bitter regret that the brilliant Japanese success at Port Arthur should have been marred by this stain. With the possible exception of certain occurrences in connection with the sinking of the *Kowshing*, the Japanese have hitherto conducted the war in as humane a manner as anything so essentially barbarous as war can possibly be conducted. It may be said that this is the first time foreign witnesses have been present, and that we do not know but that similar incidents may have occurred earlier in the campaign; but this is untrue, for there were independent witnesses at Pihong-yang shortly after the battle, and they were informed by the Chinese prisoners that the conduct of the Japanese had been marvellously merciful; and foreign witnesses have been present throughout the campaign in the Liau-tung peninsula. It may be said—*it has already been said*—that the Japanese veneer of civilization is very thin and that these occurrences are a proof how very little is required to rub it off; but, this is a hasty accusation, for it must be remembered that it is notoriously difficult to prevent the commission of such atrocities by soldiers elated by the successful issue of a siege, more especially when the sight of the mutilated bodies of their comrades has aroused in them a thirst for revenge; and it must be remembered also that even as late as the earlier years of the present century but little was done by the leaders of Western Civilization to restrain soldiers from the massacre and pillage that were regarded as the natural sequel to the storm of a city. But the fact remains that such barbarities are, happily, utterly foreign to the spirit of the age, and the question remains whether the officers of the Japanese army are in this matter free from blame—whether their own sense of the refinements of civilization is sufficiently keen to lead them to shoot without a moment's hesitation any of their own men whom they find engaged in killing or torturing a defenceless enemy. I can not answer that question with an unqualified affirmative. Some of the senior officers seem to have been more or less

callous. But the senior staff, at all events, were deeply distressed at what had occurred, which was, of course, in direct defiance of the Field-Marshal's published regulations; and one of the chiefs of the Medical Staff also expressed his sorrow at the occurrence. At the head-quarters of the Government at Hiroshima also, I know that the massacre which took place after the fall of Port Arthur has been a cause of deep regret; and it is to be hoped that a searching investigation will be ordered. There abides none the less a stain that nothing can wash away; and it only remains to hope that it will prove an isolated occurrence. Horrible as it is it still might be possible to make too much of it; and I have no doubt that the hostile critics of Japan will not be slow to avail themselves of the opportunity. For my part, it is because I wish well to Japan, and because I have a sincere belief that her civilization is more than a veneer, that it is, like all true civilization, an earnest strife for the suppression of all that is evil and the development of all that is good in human nature, that I have dwelt at such length on this temporary outburst at Port Arthur of one of the blackest passions to which humanity is subject, one which in old Japan was inculcated as a sacred duty, revenge.

CHINESE NEWS.

For good solid ignorance of things connected with the War, Tientsin "takes the cake." Witness the following extracts from the *Tientsin and Peking Times* of November 25th (*i.e.* 4 days after the taking of Port Arthur):—

They have made good their positions once taken up; they have never been seriously defeated on land; and they have not been so far beaten at sea as to have lost the power of naval attack. They were checked and heavily damaged in the encounter off the *Yalu*, the one redeeming action of the Chinese in this war up to this. Their evident plans were frustrated by that battle, and it has taken them a good deal of valuable time to repair, if they have yet repaired, that defeat. But the Chinese seem strangely apathetic. Their men-of-war that bore the brunt of that action have been refitted for service for several weeks, yet they took no part in preventing the landing at Talien-wan, of which, if we may believe current accounts, the Japanese only possessed themselves after some very hard fighting. No use seems to have been made of the natural features of the country between that place and Port Arthur, which we are told are such that they would enable a small force to keep an army at bay. The Japanese have been allowed without molestation to drag all their siege material over hill and dale at the rate of four miles a day and quietly to lay it down before the garrison which it is their object to reduce to submission or to destroy. The Port itself, if not destroyed by the Chinese, no longer affords a refuge for the fleet, which if it went forth to encounter the enemy has now no place to go to for refitting. Left to itself, as it seems likely now to be, entirely cut off from supplies, its surrender cannot but be a mere question of time. No force can be sent to its relief, for it is cut off from help both by land and sea.

With reference to the *Chen-yuen* accident, we find the following in our Tientsin contemporary:—

We give under the head of "the War" the different rumours or unauthenticated statements that reach us, the accuracy of which we have no means of proving. We have fortunately received authentic information as to the accident which happened to the iron-clad *Chen-yuen*, and which differs materially from the other accounts. It seems that the last time the Chinese fleet went into Wei-hai-wei, it was dead low water spring tide and the *Chen-yuen* grounded on a place she had passed over safely many times before, at the entrance to the harbour. The ship has a double bottom; the outer one only was damaged. Temporary appliances were immediately had recourse to, to prevent as far as possible the further inflow of water through the holes made in the outer bottom, which was further strengthened from within. The flooded sections were being pumped out, and it was expected that as soon as they were clear of water she would float on her inner bottom. The necessary repairs to the outer bottom of the ship can, it is stated, be effected from inside and she can be made fit to go to sea after a very brief delay. Our informant

says nothing about the suicide of the captain, but as the foregoing particulars left Wei-hai-wei on the 14th that may have happened since, and we have reason to believe it is unfortunately true.

The *China Gazette*, speaking of the fall of Port Arthur, says:—

The most strenuous efforts have been made by the Chinese officials to conceal the fact that the great stronghold has passed out of their hands, and is now a *de facto* Japanese naval yard. Telegraphic notices have been sent broadcast all over the empire by the officials saying that a wicked report had been set on foot by the enemy that they had captured Port Arthur, but it was utterly untrue, the place being garrisoned by 30,000 brave Chinese soldiers who would never give it up to the Japanese. Official telegrams to this effect were published to day in all the native papers, and thousands of Chinese will thereby be kept in blissful ignorance of the terrible position in which China stands to-day. Ostentatious, most of the Chinese prefer not to believe the unpleasant truth and rather listen to the barefaced mendacity of their wretched rulers. But the stupidity of the latter gentry, who have brought the country to its present desperate plight, is only emphasised by this false manoeuvre.

Is it indeed a false manoeuvre? The most terrible foe that China has to fear now is rebellion. Who shall venture to blame her rulers if they employ even deception to save the country from such a calamity? We should like to hear the opinion of divines on this subject—may a government circulate false reports to prevent a rebellion that would deluge the land in blood?

The *China Gazette* says that one of the largest cruisers of the Peiyang Squadron broke her propeller in a fruitless attempt to tow the *Chen-yuen* off the rocks, and that the iron-clad and the cruiser are lying disabled near Wei-hai-wei.

Here is a significant and decidedly apocryphal paragraph from the *China Gazette*:—

We learn that a circular has been received within the last few days from Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of the Imperial Maritime Customs, by the members of the in-door staff of the Customs, the effect of which has been almost that of a bombshell in the camp. The circular certainly points to the great uncertainty of the future of that great service, owing to the terrible blows which China has received in the past few weeks, and which have shaken her to her very foundations. Hitherto the retiring allowance to the members of the in-door staff has been paid in gold, at the rate of six shillings and eight pence to the Haikwan tael, the members of the out-door staff being only paid in silver at the rate of the day. The circular goes on to say that owing to the grave uncertainty of China's position, and the Inspector-General having a certain amount of funds in hand at the moment, enough to meet the demands of the retiring allowance of the entire in-door service, it has been decided to pay off this allowance at once, but in silver, instead of gold, the Haikwan tael to be taken at three and four pence exchange, instead of the rate of the day. It is needless to dilate upon the significance of this communication or its effect upon the gentlemen to whom it is addressed. Nor can it be said to add to the security upon which the recent ten million taels loan was negotiated in London through the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

Concerning the *Chen-yuen*, this is what the *North China Daily News* has to say:—

It was declared that the rock upon which the *Chen-yuen* ran was a well-known one, and it was even hinted the affair was not entirely accidental. About 70 ft. of the bottom had been ripped open, but the ship being provided with a double bottom, there was no immediate danger. Messrs. Pain Wilson were at Wei-hai-wei as divers, and Mr. Roberts was about to be engaged. According to another version the ironclad crossed from Port Arthur to Wei-hai-wei on the 14th instant. Captain Yang was on the bridge the whole run, on the look out for the enemy's torpedo boats. Being very tired he turned in after Wei-hai-wei was sighted, leaving Commodore Lin to take the ship in. The passage is at present very narrow, and at a critical part of it, when the ship had very little "way," the tide took her head and brought her broadside on to a rock; one or more of her compartments filled, but she was safely beached hard by. The incident assumes a more serious character from the fact that there is no dock at Wei-hai-wei. Commodore Lin apparently found the responsibility too great for himself, for on the 17th he committed suicide. Captain McClure is now on the spot and measures have been taken to remedy as far as possible the accident.

The Newchwang correspondent of the *North China Daily News*, writing on Nov. 21st, says that all the cargo boats had been seized by the authorities for the purpose of building a bridge for the Mongol army of 10,000 to 15,000 men, who were then crossing the river 15 miles higher up.

The *Petrel* and the *Firebrand* are "docked" in Newchwang for the winter, and the foreign community feels reassured against perils from lawless Chinese soldiers.

Our readers of course remember the attempt made by a force of Chinese moving from Fu-chow to re-capture Chin-chow (or Kin-chow as some call it). They will therefore be in a position to appreciate the following paragraph from the Newchwang correspondence of a Shanghai contemporary:—

General Sung with a large portion of his army left the Mo-tien-ling pass, and proceeding south, reached Kaichow, due south of this port, ten days ago, and from there advanced to Fu-chow which is between Kaichow and Kinchow, at present in possession of the Japanese. There will soon be a great victory on one or the other side. The army from Chin-tien-cheng will follow after Sung's and attack him in the rear, or the army investing Port Arthur, or rather the Kinchow portion of it, may be caught in a trap. Meanwhile, troops are pouring in here, and are at once sent on to Kaichow and Fu-chow.

There was a report in Shanghai on the 29th ult. that General Wei Jukwei, the commander of the Sheng division, was not executed at Shau-hai-kwan, after all, but that he is now on his way, under escort, from that place to Peking to undergo a regular trial before the Board of Punishments.

By a decree dated the 12th November, Wang Chih-tsun, Provincial Treasurer of Hupeh, has been appointed special Ambassador to Russia "to convey the Emperor of China's condolences on the death of the late Czar and to congratulate the new Czar upon his accession to the Throne."

"Daybreak," in a recent issue of the *N.C. Daily News*, says in reference to the Shanghai Paper Chase:—"Those who do not ride have little opportunity of seeing for themselves what pretty bits of scenery there are to be found in the country; cusses that would make any Royal Academician long for his oils; and on a bright sunny day on a long ride it seems sacrilege to speak of Shanghai as a mud flat, for sunset and gold, Nature's livery at this time of the year, is beyond description; even a drive on the Road is well repaid, for each day brings its changes in the foliage, from pale yellow to deep crimson, changes that preach the approach of winter."

The Chinese have been leaving Newchwang in large numbers of late, and according to the *Chefoo Express* twenty steamers arrived at that port from the 1st to the 21st of November carrying upwards of 11,414 native passengers. Many people have also arrived at Chefoo from Newchwang in junks.

The Shanghai morning journal gives as a current report that Nanking is at last to be thrown open to foreign trade, and that the recent visit there of Mr. Moorhead, Commissioner of Customs, Hankow, was for the purpose of arranging the preliminaries with the Viceroy Chang Chih-tung. It is also reported that another port is to be opened in Hainan, or on the mainland near it.

Another *Kolaoi Hui* insurrection is reported to have occurred on the northern borders of Kuangtung, and is spreading rapidly into the neighbouring province of Kiangsi. A thousand disciplined and foreign-armed troops have accordingly been sent south from Nanchangfu, the capital city of Kiangsi, to co-operate with the Kuangtung troops. The rising is reported to be of some dimensions.

The *Chefoo* correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury* gives the following as the "latest blunder,"—a telegram purporting to come *via* Hongkong:—"Honest at Last.—The British Government has purchased from China the Island of Formosa, price arranged, £150,000,000 sterling."

The *China Gazette* learns that the news of the taking of Port Arthur was not known in Tientsin until the evening of the 24th, but even then it was kept very quiet. In Chefoo, however, the news spread rapidly once the run-away officers and soldiers from the captured fortress began to arrive. The news created consternation, and the officials ran wildly about from one place to another, not knowing which way to turn. Terror lest they should be overruled by their own soldiers from Wei-hai-wei seemed to be the chief effect of the news upon the official, while mandarin and merchants both dreaded that the soldiers might at any moment appear to loot the place.

HONGKONG NEWS.

The latest addition to Hongkong journalism is *The Book Plate*, the Journal of the "Odd Volumes." It is to be exclusively the journal of the Society and in no sense a newspaper, and will be published if possible fortnightly.

A great fire occurred at Bangkok on the night of the 9th ult. in which 107 houses were reduced to ashes.

The steamer *Radnorshire*, which recently arrived in Hongkong, brought out from England a large consignment of war material for the Ordnance Store Department. The *Monmouthshire*, the next steamer of the Shire line to come out from England, will have a much larger consignment of powder, etc., for the navy and army.

A home paper says:—"The new *Orustes*, of Holt's Blue-funnel line, recently launched and intended for the China line, has, instead of masts and rigging, been fitted with two stayed uprights, which serve as supports for her twenty-six derricks; added to these she has an exceptionally long funnel, and her general appearance is therefore strange and different entirely from the ordinary type of vessel. What she loses in looks, however, she probably gains in working efficiency."

There have been signs of uneasiness lately on the Afghan frontier, says an Exchange, and the most recent Indian papers to hand state that the Russians, under Colonel Yanoff, have returned to Mughlani. It is now quite certain that some fighting took place between the Afghans and Russians, but now that the latter have returned, it may be concluded that Roshan is still a disputed territory, and that the Russians have no intention of occupying it for the present at least. From a telegram published in our (*Japan Mail's*) columns on Thursday we learn that a *modus vivendi* has been arrived at between England and Russia in regard to the Pamirs, and the limits of "influence" of either Power have now being stated.

The *Northern Territory Times* hears that the question of establishing defences at Port Darwin is under consideration. New South Wales and Queensland had agreed to bear their proportion of the cost of the Port Darwin defences on the basis of population. Victoria had expressed her disposal to concur. Western Australia was disposed to consider the matter in concert with the other colonies. Further negotiations were proceeding with Victoria and Western Australia.

The *Daily Press* learns that telegrams have been passing between the Governor of Hongkong and the Secretary of State with reference to an amount to be entered in the estimates on account of exchange compensation, and that Lord Ripon has declined to reconsider his decision. It is reported that this will effect a saving of \$40,000 as compared with the amount that would have had to be provided for had the officials' request for payment while on leave at the rate of 4s. to the dollar, instead of 3s., been acceded to, but this must be a mistake, as a calculation based on the average number of officials on leave at any one time will readily show. The difference, in fact, can hardly amount to \$20,000. Another feature in connection with the estimates that has transpired is that the Opium Farm has been let for \$40,000 more than the price expected from the original tenders. There is to be no spirit farm, tobacco tax, shipping tax, or increase in the house tax, so it is said, a small tax on kerosene being found sufficient to make the revenue meet the expenditure.

Owing to the recent armed outrages in Hongkong by Chinese, the police night regulations have been again enacted in regard to lights and night passes. This is said to have had a salutary effect.

YOKOHAMA CHIHO SAIBANSHO.

Before Judge AKIYAMA, President of the Court.

TUESDAY, December 4th.

A. M. APCAR v. A. PHILIPPE.

This case was brought by Mr. A. M. Apar against Mr. A. Philippe some time ago and demanded payment of a debt, amounting to yen 196.40, with interest to the amount of yen 14.27. Mr. Kobayashi Beika represented the plaintiff, Mr. Kondo Tsuney defended. The hearing took place on the 15th of November last, the defendant refusing to acknowledge the debt. Judgment, which was to have been given on the 1st inst., was deferred until to day, when the Court decided the case in favour of the plaintiff, and ordered defendants to pay the amount demanded with costs.

THE DETRING MISSION.

THE DETRING mission has returned to China without attempting to complete the purpose of its coming. This apparently curious ending is not attributable, we think, to any obstacles put in Mr. DETRING'S path by responsible Japanese officials. Whatever might be the proposals he was entrusted to tender, there could not have been any reasonable objections on the part of Japan to hear what he had to say. He made, as it seems to us, a mistake in publicly seeking an interview with the Minister President, if indeed he did prefer such a request. There has been a great deal of strange talk in the circles of party politics as to the source to which Mr. DETRING should have addressed himself, the dominant opinion among the "Strong Foreign Policy" partisans being, apparently, that he should have applied, in the first instance, to the Commander-in-Chief of one of the armies in the field. We are at a loss to understand that contention. The commander of a Japanese army has nothing whatever to do with questions of peace or war. His business is merely to conduct a campaign in accordance with a general plan conveyed to him from Headquarters. By the explicit provisions of the Constitution the right of declaring war and concluding peace is vested solely in the EMPEROR. It is, therefore, to the head of HIS MAJESTY'S Cabinet that a foreign envoy should address himself when his object is to discuss matters relating to the conclusion of peace. So far as that is concerned, Mr. DETRING'S course would have been unexceptionable, supposing him to be invested with plenipotentiary functions. But it is inconceivable that he can have been entrusted with any such functions. If China sent one of her foreign employés to the Japanese Government to discuss terms of peace between the two empires, she offered Japan a gross insult. We know well what an able man Mr. DETRING is, and how thoroughly worthy to be entrusted with any duty however onerous. But there are certain forms to be complied with between Sovereign States, and such a flagrant disregard of those forms as would be involved in the despatch of a foreign Commissioner of Customs to act as intermediary between the two empires, does not fall within the range of any reasonable flight of imagination. Even assuming, though we have no right to assume anything of the kind, that China were disposed to commit such a blunder, Mr. DETRING is not the man to be a party to it. We conclude, therefore, that he did not come in a plenipotentiary capacity, and in that case it would certainly have been wiser for him to inaugurate his mission in a less pretentious manner than by seeking an interview with Count TO.

There are various rumours as to the cause of his sudden return—the *Li-yu* steamed out of Kobe on the 29th ult.—but none appears satisfactory. All agree that he was recalled by telegram from China, and the general idea is that as Port Arthur had not fallen before he left Tientsin, the Chinese Government's instructions to him became inapplicable to the situation succeeding the capture of the fortress. But that idea involves two scarcely tenable hypotheses. The first is that such an obviously probable contingency as the fall of Port Arthur was omitted from the calculations of Mr. DETRING'S instructors; or that if unconsidered by them, it escaped Mr. DETRING himself. We can be tolerably certain that before leaving Tientsin he ascertained exactly what modifications his procedure should undergo in the event of Port Arthur's having ceased to be in Chinese possession by the time of his arrival in Japan. The second untenable hypothesis is that any military incident could affect Mr. DETRING'S consultative action. He can not have been entrusted with the task of making a settlement. The limit of his functions must have been to ascertain Japan's views, and in that sense the discharge of his office could not have been hindered by the fall of Port Arthur or any belligerent occurrence. But there is another view worth considering. The fall of Port Arthur may have materially impaired the authority of Mr. DETRING'S Chief, the Viceroy LI. It may have brought to the old Statesman's enemies in Peking an access of strength such as to enable them to compass his downfall and persuade the EMPEROR to eliminate him altogether from the conduct of the War or the control of its consequences. In that case, Mr. DETRING'S credentials possibly became valueless, or, at any rate, the *raison d'être* of his connection with the negotiations ceased to exist. We are merely conjecturing, and most sincerely do we hope that our conjectures may prove baseless, for if the Viceroy LI and such men as Messrs. DETRING and MICHIE cease to be available in this crisis, the best interests of the Orient must suffer seriously. We cannot but recall the words that we wrote in these columns on July 26th, five days before the declaration of war:—

One of the things that chiefly trouble thinking men in connection with the present crisis is its possible effect upon the reputation of the Viceroy LI. He is preëminently the Chinaman to whose initiative, always exercised with admirable prudence, the world attributes whatever progressive steps China has taken during the past twenty years. That he should retain his influence unimpaired and continue to apply it in the right direction are consummations to be devoutly desired in the interests of civilization. Now unfortunately, it is to the Viceroy LI that the management of China's relations with Korea has been entrusted ever since they included any elements of international complication. So autocratic has the Viceroy's power been in this respect that in China he is not uncommonly spoken of as the ruling king of Korea. To his account, therefore, will be placed the entire responsibility of any serious trouble in the peninsula. In China statesmen are judged uniquely by results. If they fail, they fall. No allowance

is made for the circumstances with which they may have had to deal. Inability to shape circumstances to their own ends is accounted incapacity to govern. The Viceroy's management of Korean affairs invites strong criticism from a Western point of view. But when we remember what a huge mass of prejudice and conservatism he has to move in order to admit a ray of really progressive civilization into any sphere of his administration, we find a thousand extenuations of the apparently invertebrate and shuffling policy pursued by him in the peninsula. At any rate he is the mainspring of Chinese progress, and were his influence eliminated the slowly-moving machine would be brought altogether to rest. Yet this is precisely the man whom the irony of fate condemns to stand in apparent opposition to Japan's progressive programme in Korea. The issue of this crisis may involve his downfall; that is to say, may involve the downfall of the one Chinese statesman honestly desirous of promoting in his own country the very reforms that Japan has now undertaken to promote in Korea.

MR. MICHIE'S PROTEST.

THE purport of Mr. A. MICHIE'S letter, which will be found in our correspondence column, appears to be simply this, that in a crisis like the present the influence of every newspaper should be thrown in with the cause of peace, and that the *Japan Mail*, by quoting in leader type and indirectly endorsing the bitter criticisms of the vernacular press, is not playing the part of a humane journal. A publicist of Mr. MICHIE'S insight will certainly not deny that in order to compose any quarrel satisfactorily, nothing is more essential than to fully understand the mood of each combatant. Therefore the usefulness of accurately rendering for public inspection the sentiments of the vernacular press, which must be assumed to reflect, in part at any rate, the mind of the Japanese nation, admits no question. That was the object contemplated by us in writing the article condemned by Mr. MICHIE, and it is by no means just to infer that by bestowing the distinction of leader type on the utterances of our Japanese contemporaries we intended to "hold them up to admiration." Very far indeed was such an intention from our purpose in writing, and still farther are we from "claiming infallibility" for the vernacular press. We endorse Mr. MICHIE'S verdict that the development of journalism in Japan is creditable, nay even "admirable" as he puts it, but that its writings are frequently traversed by us in the strongest terms, Mr. MICHIE, who pays us the compliment of being one of our readers, will readily admit. In this particular case, however, we cannot greatly wonder at the tone of exasperation pervading the columns of the Tokyo journals. That the conception of the DETRING mission was excellent in some respects, and that it deserved the support of all peace-loving men, is certain. But it erred in method. From the moment that communication was opened with the Governor of Hyogo the mission assumed an official character and became of necessity a failure. How that accident happened—for we can call it nothing else—must remain for the present in the unwritten pages of the history.

We do not even pretend to say who was responsible, but we do say that there is not the slightest ground for the suspicion inspiring all the acerbity of the Japanese press; the suspicion, namely, that the Chinese Government ever contemplated, still less perpetrated, the discourtesy of sending a foreigner in the capacity of an envoy to discuss terms of peace. Every negotiation involving great issues must be prefaced by arrangements of a private or semi-official character. The DETRING mission belonged to the category of such arrangements. Its object was, as we understand, merely to acquire information about Japan's views in order that China might be in a position afterwards to send an envoy intelligently instructed. Under that aspect, the mission presents no feature at which Japanese journalists are entitled to gird, but on the other hand, no one can deny that its character, owing to the mistake mentioned above, was open to great misapprehension.

Mr. MICHIE hints that unless peace be now restored, terrible disasters may ensue; that, in short, if China's dynasty be weakened beyond capacity to control the heterogeneous elements over which it rules, the world may be condemned to witness a repetition of the horrors of forty years ago. Against such a calamity Japan, above all other nations outside China, is bound to strive. China's disintegration would mean the letting loose of waters that might ultimately swamp Japan herself. Every Japanese should remember that this strife is not without an internecine element, and that, not the independent existence of China alone is at stake, but perhaps the independent existence of the whole Orient. Conquest has its perils as well as its profits, its responsibilities as well as its rewards. To what point is Japan prepared to push her advantage? Is she ready to involve her neighbour in scathing troubles, and to deprive herself of any trustworthy *vis-à-vis* when the day to talk peace comes?

IS THIS THE TIME?

IT is alleged that the telegram from Prince KUNG recalling Mr. DETRING was due to the Government of the United States having consented to undertake the functions with which Mr. DETRING had been charged; and further, that the consent of the United States Government was based on the Treaty of 1858 between China and America, wherein it is stipulated that "if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively" (toward China), "the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings. We do not know how much reliance may be placed on either state-

ment, but being sincerely desirous of seeing peace restored, we should regret to find America playing any such part. There is only one way of putting an end to the war, and that is, that China should send to Japan a plenipotentiary ambassador authorized to make terms, and that she should give substantial guarantees of her determination to abide by the arrangement he effects. Every effort to shirk that inevitable *dénouement* can only postpone a settlement, and postponement means not only continued military operations, but also the rapid growth of Japanese ambition. The more Japan wins, the more she will be entitled to ask for, and the more China loses, the less will she be qualified to withhold. We are quite persuaded that the present mood of Japan's statesmen is not illiberal or exacting. If China can only reconcile herself to take a determined step, the situation can be saved. But if she palters much longer, the Japanese Government will have to obey a pressure already beginning to grow ominously heavy. The sweets of victory come to Japan seasoned so highly that they may easily disorder her digestion. It is not alone that she has beaten her colossal neighbour. That in itself would be no small triumph. But it is supplemented by the incomparably greater satisfaction of seeing that she has won the world's respect. Let us not pause to moralize on the singular ethical parody that not until Japan proved her capacity to commit deeds of violence and bloodshed, did the civilized Occident begin to welcome her within the pale of Christendom. It is enough that she has been welcomed. The telegraph tells us that the capture of Port Arthur has created a profound impression throughout Europe; and that the Japanese victories have evoked universal admiration; that Japan's right to the title of a Great Power is acknowledged, and that her fleet and army are held of equal rank with any in military science. Who can doubt what that means to a proud, ambitious, and ardently patriotic people like the Japanese? But, on the other hand, who can tell how far the fumes of such incense may intoxicate Japan? The cardinal mistake we venture to think, made by those that undertook the task of mediation before this war broke out, was that, underestimating Japan's strength and misinterpreting her resolution, they exerted pressure on her alone, as though no concession were needed on China's part nor any satisfaction due to Japan. A cognate mistake will be committed now by any Power attempting to save China from the plain dictates of the situation. She must sue direct. The more she shirks that humiliation, the harder will it prove in the end. And it is inevitable. We are not inspired by the least feeling of unfriendliness to China. We hold that her conservation, for the present at any rate, is essential, and what we write is dictated chiefly by that con-

THE WAR.

WITH the taking of Port Arthur, the War between China and Japan may be said to have entered its third and, let us hope, its final stage. The fight has hitherto been a succession of triumphs for the Japanese, each victory seeming to satisfy the ultimate purpose of the operation it crowned. Sōng-hwan broke up the Chinese camp where the Middle Kingdom had posted its first troops of occupation. Phōng-yang established Japan's military superiority and virtually gave to her the control of the peninsula. Hu-shan and Chiu-lien swept back China's frontier forces and effectually secured to Japan the results of her campaign in Korea. Feng-hwan, Sui-yen and Mo-tien-ling established the fact that China's strength in Manchuria was no longer capable of anything more than skirmishes. Hai-yung crippled the Chinese Navy and virtually eliminated it from the field of future operation. Port Arthur placed Japan in the principal stronghold of China's second line of defences, deprived the Chinese of their only dockyard in the north, and conferred on the victors the command of the entrance to the Gulf of Pechili. In every case the ends attained appear to have been in themselves sufficiently complete to be final. But an analysis stopping there would be, in our opinion, very superficial. If we consider the thoroughness and prevision of each separate operation undertaken by Japan, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that the planners and organizers of such efforts were not without a general programme toward the consummation of which every step was designed to contribute. What objects—we have to ask ourselves first—what objects did Japan presumably contemplate at the outset of the war? Her proximate purpose is plain enough: it was to expel every Chinese soldier from Korea, thus demonstrating to the world, as well as to China herself, the Middle Kingdom's incompetence to give practical expression to the suzerain claims advanced by it, or to extend to its vassal State any efficient measure of protection against foreign aggression. But Japanese statesmanship must have looked much farther than that. It must have aimed at placing the relations of the two empires on such a basis as should secure permanent peace to the Orient. All operations undertaken in pursuit of the first object ought therefore to have been subordinated to the achievement of the second, and that, we think, is precisely what has taken place. In attempting, however, to interpret the Japanese plan, we encounter one element of uncertainty, namely, the discretionary power vested in the Generals. It is well known that the Japanese Government does not hamper its military captains with hard and fast orders. After the fulfillment of the initial task appointed to each, he is free to undertake what further operations

military exigencies seem, in his opinion, to dictate, and military opportunities to invite. Thus, while the general public has hitherto supposed that Marshal YAMAGATA would go to Mukden, the Marshal himself is most unlikely to have had instructions in that sense. There has been too much talk about Mukden from the very outset. In the midst of profound secrecy as to the movements of her troops, their numbers, and all other minor details of the campaign, Japan is imagined to have taken the whole world into her confidence in a matter of paramount importance, the ultimate-destination of her First Army. There is inconsistency in such a hypothesis. The Mukden announcement, it appears to us, had a purpose to serve but it was not the capture of Mukden, a place of no strategical moment whatever, and from other points of view not at all worth the pain of marching an army thither in mid-winter. YAMAGATA may take Mukden, but his proceedings do not suggest that he has any such intention. He has not moved out of Chiu-lien since its occupation, and everything appears to point to the latter's becoming the winter quarters of his army. Our own interpretation—conjectural of course—of his instructions is that he was required, first, to drive every Chinese soldier out of Korea; secondly, to crush all potentiality of Chinese menace on the northern frontier of the peninsula; and thirdly, to conduct such a campaign in Manchuria as might attract China's attention to that region, and thus divert her strength from the vital parts of her defensive organization, the Liau-tung peninsula and the Gulf of Pechili. Those objects accomplished, he would be free to move on Mukden if he pleased, and the movement, should he undertake it, would receive full support from Japan. On the supposition that Mukden was to be his first objective, it seemed natural to infer a subsequent grand westerly movement by the First and Second Armies in combination, YAMAGATA working along the main road from Mukden to China proper, and OYAMA marching from the Liau-tung peninsula *via* Newchwang and the coast, the two forces uniting somewhere north of Chin-chow (not Chin-chow in the Liau-tung peninsula) and proceeding together to the attack of Shan-hai-kwan where the road turns westward to Peking. But that programme evidently becomes untenable if YAMAGATA does not go to Mukden. What then is the real plan? It would not be proper to attempt any prediction, but this much we may conclude, namely, that the strokes Japan is delivering with her various armies are correlated, and that their ultimate purpose is to bring China into a mood consistent with the arrangement of really permanent terms of peace. There has been so much deliberation, such a timing of mutual movements, that the permeation of the whole programme by a single purpose can not be doubted. We are now entering the third and probably final phase.

MATERIALS FOR MODERN HISTORY.

WE can not but admire the *North China Daily News'* thick and thin advocacy of China's cause throughout the present war. Any English newspaper in Japan venturing to assume a similar attitude toward this empire would be immediately assailed with all the polite epithets that abound in the vocabulary of the anti-Japanese critics—hireling, renegade, mean, fulsome, grovelling, together with many other substantives and adjectives accepted in the Far East as proper aids to stalwart journalism. However, to be treated with brutal intolerance does not necessarily make men intolerant. We shall not imitate the example followed occasionally by even the leading journal of Shanghai, but will give it full credit for sincerity and independence in all that it writes about the war, admitting frankly that a friendly attitude toward the country within whose territory it is published becomes a foreign newspaper far more than an unfriendly. Thus much premised, we invite attention to some of the statements contained in our contemporary's leading article of November 24th. "Japan," it writes, "has had the immense advantage of having sprung the war on China when the latter was entirely unprepared; she has put it forward that she was forced into war by the unwillingness of China to join her in reforming Korea; but there can be very little doubt that the attacks on the *Tsi-yuen* and on the *Kowshing* on the 25th of July were deliberately made to prevent the negotiations for peace, which were going on at the time, coming to a successful issue." If China's advocates and apologists think that they serve her cause by continuing to put forward the wretched plea of unpreparedness, that is their business. Such was not their language, however, before the war. Then they were wont to speak with admiration of China's great military preparations; of the Viceroy Li's numerous, thoroughly drilled, and admirably equipped army; of the Peiyang Squadron composed of ironclads and cruisers of the most modern type, carrying a splendid armament and having a *personnel* of officers and men worthy to handle such vessels; of the impregnable fortresses at Taku, Wei-bai-wei, Port Arthur, and Talien; of the well trained and well armed forces even in far Manchuria, and so forth, the general impression conveyed being that of a great Power that none might venture to attack. If they have now changed their tone completely; if they choose to solicit the world's pity for poor big China because she was taken unawares by wicked little Japan; because her unreadiness was so complete that, with nearly four months' warning, she could not throw an efficient garrison into her principal stronghold, the constant rendezvous of her fleet; and be-

cause her troops, whenever she does succeed in placing them in the field, fight miserably and do nothing thoroughly, except to murder the wounded and savagely mutilate the dead—if, we say, China's advocates make such an appeal *ad misericordiam* on her behalf, neither their strait nor her plight is to be envied. As for the *North China Daily News*, what chiefly surprises us is its forgetfulness. Has not the editor a file of his own journal besides him for purposes of reference? If so, we beg to recall to him his leading article of July 28th, in which he said:—"There is no doubt that the Chinese have been marching large masses of men along the great highway through Manchuria towards Korea, and that they have already reached the Korean gate, and are, it is believed, nearing Söul." We also beg to refer him to the following news published in his columns on August 3rd:—

A correspondent writing from Taku on the 21st July says that the following ships, with troops as noted, were then ready, and it was arranged that they were all to leave together at 5 p.m.:

<i>Poochi</i>	560 men.
<i>Kwangchi</i>	400 "
<i>Hsinfung</i>	1,000 "
<i>Fungshan</i>	800 "
<i>Toonan</i>	1,000 "
<i>Feiching</i>	700 "
<i>Irene</i>	1,200 "
<i>Kowshing</i>	1,200 "
<i>Hagan</i>	1,000 "
<i>Chintung</i>	800 "

As to the destination of this army of 8,660 men, we read in the same issue of the same journal that they were to go chiefly to the Yalu river and partly to the southwest coast of Korea to re-inforce the troops at A-san. It thus appears that by July 22nd China had sent nearly 9,000 reinforcements from Taku by sea to Korea, and had "marched large masses of troops along the great highway through Manchuria towards Korea." Yet the very journal that published these items of information now asks us to believe that, on July 25th, China had no idea of war; that Japan's action on July 25th was "deliberately taken to prevent the negotiations for peace, which were going on at the time, coming to a successful issue," and that it was "entirely unexpected by the Viceroy Li, for, on the 26th of July, he telegraphed to Shanghai that the prospects of peace were more favourable." Surely such pleas are farcical. How can a Power that has already despatched 9,000 troops over-sea and marched large masses overland, be thrown into a state of surprise and taken unawares because the State against which these military operations are directed has recourse to belligerent acts? We say nothing of the tacit assumption that the Japanese ships fired first, neither do we insist upon the point that the Chinese Government had been emphatically warned of the construction that would be put on the sending of any more troops to A-san. We restrict ourselves solely to the facts published by the *North China Daily News* itself, namely, that the Chinese had no suspicion of the probability

of war with Japan even after they had transported and marched to Korea armies openly destined to fight Japan. That, we repeat, is one of the most farcical pleas ever gravely advanced. It will also be observed that the paragraph quoted above from our contemporary's article of November 24th, distinctly implies that Japan's offer to coöperate with China in reforming the Korean administration was a mere sham, and that the Japanese Government was resolved to precipitate war under all circumstances. We doubt whether a single intelligent man believes that. The despatches that passed between China and Japan in the period preceding the war have been published and are accessible to all. They place absolutely beyond doubt the fact that had China agreed to Japan's proposal for coöperation, the latter Power would not have had the flimsiest shadow of an excuse for going to war. The whole question turned upon the reception given to that proposal. We are dealing now not with opinions or inferences but with officially recorded facts. It will suffice to quote one despatch, the last of the series published :—

Japanese Legation, Peking, the 14th day, the 7th month, the 27th year of Meiji.

MESSIEURS LE PRINCE ET LES MINISTRES.—Having communicated to H.I.J.M.'s Minister for Foreign Affairs on the same day, the particulars of the statement made by Your Highness and Excellencies in my interview with you at the Tsung-li Yamén on the 9th day, the 7th month, the 27th year of Meiji, I have the honour to inform you that I am just in receipt of a telegram from the Minister to the following effect :—

The disturbances which are of frequent occurrence in Korea have their source in the derangement of internal administration of that country. Consequently, the Imperial Government believe it best to encourage the Korean Government to eradicate the cause of disturbance by introducing internal administrative reforms, and the Imperial Government considered that for the purpose of enabling Korea to accomplish the desired reforms, nothing would be better than the conjoint assistance of the Governments of Japan and China which have in common a vital interest in that country. Accordingly the Imperial Government proposed to the Imperial Chinese Government that such assistance be given to Korea, but to their surprise, the Imperial Chinese Government definitely rejected the proposal of Japan and limited themselves solely to a request for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Korea. Recently Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Peking, animated by friendship and goodwill towards Japan and China, tendered his good offices and endeavoured to reconcile the differences existing between the two countries, but the Imperial Chinese Government still continued solely to insist upon the retirement of the Japanese forces and manifested no disposition to acquiesce in the view of the Imperial Japanese Government. The only conclusion deducible from these circumstances is that the Chinese Government are disposed to precipitate complications; and in this juncture the Imperial Japanese Government find themselves relieved of all responsibility for any eventuality that may, in future, arise out of the situation.

In enclosing herewith the translation of the above telegram, I avail myself, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed),

KOMURA,

H.I.J.M.'s Chargé d'Affaires.

His Highness and Their Excellencies of the Tsung-li Yamén.

The above despatch, accessible to all the world and actually in the possession of the *North-China Daily News*, disposes conclusively of the pretence that Japan's proposal for coöperation was a blind, and that she meant to fight whatever happened. It also demonstrates the absurdity of pretending that on July 26th the Viceroy

Li can have believed in a prospect of peace, unless, indeed, he relied on some conciliatory project secretly entertained by his Government but never communicated either to Japan or to the Representative of Great Britain, who had endeavoured to mediate. At any moment up to the latter days of July, China could have averted war by agreeing to coöperate with Japan for the reform of the Korean Administration. That and that uniquely was the sum of what Japan asked. Instead of doing so, however, China limited herself to requiring that the Japanese troops should be withdrawn from Korea—a demand that she had no shadow of right to prefer—and further, according to her apologist, the *North-China Daily News*, she showed her pacific intentions and her faith in the maintenance of peace, by sending 9,000 troops over-sea and marching large masses of troops overland to Korea. Why did she do that? Against whom were those armies intended to fight? And then, forsooth, it is claimed that poor good-humoured China was taken utterly by surprise because the Japanese intercepted some of those troops, and that she really was not prepared at all for war though she had been moving armies in anticipation of it. But her apologists are persistent. Perhaps they may succeed in perverting history.

ON THE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE MOON AND THE CAT.

SOME years ago Dr. HYDE CLARKE, the well-known philologist, contributed an interesting essay to the Society of Biblical Archaeology on the subject of the relations between PASHT, the Moon-goddess, and the Cat, in Egypt. With regard to the strange veneration shown to the cat by the Ancient Egyptians, the learned author proceeded to show that the practice was not confined to Egypt alone. On examining the words for cat and moon, chiefly in the languages of the Indian region, and of Western and Central Africa, it is found that the words conform, not merely casually but as a general law. All the chief forms for cat are used for moon. In the languages of the Indian region the word for moon is differentiated by the prefix *la*, and that for cat by *mu* or *ma*. The latter form is also found in Africa. But the most curious circumstance is that the common phonetic name for cat, *mew-mew* or *miau-miau*, is also applied to the names of the sun and moon, especially to that of the latter. There is also, the world over, a remarkable similarity between the names of the cat in various regions, and every indication points to the fact that the cat must have been known to and named by man at least as early as the origin of language. On the other hand, it is evident that to some peoples the cat was for a long time quite unknown.

The weasel was domesticated among the Greeks and it is a question whether the early inhabitants of the Peninsula knew anything of the cat as a domestic animal. Among the Hebrews there is almost an absence of reference to the cat. Dr. DRACH believes that the animal is named *Katoola* in the Bible, but that is a moot point. It is, however, certainly mentioned in the Talmudic legends, where we find it assigned to the fifth step of King SOLOMON'S throne.

According to PLUTARCH, there is good reason for the similarity in the nomenclature of cat and moon. He says that a cat placed in a lustrum denoted the moon, illustrating the mutual symbology. This, he continues, is "because the pupils of a cat's eyes dilate and decrease with the moon." But the reason most probably depends on quite a different phenomenon of periodicity corresponding to the month. There is still a third possible cause of the association, which is the fact that the cat's eyes glisten at night or in the dark. And in this connection it should be observed that the name of the sun in the Malayan and North American languages is the *day-eye* or *sky-eye*, and that of the moon the *night-eye*.

What Dr. CLARKE alleges as to the languages of the Indian region, Western Asia, and Western and Central Africa, may be perfectly correct, and his deductions sound. In his "Table of Words," illustrating the parallelism of names for cat, sun, and moon in a large number of Asiatic and African countries, the learned author is in several instances distinctly at fault. One finds, for example, *bsuke* given as the Japanese name for moon, evidently mistaken for *tsuki*, and this mutilated word is further compared with the Manchu *kesike*. So far as the researches of sinologues have gone, there appears to be absolutely no connection between the names for cat, and those for sun and moon, in Eastern Asia. We meet, however, with another phenomenon of equal interest. It is evident that in very ancient times the inhabitants of Eastern Asia did speak or think of the moon as the night-eye and the sun as the day-eye. The most archaic forms of the Chinese ideographs are proof of this, and even in their present developed form there is a great similarity (目 eye, 月 moon, and 日 sun or day). In Egyptian mythology the sun and moon are treated as the two eyes of HORUS, the sun being the right eye and the moon the left. This relationship is also prehistoric. In Archaic China this had something to do with the dual explanation of natural phenomena, the sun being made male and the moon female. It is only in Japan that we read of a sun-goddess, all other Eastern Asiatic countries speaking of a solar god only. In the Akkad language of Babylonia there were two words for eye, *Li* and *Lim*; and it is to this union of the male and female

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URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

elements, and not to a union of two coequal parts, that the chief origin of the Akkad form for eye is to be attributed. In the *Kojiki* we find that the children of one of the mythical personages, or rather demi-gods, were named *hi-ko* and *hime*, or male and female fire. These words still exist in the sense of Prince and Princess. In Korea from ancient times the names of the sun and moon have been very similar (*oru* and *iru*, or *ol* and *il*), and we find them occasionally confounded. It is also worthy of note that both sun and moon have been worshipped in the Peninsula as the types of the male and female elements of nature. In Japan the earliest traceable name for sun is simply *hi*, which is "fire." Japanese philologists derived this from the last syllable of the word *kushibi*, which means "miracle," "wonder," *kushi* being the equivalent of the better-known *fushi-gi*. *Tsuki*, moon, on the other hand, has an archaic form *tsuku*, and both come, according to the same commentators, from the word *tsugé*, "next," so that the sense is that the moon is next to the sun in intensity of light. There is no evidence whatever of sun and moon having ever been confounded in Japan. The sun is *par excellence* the national deity.

Turning to the cat, it appears evident that this animal was not known to the Japanese in very early times. It is elsewhere distinctly stated that the cat was imported from Korea and the name (*neko*) is supposed to be of Korean origin. This theory is further supported by the fact that the cat was anciently spoken of as *te-gai no tora*, or the "hand-fed (domesticated) tiger," which shows that there was no proper Japanese term for the animal. The Indian mythology supposes that there is a hare in the moon, while some Himalayan tribes speak of this as being a cat. The hare in the moon, compounding an elixir of immortality by means of a huge mortar and pestle, is a well-known figure in Japan. This does not, however, appear to have been the original explanation of the strange markings visible on the surface with the naked eye. These were formerly, and still are in some parts, explained as the *Katsura-otoko*, the "man with the Katsura tree," very much like the old Saxon idea of the man in the moon with his bush, lanthorn, and dog. With regard to the nomenclature of the cat, it appears to be entirely onomatopoeic in Eastern Asiatic countries, and here there are strange parallels to be found to the languages of very distant peoples. The fundamental Chinese form is *mau*, exactly that of Ancient Egypt. The *Kan-on* or Chinese pronunciation of the ideograph in both Japan and Korea is *men* or *myo*. Compare with these the following forms:—

Bagba (Africa) *mus* meaning "moon"
 Papiah (Africa) *mus* meaning "moon"
 Mbanba (Africa) *mus* meaning "sun"
 Karen (India) *mu* meaning "sun"

The common way to call a Japanese cat to one is to say *buchi*, *buchi*, in a wheedling tone. Now this word *buchi* really means "piebald," or "spotted black and white," but as applied to all cats in general compare it with our English *pussy*, the German *mis*, and

Santali (India) *pusi*.
 Nali (Africa) *mpus*.
 Hidatsa (North America) *pustke*.
 Boko (Africa) *musu*.
 Ngola (Africa) *mbeshe*, or *mbesi*.

Finally, the childish name for cat in Japan is *nyanya*, also an evident onomatopoe. This is exactly the *miaun* of Amoy, and more than probably related to the Korean *hoyangyi*. Compare with these the following names for cat in other lands:—

Mano (Africa) *nyama*.
 Onogun (Africa) *nyami*.
 Bagba (Africa) *nyawo*.
 Youngtu (India) *nyen*.
 Augami (India) *nunno*.
 Kabunga (Africa) *nyankumo*.
 Bambara (Africa) *nyankuma*.

The connection between this onomatopoe and the names of the moon and sun is evident from the following words:—

Bamoni (Africa) *nyam*, meaning "sun."
 Thibetan *nam* or *nyome*, meaning "sun."
 Baghrmi (Africa) *naña*, meaning "sun."
 Kum (Africa) *naa* or *nanua*, meaning "moon."
 Vagu (India) *numa* or *nava*, meaning "moon."

These are more than mere verbal coincidences. It seems thoroughly established that the names of cat, sun, and moon very probably had an intimate connection in Western Asiatic and African lands; but they certainly have not in Japan, Korea, and China. Yet there is a distinct philological connection between the different names of cat in Japan and China and those of either cat, or moon, or sun, in very widely separated lands.

A word in conclusion with regard to the derivation of the Japanese *hi*, which means either "sun" or "fire." Despite the opinions of Japanese philologists, one feels tempted to compare the Korean *hai*, with the sense of "sun." This is a very ancient word, as is also the Korean name for "moon," either *taru*, or *tal*. There appears to be no similar expression in any Eastern Asiatic language, though one might compare with this the Japanese *teru*, in the sense of "to shine," which has, strange to say, a resemblance to a Semitic root. The words *ol* and *il*, given above, or *oru* and *iru*, are not true Korean expressions, being only the local pronunciation of the Chinese ideographs.

THE CONDUCT OF THE JAPANESE TROOPS AND COOLIES AT PORT ARTHUR.

IT appears undeniable that for the first time in the history of this war the Japanese have exhibited a mood of sanguinary ferocity. According to the testimony of eye-witnesses, whose credibility cannot be doubted, numbers of persons were killed in the town of Port Arthur under circum-

stances entirely foreign to the methods hitherto pursued by Japanese armies. The one excuse to be made for this most unhappy departure from excellent military canons, is to be found in the fact that the Japanese soldiers had been gradually shocked and infuriated beyond endurance by the savage brutality of the Chinese. Japan set out to conduct the war in strict conformity with the highest dictates of morality. She enjoined her soldiers to abstain from all violence or rapacity toward the peaceful inhabitants of the invaded districts; she made arrangements to treat the wounded of her enemy exactly as she treated her own wounded; she paid for everything she took in the territory of the foe; she issued strict regulations to control the use of requisitions; in short, she neglected nothing that could demonstrate her rigid adherence to the best codes of civilized usage. But all this was thrown away on the Chinese. They never wavered in their obedience to the bloodiest traditions of mediæval barbarism. They horribly mutilated the corpses of the dead, ruthlessly murdered the wounded, robbed, outraged, and burned wherever they went, and committed other atrocities of the most heinous character. So long as it remained uncertain whether the perpetrators of these savageries were not limited to the levies of rude Tartars that swelled the ranks of Japan's opponents in Korea and Manchuria, there existed some ground to exonerate the Chinese regulars. But the campaign in the Liau-tung peninsula furnished new evidence. At Chin-chow, in the headquarters of the beaten garrison, there were found documents proving that two Japanese scouts, made prisoners by the Chinese, had been subjected to the torture of bone-crushing and then roasted to death over slow fires. With this appalling information fresh in their memories the Japanese advanced to the attack of Port Arthur. On the march a squadron of videttes became entangled with 2,000 of the enemy, and was succoured by a body of 50 infantry soldiers, forming an advance guard. Driven back to a position of vantage by opponents constantly reinforced, this handful of Japanese left several of their number dead or wounded upon the ground of the first encounter. When they subsequently recovered that ground, they found there only horribly mutilated corpses, heads and limbs chopped off, bodies slashed open, livers torn out, and hideous evidences of other atrocities too revolting to describe. Then they knew that no degrees of inhumanity existed in the Chinese Army; that all were alike barbarous, and that the earless and noseless heads of their comrades, strung together like onions at Phyöng-yang, had been a faithful earnest of the enemy's universal method. It is recorded that during the Indian Mutiny a distinguished British officer urged the pass-

ing of a law to authorize slaying alive, impalement, or burning of the murderers of the women and children in Delhi, and that a leading English paper emphatically declared that ALVA'S methods with the people of the Netherlands were the only measures proper for England's soldiers to adopt toward the rebels in India. In truth there are times when the elementary passions of men's primitive condition surge over and obliterate the restraints of civilized culture. Something of that kind happened at Port Arthur. Had the sanguinary results of the skirmish described above been witnessed only by the troops that took part in it, the final issue would doubtless have been different. But, whether by accident or design, some of the mutilated bodies of the Japanese soldiers were set up within a few yards of the road, so that they were viewed by all the troops subsequently passing. Attached to each Japanese battalion there is a band of coolies who perform transport duties. It is related that many of these men left their work of hauling or carrying, went aside to examine the disfigured corpses and came back with faces distorted by passion. These coolies all carry swords. It has been found expedient to arm them as a means of diminishing the escort work of the troops. The town of Port Arthur was occupied toward sunset. During the night that followed, the coolies, probably assisted by some of the soldiers, wreaked terrible vengeance upon the Chinese, not confining their violence to combatant enemies but slaying even fugitives and sometimes peaceable citizens. Robbery was also perpetrated on a considerable scale, and for a time the unhappy town seems to have been delivered over to something very like sacking. That the coolies were chiefly responsible for these atrocities is established by the fact that nearly all the dead bodies bore marks of sword-cuts. It is known that during the night many of the coolies obtained access to virtually unlimited supplies of Chinese *samsu*, a liquor whose intoxicating effect upon the Japanese often resembles madness. Already infuriated by a passion for vengeance and now deprived of reason by the fumes of alcohol, these coolies and the soldiers, whether many or few, that participated in their crime, inflicted lasting injury on their country's reputation. It is something to know that order was restored in the morning, and that thenceforth the kind treatment enjoined by Japanese military regulations was extended to all the inhabitants of the place. It is also something to remember how different had been the conduct of the troops at Chin-chow, a few days previously, when the taking of the town, far from bringing ruin and death to the people, inaugurated a season of charitable succor. The ferocity shown at Port Arthur was evidently due to the brutal cruelty previously exhibited by the Chinese themselves. But the delirium of vengeance, whatever its exciting cause, always disgraces humanity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In reference to your article on "Once more the *Kowshing*," which appeared in your columns of the 27th ult., I beg you to permit me to offer the following remarks.

The *Kobe Herald*, I understand, calls the *Hong-kong Daily Press* "strangely shallow and unfair," but it strikes me that this epithet is more applicable to the argument of the *Kobe Herald* itself. The latter paper speaks of common humanity, stating that "common humanity might have been expected to dictate to the *Naniwa's* commander the propriety of sending the steamer back to her port of departure." Well! If the Editor of that paper speaks of humanity at all, why does he not condemn from the same point of view the agent of the *Kowshing* for his action, and argue that common humanity might have been expected to dictate to him the propriety of not undertaking such a task at all. Woolsey says, in his "Study of International Law," that "the conveyance of troops for a belligerent has been long regarded as highly criminal." Now at the time of the sinking of the *Kowshing* no war had been declared openly it is true. But the whole world knew that events had reached a crisis in which an act of actual hostility might be committed at any moment. If so, is it not highly criminal, from a humane point of view, to convey troops for one of the two disputing parties simply because no war has been openly declared as yet? I venture to conclude that the views of the *Kobe Herald* are "strangely shallow and unfair."

I am, Sir, yours truly,
December 1st, 1894.

ANAMUS.

THE STRANDING OF THE "MOUNT LEBANON."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In your issue of the 23rd ultimo you stated that the steamer *Mount Lebanon*, while entering the Bay of Tokyo, ran on to one of the Forts now under construction owing to the entire absence of lights; while according to the *Japan Gazette* of the same date, the reason assigned for the accident by the master of said vessel is the removal of the Gas Buoy from the new Fort to some half-a-mile distant, and the discontinuance of the red sector shown formerly from the Kanonsaki Lighthouse, both said to have been done without notice to that effect having been given. The above, together with the statements in a letter which appeared in the *Japan Herald* of the 26th instant, over the signature of Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., agents for captain and owners of the steamer *Mount Lebanon*, make it appear as if the Lighthouse Department had neglected its duty in not keeping the lights burning, and in not giving due notice of changes of Buoys and Lights. Such is however not the case.

Notification No. 168 of Department of Communications, published in your paper of last August, notified mariners that the Uraga Channel Lighted Buoy (above called Gas Buoy) would be shifted 94 cables S. 10° W. from its then position, on August 22nd, 1894, and

Notification No. 177 of the same Department, published by you on the 5th of September, 1894, notified the establishment of a Fixed White Staff Light at the West side of the Fort No. 2 on Futsu Spit, and discontinuance of the Red Ray, covering Futsu spit and the said Fort No. 2, exhibited from Kanonsaki Lighthouse.

What has been stated in the newspapers about a mast and yard on Fort No. 3 (whereon the *Mount Lebanon* stranded) and no light being shown therefrom, is very apt to mislead shipmasters, and the opinion of the public. No publication has thus far been issued notifying the existence of any light on Fort No. 3, and such being the case, the Captain of the *Mount Lebanon* could surely not expect to find a light exhibited thereon. Whether Fort No. 3 should be better marked is a question into which I do not feel inclined to enter at present, nor do I care to assume that the splendid Light on Kanonsaki and the Staff Light on Fort No. 2, together with the Lighted Buoy Southward of Fort No. 3, are insufficient guides to enable shipmasters to clear the latter Fort.

Departing slightly from the above subject, it seems to me that one thing is certain, namely: That it behoves agents of vessels to acquaint their captains of whatever changes that have been made in Buoys, Beacons, and Lights at any place for

which they may be bound. I am of opinion that if the master of the *Mount Lebanon* had been informed while at Kobe by his agents, Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co., that the Buoy near Fort No. 3 had been shifted, that the Red Ray from the Kanonsaki Lighthouse had been discontinued, and that a White Staff Light had been established at the West side of Fort No. 2, then the accident would not have occurred. The master of the said *Mount Lebanon* will no doubt be of the same opinion.

Another fact in connection with this stranding may be mentioned, namely, that it occurred within pilotage waters. Would it not be far better if captains of vessels, strangers to the Bay of Tokyo, availed themselves of qualified pilots? Why do agents of vessels not recommend their captains to do so? Surely, Owners, Masters, and Agents of vessels frequenting Japanese waters need not be informed that the Japanese Government has gone to considerable trouble and expense in establishing a staff of qualified pilots for all places frequented by Foreign vessels, and for the sole purpose of protecting the lives of Foreigners and Foreign-owned property, for Japanese vessels do not require a pilot, their captains being all well acquainted with the dangers about their coast.

Nor need it be pointed out to Owners, Masters, and Agents of vessels that the pilot licenses are only granted to men who after very strict examination have proved themselves fully qualified to take charge of vessels in places where, from local causes, navigation is attended with more than common difficulty. The few casualties met with by vessels while under charge of these men is quite sufficient to show them to be able men, and the expediency for engaging them where ever obtainable.

Captain of vessels should, however, only engage properly licensed pilots, and not employ men whose knowledge of the coast has not been thoroughly tested.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
Yokohama, November 30th, 1894.

O. SEWA.

"SURRENDER IN EMBRYO."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—No prudent man of the post-diluvian dispensation would assume the task of correcting the current "errors of the press;" and it is for no such quixotic purpose that I venture to refer to a leading article in the *Japan Mail* of November 29th headed "Surrender in Embryo," but because it appears to me, in the present excited condition of the public mind, to have remediable mischief in it. The article is made up of a series of shifting hypotheses on which are based comments scarcely calculated to moderate the "indignation of the vernacular press" which is held up to admiration. No doubt there is in the Japanese press much to admire, its mere existence is admirable, but it would require a strong partisan to claim for it infallibility.

What the native press is so justly indignant at is that China should have affronted Japan by sending a mission of peace not in any of the ways prescribed, hypothetically, by the various journalists. This of course is not the real ground of the indignation, for, if it were, indignation would be quite out of place. The *Mail*, however, going somewhat in advance of the native press, and in advance even of its own more accurate knowledge, refers to the mission of "Messrs. Michie and Detring" in a way to darken counsel. While speaking in terms of quite undeserved commendation of one at least of the individuals named, yet as regards the mission the *Mail* adopts undiluted the bitterness of the native press. Of course there never was, I might almost say never could be, any mission such as that described by the native papers and the *Japan Mail*. Mr. Detring undoubtedly had a mission of some significance about which he made no mystery whatever, but to assume it was from the Viceroy Li Hung-chang is a gratuitous and under the actual circumstances a preposterous assumption. These somewhat crude conceptions, not perhaps unworthy of the native press are surely not worthy of the endorsement of the *Japan Mail*. (I do not overlook that the last sentence of the article unsays all that precedes, but these slight qualifying phrases generally elude the naked vision of the public.) Might it not rather have been expected of so responsible a journal that it would think twice before giving the permanent embodiment of its leading columns to these crude conceptions, and thus launching a new cluster of fictions to circle round the world and back again?

Of the mission which has caused so much editorial ebullition it is not my business to speak. Whether it succeeded or failed is not a matter of consequence any way. There are failures

which look like successes and successes which look like failures; and it is my personal belief that the mission in question fulfilled its purpose, but I do not know, and it does not signify what I think.

Since my individual movements seem to stir such terrible emotions in the Japanese mind—the Governor here has stated officially that here in the foreign settlement of Kobe I require police protection—I will, if you will pardon the egotism, make a clean breast of it. Like many other people, I like coming to Japan, and I have not missed an opportunity for the last thirty years or so of gratifying that harmless desire. An offer of a passage hither in a fast steamer, which was to cover the distance from Tientsin to Kobe in four days, would have been, under all circumstances, a strong temptation, but when the voyage was to be made in the company of a man for whose character I have a growing esteem, and to whom my society, I was sure, was not disagreeable; when to crown all the trip promised to give me, as it has done, a quite new insight into "things Japanese," the inducement was irresistible. It has proved to be the most interesting visit I have ever paid to Japan, and my chief regret is that the lateness of the season compels me to abridge it. I feel ashamed to intrude on your readers such trumpery personal matters, but will such a simple explanation satisfy the vernacular press? I know not.

Behind all this seemingly trivial effervescence, however, there lie some grave considerations, and there are times when sarcasm is out of place. It is comparatively easy in a leather chair in a nicely warmed room, with a tempting white sheet in front of one, to wax virtuous in reviling the Chinese. It is a game in which I have on occasion taken a hand, and I know how simple it is and how cheap.

But I sometimes wonder if those who halloo the Japanese to war against the most absolutely peaceable people on the face of the earth, whose chief crime indeed in the eyes of the world is that they are so peaceful, quite realize the full consequence involved in the enterprise. I am—I do not say even, unfortunately—old enough to have lived through a considerable part of the Taeping rebellion. The scenes have not faded from my memory; I hope I may never see any more such. But whatever may happen, I would, as a matter of personal preference, rather go down with the last forlorn hope of the peace-makers than contribute a feather's weight to the impetus of calamities which may befall an unoffending people, who have the same right to live their own lives in their own way as any of the other sons of Adam.

Yours faithfully,

A. MICHIE.

Kobe, December 1st.

CHRISTIANITY IN THE AMERICAN COLLEGES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In view of Dr. Watanabe's unfounded statement made before the Buddhist Young Men's Association, as reported in the *Japan Mail* of November 24th, to the effect that "Christianity as such is now openly professed" in America "only by ignorant men and women," the following facts, gathered from personal observation and accurate reports, may be of interest:—

Mr. L. D. Wishard, formerly College Secretary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations (New York City), writing from Japan in 1889 said: "Shameful misrepresentations have been made by sceptical men from the West concerning the place which Christianity holds among the educated. Having had opportunity to know the facts in this matter after eleven years' close contact with American colleges, I was able to state that a majority of the graduates of those colleges are members of evangelical churches, and that a very small percentage of students are unbelievers in the fundamental facts of Christianity." In August of last year the following still stronger statement was made in Chicago with the endorsement of the above mentioned International Committee:—"The most significant fact in the history of the Christian Church during the last quarter of the century is the revival of vital piety in the universities and colleges of America. This revival has not been spasmodic and emotional, but has grown steadily and healthfully, taking hold of the personal lives and moulding the characters of the students until it has wrought a revolution in the sentiment and life of the great student body. This body of seventy thousand men comprises the pick and flower of American young manhood. To-day at least fifty-five per cent. of them are professed followers of Jesus Christ, while ninety per cent. are, by inheritance and sympathy, Christians. The proportion of avowed Christians among the students is ten times as great as that among the whole body of young Americans."

The following figures, taken from the Year Books of the Young Men's Christian Associations for the last six years, will show the steady and rapid growth of Christian sentiment among the colleges of America:—

No. of Associations	1888.	1890.	1892.	1894.
in colleges	273	302	400	444
No. of members	14,872	18,742	24,819	25,105
No. of members of evangelical churches in college	12,370	19,286	28,378	31,658

(In 1885 institutions only; a gain of over 250 per cent.)

Amount spent for current expenses.....\$10,000 — — \$45,000

This growth has been as marked in the larger institutions as in the smaller, and in many cases more so. At Cornell University, a State institution, there were in 1888 only 450 evangelical Christian students among 1,022, or 44 per cent; a few years before the number had been far smaller; but in 1884 the proportion was 925 among 1,345 students, or nearly 50 per cent. At Princeton College in 1888 the number of members of evangelical churches was 300 out of 603 students; in 1884 there were 750 out of 1,080. At Harvard University in 1884 there were 1,200 evangelical Christian students among 3,156; at Yale in 1890, the only year for which figures are at hand, the proportion was 886 among 1,477 students, or nearly 60 per cent. In some of the smaller denominational colleges the proportion is of course much larger, sometimes, as in Syracuse University in 1889, ninety per cent. or more. The members of evangelical churches among the professors and instructors in the above institutions would probably be about the same; a census made at Cornell five years ago showed over 60 per cent. of the instructing body to be evangelical Christian men.

But these are only statistics, the dry bones of the matter. There is also an earnest Christian spirit and life in the American colleges. Never have the students given so much attention to building up their own spiritual lives by Bible study, striving to keep pace in their knowledge of the Bible with their growth in knowledge of the sciences and other branches. Never have such earnest efforts been put forth to guard the faith of new men on coming to college, and to welcome all in the spirit of Christ by helping them wherever possible in practical ways. Never have the minds of educated young men and women been so drawn out to other fields and hearts so filled with enthusiasm to carry the gospel of Christ to foreign lands as at present; for during the last eight years over three thousand students have pledged themselves to foreign missionary work, and over six hundred have recently left America for foreign fields. "Christianity as such," namely evangelical Christianity, never was so strong among the educated classes in America as at present; and never were the prospects of its steady growth brighter.

I remain, very respectfully yours,

R. S. MILLER,

Asst. Sec. for Japan.

Kanda, Tokyo, December 3rd, 1894.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE.

THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN HAWK.

We hereby give Our Sanction to the present Ordinance establishing the Order of the Golden Hawk, with which is associated a Distinguished Service medal, and order the same to be promulgated.

[His Imperial Majesty's Sign-manual.]

(Great Seal.)

(Signed.) Count ITO HIROBUMI,

Minister President of State.

Dated November 25th, 1894.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE No. CXCH.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN HAWK.

Art. I.—Medals of the Order of the Golden Hawk will be conferred, in accordance with these regulations, on persons who have performed distinguished military services.

Art. II.—Medals will first be granted to Generals and Admirals in the third grade, promotion from which rank will be gradual and in accordance with distinguished services subsequently rendered. In cases where the Emperor specially confers the medal for a particular achievement, the foregoing provision need not be adhered to.

Art. III.—Medals will first be granted to Majors or Colonels, or Commanders or Captains in the fourth grade; Ensigns or Sub-lieutenants or Lieutenants in the fifth grade; the former to be

gradually promoted according to the distinguished services subsequently rendered to the second grade, and the latter to the third grade.

Art. IV.—Medals will first be granted to non-commissioned officers treated as commissioned officers, to non-commissioned officers and privates in the seventh grade, and non-commissioned officers will be promoted gradually to the fifth grade according to the distinguished services subsequently rendered; and privates to the sixth grade.

Art. V.—Cadets will be treated in regard to the granting of medals of the Order of the Golden Hawk in the same way as officers of the rank of ensign in the Army or sub-lieutenants in the Navy.

Art. VI.—Medals of the Order of the Golden Hawk will be granted to non-combatants on the Army and Navy civil establishments holding rank equivalent to military or naval commissioned or non-commissioned officers.

Art. VII.—In the case of persons whose distinguished services in the field or in the discharge of a special mission are deemed worthy of special recognition, the provisions of Arts. II. to IV. in relation to the grade of the first grant of the medal need not apply, but a higher grade than there specified may be given.

Art. VIII.—In special cases the Commander-in-Chief of the Troops engaged in war, or the Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet, have the right to confer upon the field of battle medals of the Order of the Golden Hawk of the fifth grade.

Art. IX.—Detailed Rules governing the granting of medals of the Order of the Golden Hawk will be hereafter drawn up.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, November 10.

Lascadio Hearn has some interesting extracts "From My Japanese Diary" in the November *Atlantic Monthly*.

Houghton, Mifflin and Co. announce a book on "Occult Japan," by Percival Lowell.

It is believed in Washington that a certain James Wasson, who is reported to have killed his Mexican wife and himself at Jalapa, is James R. Wasson, who married the daughter of U.S. Minister Bingham, and was once a professor of engineering in the University of Tokyo.

U.S. Consul Stephen at Annaberg, Germany, reports one curious result of the war in the East, as follows:—"The straw plaiting industry, with its seat in Dresden, Saxony, is beginning to feel the effects of the war in Eastern Asia. The straw hat manufacturers usually draw their material, put up into straw braids, from China and Japan. The blockading of the ports from which these braids were exported has caused a scarcity and higher prices of the raw material. Manufacturers are beginning to look for other sources from which to supply their demands, and expect to be on the spring market—having nothing better—with home products." Whereupon the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* gives this advice, "Save your old straw hats."

It is again reported from Valparaiso, Chile, that the Chinese are negotiating with the Chilean Government for the purchase of the war-ship *Esmeralda* for \$200,000, and, perhaps, of the *Almirante Lynch*, and the *Almirante Condell* also for another £100,000.

The Japanese resident in this city duly celebrated their Emperor's Birthday, and were disappointed only because they did not receive news that the Japanese army had occupied Mukden.

The "chrysanthemum show" in this city is very interesting and popular. There is a newspaper story that on November 3 a number of Japanese, visiting the exhibition, "went into ecstasies over a new dull yellow blossom as big as a dinner plate" until they learned that it was a Chinese variety!

From "chrysanthemums" to "civil service reform" may seem a big jump, but it is at least only a slight move in alphabetical order. President Cleveland has recently issued several orders extending the application of the civil service rules. These, for instance, now cover all Customs employees "not serving merely as workmen or labourers," all clerks in the offices of post-office inspectors; messengers, assistant messengers, and watchmen in all departments. The civil service rules are also extended to all Customs districts in which there are as many as twenty employees; to about 1,500 more post offices; and to additional positions in the Agricultural Department and in the Indian School Service.

General O. O. Howard, the famous Christian soldier, "the Havelock of the Union army," an able general, has been put, by virtue of his age and service, on the retired list.

Dr. Talmage has again resigned his pastorate of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, and will become an evangelist. His resignation has been accepted.

Mdme. Sorabji-Cavalier, of Ceylon, has been speaking in Chicago in testimony of the noble work done by the Salvation Army in India.

This letter is being written at Battle Creek, Mich., where the Seventh Day Adventists are very strong, and where, as it is a Saturday, bells are ringing for church services. This is also the location of an excellent Sanatorium.

The following clever advertisement is issued by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway, and circulated in Chicago and the West:—"The Lake Shore limited taken regularly on your Eastern trips will prevent that tired feeling so often experienced by travellers. Leaves Chicago V. XXX p.m., arrives New York VI. XXX p.m. Can be taken without shaking."

Attorney-General Olney has published an opinion, that organization is the working men's only safeguard, and that, under certain conditions, strikes are legal. The following is the summary of his opinion:—

In short, the question being whether business policy requires the Court to approve the rule that a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is *ipso facto* ineligible as an employee of the receivers of the Reading Railroad and an officer of the Court, the conclusive considerations may be summed up as follows:

1. The rule is of doubtful value as a preventive of strikes, because it leaves employees at rest upon impulse and from passion, and freed from the restraints of the Brotherhood regulations.
2. The rule is of doubtful value when the Court is the real employer, both from the reluctance of the employed to defy the Court's authority and from the power of the latter to speedily and summarily vindicate it.
3. The rule is of positively injurious tendency in the disaffection and discontent engendered among employees by the denial to them of rights enjoyed by citizens generally and deemed necessary for their security and comfort.
4. The repudiation of the rule, on the other hand, has the positive merit (a) of tending to secure for the service the good will of employees, and thus promoting its efficiency; (b) of recognizing the real conditions of the capital and labour problem, and the fact that labour both has the right to organize and is organized; (c) of illustrating the working under the most favourable auspices of the principle of arbitration as the means of adjusting the differences between capital and labour; (d) of demonstrating that there is not one law for one class of the community and another for another, but the same for all, and of thus tending to preserve for the law and for the judiciary by which it is administered that general respect and confidence which have always been a marked characteristic as well as excellence of our institutions.

RICHARD OLNEY.

Big-Gen. A. McD. McCook becomes Major-General in place of Howard, retired, and Col. Jas. W. Forsyth is promoted to succeed McCook.

At the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Conference now in session in Brooklyn, Rev. H. Olm Cady, of the Chinese Mission, and Rev. M. S. Vail, of Tokyo, have been among the speakers.

R. G. Dun and Co.'s report published to-day says:—"Business has been good the greater part of the past week and the elections are expected to give it a sharp stimulus. Whether men are right or wrong in expecting better things, the fact that they expect them does tend to make things better." And Bradstreet's report says that there is an increase in "the confidence of many merchants and manufacturers in a prospect for an increased rate of improvement in general trade in the near future."

All this week we have been treated to cold and stormy weather, which began on Monday and is only abating a little to-day. There are, perhaps, two inches of snow on the ground, except in the roads, where there are several inches of mud!

But the greatest blizzard of the week was in the political world. Many prominent Democrats, and hundreds of ordinary ones, are missing, buried under a fearful avalanche. A few Democrats barely escaped with their lives, but are feeling rather lonesome. In Michigan, for instance, "Donovan, of Bay City" has suddenly become famous as the only Democratic member in the next State Legislature! A land slide was expected, but not one so extensive and disastrous to the Democrats. Even at this date it is impossible to estimate exactly the damage; but it is possible to make some general statements and to give round numbers.

In the first place, the Republicans carried several Southern States, so that the "Solid South" is at last badly broken. From New England there will be only one Democratic Congressman, Fitzgerald, of classic Boston; and in Massachusetts the majority of Grenhaige (Rep.) for Governor is about 50,000 or 60,000. In New York State David B. Hill is beaten by Morton by about 150,000; and the latter now becomes a prominent candidate for the Presidency. In New York City the Tammany tiger is buried under 50,000 or so in the municipal election, and loses almost all its Congressmen. New Jersey gives about 50,000 Republican majority, and will elect a Republican Senator in place of McPherson (Dem.). The Republican plurality in Pennsylvania is roaming around 200,000; in Ohio and Illinois around 130,000; in Michigan around 100,000; in Iowa around 80,000; and in other states the figures are smaller but big enough to astonish the De-

mocrats. The latter are also surprised at the loss of Missouri, West Virginia, North Carolina, Delaware, and perhaps Tennessee, and at the tremendous reduction of their usually immense majority in Texas. California is very close, with the chances, according to this morning's dispatches in favour of the Republican candidate for Governor; and the Republicans have elected the remainder of this ticket and have a majority in the State Legislature. South Carolina was carried by the Tillman Democrats.

The greatest interest centres, of course, in the composition of the next Congress. The Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, in an estimate on the House of Representatives, claimed 183 "sure" Republicans, and 218 "probable"; but the election gives over 250! The latest estimate since election figures out 259 Republicans, 95 Democrats, and 11 Populists. Both the Republicans and the Populists gain Congressmen from the South; while the Populists lose in the West. The only Southern States to send solid Democratic delegations to the House of Representatives are Mississippi, Florida, and perhaps South Carolina. The Republicans will have solid delegations from such large States as Indiana, Michigan, and perhaps Iowa, and will have a majority in the delegations of more than half of the States; so that, if in 1896 no Presidential candidate gets a majority of the electors, the Republican candidate will be elected by the House of Representatives. Coxey, the famous "Commonweal" leader, was among the unfortunates in Ohio.

One of the new Congressmen from Cincinnati is Chas. P. Taft, who is, I believe, a cousin of Rev. G. W. Taft, of Tokyo. Hugh S. Dinsmore, formerly U.S. Minister to Korea, has been re-elected in Arkansas. Among the prominent Democrats who are "missing" or "dead," we find Wilson, of West Virginia; Springer, of Illinois; Holman, Bynum, and Cooper, of Indiana; Hatch, Dockery, and Bland of Missouri; Sickles, Cummings, Tracey, and Bunke Cochran, of New York; Outwaite and Tom Johnson, of Ohio. The Populists have lost Lefe Pence, of Colorado, and Jerry Simpson, of Kansas.

The complexion of the next Senate is as yet a matter of conjecture. The Republicans will gain one Senator each in New Jersey, West Virginia, Washington, Wyoming, Montana, and, perhaps, Kansas, North Carolina, and Tennessee. If they get all of these, they will have a bare majority; but the chances are against them. And, as there will be two new Senators from Utah, it is an impossibility at present to figure closely on the Senate.

The "moral" of the election is that a party should live up to its promises. The result is not so much a gain to the Republicans as loss to the Democrats. If the figures are closely examined and compared with those of 1892, it will be seen that generally the Republicans and Prohibitionists polled about the same vote, with here and there a slight increase; that the Populists made large gains, and that the Democratic vote fell off tremendously. On election day I happened to be in Paw Paw, Mich., and was informed that 700 Democrats in that township did not vote. I must in fact, confess, that I was not very much disappointed myself at losing my vote by absence from Chicago; for I could not see that there was much choice in this campaign. One thing is certain that the election is not a protest against tariff reform but a rebuke of the Gorman-Brice element in the Democratic party for mutilating the Wilson Bill. The "stay at home" Democrats have defeated their own party; it remains to be seen what they will do in 1896. From this year's election no safe prophecy can be made.

LETTER FROM PHILADELPHIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

November 5th, 1894.

The Chinese-Japanese War is attracting a very great deal of attention through all the Eastern United States. A recent journey from the edge of New England down into Maryland brought this most forcefully to my notice. The papers were full of it, and whenever it slipped out, in being presented to some new acquaintance, that I had once lived in Japan, instantly the subject of the War came up. It is a fact that the average American has an excellent idea of the War and its occasion. If we are prejudiced at all it is in favour of Japan, but I believe that we are, in this instance, unbiassed. Our papers, in all their editorials, show the most earnest sympathy for Japan. Excepting for an article printed from some London journal every now and then, all the expressions are favourable to Japan. For fairness' sake

the other side is stated, with baldest frankness, in these reprints. It is exceedingly rarely that one strikes, either in personal conversation or in reading, a man who feels that Japan is in an unrighteous cause. The idea that there is a "Jingo" spirit in Japan, or that Japan is aiming to become the leading power in Asia simply, or that the War is simply a diversion from an otherwise civil contest, has been thoroughly dispelled from American minds.

One of the best contributions to the War literature is in the *North American Review* for November. His Excellency, the Japanese Minister to Washington, S. Kurino, presents a most lucid statement of the War. It is wonderful for its frankness and for its fairness to the Chinese. Undoubtedly it cannot fail to have more weight than if it came from an ordinary individual: his position as Minister will lend force to the statements. Still that is not at all unfortunate.

Americans seem to see in the War, not simply a contest as to whether Korea shall maintain reforms of government, but a tourney between the champions of progress and of the *vis inertia* which resists all progress. It occurs to us that Japan has been trained for the past forty years for such a time as this. Among the Christian weekly newspapers of the greatest strength, it is almost invariably regarded that Japan has been raised up for the deliverance of Asia from the anti-civilization, anti-foreign, anti-Christian influence of China. I do not think that any class Americans are lacking in the fullest sympathy with Japan in the present struggle, but the Christian people, so largely interested in Asia because of missionary effort, are most earnest in expressing that sympathy. We are all eagerly hoping that Japan will secure her victories that China, and the world, will be the more inclined to accept civilization. The marked contrast, mentioned in the great dailies of the very day on which I am writing this letter, between the atrocities of the Chinese soldiery upon their own countrypeople, and the gentleness of the Japanese Army, and such like happenings, will do far more than to evoke favourable sentiment for Japan: it will pave the way for the incoming of the power that made Japan gentle.

I am writing on the day after the great elections. It has been a most wonderful election. Of the results in general your readers are already informed. The Republican party is everywhere most splendidly victorious. The battle has been both political and moral. It is strikingly significant. In Pennsylvania, which gives, according to Democratic estimates, a majority of 200,000 to the Republican candidate for Governor, General Hastings, the conflict was purely political. The Democratic candidate, Colonel Slinger, is a man of honour and of intelligence. Personalities did not in the least enter into the contest, it was fought wholly on grounds of political economy. So almost all over the country. The business depression was, rightly or wrongly, laid at the doors of the Democratic party, and the election is a protest against radical changes which that party made in the matter of the tariff. Congress will certainly be strongly Republican, the House of Representatives having a majority of, at the very least, 66 Republicans. This means, after two years shall have passed, a reversion of the Democratic policy looking towards free trade and the reestablishment of a protective policy.

But the campaign in New York, city and state, has been of yet greater interest. Undoubtedly the victory of morality is due, in the greatest degree, to a Presbyterian minister, Dr. Parkhurst. A little while aback and nobody gave Dr. Parkhurst the least aid. He lacked even the sympathy of a great many Christian ministers. He was deemed a crank, and was pitilessly assailed in the press. As time went on it was found that he knew right well what he was about. He had "sized up the situation" very exactly, and the corruption in the police administration of New York City proved to be far worse than Dr. Parkhurst had ever charged. Though dealing with an evil most subtly obscured, with most unreliable witnesses, with the shrewdest of politicians, and with legal powers arrayed against him, Dr. Parkhurst triumphed most gloriously in having the corruption uncovered. He was not to be turned, by any sort of temptation, from the end he had in view at the outset, of so showing up the City administration that the citizens would grow sick of it and "turn it down" at the election. Tammany is down, and not for the time being only. The American conscience is aroused. The whole of the New York election augurs well for morals in government. Senator Hill, candidate for Governor of the State, received a tremendous defeat also. He was first and last for self and self, a politician of the worst sort, and he has, in his own State and by those upon whom he most relied, been set aside.

Original from

It means a cleanliness in politics that we have not had for many years.

I have just come from Philadelphia's great Chrysanthemum Show. It is a splendid exhibition. There are innumerable varieties and of great size and beauty. The show is held in the great Academy of Music. The Chrysanthemum Show is always popular in Philadelphia. Many wealthy citizens take especial delight in encouraging their gardeners in growing these beauties. The whole Academy is decorated with Japanese flags and lanterns, and has for the orchestra an imitation of a Japanese temple made of branches of autumn leaves mixed with laurel. Just another bit of evidence is this that Japan is in the good graces of Americans.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

Though

Fair frae th' land o' th' hill an' th' heather,
Fair frae th' burnie that rows in th' glen,

the Scotmen resident in Yokohama keep loyally green in this land of their exile the "pious memory" of their patron Saint; and once again the anniversary of his day has been observed by a big Ball at the Public Hall. As in previous years, the hospitality of the Yokohama St. Andrew's Society was extended this autumn with no stinting hand, and the Ball of Friday night will linger long in the recollection of all who attended it as one of the pleasantest of any of these welcome public functions. The arrangements of the Hall were much the same as last year. A ladies' entrance was erected at the side leading off from the portico to the dressing-rooms at the back of the stage, and the whole of these apartments were reserved for the accommodation of the lady guests. The gentlemen's cloak-room, smoking and refreshment rooms were upstairs, while the lesser Hall was used as the supper-room, the Band being stationed in the vestibule. The dancing *sabot* was decorated principally with feathery bamboos, which were hung with coloured lanterns—red, on red and white being the principal colours—and silver and gold globes. Two well-grown Scotch first stood in the top corners of the Hall—sturdy reminders of "Caledonia stern and wild"—and these were lit up with tiny electric lights and interspersed with lanterns and gold and silver balls, the whole effect being very pleasing. At each side of the stage—turned for the nonce into a *bon-doir* hung with pale pink plum and darker cherry blossoms—were two flowering trees representative of Japan, the cherry and the plum. Over the proscenium hung the Lion shield of Scotland and the peaceful Cross of St. Andrew, done in chrysanthemums, while the motto of the Society, "For and lang Syne," was suspended in flower scroll-work beneath. On the wall immediately opposite was stretched the Royal arms of Scotland most correctly emblazoned, rampant lion, prancing unicorn, independent thistle, bellicose motto, crest and all. Here and there upon the walls were suspended smaller shields displaying the armorial bearings of the Committee and members of the Society, the red Scots lion surmounting several of them. Bunting of various nations, arranged in national harmonies, trophies of arms, pot and and foliage plants added to the general charming effect, reflecting great credit upon Mr. and Mrs. Hutchison and the Decoration Committee. Dancing commenced shortly after half-past nine and was kept up with vigour until the early hours of the morning, the following, which does not include the many "extras," being the Programme:—

DANCES.

- 1.—Waltz "Estudiantina."
- 2.—Highland Schottische "What's a the Steer."
- 3.—Waltz "Santiago."
- 4.—Caledonians "New Caledonians."
- 5.—Waltz "Thine Alone."
- 6.—Highland Schottische "Keel Row."
- 7.—Lancers "Mikado."
- 8.—Waltz "Morgenblätter."
- 9.—Reel "Carmen."
- 10.—Waltz "La Fille de Madame Angot."
- 11.—Waltz "Cotch Air."
- 12.—Caledonians "My Queen."
- 13.—Waltz "Patience."
- 14.—Reel "Patience."
- 15.—Lancers "Wein Weib und Gesang."
- 16.—Dancing in the Barn "Swinging."
- 17.—Waltz "Amourette."
- 18.—Waltz "Auld Lang Syne."
- 19.—Polka "Auld Lang Syne."
- 20.—Waltz and Galop "Auld Lang Syne."

The attendance was much larger than last year and the first square dances were rather crushed, but the best good humour prevailed and little inconvenience was felt. There was a large contingent of Tokyo visitors and many naval officers, whose uniforms added an additional brightness to the scene. Many very pretty and handsome costumes were worn, while a good deal of heather was also to be seen. Of course the big earth

quake shock that passed under Yokohama about twenty minutes to nine o'clock p.m., formed a staple topic for a good part of the evening. The Yokohama Town Band was in attendance and played capitally. The floor was excellent. Supper was supplied by the Club Hotel, Limited, Messrs. Gordon and Co., providing the wines and liquors. The Japanese Gardeners' Association supplied the floral decorations.

The Stewards for the evening were Messrs. J. D. Hutchison, President; J. A. Fraser, Vice-President; J. Archer, R. W. Borthwick, M. Brown, Jun., R. Home Cook, E. Courts, K. F. Crawford, F. F. Cruickshank, James Dodds, J. Johnstone, D. McLaren, M. T. B. Macpherson, C. McNeil, G. Philip, W. Ross, Jas. Stewart, James Troup, and C. W. Ure, Secretary.

FROM MY JAPANESE DIARY.

July 25.—Three extraordinary visits have been made to my house this week.

The first was that of the professional well cleaners. For once every year all wells must be emptied and cleaned, lest the God of Wells—Suijin-Sama—be wroth. On this occasion I learned some things relating to Japanese wells and the tutelary deity of them, who has two names, being also called Mizuhonome-no-mikoto.

Suijin-Sama protects all wells, keeping their water sweet and cool, provided that house-owners observe his laws of cleanliness, which are rigid. To those who break them sickness comes, and death. Rarely the god manifests himself, taking the form of a serpent. I have never seen any temple dedicated to him. But once each month a Shintō priest visits the homes of pious families having wells, and he repeats certain ancient prayers to the Well-God, and plants *nobori*—little paper flags, which are symbols—at the edge of the well. After the well has been cleaned, also, this is done. Then the first bucket of the new water must be drawn up by a man; for if a woman first draw water, the well will always thereafter remain muddy.

The god has little servants to help him in his work. These are the small fishes the Japanese call *funa*.¹ One or two *funa* are kept in every well, to clear the water of larvae. When a well is cleared, great care is taken of the little fish. It was on the occasion of the coming of the well-cleaners that I first learned of the existence of a pair of *funa* in my own well. They were placed in a tub of cool water while the well was refilling, and thereafter were replunged into their solitude.

The water of my well is clear and ice-cold. But now I can never drink of it without a thought of those small white lives circling always in darkness, startled through untold years by the descent of plunging buckets.

The second curious visit was that of the district firemen, in full costume, with their hand-engines. According to ancient custom, they make a round of all their district once a year during the dry spell, and throw water over the hot roofs, and receive some small perquisite from each wealthy householder. There is a belief that when it has not rained for a long time roofs may be ignited by the mere heat of the sun. The firemen played with their hose upon my roofs, trees, and garden, producing considerable refreshment, and in return I bestowed on them wherewith to buy *sake*.

The third visit was that of a deputation of children asking for some help to celebrate fittingly the festival of Jizō, who has a shrine on the other side of the street, exactly opposite my house. I was very glad to contribute to their fund, for I love the gentle god, and I knew the festival would be delightful. Early next morning, I saw that the shrine had already been decked with flowers and votive lanterns. A new bib had been put about Jizō's neck, and a Buddhist repast set before him. Later on, carpenters constructed a dancing-platform in the temple court for the children to dance upon, and before sundown the toy-sellers had erected and stocked a small street of booths inside the precincts. After dark I went out into a great glory of lantern fires to see the children dance, and I found, perched before my gate, an enormous dragon-fly more than three feet long. It was a token of the children's gratitude for the little help I had given them,—a *kasari*, a decoration. I was startled for the moment by the realism of the thing, but upon close examination I discovered that the body was a pine branch wrapped with coloured paper, the four wings were four fire-shovels, and the gleaming head was a little teapot. The whole was lighted by a candle so placed as to make extraordinary shadows, which formed part of the design. It was a wonderful instance of art sense working without a

¹ A sort of small silver carp.

speck of artistic material, yet it was all the labour of a poor little child only eight years old!

II.

July 30.—The next house to mine, on the south side, a low, dingy structure, is that of a dyer. You can always tell where a Japanese dyer is by the long pieces of silk or cotton stretched between bamboo poles before his door to dry in the sun,—broad bands of rich azure, of purple, of rose, pale blue, gray. Yesterday my neighbour coaxed me to pay the family a visit, and, after having been led through the front part of their little dwelling, I was surprised to find myself looking from a rear veranda at a garden worthy of some old Kyoto palace. There was a dainty landscape in miniature, and a pond of clear water peopled by gold-fish having wonderfully compound tails.

When I had enjoyed this spectacle awhile, the dyer led me to a small room fitted up as a Buddhist chapel. Though everything had had to be made on a reduced scale, I did not remember to have seen a more artistic display in any temple. He told me it had cost him about fifteen hundred *yen*. I could not understand how that sum could have sufficed. There were three elaborately carved altars, a triple blaze of gold lacquer work; a number of charming Buddhist images, many exquisite vessels, an ebony reading-desk, a *mokugyo*, two fine bells,—in short, all the paraphernalia of a temple in miniature. My host had studied at a Buddhist temple in his youth, and knew the *sutras*, of which he had all that are used by the Jōdo sect. He told me that he could celebrate any of the ordinary services. Daily, at a fixed hour, the whole family assembled in the chapel for prayers, and he generally read the *Kyō* for them. But on extraordinary occasions a Buddhist priest from the neighbouring temple would come to officiate.

He told me a queer story about robbers. Dyers are peculiarly liable to be visited by robbers; partly by reason of the value of the silks entrusted to them, and also because the business is known to be lucrative. One evening the family were robbed. The master was out of the city; his old mother, his wife, and a female servant were the only persons in the house at the time. Three men having their faces masked and carrying long swords, entered the door. One asked the servant whether any of the apprentices were still in the building, and she, hoping to frighten the invaders away, answered that the young men were all still at work. But the robbers were not disturbed by this assurance. One posted himself at the entrance, the other two strode into the sleeping-apartment. The women started up in alarm, and the wife asked, "Why do you wish to kill us?" He who seemed to be the leader answered, "We do not wish to kill you; we want money only. But if we do not get it, then it will be this," striking his sword into the matting. The old mother said, "Be so kind as not to frighten my daughter-in-law, and I will give you whatever money there is in the house. But you ought to know there cannot be much, as my son has gone to Kyōto." She handed them the money drawer and her own purse. There were just twenty-seven *yen* and eighty-four *sen*. The head robber counted it, and said, quite gently, "We do not want to frighten you. We know you are a very devout believer in Buddhism, and we think you would not tell a lie. Is this all?" "Yes, it is all," she answered. "I am, as you say, a believer in the teaching of the Buddha, and if you come to rob me now, I believe it is only because I myself, in some former life, once robbed you. This is my punishment for that fault, and so, instead of wishing to deceive you, I feel grateful at this opportunity to atone for the wrong which I did to you in my previous state of existence." The robber laughed, and said, "You are a good old woman, and we believe you. If you were poor, we would not rob you at all. Now we only want a couple of *kimono* and this," laying his hand on a very fine silk overdress. The old woman replied, "All my son's *kimono* I can give you, but I beg you will not take that, for it does not belong to my son, and was confided to us only for dyeing. What is ours I can give, but I cannot give what belongs to another." "That is quite right," approved the robber, "and we shall not take it."

After receiving a few robes, the robbers said good-night, very politely, but ordered the women not to look after them. The old servant was still near the door. As the chief robber passed her, he said, "You told us a lie,—so take this," and struck her senseless. None of the robbers were ever caught.

III.

August 29.—When a body has been burned, according to the funeral rites of certain Buddhist

¹ A hollow wooden block shaped like a fish, which is struck in offering before Buddha.

sects, search is made among the ashes for a little bone called the *Hotoke-San*, or "Lord Buddha," popularly supposed to be a little bone of the throat. What bone it really is I do not know, never having had a chance to examine such a relic.

According to the shape of this little bone when found after the burning, the future condition of the dead may be predicted. Should the next state to which the soul is destined be one of happiness, the bone will have the form of a small image of Buddha. But if the next birth is to be unhappy, then the bone will have either an ugly shape, or no shape at all.

A little boy, the son of a neighbouring tobacco-nist, died the night before last, and to-day the corpse was burned. The little bone left over from the burning was discovered to have the form of three Buddhas,—*San-Tai*,—which may have afforded some spiritual consolation to the bereaved parents.⁵

IV.

September 13.—The old man who used to supply me with pipe-stems died yesterday. (A Japanese pipe, you must know, consists of three pieces, usually,—a metal bowl large enough to hold a pea, a metal mouthpiece, and a bamboo stem which is renewed at regular intervals.) He used to stain his pipestems very prettily: some looked like porcupine quills, and some like cylinders of snakeskin. He lived in a queer narrow little street at the verge of the city. I know the street, because in it there is a famous statue of Jizō called *Shiroko-Jizō*,—"White-Child-Jizō,"—which I once went to see. They whitened its face, like the face of a dancing-girl, for some reason which I have never been able to find out.

The old man had a daughter, O Masu, about whom a story is told. O Masu is still alive. She has been a happy wife for many years; but she is dumb. Long ago, an angry mob sacked and destroyed the dwelling and the storehouses of a rice speculator in the city. His money, including a quantity of gold coin (*koban*), was scattered through the street. The rioters—rude, honest peasants—did not want it: they wished to destroy, not to steal. But O Masu's father, the same evening, picked up a *koban* from the mud, and took it home. Later on a neighbour denounced him, and secured his arrest. The judge before whom he was summoned tried to obtain certain evidence by cross-questioning O Masu, then a girl of fifteen. She felt that if she continued to answer she would be made, in spite of herself, to give testimony unfavourable to her father; that she was in the presence of a trained inquisitor, capable, without effort, of forcing her to acknowledge everything she knew. She ceased to speak, and a stream of blood gushed from her mouth. She had silenced herself forever by simply biting off her tongue. A merchant who admired the act demanded her in marriage, and supported her father in his old age.

V.

October 10.—There is said to be one day—only one—in the life of a child during which it can remember and speak of its former birth.

On the very day that it becomes exactly two years old, the child is taken by its mother into the most quiet part of the house, and is placed in a *mi*, or rice-winning basket. The child sits down in the *mi*. Then the mother says, calling the child by name, "*Omas no sensō wa, nande adakana?—iute gōran.*" Then the child always answers in one word. For some mysterious reason, no more lengthy reply is ever given. Often the answer is so enigmatic that some priest or fortune-teller must be asked to interpret it. For instance, yesterday, the little son of a coppersmith living near us answered only *Ume* to the magical question. Now *ume* might mean a plum-flower, a plum, or a girl's name, "Flower-of-the-Plum." Could it mean that the boy remembered having been a girl? Or that he had been a plum-tree? "Souls of men do not enter plum-trees," said a neighbour. A fortune teller this morning declared, on being questioned about the riddle, that the boy had probably been a scholar, poet, or statesman, because the plum-tree is the symbol of Tenjin, patron of scholars, statesmen, and men of letters.

VI.

November 17.—An astonishing book might be written about those things in Japanese life which no foreigner can understand. Such a book should include the study of certain rare but very terrible results of anger.

As a national rule, the Japanese seldom allow themselves to show anger. Even among the common classes, any serious menace is apt to take the form of a smiling assurance that your favour shall

be remembered, and that its recipient is grateful. (Do not suppose, however, that this is ironical, in our sense of the word; it is only euphemistic, ugly things not being called by their real names.) But this smiling assurance may possibly mean death. When vengeance comes, it comes unexpectedly. Neither distance nor time, within the empire, can offer any obstacles to the avenger who can walk fifty miles a day, whose whole baggage can be tied up in a very small towel, and whose patience is almost infinite. He may choose a knife, but is much more likely to use a sword,—a Japanese sword. This, in Japanese hands, is the deadliest of weapons, and the killing of ten or twelve persons by one angry man may occupy less than a minute. It does not often happen that the murderer thinks of trying to escape. Ancient custom requires that, having taken another life, he should take his own; wherefore to fall into the hands of the police would be to disgrace his name. He has made his preparations beforehand, written his letters, arranged for his funeral, perhaps—as in one appalling instance last year—even chiseled his own tombstone. Having fully accomplished his revenge, he kills himself.

There has just occurred, not far from the city, at the village called Sugikami-mura, one of those tragedies which are difficult to understand. The chief actors were, Nanimatsu Ichiro, a young shop-keeper; his wife, O Noto, twenty years of age, to whom he had been married only a year; O Noto's maternal uncle, one Sugimoto Kasaku, a man of violent temper, who had once been in prison. The tragedy was in four acts.

ACT I. *Scene: Interior of public bath-house. Sagimoto Kasaku in the bath. Enter Nanimatsu Ichiro, who strips, gets into the smoking water without noticing his relative, and cries out,—*

"*Aa!* as if one should be in Jigoku so hot this water is!"

(The word "Jigoku" signifies the Buddhist hell, but, in common parlance, it also signifies a prison, this time an unfortunate coincidence.) Kasaku (terribly angry):—"A raw baby, you, to seek a hard quarrel! What do you not like?" Ichiro (surprised and alarmed, but rallying angrily against the tone of Kasaku):—"Nay! What? That I said need not by you be explained. Though I said the water was hot, you help to make it hotter was not asked."

Kasaku (now dangerous):—"Though, for my own fault, not once, but twice in the hell of prison I had been, what should there be wonderful in it? Either an idiot child or a low scoundrel you must be!"

(Each eyes the other for a spring, but each hesitates, although things no Japanese should suffer himself to say have been said. They are evenly matched, the old and the young.)

Kasaku (growing cooler as Ichiro becomes angrier):—"A child, a raw child, to quarrel with me! What should a baby do with a wife? Your wife is my blood, mine,—the blood of the man from hell! Give her back to my house."

Ichiro (desperately, now fully assured Kasaku is physically the better man):—"Return my wife! You say to return her? Right quickly shall she be returned,—at once!"

So far everything is clear enough. Then Ichiro hurries home, caresses his wife, assures her of his love, tells her all, and sends her, not to Kasaku's house, but to that of her brother. Two days later, a little after dark, O Noto is called to the door by her husband, and the two disappear in the night.

ACT II. *Night scene. House of Kasaku closed: light appears through chinks of sliding shutters. Shadow of a woman approaches. Sound of knocking. Shutters slide back.*

Wife of Kasaku (recognizing O Noto):—"Aa! Aa! Joyful it is to see you! Deign to enter, and some honourable tea to take."

O Noto (speaking very sweetly):—"Thanks indeed. But where is Kasaku San?"

Wife of Kasaku:—"To the other village he has gone, but must soon return. Deign to come in and wait for him."

O Noto (still more sweetly):—"Very great thanks. A little, and I come. But first I must tell my brother."

(Bows, and slips off into the darkness, and becomes a shadow again, which joins another shadow. The two shadows remain motionless.)

ACT III. *Scene:—Bank of a river at night; fringed by pines. Silhouette of the house of Kasaku far away. O Noto and Ichiro under the trees; Ichiro with a lantern. Both have white towels tightly bound round their heads; their robes are girded well up and their sleeves caught back with fusaki cords, to leave the arms free. Each carries a long sword.*

It is the hour, as the Japanese must expressively say, "when the sound of the river is loudest." There is no other sound, but a long occasional humming of wind in the needles of the pines; for

it is late autumn, and the frogs are silent. The two shadows do not speak, and the sound of the river grows louder.

Suddenly there is the noise of a plash far off,—somebody crossing the shallow stream; then an echo of wooden sandals, irregular, staggering, the footsteps of a drunkard, coming nearer and nearer. The drunkard lifts up his voice; it is Kasaku's voice. He sings,

"*Suita okataji yururute;
Ya-ten-ton!*"

—a song of love and wine.

Immediately the two shadows start toward the singer at a run; a noiseless flitting, for their feet are shod with *waraji*. Kasaku still sings. Suddenly a loose stone turns under his feet; he twists his ankle, and utters a growl of anger. Almost in the same instant a lantern is held close to his face. Perhaps for thirty seconds it remains there. No one speaks. The yellow light shows three strangely inexpressive masks rather than visages. Kasaku sobers at once, recognizing the faces, remembering the incident of the bath-house, and seeing the swords. But he is not afraid, and presently bursts into a mocking laugh.

"Hé! hé! The Ichirō pair! And so you take me, too for a baby? What are you doing with such things in your hands? Let me show you how to use them."

But Ichirō, who has dropped the lantern, suddenly delivers, with the full swing of a both hands, a sword-slash that nearly severs Kasaku's right arm from the shoulder; and as the victim staggers, the sword of the woman cleaves through his left shoulder. He falls with one fearful cry, "*Hito-goroshi!*" which means "murder." But he does not cry again. For ten whole minutes the swords are busy with him. The lantern, still glowing, lights the ghastliness. Two belated pedestrians approach, hear, see, drop their wooden sandals from their feet, and flee back into the darkness without a word. Ichirō and O Noto sit down by the lantern to take breath, for the work was hard.

The son of Kasaku, a boy of fourteen, comes running to find his father. He had heard the song, then the cry, but, though so young, he is not afraid. The two suffer him to approach. As he nears O Noto, the woman seizes him, flings him down, twists his slender arms under her knees, and clutches the sword. But Ichirō, still panting, cries, "No! no! Not the boy! He did us no wrong!" O Noto releases him. He is too stupefied to move. She slaps his face tentily, crying, "Go!" He runs, not daring to shriek.

Ichirō and O Noto leave the chooped mass, walk to the house of Kasaku, and call loudly. There is no reply; only the pathetic, crouching silence of women and children waiting death. But they are bidden not to fear. Then Ichirō cries,—

"Honorable funeral prepare! Kasaku, by my hand, is now dead!"

"And by mine!" shrills O Noto.

Then the footsteps recede.

ACT IV. *Scene: Interior of Ichiro's house. Three persons kneeling in the guest room: Ichiro, his wife, and an aged woman, who is weeping.*

Ichiro:—"And now, mother, to leave you alone in this world, though you have no other son, is indeed an evil thing. I can only pray your forgiveness. But my uncle will always care for you, and to his house you must go at once, since it is time we two should die. No common, vulgar death shall we have, but an elegant, splendid death,—*Rippana!* And you must not see it. Now go."

She passes away, with a wail. The doors are solidly barred behind her. All is ready.

O Noto thrusts the point of the sword into her throat. But she still struggles. With a last kind word Ichirō ends her pain by a stroke that severs the head.

And then?

Then he takes his writing-box, prepares the inkstone, grinds some ink, chooses a good brush, and, on carefully selected paper, composes five poems, of which this is the last:—

"*Meido yori
Yu dampo ga
Aru naraba,
Hayaku an chaku
Moshi okuren!*"

Then he cuts his own throat perfectly well.

Now, it was clearly shown, during the official investigation of these facts, that Ichirō and his wife had been universally liked, and had been from their childhood noted for amiability.

The scientific problem of the origin of the Japanese has never yet been solved. But sometimes it seems to me that those who argue in favour of

* The meaning is, "Give to the beloved one a little more (wine)." The *Ya-ton-ton* is only a burden without exact meaning, like our own "With a hey! and a ho!" etc.)

† The meaning is about as follows: "If from the Meido it be possible to send letters or telegrams, I shall write and forward them as speedily as I can."

a partly Malay origin has some psychological evidence in their favour. Under the submissive sweetness of the gentlest Japanese woman—a sweetness of which the Occidental can scarcely form any idea—there exist possibilities of hardness absolutely inconceivable without ocular evidence. A thousand times she can forgive, can sacrifice herself in a thousand ways unutterably touching; but let one particular soul-nerve be stung, and fire shall forgive sooner than she. Then there may suddenly appear in that frail-seeming woman an incredible courage, appalling, measured, tireless purpose of honest vengeance. Under all the amazing self-control and patience of the man there exists an admantine something very dangerous to reach. Touch it wantonly, and there can be no pardon. But resentment is not likely to be excited by any mere hazard. Motives are keenly judged. Any error can be forgiven; deliberate malice, never.

In the house of any rich family the guest is likely to be shown some of the heirlooms. Among these are almost sure to be certain articles belonging to those elaborate tea ceremonies peculiar to Japan. A pretty little box, perhaps, will be set before you. Opening it, you see only a beautiful silk bag, closed with a silk running-cord decked with tiny tassels. Very soft and choice the silk is, and elaborately figured. What marvel can be hidden under such a covering? You open the bag, and see within another bag, of a different quality of silk, but very fine. Open that, and lo, a third, which contains a fourth, which contains a fifth, which contains a sixth, which contains a seventh bag, which contains the strangest, roughest, hardest vessel of Chinese clay that you ever beheld. Yet it is not only curious, but precious; it may be more than a thousand years old.

Even this have centuries of the highest social culture wrapped the Japanese character about with many priceless soft coverings of courtesy, of delicacy, of patience, of sweetness, of moral sentiment. But underneath these charming multiple coverings there remains the primitive clay, hard as iron, kneaded perhaps with all the mettle of the Mongol and all the dangerous suppleness of the Malay.

VII.

December 28.—Beyond the high fence inclosing my garden in the rear rise the thatched roofs of some very small houses occupied by families of the poorest class. From one of these little dwellings there continually issues a sound of groaning—the deep groaning of a man in pain. I have heard it for more than a week, both night and day, but latterly the sounds have been growing longer and louder, as if every breath were an agony. "Somebody there is very sick," says Manyemon, my old interpreter, with an expression of extreme sympathy.

The sounds have begun to make me nervous. I reply, rather brutally, "I think it would be better for all concerned if that somebody were dead."

Manyemon make three times a quick, sudden gesture with both hands, as if to throw off the influence of my wicked words, mutters a little Buddhist prayer, and leaves me with a look of reproach. Then, conscience stricken, I send a servant to inquire if the sick person has a doctor, and whether any aid can be given. Presently the servant returns with the information that a doctor is regularly attending the sufferer, and that nothing else can be done.

I notice, however, that, in spite of his cobwebby gestures, Manyemon's patient nerves have also become affected by those sounds. He has even confessed that he wants to stay in the little front room, near the street, so as to be away from them as far as possible. I can neither write nor read. My study being in the extreme rear, the groaning is there almost as audible as if the sick man were in the room itself. There is always in such utterances of suffering a certain ghastly timbre by which the intensity of the suffering can be estimated; and I keep asking myself, How can it be possible for the human being making those sounds by which I am tortured, to endure much longer?

It is positive relief, later in the morning, to hear the moaning drowned by the beating of a little Buddhist drum in the sick man's room, and the chanting of the *Namu myō hō renge kyō* by a multitude of voices. Evidently there is a gathering of priests and relatives in the house. "Somebody is going to die," Manyemon says. And he also repeats the holy words of praise to the Lotus of the Good Law.

The chanting and the tapping of the drum continue for several hours. As they cease, the groaning is heard again. Every breath a groan! Toward evening it grows worse—horrible. Then it suddenly stops. There is a dead silence of minutes. And then we hear a passionate burst of weeping,—the weeping of a woman,—and voices calling a name, "Ah! somebody is dead!" Manyemon says.

We hold council. Manyemon has found out that the people are miserably poor; and I, because my conscience smites me, propose to send them the amount of the funeral expenses, a very small sum. Manyemon thinks I wish to do this out of pure benevolence, and says pretty things. We send the servant with a kind message, and instructions to learn, if possible, the history of the dead man. I cannot help suspecting some sort of tragedy, and a Japanese tragedy is generally interesting.

December 29.—As I had surmised, the story of the dead man was worth learning. The family consisted of four,—the father and mother, both very old and feeble, and two sons. It was the eldest son, a man of thirty-four, who had died. He had been sick for seven years. The younger brother, a *kurumaya*, had been the sole support of the whole family. He had no vehicle of his own, but hired one, paying five *sen* a day for the use of it. Though strong and a swift runner, he could earn little; there is in these days too much competition for the business to be profitable. It taxed all his powers to support his parents and his ailing brother; nor could he have done it without unflinching self-denial. He never indulged himself even to the extent of a cup of *sake*; he remained unmarried; he lived only for his filial and fraternal duty.

This was the story of the dead brother: When about twenty-five years of age, and following the occupation of a fish-seller, he had fallen in love with a pretty servant at an inn. The girl returned his affection. The pledged themselves to each other. But difficulties arose in the way of their marriage. The girl was pretty enough to have attracted the attention of a man of some wealth, who demanded her hand in the customary way. She disliked him; but the conditions he was able to offer decided her parents in his favour. Despairing of union, the two lovers resolved to perform *foshi*. Somewhere or other they met at night, renewed their pledge in wine, and bade farewell to the world. The young man then killed his sweetheart with one blow of a sword, and immediately afterward cut his own throat with the same weapon. But people rushed into the room before he had expired, took away the sword, sent for the police, and summoned a military surgeon from the garrison. The would-be suicide was removed to the hospital, skillfully nursed back to health, and after some months of convalescence was put on trial for murder.

What sentence was passed could not fully learn. In those days, Japanese judges used a good deal of personal discretion when dealing with emotional crime; and their exercise of pity had not yet been restricted by codes framed upon Western models. Perhaps in this case they thought that to have survived a *foshi* was in itself a severe punishment. Public opinion is less merciful, in such instances, than law. After a certain term of imprisonment the miserable man was allowed to return to his family, but was placed under perpetual police surveillance. The people shrank from him. He made the mistake of living on. Only his parents and brother remained to him. And soon he became a victim of unspeakable physical suffering; yet he clung to life.

The old wound in his throat, although treated at the time as skillfully as circumstances permitted, began to cause terrible pain. After its apparent healing, some slow cancerous growth began to spread from it, reaching into the breathing passages above and below where the sword-blade had passed. The surgeon's knife, the torture of the cauterizer, could only delay the end. But the man lingered through seven years of continually increasing agony. There are dark beliefs about the results of betraying the dead,—of breaking the mutual promise to travel together to the *Mido*. Men said that the hand of the murdered girl always reopened the wound,—and by night all that the surgeon could accomplish by day. For at night the pain invariably increased, becoming most terrible at the precise hour of the attempted *shinju*.

Meanwhile, through abstinence and extraordinary self-denial, the family found means to pay for medicines, for attendance, and for more nourishing food than they themselves ever indulged in. They prolonged by all possible means the life that was their shame, their poverty, their burden. And now that death has taken away that burden, they weep!

Perhaps all of us learn to love that which we train ourselves to make sacrifices for, whatever pain it may cause. Indeed, the question might be asked whether we do not love most that which causes us most pain.—LUCASIO HEARN in the *Atlantic Monthly*.

A medical writer classes indolence as a disease, which is almost always an indication of diabetes and albuminuria, and is frequent in dyspepsia and indigestion.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Bund, on Monday and Thursday in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 1 to 11 p.m.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 152.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—Kt to R8 1—Any
2—Q, Kt, or P (becoming Kt) mates accordingly.

Correct solutions received from Digamma, Omega, W.H.S., J.D., Shogi, and O. Krug.

Additional correct solution of No. 149 received from O. Krug, and of Nos. 150 and 151 from Aling.

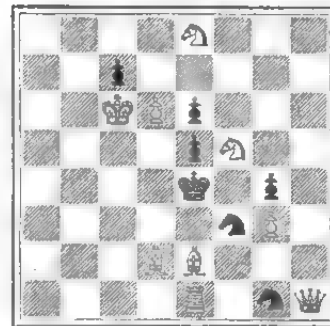
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 153.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—R to B8 ch. 1—B x R
2—Kt to Kt6 ch. 2—P x Kt
3—Q x Kt ch. 3—Kt to R2
4—Q x Kt ch. 4—K x Q
5—R to R3 ch. 5—Q to R5
6—R x Q mate.

Correct solutions received from Omega, Digamma, J.D., and Shogi.

PROBLEM No. 155.
By CHAS. A. GILBERG.

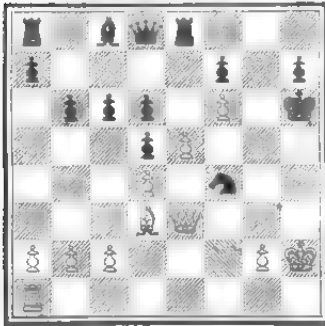
BLACK.



- 20—Q takes ■ ch.
21—P to R 4
22—P takes P ch.
23—R to B 4
24—K to R 2
- 20—P to Kt 4
21—Kt to K 3
22—Kt takes P
23—Kt to R 6 ch. (e)
24—Kt takes R and

White announces mate in five moves. (f)
Position.

BLACK—(OWEN).



WHITE—(BARBIER).

NOTES BY L. VAN VLIET.

- (a) Better would be P to K 3 at once, as on account of the move made by White, Black could now advantageously continue with P to K 3 and B to K 3.
- (b) The best way of developing the King's Knight when playing against the Queen's P. Flanchetto, as it enables the first player to maintain the centre after Kt to B 3.
- (c) This is a serious mistake, which we would scarcely expect from so experienced a player as Mr. Owen. He wins a piece, but loses the game thereby; much better to have taken the Knight with his Bishop.
- (d) He has now nothing better. White threatened to mate in four moves, beginning with B takes B ch.
- (e) The only move to avoid an immediate mate.
- (f) 25—Q takes Kt ch.; K to R 4; 26—R to K R sq. B to K R 6; 27—P to Kt 4 ch.; B takes P; 28—K to Kt 3 dis. ch., etc.

GAME No. 188.

One of a series of simultaneous games played by Mr. Lasker, recently in Chicago.

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED.

- | WHITE.
E. Lasker. | BLACK.
H. Elson. |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to K 4 |
| 2—P to K B 4 | 2—P to Q 4 |
| 3—P takes Q P | 3—P to K 5 |
| 4—Kt to Q B 3 (a) | 4—Kt to K B 3 |
| 5—B to Kt 5 ch. | 5—P to B 3 |
| 6—P takes P | 6—P takes P |
| 7—B to B 4 | 7—B to Q B 4 |
| 8—K Kt to K 2 | 8—B to K Kt 5 |
| 9—P to K R 3 | 9—B takes Kt |
| 10—Q takes B | 10—Castles |
| 11—P to K Kt 4 (b) | 11—Kt to Q 4 |
| 12—Kt takes P | 12—Kt to Q 2 (c) |
| 13—P to Q 3 | 13—Q to Kt 3 |
| 14—B to Kt 3 (d) | 14—P to Q R 4 |
| 15—P to Q R 4 | 15—B to Kt 5 ch. |
| 16—K to B sq. | 16—Q to B 2 |
| 17—P to B 5 | 17—K R to K sq. |
| 18—Q to R 2 | 18—Q to R 2 |
| 19—P to Kt 5 | 19—Kt to B 4 |
| 20—Kt takes Kt | 20—Q takes Kt |
| 21—Q to B 2 | 21—R to K 8 ch. |
| 22—Q takes R (e) | 22—B takes Q |
| 23—K takes B | 23—R to K sq. ch. |
| 24—K to Q sq. | 24—Q to B 7 |

White resigned.

NOTES.

- (a) This and White's next move together form a rather hazardous experiment; 4—P to Q 3 is the recognized continuation.
- (b) White already has a difficult game owing to his neglect to advance the Q P at the right moment. If 12—P to Q 3 Black probably replies with P takes P, 23—Q takes P, Q to Kt 3, &c.
- (c) It seems preferable to take the B P, followed by Q to R 5 ch., but this might lead to an exchange of Queens.
- (d) Here, we think, White should simplify matters by 14—Kt takes B, Kt takes Kt, 15—B takes Kt, P takes B, 16—Castles, for he can afford to allow the discovered check.
- (e) If 22—K to Kt 2, then Q takes Q ch.; 23—K takes Q, ■ takes K. Black winds up the attack in excellent style.

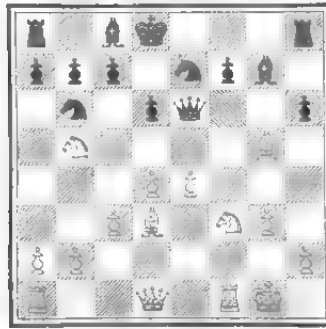
GAME No. 189.

A beautiful game played in the contest for the Staats Zeitung Silver Rook at the Buffalo Congress of the New York State Chess Association.

INDIAN OPENING.

- | WHITE.
Showalter. | BLACK.
Albin. |
|----------------------|------------------|
| 1—P to K 4 | 1—P to Q 3 |
| 2—P to Q 4 | 2—P to K Kt 3 |
| 3—B to Q 3 | 3—B to Kt 2 |
| 4—P to Q B 3 | 4—Kt to Q 2 |
| 5—Kt to K 2 | 5—P to K 4 |
| 6—P to K B 4 | 6—Q to R 5 ch. |
| 7—P to Kt 3 | 7—Q to R 6 |
| 8—Kt to Kt sq. | 8—Q to K 3 |
| 9—Kt to K B 3 | 9—P to K R 3 |
| 10—Castles | 10—P takes B P |
| 11—B takes P | 11—P to K Kt 4 |
| 12—B to Q 2 | 12—Kt to K 2 |
| 13—Kt to R 3 | 13—Kt to Q Kt 3 |
| 14—Kt to Q Kt 5 | 14—Kt to Q sq. |
| 15—B takes P | |

BLACK—(A. ALBIN).



WHITE—(J. W. SHOWALTER).

WHITE.

16—K Kt takes P

BLACK.

15—P takes B

16—Resigns. (a)

NOTE.

(a) If 16—Q to Kt 3 the probable continuation is 17—Kt takes P ch.; K to Q 4; 18—P to K 5; Q to B 4; 19—P to K 6 ch.; K to B 5; 20—Q takes Q, R takes Q; 21—Kt to Q 8 ch.; K to Q 4; 22—Kt takes P mate.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[RUETER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, December 2.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have left St. Petersburg, parting from the Czar with the warmest farewell.

The *Figaro* eulogises the Prince of Wales for his sympathy for the death of the Czar, and says that his stay at St. Petersburg has largely helped to restore cordial relations between Great Britain and Russia. The *Figaro* urges the policy of forming a new triple alliance.

London, December 5.

The Emperor of Germany, in opening the Reichstag, expressed confidence in upholding European peace.

London, December 6.

Three Russian war-vessels have been ordered to China.

The French Senate has passed the Madagascar credits.

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

Shanghai, December 7.

Admiral Fremantle, Commander-in-Chief of the British Squadron in the East, has arrived here.

The British Squadron is now lying off Chefoo.

Hiroshima, December 7.

Stephen Hart, the man who was arrested in Port Arthur, has been permitted by the Authorities to stay at Hattori's house in this town as the correspondent of the Reuter Telegram Co. The man states that he paid one hundred dollars as passage on a small Chinese vessel, and reached Port Arthur on the 19th ult. He adds that the Taotai of that Port escaped on the morning of the 21st accompanied by two steamers, but as the Japanese torpedo-boats followed them, one of the Taotai's vessels ran on to a shoal. Nothing has since been heard of the Taotai. His family escaped by a foreign vessel a few days before the outbreak of war.

Shimonoseki, December 7.

On the 24th ult. while about one thousand Chinese defeated soldiers were hiding at a distance of over two ri north of Port Arthur, two or three British steamers approached to rescue them. Upon this being discovered by the Japanese cavalry, the matter was reported to Headquarters. Soldiers were accordingly dispatched to attack the Chinese. Four hundred were killed, but the remainder escaped.

During the night of the 27th ult., a Chinese transport, loaded with arms and provisions, sought shelter at Port Arthur from a storm that was then raging. She entered the port in ignorance of its capture. The Japanese boarded the transport and have since detained her.

Osaka, December 7.

During the fight of the 18th ult. on the road between Chin-chow and Port Arthur, one Japanese horse-soldier was taken prisoner by the Chinese and conveyed to their barracks, where they nailed him to the wall. They then partook of a banquet in front of him.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IN DUE

From America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Dec. 26th.*
From Europe	per M. M. Co.	Tuesday, Dec. 26th.†
Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 23rd
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 24th
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Monday, Dec. 24th.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Dec. 24th.
From Europe	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Dec. 26th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Jan. 3rd.

* Peru left San Francisco on November 28th. † Salamis (with French mail) left Nagasaki on December 7th. ‡ Oceanic left San Francisco via Honolulu on December 4th.

THE NEXT MAIL DEPARTS

For America	per P. M. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 8th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 9th.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 15th.
For Victoria, B.C., and Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 22nd.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Dec. 24th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Dec. 28th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 29th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Jan. 4th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

- Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 1st December.—Hongkong via ports 23rd November, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
- Belgic, British steamer, 2,695, W. H. Walker, 4th December.—San Francisco 15th November, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- Agamemnon, British steamer, 1,342, 4th December.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
- Duguay Trouin (9), French cruiser, Captain Courtejoles, 4th December.—Honolulu.
- Admiral Nachimoff (18), Russian flagship, Captain Kashininoff, 5th December.—Kobe via Yokosuka, 25th November.
- Turbo, British tank-steamers, 2,356, Baker, 5th December.—Liverpool via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
- Maple Branch, British steamer, 1,935, Hutchinson, 5th December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- Glenartney, British steamer, 1,943, J. McGregor, 6th December.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
- Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 6th December.—Hongkong via ports, 28th November, Mails and General.—Fazlar & Co.
- City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, Wm. Ward, 7th December.—Hongkong via ports, 29th November, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

DEPARTURES.

- Gaelic, British steamer, 2,690, W. G. Pearne, 30th November.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- Nürnberg, German steamer, 2,007, Hugo Walter, 30th November.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—H. Alvens & Co., Nachf.
- Casepatria, British steamer, 1,842, Jno. J. Kerr, 1st December.—Kobe, Iron.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
- Mount Labanon, British steamer, 1,555, Chas. Hendry, 1st December.—Hakodate, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
- Oxus, French steamer, 2,500, Dupont, 1st December.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.
- Bentala, British steamer, 1,481, Fairbairn, 1st December.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Comes & Co.
- Orono, British steamer, 1,321, Hancock, 4th December.—Otaru, Light.—Dodwell, Carll & Co.
- Belgic, British steamer, 2,695, Wm. H. Walker, 5th December.—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
- Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilsen, 6th December.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kio Kabushiki Kaisha.
- Agamemnon, British steamer, 1,342, Steeves, 6th December.—London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
- Maple Branch, British steamer, 1,935, Hutchinson, 7th December.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
- Bentala, British steamer, 1,767, Filmer, 7th December.—Honolulu via Kobe, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer Ancona, from Hongkong 7th Dec. Miss Francillon, Rev. A. F. King,

Miss Isitada Uta, Mr. and Mrs. Chope, Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. Chang New Cho in cabin, and one Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Belgic*, from San Francisco:—Commander J. E. Craig, U.S.N., Mr. Chas. Parsons, Mr. G. Pettus, Mr. Chas. Parsons Pettus, and Mrs. F. R. Ellsworth in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Peter Basler, Mr. Asad Leashi, Mr. Caleb Carom, and Mrs. Penrose Nasser in cabin.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss C. A. Downey, Miss S. Sullivan, Miss C. Sullivan, Mr. A. H. Lobb, Mrs. Gregory and 2 children, Mrs. Casterton, Mr. L. Yeellong and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Taft and 2 children, Mr. J. D. Watson, Mr. A. V. Watson, Mr. Quackenbush, Mr. T. W. Duff, Mr. T. Holman, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Davis and 2 children, Mr. C. Schlee, Mr. A. J. H. Carill, Mrs. Watson, Lieutenant N. Baukhonstoff, Mr. F. Balfour Lees, Mrs. and Miss Elliott, Colonel James, Mr. G. Flood, Mr. Evers, Miss Flint, Captain Dewar, Mr. F. J. Lids, and Mr. Wilkens in cabin; 9 passengers in second class, and 104 passengers in steerage.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, from Hongkong via ports:—Master Harry Lee, Mr. Hunter Sharp, Mr. J. Faichney, and Mr. Peter Johnson in cabin. For San Francisco:—Mr. W. Melchers in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *Gaelic*, for San Francisco:—Mr. T. B. Cunningham, Mr. B. Wohlfarth, Mr. Y. Yirgeussen, Mr. B. Kobayashi, Mr. Jas. McCarron, Mr. F. L. Pollard, Mr. C. Ponce, Miss Dr. Stevenson, Mr. O. H. P. Noyes, Mr. Robert Schirmer, Miss K. L. Ogborn, Captain Chas. H. Kemp, Mr. C. Heitmann, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. M. Hendry and two children, Mr. K. P. Lee, Mr. J. D. Mathews, and Mr. L. Gage in cabin.

Per German steamer *Nürnberg*, for Hongkong via ports:—Messrs. G. Neubert, Jack, R. Fudley, Hunter, Frazer, Paulsen, Deighton, Croft, Campbell, and Blackie in cabin; 5 Chinese in second class; 16 Europeans in third class, and 18 Chinese and 4 Indians on deck.

Per French steamer *Oxus*, for Shanghai via ports:—Mr. Cecil Guinness and boy, Mr. Walter Smith, Mr. F. Ganesco, Mr. J. Lalo, Miss Thomas, Mr. Kim Cham, Mrs. Dinsdale, Mr. N. Goldman, Mr. J. B. Jobling, Mrs. Brower, Mr. H. Arthur, Mrs. Yokumizu Tomi and 2 children, Mr. A. Halos, Mr. Kasaburo Haseba, Mr. Wilkin, Mr. Traider, Mr. Thorrest, Mr. Ny Kwong Yuen, Mr. Sum Sing Tin, Mrs. B. Gungard, Mr. Bon-donnan, Mr. Brigueville, Mr. J. McMillan, Mr. Sirre Marius, Mr. Sarey, Mr. Ouderi, Mr. J. C. Browster, and Mr. J. C. Singer in cabin.

Per British steamer *Belgic*, for Hongkong via Nagasaki: Miss P. Brittain, Lieut. Bialokoz, Mr. J. Renners, Mr. A. C. Harper, and Mr. J. McEwen in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per French steamer *Oxus*, for Shanghai via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 334 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 263 bales. Treasure for Shanghai, \$67,500.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Belgic*, Captain Walker, reports:—Left San Francisco on the 15th November and arrived at Yokohama the 4th December at 7.25 a.m. Passage, 17 days 21 hours 27 minutes.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

Stagnation seems once more to rule in Yarns, even at the reduced quotations of last week. Grey Shirtings also give a very feeble market. Fancies nothing doing worth mentioning. Woollens—Blankets are still wanted at good prices, but all else is dull, Italian Cloth especially being neglected.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shirtings—8½, 38½ yds, 30 inches	\$2.25 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9½, 38½ yds, 35 inches	2.50 to 3.25
P. Cloth—7½, 21 yds, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yds, 44 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 21 yds, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italian and Sateen Black, 31 inches	0.16 to 0.21
Velvets—Black, 35 yds, 22 inches	6.75 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yds, 12½ inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4½, 24½ yds, 30 inches	1.55 to 1.65
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3½, 24½ yds, 30 inches	1.75 to 1.95
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4½, 24½ yds, 32 inches	2.20 to 2.50
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5½, 24½ yds, 31 inches	2.50 to 3.00

WOOLLEN.

	PER YARD.
Flannel—No. 2, 1/18 deniers	\$0.27 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Medium	0.27 to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.24 to 0.25
Common	0.15 to 0.22
Mousseline de Laine—Cape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.22
Cloth—Pilot, 51 to 56 inches	0.15 to 0.50
Cloth—President, 51 to 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloth—Union, 51 to 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5½, per lb	0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
No. 16/24, Ordinary	\$33.50 to 33.75
No. 16/24, Good to Best	34.00 to 34.50
No. 16/24, Reverse	—
No. 18/32, Ordinary	—
No. 18/32, Medium	36.00 to 36.50
No. 18/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 37.50
No. 38/52, Medium to Best	41.00 to 42.10
No. 38, Two-fold	38.00 to 39.00
No. 32, Two-fold	42.00 to 44.00
No. 208, Bombay	—
No. 162, Bombay	—

METALS.

No particular change. There is a little more enquiry for some kinds of iron, but holders are firm as to price and buyers do not like to pay up for the lower exchange.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$3.40 to 3.50
Flat Bars, 4 inch	3.50 to 3.60
Round and square up to 4 inch	3.40 to 3.60
Iron Plates, assorted	3.60 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.90
Galvanized iron sheets	8.75 to 9.00
Wire Nails, assorted	5.60 to 5.90
Pin Plates, per box	7.00 to 7.25
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KEROSENE.

No change. Buyers hold off and are clearing old purchases without making fresh bargains. Holders are strong in their ideas and are likely to be so with silver at 28 pence the ounce.

	PER POUND.
Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77
Comet	1.74 to 1.75
Devoe	—
Russian Anchor	1.74 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.74

SUGAR.

Browns—Further sales at late rates. The old stock of Formosa is now reduced to 3,000 piculs. White—Good demand and prices are a little firmer than they were a week ago.

	PER POUND.
Brown Takao	\$4.20 to 4.30
Brown Manila	4.90 to 5.00
Brown Datong (New)	3.45 to 3.50
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.25
White Java and Penang	6.60 to 6.70
White Refined	6.15 to 6.75

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A good demand and large business at an advance in price; but exchange has receded again, and the lay down cost is not enhanced. Stock down to about 15,000 piculs.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 1 (Shanghai)	—
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Filatures—No. 2, 1/18 deniers	700 to 710
Filatures—No. 3, 1/20 deniers	680 to 690
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Dahu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 1/16 deniers	750 to 755
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 1/17 deniers	690 to 710
Re-reels—No. 2, 1/18 deniers	660 to 680
Re-reels—No. 2, 1/18 deniers	640 to 650
Re-reels—No. 3, 1/20 deniers	620 to 630
Kakedas—Extra	750 to —
Kakedas—No. 1	730 to 740
Kakedas—No. 1	710 to 720
Kakedas—No. 2	660 to 670
Kakedas—No. 2	650 to 640
Kakedas—No. 3	620 to 625
Kakedas—No. 3	—
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oahu Sendai—No. 1	—
Hanatsuki—No. 1, 2	—
Hanatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Shai—No. 2	—

WASTE SILK.

The drop in exchange has favoured buyers, and there has been rather more business done. But prices are unaltered and the stock remains heavy.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pieced Cocoon—Good to Best	\$110 to 125
Noshi-to—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-to—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-to—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-to—Oahu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Good	80 to 90
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Good to Best	110 to 125
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oahu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Good to Fair	30 to 37
Kibiso—Shinshu, Middling to Common	25 to 28
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair	25 to 28
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	22 to 25
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 15
Mawata—Good to Best	150 to 200

TEA.

Fair business for the time of year, buyers picking out the decent lots from the small remaining stock. Prices unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER POUND.
Choicest	\$36 to 40
Choice	31 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	22 to 24
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	13 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has fallen to a very low figure again in sympathy with silver.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	1/11½
— — Bills on demand....	1/11½
— — 4 months' sight	1/10½
— — Private 4 months' sight ...	1/10½
— — 6 months' sight ...	1/10½
On Paris—Bank sight	2.50
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight ...	2.57
On Hongkong—Bank sight.....	1½ % p.
— — Private 10 days' sight, Par.	
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72
— — Private 10 days' sight, 73	
On India—Bank sight	187
— — Private 30 days' sight.....	190
On America—Bank Bills on demand. 48½	
— — Private 30 days' sight... 49½	
— — 4 months' sight	50½
On Germany—Bank sight	2.02
— — Private 4 months' sight	2.09
Bar Silver (London).....	28½

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SPECIMEN COPIES POST FREE.

November 3, 1894.

THE GREATEST WONDERS OF MODERN TIME.**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.**

PERSONS suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

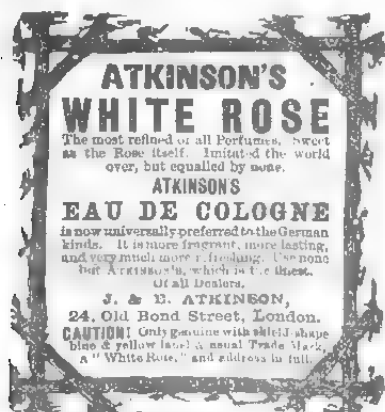
SIR SAMUEL HARRIS, in his work entitled "The Nile Tribes in Abyssinia," says—"I ordered the druggist Mahomet to inform the Fakir that I was a Doctor, and I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as, possessing unmistakable purgative properties, they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies them of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcers, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations. Mr. J. T. Courtes, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse feed poured in upon us, until at last a ton, spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas and the demand became so great that I was obliged to lock up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors the throughout World. May 1st, 1895.



January 13th, 1894.

17.

"NEW CODES AND OLD CUSTOMS."

By J. H. W.

REPRINTED FROM THE "JAPAN MAIL."

PRICE FIFTY CENTS.

December 20th, 1894.

THAMES ELECTRIC & STEAM LAUNCH CO.

ELECTRIC LAUNCH "GLOW-WORM," 63ft. by 7ft. 3in.

Are prepared to Estimate and Furnish Drawings and Specifications for Launches in Wood, Steel, Delta Metal, or Composite, either with Steam or Electric Power—Speed from 6 to 20 miles per hour;—also Tugs, and Stern Wheelers, which, if required, will be prepared and constructed in Sections.

Launches of specially Light Draught constructed for Shallow Waters.

Electric and Steam Pinnaces for Harbour or Ferry purposes.

Builders of Electric Charging Stations, Floating or Stationary; and makers of all required fittings and equipments.

A selection of Electric Launches always ready for prompt delivery, of which particulars will be forwarded on application to

W. S. SARGEANT, M.I.M.E.

Manager.

TWICKENHAM, ENGLAND.

April 23rd, 1893.

MILKMAID

BRAND

CONDENSED MILK



The "Milkmaid" Brand is guaranteed to contain all the cream of the original milk. In the process of manufacture nothing but water is removed, nothing but the best refined sugar added.

Avoid low-priced brands from which the cream has been abstracted, and ask for the "Milkmaid" Brand, the best for all purposes.

September 8th, 1894.

ASK FOR**LIEBIG COMPANY'S**

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

EXTRACT OF MEAT

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.

Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Ltd., 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, England.

Cookery Books on Application to Mee of this Paper.

June 14th, 1894.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.



Sold Throughout the World.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

January 1, 1894.

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Original from UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 24.]

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Vol. XXI.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 15TH, 1894.

BIRTH.

At No. 255, Bluff, the wife of S. DEBRABANT, of a son.
On December 10th, the wife of J. N. SYMOUR, of a son.

DEATH.

On the 8th inst., at 2 a.m., after a brief illness, NOBUKITSU KOIZUMI, Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank.

At the Yokohama General Hospital, on the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., FREDERICK CROOK of Bristol, formerly in the employ of Messrs. Martin & Co. He leaves a widow and three destitute children.

On December 14th, at 7 p.m., at Yokohama, Mr. LOUIS BARRIS, Secrétaire Archiviste du Consulate de France. The Funeral will take place to-morrow (Sunday) morning, leaving the French Consulate at 8.45. Friends are requested to accept this intimation.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THERE has been no war news of importance during the week.

THE Race Ball given on Thursday evening in the Public Hall was a great success.

AFTER waiting for trial for two years, the German Carstens has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

to seven years' imprisonment for the murder in Yokohama of the Englishman Beatty.

POLITICIANS are displaying great activity in view of the near approach of the session of the Diet.

THE amateur theatricals in Tokyo, given at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday and Wednesday, were a great success.

HEAVY GALES swept over Japan during Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, doing considerable damage in some places.

ONLY forty-four applicants were successful at the first examination of candidates for Judges and Public Procurators this year.

NEARLY one hundred houses were destroyed by fire in Onoyecho, Yokohama, during the early hours of Thursday morning.

THE war rejoicings in Tokyo on Sunday attracted a vast concourse of people, and passed off successfully, but not without casualties.

THE balloon ascent and parachute descent in Yokohama on Saturday afternoon was a fiasco, the balloon bursting ere it had risen 120 feet.

MR. KOIZUMI NOBUKITSU, Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank died last week. His remains were interred at Kuboyama Cemetery on Monday.

COMMANDERS SAKURAI KIKONJO, Kamimura Hikonojo, Ijuin Goro, and Dewa Shigetou, of the Navy, have been promoted to the rank of Captain.

THE Hawaiian Minister in Tokyo and Mrs. Irwin, who lately contributed yen 600 to the Red Cross Society of Japan, have been made special members.

THE first snow-fall in Yokohama this year occurred on the night of the 9th inst. The fall took place about ten o'clock and continued for a very short interval of time.

AFTER the lapse of a couple of years, the Yokohama Athletic Autumn Sports were revived to-day and attracted a goodly number of spectators. The fields were very good.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL OKU, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Army Division, left Ujina on the 10th inst. to join the First Japanese Army in China.

THE Yokohama Literary Society's meeting on Friday was enlivened by a clever essay by Mr. W. F. Page on "Newspaper Advertisements, Quaint, Humorous, and Curious."

A. R. LAMB, a wine-merchant's clerk, charged with embezzlement in Yokohama, pleaded guilty in H.B.M. Court on Monday, and was sentenced to four calendar months' imprisonment.

THE Yokohama Guild of Tea Merchants have presented a gold cup to Mr. Otani Kahei in recognition of services rendered by him in the improvement of the tea industry.

SERENOR V. E. BRAGA, Portuguese Vice-Consul at Kobe, has resigned, and the business of the Portuguese Vice-Consulate will temporarily be transacted by M. P. de Lucy Fossarieu, French Vice-Consul at Kobe.

MR. KATO, the newly appointed Minister to England, had a pleasant farewell dinner tendered him on the 10th inst. at the Koyokan, Tokyo, by a large number of distinguished persons, including Ministers of State, Vice-Ministers, and officials of various Departments, and

bers and officials of the Diet, influential residents, and distinguished bankers.

THE Department of Communications has resolved to receive postal money orders in the districts occupied by the Japanese Army. It also proposes to carry small parcels between Japan and the seat of war.

A NUMBER of Judges and Public Procurators of the Yokohama Saibansho and barristers of the Yokohama Bar held a banquet on the 6th inst. at the Chitose-ro to celebrate the victories of the Japanese Army and Navy.

MR. KOBAYASHI UMESHIRO, proprietor and chief editor of the *Boyei Shimbun*, Yokohama, has resigned to fill a position in the office of the Mitsui Bank, Tokyo. Mr. Kawakami Eijiro has become proprietor, and Mr. Ishii Kojiro chief editor of the paper.

THE Osaka Mint struck coins to the following amount during November last:—5 yen gold pieces, yen 115,000; one yen silver pieces, yen 350,000, 20-sen silver pieces; 84,000; 10 sen silver pieces, yen 276,000; and 5 sen nickel coins, yen 295,185.85.

MR. E. BUDGETT MAKIN, late of Morocco, who is visiting Japan as a member of the National Press Syndicate, has given a lecture on "Men and manners in the Sunset Land," before the Literary Society, preached in the Union Church, Yokohama, and lectured on "How the Moors live," at the Seamen's Mission.

REUTERS telegraphs:—A Russian Loan has been placed on the London market and the fact is regarded as an evidence of more satisfactory relations. The departure of the French troops is timed for them to reach Madagascar in April, when they will at once start for the Capital, Antananarivo, returning to the coast in October. The situation in Waziristan is disquieting, as large numbers are joining the tribesmen. More troops have been sent, and others have been warned to hold themselves in readiness. Yokohama despatches state that, if the war is concluded now, Japan is willing to accept an indemnity of four hundred million yen, together with the cession of the territory now occupied by the Japanese, otherwise Japan demands far larger concessions, and will grant no armistice unless China sues for peace and makes over Peking and other pledges to Japan. A message from President Cleveland praises the progress of Japan, and her laudable desire to complete domestic autonomy, giving Japan a full equality in the family of nations.

THERE is little to be said about the Import trade, Textiles being in a state of stagnation, the only exceptions to which are certain kinds of cloth for Army use and Blankets, and for the right article a good demand is maintained. Nothing done in the Metal market but to supply absolute necessities, and these are not on a large scale at present. Only sufficient Kerosene is taken to fill immediate wants, but prices are well maintained. In the Sugar trade, values continue to be well maintained, though there is not a great deal moving. In the principal Export, there has been a good current business at full rates, and though not quotably higher at the moment, prices may be said to be rather in sellers' favour. A little more has been done in Waste Silk at late rates, but the stock is still heavy. There is very little to be said about Tea, further than that decent parcels of leaf are very difficult to find, though if these were obtainable it looks as if buyers might be found. Exchange has partially recovered, and rates close firm.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The conduct of a section of the Japanese troops and coolies at Port Arthur, which has furnished to certain local foreign journals an opportunity to air their accustomed animosity against the Japanese, is vindicated by not a few of the vernacular newspapers. "The fortifications of Port Arthur," writes the *Yiyo*, "cost China, as every one knows, more than a quarter of a century of time and 200,000,000 taels to build. Our army needed only a day and a half to capture that tremendous stronghold! Little reflection is necessary to conjecture how fierce must have been the battle. We are not surprised to hear that foreigners witnessing the memorable exploit were surprised at the skill and valour shown by our soldiers, and declared that the Japanese Army is something really formidable. Lately, however, we find among foreigners men who say that the Japanese soldiers showed themselves at Port Arthur no less cruel and barbarous than the now almost proverbially brutal Chinese, and that the honour of the Japanese Army cannot be redeemed unless His Majesty's Government holds the officers answerable for the murder of women and non-combatants by the troops under their command. This opinion, if sincere, must be ascribed to ignorance of the circumstances under which Port Arthur was taken. But in truth we are rather inclined to doubt the sincerity of the contention, and to conclude, rather, that those advancing it are merely prompted by an invidious desire to detract from the glory of the Japanese Army. Port Arthur, as a matter of fact, had this peculiarity that the preparations for its defence involved the whole population. Fugitives from the forts found ready refuge in the houses of the town, whose masters and their grown sons, though in appearance mere townsmen, were soldiers to all intents and purposes. Nay more, the refugees could easily procure garments to throw over their uniforms, thus instantly and completely transforming themselves into seemingly peaceful citizens. Under these circumstances, wholesale slaughter was necessarily the order of the day. As to the few women and non-fighting men killed, it must suffice to say that they fell victims to the confusion of the moment and the darkness, not to the alleged cruelty of the Japanese soldiers. Were officers liable to be punished for such casualties, no officers could ever be guiltless after a battle fought with any degree of violence. Let it be stated once and for all that the Japanese soldiers have been and are under excellent discipline, and therefore never have been or will be guilty of any wantonness or cruelty." The *Nichi Nichi* holds up to high ridicule foreigners that censure the victors of Port Arthur for alleged cruelty. It calls them mere imitators of Herbert Spencer, who lost his head through amazement at the immense number of killed and wounded in Napoleon's battles and madly declaimed against the great European Conqueror. War is by nature cruel. "Circumstances must be left to determine the number of lives lost. Every unprejudiced reader of the official and therefore most trustworthy reports of the capture of the Chinese Sebastopol, will find enough to account for the number of Chinese lives that fell forfeit to the strength and courage of the Japanese troops, not to any questionable conduct on their part. The Second Army will be ill pleased with some Japanese organs of public opinion that have attempted to extenuate its conduct by citing examples of European brutality and lawlessness in African and Asian campaigns. Marshal Oyama, who has already earned a reputation by paying admirable respect to the most civilized usages of warfare, will soon establish his fame and find himself respected by the world, not merely as a follower of the acknowledged systems, but also as the framer of a new Code of International Law." Other journals that have touched upon the same subject, say in substance that foreign critics had better look at the soldiers of the States to which they belong, as reflected in the mirror of Modern

History, instead of crying out to their own disadvantage against the brave and well-disciplined conquerors of Port Arthur.

The *Shogyo Shimpō*, heading one of its leading articles "Financial and Economical Policy after the War," writes to the following effect: The unfavourable influence exercised upon commercial and industrial circles through the raising of the War Loans, cannot be permanent. Some economists overestimate that influence, and urge the Government to counteract it by redeeming all the War Loans immediately after the conclusion of the War. Such an opinion is not only impractical but also contrary to the plain dictates of national economy. How great must be the disturbance in the money market were such a blunder committed? The merest tyro in finance can find no difficulty in answering that question. The redemption of the Loans must be gradual and steady, by means of a fund accruing from increased customs duties and other taxes. An indemnity, however large, should such be obtained from China, must be spent on the improvement and development of the military and naval systems. The people of Great Japan must prove themselves great enough to pay the tax of her greatness.

The *Yiji* believes that the dynasty now upon the throne of China is inevitably destined to die, if not in the sequel of the present war, then in consequence of a combined attempt by the greater European States to partition the Middle Kingdom, for that event, the Tokyo journal does not doubt, will speedily follow the cessation of the present trouble. The lesson plainly taught by such an easily discernible tendency is that Japan, if she hopes to obtain a position in the hierarchy of the world's Great Powers, must not fail to take steps, even while the war is in progress, to enlarge her belligerent capacity. The peace of the East seems very likely to continue disturbed for years to come, and Japan is most favourably situated to emerge from the impending storm stronger, richer, and more respectable. The children of this Rising Sun should not miss such an opportunity. Let not the flattering victories they are now gaining over the doomed Celestials captivate them and make them relax their endeavour to shine as the leaders of the Orient. Three days after the publication of this impassioned article by the *Yiji*, the *Niroku* followed in nearly the same strain, but with even more rhetoric.

A contributor, under the pseudonym of "Haseenshi," writes in the *Asahi* that he deems the present a proper occasion for reminding the rising generation of the evils of early marriage. Now that the war invites young men to Korea and to China with fair promises of obtaining glory and fortune, many a noble youth has to lament his inability to accept the invitation, merely because he has at home one or more mouths to feed beside his own. Under the old regimen there were potent reasons in favour of early marriages, but young men now-a-days would best consult their interests if they never allowed themselves to be prevailed upon by parents or relations, or by their own weakness, to contract an early marriage. "Juvenile husbands and unruly fathers do not deserve Japan's future greatness," concludes the essayist.

Who has resolution, asks the *Kokumin*, to become master of the situation? Europe is ambitious, but the interests of her States are too widely different for combined action of any strength. Lord Rosebery says England is on the best terms with Russia, but facts show that the two Powers are ever ready to fight. France's aggressive policy in Madagascar bespeaks interests at least as widely at variance with those of England as are the latter's with Russia's. Germany striving to increase her commerce in the East, is an open rival of England. Neither combined Europe nor any one of its States, can hope to obtain supremacy in the Orient. What country can reasonably hope and is firmly re-

solved to turn the confused state of Eastern Asia to its advantage?

The *Nippon* in its leading columns publishes an essay from one of its occasional correspondents. The essayist, who writes under the nom-de-plume of "Gaisei," urges the Diet not to forget to present a Representation to the Government, next session, stating in precise terms the principles upon which it thinks the Government should terminate the war. The details of the arrangement must be left for the Authorities to determine, but the Diet should indicate the principle. To say nothing of the independence of Korea, the essayist thinks that the vastly more important problem of the maintenance of permanent peace in the East should be the basis upon which to found the terms. Japan must not dream of sheathing the sword, until she sees that problem solved to her full satisfaction.

Referring to an American naval officer of high rank, who is believed to have said that Japan should not be allowed to carry her aims in the present war to the length she has in contemplation, since that would mean leading China into the path of progress and civilization, the *Mainichi* says that the officer, who is respected as quite an authority upon matters Oriental, would find his opinion supported at least by foreign merchants residing in the East. That alone should suffice to convict him of error. In Europe there are many men that aim at taking advantage of others' ignorance. Therefore interference by Western Powers should be avoided by China more than by Japan. Lord Rosebery had best dismiss his idea of interference as quickly as possible. His honoured name may otherwise be sullied. It goes with out saying that he does not like to be taken to task, especially by Orientals, as an enemy of progress and enlightenment.

The *Shin Choya* remarks that the care of the conquered territory must not be left in the hands of the Army, and the officials of the Provisional Governments. Capitalists, traders, artisans, scientists, educationalists, farmers, and what not, are warmly called upon to go over to Northern China at the first opportunity and render service to their beloved country in her attempt to civilize her new subjects, who are little better than barbarians and therefore need many guides other than the Government Authorities, if they are to be speedily led into the paths of a new progressive life.

Now that the victories gained by His Majesty's Army and Navy abroad, writes the *Yomiuri*, have made the so-called Great Powers understand that Japan is a country not to be slighted, the Japanese ought not to neglect anything tending to their country's further growth in power and respectability. A strong foreign policy must be advocated by the statesmen out of office and acted upon by those in power. The Land of the Rising Sun should not be content with anything short of the glory and grandeur of that symbol itself.

The *Kokkai*, together with some other Metropolitan papers of independent tendencies, says that the Diet, in its coming session, should not be blinded to its normal functions by the glare of the War. No half-heartedness should be displayed toward matters relating to interests other than warlike. A cowardly pact with the Government should not be tolerated. Fight the Government, if necessary, even as bravely as the Japanese forces fight the Chinese. A State can only be strong when its constituent elements are strong in the assertion of their rights and unremitting in the fulfilment of their duties.

J. E. Winner, who years ago and merely as a diversion, wrote the words and music of "Little Brown Jug," took the precaution to copyright the production, which sold up in the hundred thousands and realised a tidy sum for its author. Mr. Winner's brother, "Sep," is the composer of "The Mocking Bird," which made for him a small fortune. Curiously, the author of the "Jug," one of the most popular of drinking songs, always has been a total abstainer.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FINALE.

It has come at last. Animate and inanimate nature in Japan has already repeatedly shown sympathy with the present struggle, and in a thousand mute ways endeavoured to congratulate the victorious armies and presage a continuation of success. The denizens of the heavens above and the earth beneath have, as we have laboured to show in a dozen paragraphs, proffered their sagacious testimony. We had supposed that the lists were closed when, as noted in a recent issue, a bamboo became metamorphosed into a mandarin. But it appears that there was one field left unexploited—the waters under the earth—and this hiatus has now been filled up in a most satisfactory and indisputable manner. In Nittamura, Tazuki-gori, Kanagawa Prefecture—it is always best to err on the side of accuracy: details are a warrant of authenticity—there resides a dealer in *amago*, that kind of doughy rice-cake so affected by the lower classes. Towards the end of last month, while washing his pestle in a tub of almost boiling water, he heard several strange splashes, evidently proceeding from the tub and not of his own making. Investigation showed that there was a huge *koi*, or carp, in the receptacle, and it was patent that the good-natured creature had submitted for nearly an hour to the parboiling process without giving up the ghost. Here was a miracle indeed, the carp had evidently been brought up out of the well—for this fish is frequently kept in wells—so that so much could be accounted for. But how had the devoted fish managed to live for nearly sixty minutes in such fearfully hot water? The *koi*, be it remembered, is a lucky fish in Japan, and connected with festive occasions. That very evening (this should be read slowly and with emphasis) the news reached the village of the capture of Port Arthur. Carping critics can find no possible fault with the logical deduction that the enthusiastic fish had thus, in its mute way, tried to foretell the good tidings. One might also add that the very position it chose was significant of the Chinese having got into hot water.

READY FOR DUTY.

ELSEWHERE we find related a story that is not without its merit, as indicating the spirit of the women of Japan. A merchant residing in Ushigome District, Tokyo, has an only daughter who, last year, was about to be given in marriage to an eligible suitor. The young lady prayed, however, that she might, before becoming a wife, be taught some useful occupation by which, in case sorrow should befall her, she could always earn her own living. Somewhat surprised at this request, for the young lady had been brought up in comparative luxury, the parents rather unwillingly consented. The daughter thereupon began attending classes connected with the Hongo Hospital, and graduated as an adept nurse in the beginning of this summer. As soon as war was declared with China she announced to the Red Cross Society her willingness to serve as a nurse either at home or in the field. That she had done this she kept secret from her parents. During her temporary absence from home, the other day, the parents were astonished at receiving a rather peremptory telegram, addressed to their daughter, to repair at once to Headquarters in Hiroshima. On the young lady's return they asked her, somewhat indignantly, what the meaning of so strange an order might be, whereupon she told them the whole story, and begged that they would not put any obstacle in the way of her immediate departure for Hiroshima; she had long been expecting the call and was ready for duty. It redounds greatly to the credit of the parents, remarks a Tokyo contemporary, that they assented to this. Preparations were hastily made and the young lady, accustomed hitherto to a life of ease and elegance, left the next morning for the hospitals of South Japan. "This then," says the *Yomiuri Shimbum*, "is a type of the spirit of the women

of Japan. They are ready for duty; ready to give up all, if need be, for their country's sake. It is not wonderful therefore that the Chinese should fly before our arms; that the intrepid bravery of twenty-four troopers should hold the savage fury of three thousand of the enemy in check."

HOSOKA "THE DEMON."

THE *Yomiuri Shimbum* is extravagant in its praise of a certain Mr. Hosoya, who by his patriotic activity is alleged to have earned the admiring sobriquet of "the Demon." He is a *samurai*, otherwise *shinoku*, of Sendai, and from his earliest years has been renowned not only for his love of war but also for his remarkable feats of arms. When the War of the Restoration broke out, he was still a mere lad, yet at the head of a host of volunteers, hastily assembled, he managed to perform prodigies of valour, which were repeated in the South-western Rebellion, nearly a dozen years later. At present, being personally unable to proceed to China—he is nearly sixty years old—he is doing his utmost to collect coolies from the interior and northern provinces; men of exceptional strength and unimpeachable character. He has already been instrumental in bringing together several thousand first-class men, and it is alleged that the Government is by no means insensible to his services. With all Mr. Hosoya's extreme bellicose proclivities he is depicted as a mild-looking, low-voiced, white-haired gentleman, whom one would never suspect of being a fire-eater.

BALLOON ASCENT.

LÉON SAGEHOMME's balloon ascent and parachute descent duly took place on Saturday afternoon, but was not the success that was expected. The balloon was filled on a vacant plot of ground near the Creek side, not far from the Iron Works, and at the time announced for starting, 2 p.m., very few people had paid for admission. Two hours later, when a few more had joined the paying audience, preparations were made to inflate the balloon with hot air generated by an underground furnace fed with faggots drenched in petroleum and methylated spirit. The balloon was quite new and was made of calico, and as the performer had not had sufficient time to properly prepare it, the consequence was that a good deal of leakage resulted. At last Sagehomme gave the signal to let go, and the liberated balloon shot up into the air. At this time it was noticed that a rent had developed in the balloon and fears were entertained for the performer's safety, but he liberated his parachute and fell, dropping into a tree by the side of the Creek. With the exception of a few scratches, the performer was not injured. A subscription was made on the ground.

MR. BOISSONADE'S DEPARTURE.

MR. BOISSONADE, who is to return home in January next, has been connected with the Japanese Government for about twenty years, and during that period of time has rendered inestimable services to this country. With the view of presenting a suitable memorial to the learned lawyer, more than 40 distinguished men, both Government *employés* and others, have forwarded circulars to the officials in the Justice Department and to outsiders directly or indirectly indebted to him. They are asked to contribute a sum of from 50 *sen* to 5 *yen* each toward the fund for the purchase of the memorial. The prospectus runs as follows:—Mr. Boissonade is now about to return home after 20 years' residence in this country. The services he has rendered to Japan during that long period as Legal Adviser of the Government, as instructor of law, and especially as framer of the Imperial Codes, must be patent to all. Now that he is about to leave them, those that enjoy his special friendship cannot suffer him to go without manifesting their regard for him in some suitable manner. Mr. Boissonade was first engaged in this country in 1875. The next year a law school was founded, and he was asked to give instruction to its students. The school turned out more than twenty *bakase* and *shakushi*. Subsequently he gave instruction on

his special subjects in the Law College under the direct control of the Justice Department, in the University, and in several private law institutions where the number of students who enjoyed his kind and erudite tuition must be counted by thousands. It is no exaggeration to say that every one of the barristers engaged in or out of Government offices has derived more or less benefit from his knowledge. The advance of law in Japan is greatly due to him. Mr. Boissonade accompanied the late Okubo Toshimichi as legal adviser in the expedition sent by Japan to Formosa in 1874, and for his services on that occasion was decorated with the 2nd Class Order of the Rising Sun. The Criminal Code and Code of Criminal Procedure which were put into operation in 1882 were framed by Mr. Boissonade and have been highly spoken of in Europe and America. In 1879 he commenced the codification of the Civil Code which was published in 1890. The trouble that he took over this work was immense, and the result was a model of legislation. Mr. Boissonade's departure will not only be regretted by us, but he himself will, we think, find it hard to tear himself away from the country where he has spent so many years and so much energy. We, the projectors of the scheme, have decided to present him with a suitable gift which will serve as a memento to him of his residence here as well as a manifesto of our regard for him and our regret at his departure.

PORT ARTHUR ITEMS.

IN the first assault on one of the seaward forts of Port Arthur, Major Hanaoka was mortally wounded. He refused at first to believe that his wound was fatal and repeatedly attempted to struggle to his feet, some of his men rendering every assistance in their power. Several of them begged him to permit them to convey him to the rear, that he might receive prompt medical assistance, but this the major would not consent to. "Go on," he replied, with all the strength he could muster; "storm the fort and never mind me." Yet as two or three lingered by his side and asked if he had no last message to send home; "Tell them," he said, "that I fell conquering." And had he no word to leave for their regiment? "Yes," he murmured, "I ask my soldiers to keep on conquering!" These were his last words.

On the 20th ultimo the correspondent of a certain foreign newspaper was conversing with Lieut.-General Yamaji. "When do you expect to take Port Arthur?" asked the foreigner, "Oh, to-morrow," replied Yamaji, nonchalantly, as if it were a mere nothing. His interrogator gave a dubious smile but forbore to say what he thought. The next evening, after the capture was complete and assured, they met again. "Well," said Yamaji, "you see I was right; here we are." This time the correspondent again failed to reply, but from a very different motive.

Among the Chinese soldiers that made their escape from Port Arthur was one whose feelings received such a shock that he resolved to relinquish all hope of martial glory and become a priest. He soon procured the necessary garments from a neighbouring temple and then proceeded to part with his queue. In doing this either haste or a trembling hand resulted in a bungled job, the stump of the queue being still distinctly visible. Fate would have it that this was his undoing. He was later on caught among a mob of Chinese soldiers and shot while attempting to fly.

In a village near Port Arthur there stands a little Taoist temple, timeworn and much battered. After the Port had fallen, a troop of Japanese foot soldiers marched past the temple, and heard as they passed the loud howling of a dog. They stopped and reconnoitred the premises. In an inner room they found the body of the attendant priest, who had been shot probably by some Chinese free-booters for the sake of the trumpery temple utensils, none of which could be found. The dog, gaunt with hunger,

was keeping watch over the body of his master, but offers of food soon enticed the starving creature away. He has since then been adopted by the regiment and received the name of *Shin*, or "Fidelity." The dog is described as a huge, wolfish animal, but very good tempered. His photograph has since been taken and sent to Japan.

AN ALUMINIUM TORPEDO-BOAT.

An aluminium torpedo-boat has recently been constructed by Messrs. Yarrow and Co. to the order of the French Government. The material of which the hull is made is not, of course, pure aluminium, but an alloy of 94 per cent. of aluminium with 6 per cent. of copper. The boat is of the second class, 60 feet long and 9 ft. 3 in. wide. At the trial trip she attained a speed of over 20½ knots, the maximum speed of the ordinary steel torpedo-boats of this class in the British Navy being about 17 knots. The greater speed is not the sole advantage attained by the use of aluminium and the consequent greater lightness of the hull structure. There is also greater ease in lifting, greater buoyancy, and a most noteworthy freedom from vibration. It is stated that when the boat was running at full speed it was possible to write with ease in the after cabin, a thing difficult to do under like circumstances in the ordinary steel torpedo-boat. Notwithstanding the recent great reduction in the cost of aluminium, the question of price is one that continues to bar the way to its extensive use for ship-building purposes. The hull even of a little boat like this cost nearly twice as much as it would have cost had it been built of steel; and the difference in cost would be far more noticeable in vessels of larger size.

PRIVATIONS IN THE SECOND ARMY.

FROM a letter sent by the *Nichi Nichi's* war-correspondent with the Second Army, we take the following account:—"The hardships to which the soldiers and coolies in the Second Army have been subjected, in consequence of the scarcity of water and fuel, since they landed on the Liautung peninsula on the 24th Oct., are indescribable. The Peninsula is thinly inhabited and woods and rivers are very scarce. Wells are found here and there, but only two or three to a hamlet consisting of fifty houses or so. These privations were not so keenly felt at first, as the Army had Chin-chow and Port Arthur to attack and take possession of. But when the first was taken on November 6th, followed by the taking of Talien next day, and when the last stronghold, Port Arthur, fell on the 21st November, that is about a month after the landing, the soldiers and coolies began to feel the privations with redoubled keenness. And well they might, for the passage of more than 30,000 men through thinly populated districts exhausted the supply of meat and all natural products. Further, the few streams that were of invaluable service a few weeks since have now been frozen over and no water can be obtained from them. It is now even impossible to get enough water for cooking, and the horses are in a miserable condition owing to an insufficient supply. Even were it possible to get water for cooking, there is no fuel for the purpose. Frequently soldiers are obliged to use their wooden utensils as fuel, but only to suffer great inconveniences next day for want of those utensils. Fireless and waterless and not adequately protected from cold, many of the coolies are said to be on the verge of being frozen to death. Indeed another Tokyo paper gives a telegraphic message from Hiroshima that at present (10th inst.) thermometer is about 14° below zero, and that 12 coolies of the Tanaka Gumi were frozen to death on the 28th and 29th ult. This is no exaggeration, as attested by the postscript written by an army censor after having read through the letter before the correspondent was allowed to send it to Tokyo. The correspondent describes the hardship undergone by the Army, writes the army censor, but the gallant soldiers are far from being affected by any such discomfort. On the contrary, as the season has become colder and the want of comfort become greater, officers and soldiers have grown more and more elated in spirit.

declaring that they who are to trample China under foot can not afford to be affected by any such slight inconveniences. The *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent next writes about the Chinese inhabitants of Chin-chow, and is highly indignant at their insatiable avarice and their insensibility to the benevolence extended to them by the Japanese Army. He says that the Chinese have become completely changed and the prominent characteristics peculiar to Chinamen are brought once again to the surface. For instance, they do not readily comply with the request of the Japanese officers or soldiers, when the latter wish to buy something from them; they are frequently arrogant; raise the price of their goods unreasonably high; and threaten honest soldiers that they will lodge complaints against them before the Administration Office. What gives the Japanese the greatest chagrin is the fact that while enjoying the protection of the Japanese Administration they refuse to receive nickel and copper coins in exchange for their commodities. In short, observes the correspondent, the Chinamen are like petted children and are wilful, and unfaithful, and disrespectful to the Japanese. It seems as if the subjugated people were enjoying the exercise of full rights, while the conquerors have none.

NO HURRY WHATEVER.

THE *Kaika Shimbu*, once the *Kaishin Shimbu*, has the following story to tell of the captain of the *Chiyoda Kan*, who is reported as being of cool intrepidity in action. Shortly before the engagement off the Yalu River he was seated in his cabin playing *Go* with one of his officers. Just then an officer of the watch hastily entered and, saluting, announced that a strange vessel had been sighted probably belonging to the Chinese. "All right," replied the captain, and went on undisturbed with his game. But hardly had the first messenger left the cabin when a second came, stating that there was evidently more than one strange ship not many miles away and that an action might be expected. "All right," again returned the imperturbable captain, "tell me if you sight any others." With these words he sank again into contemplation of the *Go*-board. Then a third officer entered breathless, announcing that five or six Chinese men-of-war were actually in sight. "Ah," said the captain, rising with a sigh and reluctantly putting away the *Go*-board; "be so good as to beat to quarters."

THE EARTHQUAKE IN MEXICO CITY ON THE 2ND OF NOVEMBER.

MR. CARDEN, H.B.M.'s Consul in Mexico city, writes:—"We had a very heavy earthquake on Friday, the 2nd of November, which did a great deal of damage and killed about 15 people. If it had lasted a few seconds more I am sure it would have wrecked half the city. It began from N. to S., then changed to E. to W., and finally to N.E. to S.W. the last shocks being the heaviest. I was in the Jockey Club, and at once got under the arch in the large drawing-room where I timed it with my watch in my hand. It lasted 48 seconds. During the last few shocks it seemed as if the corner of the house dipped down so far that it could not right itself. Through the window I could see right up San Francisco Street and the houses and lamp posts seemed to be all moving different ways—altogether it was very unpleasant. Almost every house, the Jockey Club, the Consulate, the Legation, the Hotel Iturbide, the Palace, Cathedral, &c., &c., are all cracked more or less. Fortunately the houses in Mexico city have no chimneys, otherwise the loss of life would have been far greater."

STORIES FROM PORT ARTHUR.

FOR the following items, for whose authenticity we cannot vouch, we are indebted to the *Tokyo Asahi*, *Yoroku Choho*, *Miyako Shimbu*, and one or two other metropolitan journals.—One of the lieutenants who took part in the capture of Port Arthur is spoken of as a very mirror of courtesy. After the fortress had fallen this officer went to and spoke with every soldier in the regiment which had been exposed to a

fierce fire during the early part of the day. To each one he addressed the same complimentary phrase: *O kage sama de rippa ni kachimashita*, or "Thanks to you we have won a splendid victory." The soldiers were much pleased with this well-earned compliment, and many replied that they hoped to do much better in their next brush with the Chinese.

On marching through the almost deserted streets of Port Arthur just after its capture, some scouts came upon a Chinaman standing in front of a candle-store. He was unarmed and clothed in the greasy habit of the trade, yet bore himself so maladroily that the soldiers' suspicion was aroused. On being asked who he was, he stammered out that he was a maker of candles. "Go and fetch us some," was the next command; "candles are the very thing we're looking for." The man entered, under guard of course, the shop, and began looking for candles in all sorts of unlikely places, thus betraying his total lack of knowledge of the house and its resources. This was enough; he was arrested and marched off as a prisoner. Subsequently the candle maker turned out to be a Chinese officer of rank who had neglected to make his escape in time and had chosen this disguise in order to avoid capture.

Marching through another street of the town a band of soldiers heard pitiful cries for help, and forcing their way into the house whence the screams came, found a young and pretty Chinawoman being cruelly maltreated by a Chinese "brave," a little girl of thirteen standing by helpless. The Chinaman was at once cut down, and the panting damsel soon told her story. She was a Tientsin *geisha*—probably rather one of the fraternity known as *ham sui mui* in Hongkong—who had come to Port Arthur in company with one of the Chinese Generals, in order to amuse his idle hours and watch the final overthrow of the Japanese. Things not going exactly as had been expected, the Chinese General had been one of the first to be called elsewhere on urgent business. The *geisha* and her little attendant had been left alone for more than thirty hours, with nothing to eat and expecting every moment to be their last. It redounds to the honour of the Japanese soldiers that the two females were at once conducted to a place of safety and finally left in charge of a Chinese prisoner of rank who was known to them and in whom they imposed confidence.

YETE IN HONOUR OF THE RECENT VICTORIES.

IT is quite evident that the people of Tokyo are going to make the fête of the 9th of this month, in celebration of the victories achieved by the Army and Navy, one memorable in the annals of the city. Preparations are being made on a truly gigantic scale, and despite the tightness of the money-market subscriptions are flowing in from all sides. It is supposed that more than one-half the population of the metropolis will take active part in the celebration and that no less than half-a-million people will wend their way to Ueno, which will be the centre of attraction. The trains from the country are already bringing in visitors and would be celebrants by the hundred, and all tends to show that there will be a concourse of merry-makers and enthusiastic patriots not much smaller than that of February 11th, 1889, when the Constitution was announced and given to the people. The firemen of several urban districts recently paraded a number of the large thoroughfares, singing the time-honoured song of their Guild, the *Kiyari*. They are to turn out again on the 9th instant, and with the aid of ladders and the other instruments of their calling go through various performances similar to those of the *desome* fête. Nor are the Phrynes and Aspasias of Shimbashi and the vicinity to be idle. Some will assume martial garb and march through the streets drawing huge wains filled with oranges, which fruit is to be used as a sort of playful ammunition wherewith to bombard the crowds of sightseers. Others

again are going to dress up as Chinamen and be led thus through the streets by certain of their fraternity impersonating various military and naval leaders. Triumphant arches are to be erected in several places, notably one of huge dimensions in the avenue approaching the Park, the Ueno Hirokoji. Most of the local schools will observe the following day as a holiday.

SOME DETAILS OF THE GREAT FETE.

FOR the last two or three days a portion of the vernacular metropolitan press has been devoted to the publication of details concerning the doings and happenings on the date of the great celebration. From half a dozen sources we glean the following data:—On the tramway between Shimbashi and Ueno fares were reduced for the day, with the consequence that no less than 66,047 people rode on the cars, the total amount paid by them being over eighteen hundred yen. On the race-course and in the Park were next day picked up no less than three cartfuls of odd *geta* or wooden clogs, which proves that at least two thousand people must have travelled homewards minus one shoe or barefoot. Seventeen *kurumas* were broken to pieces in the crush; ten fights were of such a serious nature that the police were forced to interfere. On the previous day no less than five hundred one-time convicted pickpockets or else such as were strongly suspected to belong to the light-fingered fraternity, were kept under lock and key or else strictly forbidden to leave their dwellings. Despite all this, fully seventy thieves were arrested in the Park and its vicinity *flagrante delicto*. One gold watch was reported missing, and nine silver ones. A farmer who had come up to Tokyo expressly to take part in the fete, was given a taste of metropolitan life on reaching Shimbashi, where he was skilfully relieved of a bundle of notes of 130 yen. No less than fifty four persons were either pushed, thrown, or fell into the big pond. One policeman who went to the rescue of several inebriates who had fallen in, was seized by so many hands that he lost both his cap and sabre, and barely managed to get out uninjured. Twenty-four people were more or less hurt, and an old man so roughly handled that his arms were broken and he is not expected to recover. The ground was simply strewn with battered and shapeless hats, bundles of various description, broken hairpins, garments of all kinds including three *hakama*, and innumerable lunch-boxes. A body of soldiers quartered in a tea-house near the Ekoin got permission to go and pick up the empty bottles: those memorable pint bottles filled with the seductive and speedily intoxicant Masamune brew. They gathered no less than twenty thousand of these bottles, which they sold on the spot for two hundred yen, or at the rate of one *sen* for each. A good many people looked rather enviously on at the gatherers while they were at work, "and we," says the *Yamato Shimbun*, "made inquiry as to who they might be. They turned out to be the people that had drunk the contents on the previous day."

Four children were separated from their parents and of these two are still unclaimed. One little creature was in imminent danger of being hurled from one of the smaller bridges leading to the race-course and would infallibly have fallen in the moat. A policeman tried to get to her rescue but the crowd was surging and away on a violently that all passage to the spot was impossible. Just at the critical moment a drunken cavalry-man drew his sabre and threatened to "cut down the whole crowd." *Savez qui peut* was the cry, and the dense mass of human beings gave back, letting the little one regain her footing on the bridge. One woman was so crushed that a premature childbirth ensued, barely sufficient time being obtained to convey her to a quiet spot in the Park. Despite their rough handling, mother and child are both doing well.

THE HUMOURS OF RAILWAY LIFE.

THE railway porter—we refer to the English variety of the species, for of his manners in other lands we are not so well informed—is an

authority on his own account in the matter of the pronunciation of the names of railway stations. Sometimes he appears as an advocate of phonetic spelling, and sternly refuses to pronounce a name in any other manner than that in which it is written. It is through his instrumentality that the old pronunciation of Carshalton (a small town to the south of London, until recently always pronounced, and in the last century sometimes spelt, Case-horton), has almost entirely disappeared. The railway porter calls it K'shalton and his will is law. At other times, however, he strikes out in favour of the pronunciation of the local vernacular, and perhaps in time succeeds in getting the spelling modified to suit his tastes. Those who have been in the habit of approaching London by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway will remember that all the porters at Battersea Park Station inform passengers that they have arrived at Betsy Park. Some of these little peculiarities are apt to offend punctilious railway managers. It is recorded of one manager, who was somewhat of a precisian, that when travelling by his own line and passing through a station named Tyldesley Banks, he was shocked to hear a porter calling out Tyldesley Banks in the broadest vernacular. Summoning the man, he promptly gave him a lesson in pronunciation, and on his return in the evening was gratified to find his pupil pronouncing Tyldesley Banks with the utmost correctness. Just, however, as the train was starting from the station, a voice exclaimed "Lord, there's our Sam!" and a bevy of pitmen, in whose ears the unfamiliar sound had struck no answering note, tumbled pell-mell out of an adjoining third-class carriage.

The literature of railway accidents is not free from gleams of humour. It is recorded that a lady was travelling between Brockfield and Stamford on her first journey by rail. An accident occurred, and the carriage in which she was seated was pitched down an embankment. Crawling from beneath the wreckage, she asked a fellow-passenger, "Is this Stamford?" "No, madam," replied the man, who was pinned down by a piece of timber, "this is not Stamford; it is a catastrophe!" "Oh," cried the lady, "then I hadn't oughter got off here!" This anecdote seems to be first cousin to that of the old Scotchwoman who was likewise making her first railway journey when an accident occurred. As soon as she was able to regain her footing and her tongue, she turned indignantly to the guard, who was travelling in the same wrecked carriage, and said, "And do they aye whumle us out like that?"

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

THE vernacular press reports that the fields around Chin-chow have until quite recently been pied with wild chrysanthemums of a novel sort, the ground-work (petals) being a rich purple, with crimson-tipped stamens. A number of these plants having been carefully potted by some surgeons attached to the staff of the Second Army, they were forwarded to Surgeon-General Ishiguro, who was delighted with the gift. The recipient recently selected a group of the best of these plants and presented them to H.M. the Empress, who was pleased to express satisfaction with the gift. Now that chrysanthemums have been found in such profusion in the Liao-tung Peninsula, slyly observes a contemporary, it is proof positive that the soil is destined to become Japanese property. The Imperial seal is already on the hand.

CHINESE SOLDIERS ON THE JAPANESE ARMY.

THE *Asahi Shimbun* has to tell of a narrative related by a certain Chinaman in one of the conquered towns, to a correspondent. His house had, it appears, been requisitioned for a troops of Chinese soldiers just after the fall of Chin-chow, among them being several fugitives from Pyongyang. They affirmed, with sundry expletives, that it was worse than useless to attempt to stand against the Japanese soldiers; they had seen bullets rain down from the skies, so it was evident that the Japanese were in league with supernatural powers. Besides, the

Japanese did not fear death, and only a fool would talk like that. Moreover, he who fights with a fool is a fool himself, so they deemed it inconsistent with reason to combat with such hare-brained idiots. It was patent that the skill possessed by the Japanese in the use of the bayonet was also not of this earth. None but demons or those possessed of demoniac skill could give such thrusts, make such lurches, and have such a quick "recovery." The fact that the majority of the Japanese seemed bomb-proof was also commented on in the same strain. One related how he had fired point-blank at a Japanese trooper only a few yards distant. His enemy had merely given a pitying smile and then slashed out with his sword, resulting in an ugly wound on the part of the thunder-struck Celestial. It was finally agreed that the Japanese wereimps and the sons ofimps, and that they (the consulting soldiers) should give them a wide berth in future.

A NOVAL DRAGON-FLY.

THE *Yomiuri* recently published a very suggestive poem and a woodcut that were not without merit. Over a sketch-map of the Liao-tung Peninsula, with Mukden at the north and Peking looming in the west, with a bit of the Great Wall, hovered a huge dragon-fly—the symbol of Japan—the body being composed of a sabre and the head of binoculars. The insect was depicted as heading direct for the Northern Capital. The sketch was accompanied by an old and well-known poem, the text being slightly altered to suit the occasion:—

*Tombo tobi
Kyo wa doko made
Ita yara?*

"Oh flying Dragon-fly, how far hast thou gone to-day, I wonder?"

BOOKS FOR CHRISTMAS.

WE have received from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh two pretty little volumes of the same type as the well-known *Japanese Fairy Tale Series*, printed on crepe paper by Mr. T. Hasegawa of Tokyo. They are translations from the Chinese: one a metrical translation, by Mrs. Archibald Little, of a Chinese nursery classic, "The Rat's Plaint;" the other a prose version, by Mrs. Archibald Little, of a Chinese legend, "The Fairy Foxes." The Rat's Plaint (*Lao Shu Kao Chuang*), was made before the Court of Pluto. He had been foully done to death the night before by a black cat, and pleaded for justice. Pluto at once sends his myrmidons to the upper regions of the earth to arrest the black cat; after a long and weary search they find the accused, and, deaf to all remonstrances, hale her before the throne of the King. Pluto at once passes sentence, but the cat pleads to be heard in self defence. Her plea consists of a counter-accusation of wickedness against the whole rat-family:—

Look how they roam about in troops! as an army they set out.
And not content with petty thefts, they make a perfect rout.
Tramp! tramp! they trot in single file; along the beam they run.
The mothers bring their basket; the girl rats aid the fun;
Then down they sit on rafter high and chaunt a merry lay:
Just like a new fledged graduate cunning o'er his prize essay:
Then all at once they scurry off—a good for nothing lot—
Into the Temple shrine close by, where wanton deeds they plot.
They gnaw the wood from Buddha's face, the paint from off his thumb.
And sacrilegious teeth insert in Joss-stick and in drum.
Then off they rush to the Common School, where the boys their looks rectify,
And there the sacred Classic tomes remorselessly they bite.

And so on through a long catalogue of crimes for many of which the innocent cat is accustomed to be blamed and punished. The defence was effective, the rat was sentenced to two months in a wooden cage, while the virtuous cat was ordered to spend her life in punishing the sins of the rats on earth. The incidents of the rat's plea, the arrest of the cat, and the cat's defence, lend themselves, as may be imagined, to spirited pictorial representation, which is most tastefully executed.—"The Fairy Foxes" did all the extraordinary things that foxes are in the

habit of doing in China, and used to do in Japan until the exorcising spirit of Western Civilization took possession of the land. In this volume we should have been glad to have a larger number of illustrations. Still, even with the few that it has, this little book, and still more "The Rat's Plaint," will be greatly appreciated in the nursery.

To older residents, those at least who are not already familiar with the "Lays of Far Cathay," we may recommend a reprint of the best of these, with some additions, recently published under the title of "Lays and Relays." These verses will be read with interest and amusement by all dwellers in the Far East.

LIEUT.-COLONEL FUKUSHIMA.

A NUMBER of War Correspondents speak in high terms of the linguistic ability of Lieut.-Colonel Fukushima, who is with the Second Army in Manchuria. He is, it will be remembered, the hero of the ride across Asia, and in the course of his travels through Southern Siberia and Manchuria he appears to have become an adept in the patois—a mixture of pure Manchu and the Northern Chihli Chinese—current in the Liau-tung Peninsula and its vicinity. This dialect is so distinct and so peculiar, writes the correspondent of a Tokyo contemporary, besides being widely spread, that it almost deserves the name of a separate language. But more than this, Lieut.-Colonel Fukushima is held to be the best Manchu scholar in the Army. Upon him devolves the interpreting on all occasions of importance, and he is invariably successful in making himself thoroughly understood. Among the recent captures made is that of a Chinese telegraph operator. This man professes a sincere admiration for the gallant Colonel, and has revealed to him several secrets of the highest importance concerning the disposition of the enemy in the immediate future. His disclosures having already been found correct in one or two instances, it is believed that what he says is true. This is by no means an isolated instance, for "Fukushima's *bonhomme*" is proverbial among the Manchus and Chinese, who readily make him their confidante and appeal for his intercession in all their real or supposed grievances.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE usual fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was held on Friday evening, and owing to entertainments proceeding at other places in the Settlement and on the Bluff, attracted but a small attendance. After a pianoforte duet by Miss Vincent and Miss Griffin, Mr. W. F. Page read a pleasingly discursive paper on "Newspaper advertisements, Quaint, Humorous, and Curious." Having alluded to the paucity of advertisements in the first newspaper broad-sheets of James the First's reign, the paper traced the increasing growth of advertisers and pointed out some salient characteristics appertaining to the earliest announcements of this character. Passing from the pugilistic and quack medicine advertisements of the eighteenth century, the essay drew attention to the growth of the "agony column" and the "matrimonial" advertisement in the Victorian era, especially in these latter days. The humours of badly punctuated or awkwardly phrased advertisements formed the closing portion of the essay, and drew forth much laughter from the audience as instance after instance was adduced of the "proof reader's" insensibility to humour in passing many manifest absurdities. After the interval, Mrs. Hubbard gave an original recitation, which the President and the audience too, hoped did not portend this clever lady's withdrawal from the public platform whereon she has done so much to enliven social life in our Far Eastern settlement. Two songs by Mrs. Herb, who was in splendid voice, a reading by Mr. Sale, and a pianoforte solo by Mr. N. Sargent brought the proceedings to a close.

A YOUNG HERCULES.

In several Tokyo journals do we find laudatory paragraphs relating to the extraordinary powers

and remarkable strength of a certain lad of only thirteen years of age, who is said to be an adept in *jujutsu* and several other athletic exercises. The other evening this boy strolled towards Kyobashi to attend the bi-monthly fête of the local *Yiosama*, on which occasion there is always a large concourse of sightseers in attendance. While walking about at his ease he was accosted by three young men, who informed him that they had something particular to tell him: would he walk on a little to where they might talk undisturbed? To this arrangement the boy, nothing loath, gave a ready assent; but hardly had they got out of sight of the crowd and in a lonely sidestrete before the trio seized the lad with the intention of robbing him of his silk coat and girdle. They had, however, reckoned without their host. In an instant the tables were turned, two of the robbers were thrown, one of them being knocked senseless, while the third, seeing the discomfiture of his comrades, made off as fast as his legs would carry him. The story sounds somewhat apocryphal; but we are quite willing to concede that the hero may be a pocket Hercules. It would be well for the youth of Japan if there were more such lusty champions.

A FALSE RING.

A FEW mornings ago the inhabitants of the Shinagawa quarter of the metropolis were startled by the quick ringing of the firebells, the rapidly repeated strokes being significant of a fire close at hand. People rushed out of their houses everywhere and there was a general cry of "Where is the fire?" But no definite reply being made, and the bells still keeping up their brazen clamour the conclusion was soon arrived at that a general alarm was being rung, a sort of tocsin in order only on occasions of imminent peril. Hundreds rushed to the bayward thoroughfares and began eagerly scanning the horizon for any sign of the approach of a hostile fleet. Everything remaining quiet, a strict investigation was made, a cruel practical joke being suspected. The reason of all the confusion was finally shown to be a most trivial one. An early funeral having passed into one of the local temples the priest had begun striking the temple-bell which is, curiously enough, exactly similar in tone to a fire-bell. This had aroused the fire-men, with the above result. It is hardly necessary to add that the offending bell will be mute in future.

ILLUSTRATION OF THE NAVAL BATTLE OF HAI-YANG.

MR. OGAWA's name on the title page of a book is a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of its plates, and those who buy "The Japan-China War—The Naval Battle of Hai-yang," published by Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, will not be disappointed. The letter press of the volume is by Mr. Inouye Jukichi, who gives us an interesting account of the battle, derived both from Japanese and from Chinese sources. The photographs of the action, unfortunately, were taken from too great a distance to be of much interest; but there is an extremely spirited representation of the engagement reproduced from a drawing by Mr. Sakuma Bungo. Some of the plates show admirably the terrific destructive effects of the shells that struck the vessels.

THE NISHIGORI CASE.

JUDGMENT in the case connected with Nishigori Gosei, Yamaguchi Jun, formerly a Judge, and Goto Shimpei, the late Chief of the Sanitary Bureau, was given in the Tokyo Court of Appeal yesterday. Yamaguchi was sentenced to hard labour for five years and fined fifty yen and Nishigori to four years' hard labour with a fine of forty yen, both being convicted of false accusation. Goto was found not guilty.

METALS.

MESSRS. S. W. ROYSE & Co.'s report for October 27th, says:—Business in Pig Iron has been disappointing during this month; demand has only been quite moderate, and prices have fallen slowly but steadily. They have been nominally slightly better during the last few days, and the Glasgow market is moderately

firm; at Middlesbrough, however, the market is very quiet, and little business is being done. With the end of the shipping season at hand, and trade so dull, consumers are naturally content with covering only their immediate requirements in the expectation of lower prices ere long. The Manufactured Iron trade in the Midlands is fairly good, and prices steady. Copper has receded gradually during the month, but is now improving somewhat. Tin also has fallen steadily, the total drop during the month being about £3 per ton, but this metal also is now rather firmer. Spelter has given way slightly, and Lead is dull and rather lower in price.

WASTE AND WANT.

"THE Chinese are the worst marksmen in the world and the most careless," growled a wounded non-commissioned officer, now in hospital at Hiroshima to a Tokyo press correspondent the other day. "Why, they would shoot at a fly on a wall at any distance! Just before we took Port Arthur I walked up a little knoll to have a good look at the distant line of forts. I was out of range and the Chinese could barely see me with a good field-glass. Would you believe it? In less than as many minutes three cannon were fired at me, and the balls struck the knoll about a thousand yards from where I stood. Never were such improvident cannoniers. To waste three big balls and a lot of powder on a solitary man they had no possible chance of hitting! But that's like the Chinese; great noise and nothing to show for it."

THE CARSTENS CASE.

SENTENCE was delivered by the Altona Criminal Court on the 24th October in the case of the German sailor named Carstens, who, as our readers will remember, shot and killed an Englishman named Beattie at Yokohama in 1892, jealousy being the motive for the crime. The prisoner was first tried by the Japanese Court, but eventually was claimed by the German authorities and handed over by the Japanese. For the past two years he has been in prison at Altona awaiting trial. The jury found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, and he was accordingly sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

THE U.S. TEA IMPORT AND BRITISH BOTTOMS.

THE New York *Marine Journal* says:—Five steamships, all British, have arrived at this port this season so far, direct from China and Japan with cargoes of tea. They are the *Glenogle*, August 1st; the *Monmouthshire*, August 27th; the *Benmohr*, September 19th; the *Pyrrhus*, October 7th, and the *Ping Suey*, October 13th, bringing altogether some 300,000 packages. This used to be a trade for our clipper sailing ship, but it comes no more even under our own flag. Six other steamers, likewise all British, are also on the way to arrive:—The *Port Adelaide*, *Lennox*, *Macduff*, *Energia*, *Glenesh*, and *Strathleven*.

A BANGUINARY FLAG.

WE find related in the *Miyako Shimbun* that when one of the last forts along the ridge at Port Arthur was taken by the Japanese troops, the victors suddenly found that they were without a flag to hoist in sign of their triumphant possession of the place. A quick-witted man helped them out of their difficulty. Tearing a white under-garment from the body of a dead enemy, he dipped it into the blood of another fallen foe and roughly painted on the shirt a huge red circle. This flag was then hoisted in triumph and served its purpose well.

THE "CHUYETSU MARU."

THE *Chuyetsu Maru*, of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, had a very rough voyage from the north. She left Oginohama on the 9th inst. at 8 p.m. with a cargo of rice and beans, and when off Inuboyesaki at 7 o'clock the following morning a heavy gale broke over her. One of her boats was lost, and several of her plates to the extent one *ken* by three *shaku*, were bent on the starboard side of the stem. She reached Yokohama on the 12th inst.

WAR NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8TH.

"On the afternoon of November 21st," writes the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, "when our troops of the Second Regiment were advancing to the attack of the Hwangchin-shan (Golden Hill) Fort, they had to feel their way in the first place through the town of Port Arthur. Seeing the houses shut, they proceeded without any special precaution, when suddenly rifles were thrust through a fence and the soldiers were fired upon. Entering the house, they found seven or eight Chinese soldiers. Warned by this experience they searched each house as they went along, and discovered more than thirty fugitive soldiers, whom they cut down and threw into the street. Further examination revealed other concealed braves, and finally the fugitives, driven from their retreats, jumped into the sea and attempted to escape by swimming. Numbers of them were shot by our troops. The corpses lay in all parts of Port Arthur. Sometimes bodies and heads were separate, sometimes skulls were cleft; sometimes brains, eyes or bowels were protruding; sometimes limbs were lopped off. It was an appalling sight. The truth is that the troops were much excited at the time. It is said that they unhesitatingly cut down every one that offered any opposition, however slight, and that the military authorities wrote over the doors of the houses 'the people of this residence must not be killed.'"

The *Hochi Shimbun* gives a slightly different version of the above. It alludes to the terrible atrocities perpetrated by the Chinese on the Japanese killed and wounded, and says that despite such provocation the Japanese soldiers, as a rule, behaved with the greatest clemency, never failing to carry the wounded Chinese to the nearest field hospital, where they were well cared for. But among the Japanese there were some upon whom the sight of their mutilated comrades produced a maddening effect, and these, when the enemy came in sight, raised the cry of "No quarter," themselves setting the example of indiscriminate slaughter. So furious did the troops become when thus incited, that the officers were obliged to have recourse to the device of passing on the bosoms of the inhabitants of Port Arthur a label with the words "This person must not be killed," for which protection the unfortunate people expressed their gratitude with tears.

The *Kokkai* alleges that some of the fugitives from Port Arthur fared grievously at the hands of their own people. About 200 of them effected their escape to Shan-hai-kwan, but were immediately seized by order of the Generals there. The officers and non-commissioned officers were executed on the spot, and their corpses thrown by the way-side and the privates were carried to a dungeon and tortured so terribly that their screams could be heard at places far outside the gates. The story seems to us scarcely credible.

In the same newspaper we read of a wealthy Chinese citizen of Fu-chow who is said to be very anxious to become a Japanese subject, and to that end has presented to the Headquarters of the Second Army, 500 Taels in gold, 500 Taels in silver, 200 *koku* of millet and 2,000 bags of rice.

In the *Hochi* we read that the head of Lieut. Nakaman, who fell, after a gallant fight, in one of the skirmishes on the way to Port Arthur, was found set up in an alcove in the latter place.

According to the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, a line of steamers is to be established at once between Ninsen and the Chin-chow peninsula. The first steamer of the service, the *Higo Maru*, was to leave Kobe on the 8th instant for Ninsen, to be followed by the *Suruga Maru* on the 17th or 18th instant from Yokohama. Our contemporary adds that there are now collected in Ninsen quantities of stores awaiting transport to the army and its following in the Liau-tung peninsula.

It is stated by the vernacular press that the number of the garrison in Port Arthur was 14,100, and that some 400 were taken prisoners.

The fugitives from the place added to the troops already in Fu-chow probably bring the garrison of the latter to 4,000.

A telegram from Hiroshima, published by the *Pomouri*, says that the *Hiyai Kan* has brought into Port Arthur a Chinese steamer of a thousand tons called the *Chao-ti-chu*.

The *Kokkai* alleges that there are not more than 20,000 troops guarding Shan-hai-kwan, and that the forts there are, for the most part, made of wood painted to look like brick.

A telegram from Hiroshima published by the *Kokkai* says that the torpedo-boat *Kotaka* and two others were watching Wei-hai-wei on the night of the first, when one of the enemy's vessels followed by a torpedo-boat came out. The *Kotaka* and her consorts gave chase, whereupon the ship made her way back into the bay but the torpedo-boats, in its haste to escape, ran on rock.

The *Niroku's* war-correspondent gives the following particulars of the capture of Siu-yen:—

The capture of Siu-yen by Major-General Oseko's column resembles in many respects that of Feng-hwan. As in the case of Feng-hwan, the Chinese retreated from Siu-yen without offering any resistance worthy of the name, and left the place in the hands of the Japanese. The Japanese appear to have marched upon the mountain fastness from two directions, namely, from Taku-shan (south-east) and Feng-hwan (north-east). On the 16th of November, skirmishes occurred twice between reconnoitring parties of the two armies. On the 17th, the enemy took up a position on an elevated place about a mile south of Siu-yen and fired several shots from field guns at the advancing column. At first they seemed determined to make a resolute resistance. Indeed, they advanced within from 1,000 to 600 metres of the Japanese, their force being fully 2,000. The Japanese awaited their approach, but when they had advanced thus far, they stopped and opened fire, the Japanese of course replying. This lasted for about two hours. The van of the Japanese, which had been detached to cut off the enemy's retreat, now reached a place about 1,500 metres in his rear. Apprised of this manoeuvre, the Chinese fell into confusion, and showed signs of retreating, still they held their ground for a time. At half-past four in the afternoon, only a short interval of daylight remaining, it was decided to deliver the assault the next morning. At 6.30 a.m. on the following day, the Japanese began to move toward the enemy on the hill. The latter did not await the attack, but fled at once. At the same time the noise of cannon was heard from the direction of Sui-yen, and it appeared that the division from Feng-hwan had come into action. When the Japanese advanced to an elevation not far from Sui-yen—the enemy was seen retreating in good order westward, cavalry in the van and rear, and the commissariat in the centre. The Japanese entered Sui-yen at half-past 8 in the evening of the 18th, without having had so much as one man killed or wounded. The enemy's casualties were unknown, but must have been trifling. Nine guns and a quantity of small arms were left behind. The number of the Chinese was estimated as about 4,000, under the two Generals Seh (not the one that fought the battle of Sōng-hwan) and Fang, who had been second in command of the troops under General Tsao, killed in the battle of Phyang-yang. Fang must be an officer of Tsao's type, for the troops garrisoned in Sui-yen are said to have been very orderly, well disciplined, and kept under rigid control. They were not allowed to perpetrate any of the acts of lawless rapacity that the other Chinese troops freely indulged in when passing through or quartered in the villages of their own countrymen. When the Japanese entered Sui-yen the heads of two Chinese soldiers were found exposed at the entrance of the city. They had belonged to men executed for outraging women in the town. Before the enemy evacuated the town, they had intended to set it on fire, but were prevented from doing so by the hot

pursuit of the Japanese. It contains about 2,500 houses, and is very wealthy, five or six of the inhabitants being reputed to possess fortunes, of over 10,000,000 taels each. Precious stones and silk obtained from the wild silk-worm, being the principal products of the place. On the 21st, the Brigade returned to Taku-shan, leaving a garrison to defend Sui-yen.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10TH.

The *Kokkai* circulates an extraordinary story to the effect that about a thousand soldiers who had escaped from Port Arthur to a place 5 miles north of that fortress, were on the point of being taken off by two or three British men-of-war on the 24th ultimo, when some Japanese videttes, observing what was in progress, carried information to a Division of the Army, and a regiment being immediately sent to attack the fugitives, 400 of them were killed, the rest effecting their escape. Does the *Kokkai* seriously pretend to attach credit to the phantasy that British men-of-war would engage in such an operation?

According to the same journal, a Chinese transport laden with arms and provisions, and having on board the Captain of the *Chen-yuen*, put into Port Arthur on the 27th ultimo under stress of weather, and was seized by the Japanese. We find the story somewhat apocryphal. The transport must have come from Taku, which is only 180 miles from Port Arthur. Even assuming—which is most improbable—that she had been two days out, and that she left Taku as far back as the 25th, is it conceivable that her people were ignorant of the fall of Port Arthur on the 21st?

The inhabitants of Chin-chow are said to have resumed their ordinary occupations and to be living quietly and contentedly. Over some of the shops, the signboards bear the inscription, "So and So, Chin-chow, in the new dominions of Japan." Since the 25th ultimo the citizens have begun to hold regular markets under permission from the Executive. Prices are reported to be very high. That is conceivable enough, seeing that several thousands have been added to the ordinary number of customers.

We have explained in previous issues that troops marching from China proper in the direction of the Japanese positions along the Yalu and to the north of that river, would pass through Hai-cheng if they took the inland route. The two most important towns on the road between Newchwang and Mukden are Hai-cheng and Lao-yang, the former being 32 miles to the north of Newchwang, and the latter lying at the point where the Fenghwan-Mukden and Newchwang-Mukden roads intersect. A branch road leads east and south from Hai-cheng, and passing through Chomu-cheng (17 miles distant from Hai-cheng), goes on to Suiyen and Takushan. It will be remembered that Major-General Oseko dislodged a force of 4,000 Chinese from Suiyen on the 18th of November, and that they fell back in good order toward Chomu-cheng. Our readers may also remember that, according to correspondence from Newchwang, an army of Mongols, numbering some 10,000, crossed the Liao 7 miles above Newchwang, about the 20th of November, and moved eastward with the intention of attacking the Japanese positions. The bulk of these Mongols, together with the force dislodged by Oseko from Suiyen, and the troops that retreated westward from Feng-hwan, are now distributed between Chomu-cheng, Hai-cheng, and Hai-ping, the last being a fortified town on the coast road from Newchwang to the Liautung peninsula. To state the case with less geographical details, from ten to fifteen thousand Mongols and Chinese are posted so as either to menace the positions of the Japanese First Army, or to oppose the advance of the latter against Newchwang whether by the coast or inland routes. It is expected that Oseko's battalions will soon attack the enemy at Chomu-cheng, and if we are right in assuming that a portion of the Mongol forces are in that town, it will be very interesting to see whether they make a better stand than the Tartars and Chinese have done. Considerable reinforcements are said to have

been sent to Wei-hai-wei by the advice of General von Hanneken. As to the question whether the Pei-yang Squadron is lying in Wei-hai-wei, or whether it has eluded the Japanese and steamed farther south, there is difficulty in determining. A letter said to have been received from an officer on board the *Chen-yuen*, as she lay on the rocks at the entrance to the harbour, mentions that no other Chinese men-of-war were there. On the other hand, the vernacular press seems absolutely confident that Admiral Ting and his ships are anchored under the guns of the forts. The *Kokkai*, indeed, goes so far as to say that the Japanese squadrons having failed to entice the Chinese from their position of safety, have laid torpedoes so as to blockade the port. That must have been a difficult operation, unless it was achieved at night. During the Franco-Chinese war Admiral Courbet made more than one attempt to get within range of the North China Fleet, but the ships always managed to elude him by dodging behind the islands. It is plain that if Ting has escaped from Wei-hai-wei, and if he has no mind to fight, he can easily hide his ships in the Yangtze.

The *Kokkai* says that new guns of the best and most modern type have been mounted in the Taku forts, and that the command-in-chief of all the armies defending Peking is still vested in the Viceroy Li. Those armies, according to a statement said to have been made by the Viceroy to the Emperor, consist of 250,000 men at Shan-hai-kwan, under General Piu An; 100,000 under General Su Yung-i at Hwangho; 50,000 at Taku under General Hanneken, and a force, the strength of which is not stated, under the Viceroy himself at Tientsin. The maritime approaches to Shan-hai-kwan and the mouth of the Peiho are also protected by torpedoes. Finally, there is a Tartar Army at Peking under Li Tsui-wang. If the Viceroy Li made such a report, he stands committed to the allegation that more than half a million of troops are under arms in Peking and on the approaches to it. That is scarcely credible.

We read in the *Kokkai* that a strong army is posted in the neighbourhood of Chefoo and Wei-hai-wei, and that a system of coast-guards has been organized, with orders to light bonfires at the first sign of a hostile fleet's approach.

The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a statement said to have been made by Mr. Hart, Reuter's agent, who was found by the Japanese in Port Arthur and is now staying in Hiroshima—apparently under detention—that on the morning of the 21st of November, Kung, the Taotai of Port Arthur, embarked from that place in two small steamers, but that being pursued by a Japanese torpedo-boat, one of the steamers ran aground, and nothing is known as to what became of Kung. The Taotai had sent his wife and family away some days previously in a foreign steamer.

A Chinese steamer flying the flag of the Red Cross and having on board an Englishman, an American and a Dane, arrived at Port Arthur on the 28th ultimo, and her captain made application to have the wounded Chinese handed over to his care. Marshal Oyama of course declined to permit anything of the kind, the wounded Chinese being prisoners of war. The ship was ordered to leave the port at once, which she did on the 30th ultimo.

The *Kokkai* alleges that the Chinese, having captured a Japanese trooper in the fight on the 18th of November, took him to Port Arthur, and nailed him to the wall of a house by driving spikes through his sides, after which they had a carouse in front of him. It is a horrible story, but if the burning alive of Japanese scouts at Chin-chow be true, we do not see why the nailing incident also should be incredible.

The districts westward of Chiu-lien along the Yalu are said to be perfectly reconciled to Japanese occupation. No less than 120 hamlets—according to the *Nippon*—have made formal act of submission, and their inhabitants show the utmost readiness to supply the wants of the Japanese troops.

The *Kokkai*—which certainly is entitled to claim preëminence for the copiousness of its war news—tells a story of Marshal Oyama's

compassion. On the 27th ultimo, during a storm of rain and wind, the Marshal saw 30 Chinese prisoners huddling under the eaves of a house. He immediately caused his horse to be removed from its stable and had the prisoners housed there. At the risk of being thought sceptical, we should like to ask how it happened that in a place of the size of Port Arthur a house was not available for the Chinese prisoners.

The same paper gives a detailed list of the guns mounted at Shan-hai-kwan. They are 6 21-cent. Krupp guns; 13 15-cent. ditto; 7 12-cent. ditto; 16 8-cent. ditto; 6 Gatlings; and 2 Nordenfelts. As for the troops stationed to defend the place, it is not possible to speak definitely, their number being constantly in process of augmentation.

The Chinese evidently apprehend an incursion of Japanese ships into the Yangtze, for they are despatching reinforcements of troops to guard the lower reaches of the river.

Three hundred Chinese soldiers are said to have surrendered themselves at Port Arthur after the bulk of the Japanese Army had returned to Chin-chow.

It is said that there now more than 5,000 men in garrison at Fu-chow, the majority of them being fugitives from Port Arthur.

New fortifications, says the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, have been erected at the rear of Wei-hai-wei, and a large force under General Shang Tsi is stationed there.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11TH.

The *Hochi* says that various bodies despatched from the First Army are now marching upon different places, but that the Head-quarters of the Army are still in An-tung. For instance, the column despatched against Hai-cheng is to reach that stronghold on the 12th instant, and the assault is to be delivered on that day or the day following. The same authority states that a detachment of the First Army has already left Tso-yuen and has marched toward Bo-cheng-tsz, neither of which places can be identified on the map. It is believed that some 9,000 Chinese are defending Bo-cheng-tsz, and that this place will be attacked very shortly. The *Hochi* adds that it obtained this information from a trustworthy quarter.

The Head-quarters of the Second Army, says the same authority, have been removed to Chin-chow, the Army having transferred the control of Port Arthur to the Navy. A column under the command of a Major-General has already left Chin-chow to attack Fu-chow.

The *Nichi Nichi*'s correspondent telegraphs from Hiroshima concerning the casualties of the Chinese in the battle of Port Arthur and the subsequent skirmishes that took place in and around Chin-chow. On the 21st about 1,000 were killed in the assault on Port Arthur and 63 were taken prisoners. In the battle fought on the same day at Chin-chow 503 were killed, of whom 39 were officers and the rest soldiers. Between the 21st and 24th, 280 were killed, either in Port Arthur or in Chin-chow, and 300 were taken prisoners. The total of the Chinese killed in these fights aggregates therefore 2,146. The killed, however, include only those who corpses have been discovered and buried by the Japanese and are exclusive of those who plunged into the sea when pursued by the enemy and were either shot or drowned. A certain colonel is of opinion that the Chinese killed in that manner must have exceeded 1,500.

The latest information about the number of the Chinese that defended Port Arthur is that furnished by the *Nichi Nichi*'s Hiroshima correspondent, who telegraphs that the total strength of the garrison was 14,800, an estimate greater by 700 than that given by the vernacular press a few days ago. The Chinese Northern Fleet is still believed to be sheltered under the forts of Wei-hai-wei. The *Yiji* says that a few days ago the whole of the Fleet, with the single exception of the *Chen-yuen*, was believed to have secretly left Wei-hai-wei, but the subsequent reconnoitre conducted by a Japanese vessel has disproved that statement, the Fleet having been discovered to be in that harbour as before. The apparent apathy of the Fleet is ascribed, according to the *Yomiuri*, by

the majority of the officers in the Head-quarters at Hiroshima to the desertion of seamen and the consequent difficulty of manning the ships. The *Mainichi* gives another version of the damage lately suffered by the *Chen-yuen* at the entrance to Wei-hai-wei. It says that she struck by mistake a torpedo which was laid at the mouth for the protection of the harbour.

The *Kokumin* says that the Chinese Government, apprehending a descent upon Formosa by the Japanese, has issued orders to the Commanding officer of the Southern Fleet now in the Yang-tsz-kiang to despatch several men-of-war for the defence of that island. The *Yomiuri* writes that the Engineering Corps now sent to Chiao-chow Gulf, the inlet just at the back of Wei-hai-wei, from the south, are destined for Taku and Tientsin. Three Norwegian steamers and one steamer of another nationality are carrying them, flying a white flag. The *Kokumin* has a curious story to tell. It says that a Chinese officer of the rank of captain taken prisoner in the battle of Port Arthur and now under medical treatment in the Second Army's camp, has declared to Major Kamio that even if his Government should promise to pay him the monthly salary of 200 taels, he would not fight any more against the Japanese. He has gone a step further and asked the Major that should he recover he might be permitted to join the Japanese Army to fight against his own country.

An extra of the *Yiji* issued last evening gives the following telegraphic message from Hiroshima. Major Oseko, a staff officer with Major-General Tachimi's column, has sent the following message:—

Shortly after 9 a.m. of the 10th instant this column encountered the enemy at Kin-kwa-ho tsz, which is situated about 7 miles north of Szech-li-tien. The enemy's position was stormed; the enemy were divided into two bodies by the second assault, and were completely routed. The greater part retreated towards Tsao-ho. The Japanese gave chase till a few minutes past 5 p.m., and occupied Tsz-yen-ho-ken. Other fights will shortly take place. According to the prisoners, the enemy numbered from 3,000 to 4,000, infantry and cavalry included, and were commanded by General I. The troops defending Mo-tien-ling did not take part in this encounter. The casualties on both sides are not yet precisely known, but the killed and wounded on the Japanese side are estimated at about 30, and those on the other side at about 100. Ten prisoners were taken. About 50 stand of small arms and two banners were captured. The enemy apparently had two quick firing guns. The spirits of the Japanese troops are excellent.

Such is the official report of the engagement. It is, as hitherto, somewhat difficult to follow clearly the movements of the troops in Manchuria. According to our last information, after a skirmish at the Pass of Mo-tien-ling, the advance guard had fallen back to Tsao-ho-ken, 23 miles south of Mo-tien-ling and about 40 miles north of Feng-hwan. It was from this point that Major-General Tachimi struck off with his brigade into the mountains eastward of the main road, to turn the flank of the Mo-tien-ling position; and we last heard of him near Lao-yang, between Mo-tien-ling and Moukden. Another large body of troops was posted at Tsao-ho-ken, to keep open communications with Tachimi and to check any southward advance of the Chinese from Mo-tien-ling. But Kin-kwa-ho tsz, where the fight took place on the 10th inst., is on the main road about 12 miles south of Tsao-ho-ken, and we are informed that most of the Chinese retreated towards this latter place. It is evident then they must have been attacked from the southward, and probable that there were no Japanese troops remaining at Tsao-ho-ken. The Japanese had probably retired from that position southwards towards Feng-hwan and then made a sudden return northwards. But where did these three or four thousand Chinamen come from? We are definitely told they were not the defenders of Mo-tien-ling. It seems probable, therefore, that they must have come by some by road through the mountains to oc-

stony road on which they walked pained their bare feet, but this was only for a short while, for soon the soles, as well as other parts of their bodies, became insensible, and they simply walked on mechanically. More than 20 of their fellows were frozen to death during this terrible journey. The fault was with the contractors of coolies. These ten men had been assured by the contractor, through whom they enlisted as coolies from Tokyo, that they would be supplied with garments to keep themselves warm, when they reached their destination. But the contractor never gave them any clothing. A doctor in the Hospital told the *Mainichi's* representative that cases of frost bite are very rare among the soldiers, because they are better protected against the cold. If these statements are true the Government will do well to direct its attention to the matter, and to take precautions to prevent for the future any such rascality on the part of the coolie contractors.

The same authority says that 2,000 troops have since been despatched from Fu-chow to Formosa, and that at the same time all the male inhabitants of the island are being trained for service. It appears, also according to the *Kokumin*, that the Commander of the Southern Fleet is not willing to obey the orders issued to him by the Court of Peking. He was ordered a few days ago to come up north and in concert with the remnant of the Pei-yang Fleet to defend the coasts of the Gulf of Pechili. On one pretext or another, he postpones his departure, but the real reason is that he is in awe of the Japanese Fleet. Several vernacular papers say, on the authority of the Tokyo News Agency, that a detachment of the First Army is to reach Si-mu-cheng, situated about midway between Sui-yuen and Hai-cheng, on the 12th or 13th instant. The place is believed to be defended by about 8,000 soldiers. The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a telegram from Shanghai under date of 7 p.m. of the 10th inst., to the effect that 16 Japanese war-vessels are cruising to and fro between Chefoo and Shan-hai-kwan, probably with the intention of landing troops at the latter place, Japanese troops are also expected to land at a place some 12 miles south-east of Chefoo. Chinese soldiers are about to be despatched to defend the place. The same paper's Hiroshima correspondent has interviewed Mr. Stephen Hart. Among other things he told the interviewer that the rumour that Li was deprived of his official dignities may be true, and that he should not be surprised to hear next that on the news of the subsequent disasters of the Chinese having reached Tientsin the people rose up and killed Li. According to his estimate, the number of troops stationed in the principal northern places of China is as follows. Tientsin and Taku, 16,000; Shan-hai-kwan, 7,000; Tang-chow, 2,000; Chefoo, 2,000; Wei-hai-wei, 5,000; Peking 5,000, in all 37,000, or about a fifth of a recently published Chinese estimate.

General Sung-ching, Commander of Port Arthur, who was defeated at Chiu-lien and Feng-lian by the Japanese, seems, according to a telegram from the *Asahi's* Hiroshima correspondent, not to have fled to Mukden, as has hitherto been believed, but to have gone southwards, probably intending to return to Port Arthur. Lieut.-Colonel Oki, now in Hu-lan-tien, heard from a trustworthy native, that the Chinese who attacked Chin-chow on the 21st ult. numbered 6,000 and were commanded by Sung. The *Yiji* issued an extra last evening which contained the following news telegraphed by its Hiroshima correspondent:—

Fuchow, which was supposed to be defended by 4,000 to 5,000 Chinese, was captured by a detachment of the 2nd Army on the 5th instant, without any resistance. Before the detachment reached the place the enemy is said to have fled toward Niewchwang.

The vernacular press gives particulars of the alleged capture of a Chinese transport in Port Arthur on the 27th ult. The story was obtained from the crew of the *Shin-shiu Maru*, a transport on Government service that reached Moji from Talien on the 6th instant. The story is to the effect that on the 27th a heavy gale set in early in the morning and grew fiercer as the evening fell. So furious was the storm that all the Japanese men-of-war and transports in the Port were obliged to leave their moorings and to seek the most sheltered places in the harbour. At midnight, a steamer was heard to enter the harbour, but as she had no mast-head light her position could not be localized. Next morning, as soon as the day dawned, and the wind subsided, the newcomer was discovered, to the surprise of the Japanese, to be a China transport about the size of the *Saikyo*. A Japanese war-vessel at once approached the vessel, and sent a number of men and officers on board. The captain of one of the vessels of the Chinese Northern Fleet was found on the vessel, and a large quantity of arms and provisions. The transport must have entered Port Arthur owing to stress of weather, not knowing that she was sailing into a port now in the enemy's hands. This account is very circumstantial, but it is difficult to accept in the absence of confirmatory evidence. Ten coolies are now in the Hiroshima Barrack Hospital, suffering from the effects of severe frost-bite. The account which one of the men gave to the representative of the *Mainichi* is painful reading: most of the men were frost-bitten while they going from Port Arthur to Chin-chow. When we are told that their only clothing in the bitterly cold weather was a coat of aware, for the trunk, and a pair of drawers for the lower limbs, and that even those garments were threadbare, and further that their feet were absolutely bare, we can imagine the severity of their sufferings. And yet they were obliged to move on, for if they stopped to rest even for a few minutes, they ran the risk of being frozen to death. At first the rough and

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14TH.

Major-General Inouye, Chief of the Staff of the 2nd Army, wires as follows about the number of the killed and captured of the Chinese in the battle of Port Arthur and the skirmishes fought in and around Chin-chow. The total number of Chinese killed in Port Arthur and neighbourhood numbered about 2,500 and in Chin-chow and neighbourhood about 2,000, in all, 4,500. The Chinese that are receiving medical treatment in the Hospital attached to the 2nd Army are 40. Prisoners taken are 355, of whom about 200 will probably be sent to Japan.

An official report despatched by Field-Marshal Oyama under date of 9 p.m. of the 10th instant confirms the news given by the *Asahi* about General Sung-ching and his abortive attempt to attack Chin-chow while the main body of the Japanese Army was engaged in the assault on Port Arthur. The report states that, from what Lieut.-General Oki heard from a trustworthy native, it was Sung that attacked Chin-chow on the 21st ult. at the head of 6,000 men. When the attack had been repulsed and Sung had been obliged to retreat as far as Sz-shi-li-pao, he met the Chinese Generals that had fled from Port Arthur, namely Hwang, Chiang, and Su. Sung retreated northward with about 4,000 to 5,000 troops, pretending that he would go back to Shan-hai-kwan. But in reality he is still in Kai-ping with more than 10,000 troops. A reconnoitring detachment despatched to Fu-chow entered that stronghold on the evening of the 5th instant, without any resistance. Fu-chow is situated at 39° 45' north latitude and 121° 35' east of Greenwich. The town is of an oblong form, with walls about 30 feet high and is furnished with towers at its four corners. It measures 24 *ch* in circumference, and has three gates, opening towards the north, east, and south. The population is about 25,000. It is less wealthy than Kai-ping; but still it is a thriving centre of trade. On the coast some 17 miles away, there is a coal bed, from which coal is brought to the town by the river Fu-chow.

The *Fiji* Hiroshima correspondent telegraphs the substance of a letter that has reached Headquarters from a certain man in China. From the account given in the *Fiji*, the *Shin-bun*, the steamer that brought Mr. Dettling

Kobe a few days ago, is lying off the harbour of Taku, waiting for Viceroy Li and Taotai Sheng, believed to be intending to fly somewhere in that vessel. Hanneken has returned from Shan-hai-kwan, where he inspected thoroughly the forts and defences of the place. He is said to have declared that the forts are inadequate for the defence of the place and that the Japanese would easily effect a landing. The provisions, arms, and ammunition at Shan-hai-kwan will fall into the hands of the Japanese. In another part the message says that Li is about to retire to Pao-t'ing, where he will meet with Liu K'un-yi, to transfer the Viceroyship to him. Hanneken will go with Li to be introduced to Liu. The *Nippon* says that when the news of the disasters sustained by the Chinese Army at Chiu-lien and Feng-hwan reached Peking, the Court decided to order the troops stationed in the Amoor district to defend the frontier to hasten southward and to arrest the advance of the Japanese Army. The frontier troops number some 15,000 men and were all trained under the direct control of Li Hung-chang. Li was therefore instructed to convey the above order to the troops. The whole affair was conducted in the most secret way. Fortunately for Japan the matter reached the ears of one friendly to Japanese and the information was at once conveyed to the Japanese Authorities, and was by them transmitted to the First Army. Tachimi's advance guard then resolved to anticipate the manoeuvre of the Amoor troops, and on the 30th ult., a collision took place between the two at Tsi-chia-pao. After a hard fight, the enemy was driven back in the direction of Pau-ch'i-hu, about 30 miles north of Lien-shan-kwan, as the crow flies. The arms left behind in the field by the enemy were all of the newest type, and the soldiers proved better fighters than any Chinese troops previously encountered. Mr. Gamo, M.P., from Kagoshima prefecture, and two other members of Parliament also from the same district, have returned home, after a visit to the Liau-tung peninsula, where they witnessed the fall of Port Arthur.

The vernacular press publishes Mr. Gamo's account of what he had seen. Among other things he said that the natives of Chin-chow and the surrounding district are becoming more and more friendly to the Japanese. Many of the inhabitants of the district are in their hearts faithful to the Ming dynasty, and secretly disaffected to the Manchurian régime. They therefore rejoice at the Japanese success, which, they hope, will be a prelude to the restoration of the Ming dynasty. It is said that when the Second Army landed at Pi-tsz-wo, a literatus of the district named Chin met by some chance Mr. Tei, of an interpreter of the Army. Chin wondered at the name of Mr. Tei, which is evidently of Chinese origin, and asked him for the explanation. Then he knew that Mr. Tei was the descendant of that great Tei who loyally upheld the fallen cause of the Ming Dynasty and occupied and for years successfully defended Formosa against the attack of the Manchurian army. The literatus was exceedingly glad to meet with the descendant of such an illustrious family, he himself being of Ming extraction, and lost no time in carrying on the news to the local grandees of the same origin. Many of them came to see Mr. Tei, who explained to them the causes of the present war and exhorted them to try to give assistance to the Japanese against the common enemy, the Court of Peking.

The wealthy inhabitants of the family name Liau are especially zealous in befriending the Japanese Army. One family of this name has presented to the army an accurate map of Chin-chow, 500 taels, 50 horses, and 12 head of cattle. The representatives of 60 villages in the vicinity of Chin-chow have also presented 70 sheep.

The *Kokumin's* Hiroshima correspondent telegraphs that after the Japanese troops had occupied Fu-chow they at once began to push on northwards; that the garrison of about 10,000 men in Kai-ping under Sung is suffering considerably for want of food, and is also short

of ammunition; that the garrison of Hai-cheng now amounts to above 20,000, having been joined by the fugitives from Sui-yen and elsewhere; and that the people are flying to sequestered places to avoid the devastation and other atrocities of the Chinese troops.

THE "JIJI" AND THE PEACE PROBLEM.

For the first time the *Jiji* gives us its opinion as to the terms that should be exacted from China on the latter's suing for peace. It considers the recognition of the independence of Korea, the payment of an indemnity, and the cession of territory the conditions that Japan should demand. The first two conditions need no explanation, but the third requires some deliberation. Public opinion seems to favour demanding the cession of the north-eastern part of China as well as Formosa, the former being necessary to Japan in order to insure the independence of Korea, and the latter being equally essential for the security of Japan's national defences. The archipelago of Loochoo is part of the Japanese dominions, considered from every point of view. And yet, strange to say, China seems to be discontented with the arrangement by which the feudal system which prevailed in Loochoo was abolished and the islands were re-organized into one local system. More than once the Middle Kingdom privately attempted to instigate the islanders to rise against their legitimate ruler, and to declare themselves Chinese subjects. She proposed to Japan a few years ago that the archipelago should be halved between the two countries. Although this demand was of course rejected by Japan, China continues to include the Loochoo Islands in her dominions in the annual Government reports. It is evident, therefore, that, were Formosa left to her as a base of operations, she would, when she has time to attend to such matters, gratify her long-cherished wish to annex the islands. The cession of Formosa is of paramount importance to Japan.

THE COMING SESSION OF THE DIET.

Some are of opinion, says the *Hochi*, that as the Government will probably introduce only bills connected with the Budget and with pressing military and naval affairs, and as the members will also abstain from bringing forward any bills except those of immediate importance, the usual period allotted for an ordinary session of the Diet, that is to say, 90 days, may perhaps be cut short by the Diet itself or by the Government. A member of the House of Representatives protests against a notion, likely to be entertained by a section of the public that because the 8th session will most likely be short, its importance will be so much the less. He anticipates that the Budget and the Army and Navy Extension Bills likely to be introduced by the Government in the coming session, will not only be framed in view of the present war, but also in view of complications in which the country may be involved with European Powers even before the termination of the war. The Diet will of course be obliged to consent to such bills, and the Government will be equally bound not to have recourse to any such drastic measure as dissolution. The coming session is of the gravest importance. All party prejudices will be laid aside, and the basis on which Japan is to be established as one of the first Powers of the world, deliberated and determined. The Government, on the one hand, will revise the official organization so as to retrench expenses to the utmost extent, while the Diet, on the other, will endeavour to arrange an important financial policy with the people's burdens minimized. Consequently, though the number of bills discussed may not be great, the period of 90 days may prove too short for the work of the coming session.

TOKYO EN FÊTE.

Under leaden skies through which the sun only rarely peeped, and even then in a bewildered, half-hearted way, as if he too were puzzled by the tumult and uproar in the streets, Tokyo celebrated on Sunday the second of her great days in modern times. The eleventh of February is a date to be marked with a white stone in the city annals, for then was the Imperial Constitution promulgated and in a manner befitting so great an occasion; the ninth of December will also be memorable for an unanimous outburst of patriotic enthusiasm as Tokyo has ever seen: a celebration calculated to inspire the people to do their utmost, commemorating, as it did, the line of victories achieved in the war with China—victories that have at once placed Japan high in western estimation and shown that she is what of old she claimed to be, a great Power in the Far East. It had been more than hinted in the provincial cities and towns that the capital was slow to bestir itself. In nearly every one of the larger centres the people had turned out to a man in order to give public expression to their elation over the triumph of Japan's arms. But when Tokyo really does celebrate, the thing is done with a will and on a scale eclipsing all possible rivals. It is impossible to give absolutely correct figures, but an idea of the vastness of Sunday's concourse can be gained from the fact that no less than seventy-five thousand tickets of the first-class—at 50 *sen*—were sold, and over one hundred thousand tickets of the second class, at 10 *sen*. That gives a respectable sum total of celebrants, but further it was evident that ticket-holders represented only a fraction of the people that wended their way to Ueno. "Not less than four hundred thousand in Ueno Park and the vicinity," was the repeated statement of those charged with the management of the ceremonies. To their indefatigable and patriotic energy the success of the day is to be attributed. Foremost among them should be mentioned Mr. Miura Yasu, Governor of Tokyo, who since the middle of last month has been tireless in promoting the cause of the fête. Mr. Miura is a popular man in the best sense of the word. He left no stone unturned to make the celebration not only pleasant to all but worthy of its *raison d'être*. Owing to his representations, most of the railways entering the capital or joining lines leading thither, published a reduced scale of charges, third-class passengers being carried to and from Tokyo for the three days ending on Sunday at a reduction of fifty per cent. in the case of the Japan Railway and Ryomo Railway Companies, all the rest charging two-thirds of the usual rates. For this reason a vast number of people took the opportunity to visit the capital. From Saturday morning the trains arriving at Shimbashi and Ueno were crowded to their utmost capacity, and that despite the fact that extra trains were run, most of them, especially those coming from the northern prefectures, consisting of more than twenty carriages, drawn by two engines. Every available room in the vicinity of Ueno Park was taken up long before Saturday evening; the hotels and inns everywhere displayed placards announcing that no more accommodation was to be had, while even private dwellings and small restaurants were for the nonce turned into hostels. The houses surrounding the Race-course in particular were crowded with sightseers. All the balconies and upper rooms were rented to pleasure-parties and celebrants, while in many places along the course stands had been erected wherein from twenty to fifty people were seated, discussing Japanese viands and beverages with beaming countenances and watching with eager interest the vast army of human beings that surrounded Shinobazu pond and made the slopes of the Park look as if the cherry-trees had burst into premature bloom. The great majority of the foreign residents, together with a crowd of children of all nationalities, assembled in the garden of Dr. E. Baelz's residence, which overlooks the Race-course and Shinobazu lake. There most

efficient and hospitable preparations had been made for their accommodation by the eminent and popular physician, and from the midst of illuminations that added materially to the general brilliancy of the scene, they were enabled to view the whole display in comfort and undisturbed by contact with the immense crowd surging below.

It was undoubtedly due to the enormous concourse of celebrating participants that the programme as originally laid down was not strictly adhered to. The original intention had been that a "gathering of all nationalities" on the Hibiya Parade-ground should take place about 7 a.m. and a procession should then be formed to start off through the city before eight. But even before dawn the great Parade-ground presented a lively appearance, throngs of enthusiasts assembling at a very early hour. Thenceforth crowds kept pouring in from every converging street, and when the great mass of people fairly started it was already long after the appointed hour. It was proposed that the paraders should walk three abreast, and at first some semblance of regularity was kept up. But constant additions soon rendered that impossible. On towards Megane Bashi, where the crowd of sightseers was thickest, the procession degenerated into a mere scramble, people pressing forward regardless of time and space. Some idea of the magnitude of the marching multitude may be gathered from the fact that long after the van had reached Uenyo the rear guard was still forming on the Hibiya Parade, four miles distant. Guilds of all sorts, schools, workmen, the employes of scores of mercantile companies, people of high and low degree, marched with the procession, to the music of a number of bands, both regimental and impromptu, the blowing of a thousand trumpets and conchs, the din of drums of all sizes, continual cheering not only from among the paraders but also from the vast crowds of sightseers that lined the route of march. Banners and standards of all descriptions, displaying innumerable varieties of fanciful inscriptions, naval and military flays, transparencies, *dashi*, carriages filled with celebrants in gala costume, riotously rejoicing school-boys, grave members of the City Council or Chamber of Commerce, deputies from the interior, vans carrying symbolical groups, poles surmounted with *papier maché* and wicker-work "decapitated Chinamen,"—these and a thousand other things, both novel and amusing, were to be seen in the procession. The line of march was through the southern exit of the Hibiya Parade past the Houses of Parliament—which were greeted with prolonged cheers—then turning to the right past the Foreign Department, and on through the historic Sakurada Gate to the great opening opposite the Nijū Bashi leading to the Palace Gate. It was feared that the crowding at the Sakurada Gate would possibly be attended with mishaps similar to those that marred the great fête of February 11th, half a dozen years ago, but a strong force of constabulary kept the people in order and the gate was passed in safety. Arrived in front of the Palace, the cheering was in one long continuous outburst, for here were portraits exhibited of Their Imperial Majesties, who have come to be regarded by their subjects as the central figures in the war. Balloons with streamers of flags were here sent aloft, to the accompaniment of a roar of *Bansai!* deafening in its intensity. Thence the procession passed through the Wadokura Gate, where another serious crush ensued, on to the Tokiwa Bashi and along the canal to Nihon Bashi, through the Tori to Megane Bashi and along the line of the tramway to Uenyo. It was impossible to break through the line at any one point along the route, the crowd of sightseers effectually blocking the way. The only manner in which outsiders could reach Uenyo was by taking a circuitous route through Kan'da and Hongo, or else eastwards skirting the Sumida River and thence through Shitaya and Asakusa. In order to avoid confusion it was arranged that the people of each urban district should march in the subjoined order, each district being distinguishable by huge banners bearing its name and the inevitable patriotic inscription:

Yotsuya; (2) Asakusa; (3) Kyobashi; (4) Kan'da; (5) Nihonbashi; (6) Akasaka; (7) Honjo; (8) Hongo; (9) Fukagawa; (10) Shiba; (11); Koishikawa; (12) Shitaya; (13) Kojimachi; (14) Ushigome; (15) Azabu. The districts making the finest display were unquestionably Nihonbashi and Kyobashi, followed closely by Kan'da and Asakusa in the order named. As the people marched they sang an ode written for the occasion by Mr. Fukuchi, unquestionably one of the most gifted and versatile poets of modern Japan. The ode had been admirably set to music, and everyone in the parade was supplied with a printed slip containing the text of the three verses, of which the following is a translation.

1st Verse: "Flag of the Morning Sun! Flag of the Morning Sun! Across the rolling waves of the ocean to a far distant land have gone the splendour and brilliance, the strength of our land. Confronted by the Imperial Intelligence of our Great Lord, by the invincible hosts of our warriors, who can hope to conquer?"

Refrain: *Teikoku Bansai! Ban-ban-sai!*

2nd Verse: Flag of the Morning Sun! Flag of the Morning Sun! By thy favour we have multiplied the glory of our land; we have pressed forward with speed! The strongholds of the enemy have fallen continuously; the ships of the enemy have been ground to powder. The war has been victory upon victory (this is a particularly striking line in the original, the alliteration being very musical *kachini kataru kachi-ikusa*).

Refrain: *Teikoku Bansai! Ban-ban-sai!*

3rd Verse: Flag of the Morning Sun! Flag of the Morning Sun! To our Sunland (*hi no moto* in the original) there is no parallel in the world. We have but one spirit of loyalty. Even to boys and maidens, if for Thy (the Emperor's) sake, we are ready to die; for the sake of our country, we grudge not our bodies. Oh Mountain Cherry, send out thy perfume in the morning sun!

Refrain: *Teikoku Bansai! Ban-ban-sai!*

It can be imagined what effect such words, set to a stirring if minor melody, were calculated to make upon the hearts of the celebrants.

Midway in the Uenyo Avenue stood a vast arch under which the parade had to pass. The trophy was composed principally of the Imperial flower, the chrysanthemum, yellow blossoms on a green ground forming the ideograph *Waga Kai-Riku Kyo Gun, Ban Bansai!* "Myriads of years may our Army and Navy flourish!" and *Teikoku Bansai*, "May the Empire live forever!" Farther on, just at the point where the park proper is entered, stood a really artistic and most excellent life-size Gemum Gate, the scene of Harada's famous exploit at the assault on Phyōng-yang. Kawakami's troupe were to have given here a representation of the storming of the gate; but according to the express wish of the Prince Imperial, who exhibited the utmost interest in the success of the celebration, the troupe gave elsewhere, on the compound facing the Educational Museum, a series of battle-scenes. A great many people did not know of this until too late, and considerable disappointment was expressed, but those who were fortunate enough to witness the acting of Kawakami and his men enjoyed a rare sight. Divided into Chinese and Japanese soldiers they gave a most realistic and spirited representation of incidents in several of the recent battles. H.I.H. the Prince Imperial expressed great satisfaction with the exertions of the actors, and the onlooking crowd roared out their plaudits and cheered on the combatants with wild enthusiasm.

A thorough description of the scenes and sights in Uenyo would be almost impossible. The concourse of people was so enormous, the difficulty in getting from one place to another so great, that while looking at one scene a score of others were necessarily missed. We can only make brief reference to the most striking. Near the *Kurō-mon*, or historic "Black Gate," where the partisans of the Shogun made a last stand in the pre-*Meiji* days, was a huge board covered with flags and articles of clothing

taken from the Chinese. Particularly noticeable were the standards of the defeated Generals who fought at Phyōng-yang. Among the surcoats were one or two with gold embroidery on the sleeves; the names of Korean *geisha* that had made the garments for their Chinese admirers. "We didn't have anything to say to those *geisha* in Sōul," remarked an officer of high rank, lately returned from Korea, "we did not care to employ the discarded light-o'-loves of the *tonpi-kan!*" Across the road and past the bazaar was a great open air altar, piled with votive offerings. This was dedicated to the souls of those that had fallen in battle, and relays of priests of high rank kept up ceaseless prayers before the shrine till nightfall. Immediately before the shrine was a long table whereon everyone that desired might light bundles of incense-sticks. This part of the Park was thronged the whole time, and it was touching to see men and women, in tears for loved ones who had died a hero's death, bow mutely before the shrine and offer up their meed of incense and voiceless prayers. Towards noon a body of priests, of the Jodo sect, repaired to this spot and celebrated a solemn requiem mass. Nearly three hundred priests participated in the ceremony. West of the bazaar were the tents and enclosure of the Red Cross, and several people were brought during the course of the day into the accident ward. It was a most excellent idea to have a lazaret so near at hand. The centre of attraction, however, was unquestionably the Race-course and the Grand Stand. A few minutes before eleven, a burst of cheering echoing far and wide proclaimed the advent of H.I.H. the Prince Imperial and suite, followed by a number of dignitaries as well as the boys of the Nobles' School. The celebrants of the different urban districts had by this time surrounded Shinobazu in picturesque groups, but now all the vast concourse pressed forward to the Grand Stand. Five speakers were announced: Mr. Miura, Mayor of Tokyo; Mr. Sonoda of the Specie Bank; Mr. Kusumoto, President of the Lower House; Mr. Oku Saburobei, of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; and Mr. Snyehiro. All these gentlemen mounted the rostrum in turn, and read their addresses, the crowd responding to every "point" with deafening cheers, hats tossed in air and loud clapping. Mr. Sonoda's and Mr. Kusumoto's addresses appeared most to take the fancy of the crowd; but unhappily and inevitably the great majority of the people failed to hear more than fragmentary sentences, although it was evident that the speakers were exerting themselves to the utmost. That was immediately attributable to the unwarranted intrusion of bodies of celebrants, representing various companies, schools, athletic associations, and the like, their progress always accompanied by solos on drums of a deafening magnitude. The conclusion of the speeches was the signal for lunch, and some one hundred and fifty thousand people were promptly served each with two boxes, one containing eatables such as *kuchitori*, *renkon*, *matsudake*, sweetened omelette, and a bit of fish, while the other held boiled rice. To this was added a pint bottle of *sake* of a famous brew, unfortunately only too potent in its effects. This *al fresco* luncheon with entrance to the vicinity of the Grand Stand and a very pretty silver-plated badge bearing the words *Shukusho Dai Kwai*, "Great Assemblage for Celebration of Victories," were paid for by a 50-sen ticket. Among other badges worn by those present were noticeable a rosette formed of a white chrysanthemum and two tiny Japanese flags; a red chrysanthemum with green leaves—very pretty and tasteful; while some wore imitation "stove-pipe hats" made of cardboard and adorned with two flags in colours, the national flag and the Imperial Standard. Bunting and many-coloured lanterns were everywhere visible: indeed the whole city, not Uenyo Park alone, was a mass of flags and lanterns, the scene after nightfall in the larger thoroughfares being one of exceptional beauty. Hawkers were everywhere in the Park and on the race-course,

selling what they were pleased to call *bundori-mono* or "spoils," consisting of paper or rice-dough "Chinese heads," attached to poles surmounted by the national flag.

The day fireworks were not much to boast of. Paper balloons of large size were sent up every now and then, most of them supplied with long streamers representing either Japanese or Chinese flags. But as night fell the event of the day came off. On the placid, lotus-covered waters of the little lake had floated all day long three vessels, representing a torpedo-boat and the giants of the Chinese fleet, the *Ting-yuen*, and another. The mimic naval battle resulting in the total destruction of the Chinese fleet and the blowing up of the *Ting-yuen* was fought with wondrous realism, the countless thousands of sightseers wildly cheering all the time. A number of foreigners were present at this moment among the crowd, although hardly a European face had been seen during the early part of the day. From four o'clock onwards it became evident that most of the ticket-holders had not stinted themselves in the matter of *sake*, yet the crowd was essentially good-natured in its cups. Some few accidents and brawls were recorded, though the day passed without any seriously untoward incident to mar it. The Park was at its best despite the leafless trees. One hundred coolies had been working on it for two days to get everything in order. Many merchants in Nihombashi and other districts had made contributions of various kinds: tubs of wine, scores of workmen, thousands of boxes of matches, a large quantity of sheeting, and innumerable flags. With the one exception of the difficulty of getting from one spot to another, the great fête was a triumphant success, and reflects the utmost credit on those that managed it. The day will not soon be forgotten in Tokyo; and in future centuries the geologist may exhume in wonder countless strata of broken bottles and wine-cups on what was once the site of Shinobazu lake and Uyeno Park.

THE COOLIES IN THE SECOND ARMY.

A word of praise is due to the part played by the coolies in the Second Army, writes a war-correspondent of the *Fiji*, especially as any merit achieved by a coolie is not often publicly recognized. For about a month between the time of the landing of the troops and the capture of Port Arthur, the coolies were obliged to encamp in the open air and to take what rest they could on the frost-covered ground, with a piercing wind blowing on them and with only one blanket wrapped round them. The road over which they dragged the waggons laden with war material was so rough and hilly that in many places even four men could not move a wagon. The most tremendous labour was required of the men employed in the cooking department. They could not retire to rest till 2 a.m., and were obliged to rise an hour later and march in the rear of the Army. It is small cause for wonder that they now and then fell drowsy while dragging the waggons, but such was the martial ardour with which they were imbued that when the sound of cannon was heard in the distance it seemed as though new life had been put into them, and their pace was quickened wonderfully. Many of these men are well-to-do, and have turned coolies either for love of adventure or from their desire to contribute to the success of their country's arms. The labours required of them and the hardships they undergo are not of a smaller degree than those to which the soldiers are subjected. The coolie inspectors too are all excellent men, some of them being retired officers. A Captain of the Commissariat declares that, judging from the method of managing the men under their control, these inspectors are fully entitled to rank as officers.

REPRESENTATION TO THE KING OF KOREA.

On the 20th and 21st ult. the Japanese Minister waited on the King of Korea and submitted a representation bearing on the reform programme of the country. The representation was approved by the King. According to the *Sōul* correspondent of the *Fiji*, it ran as follows: 1.—The Administrative power should centre in the hands of one man. The Sovereign of a monarchy should superintend personally the enactment and the enforcement of the laws of the realm, for otherwise the different authorities would issue conflicting orders, and civil and military functionaries would be at a loss how to shape their course in the discharge of their duties. They would not attend to their duties faithfully, a grave evil in the Government of any country. In Korea, however, there were in effect several sovereigns; but it was evident that neither the *Tai Wōn-kun* nor the Queen was justified in meddling with the administration of the country or the disposal of its offices.

2.—A Sovereign has the right to superintend the administration of the country and is at the same time bound to obey the laws of the country. Moreover, in forming his judgment concerning Administrative matters, he should ask the advice of the Cabinet Ministers, and should not appoint Government Officials merely according to his own arbitrary will.

3.—Court affairs should be distinctly separated from the general administration of the country.

In Korea, Court affairs and State affairs having hitherto been mixed up, the lives and the property of the people were at the mercy of the Court, and its officials freely meddled with affairs of State. This is a grave evil, and the two must in future be distinctly separated, one under the management of the Chief of the Household affairs, and the other under that of the Prime Minister.

4.—The Court should be systematically organized. The stability of the Court and that of the realm are inseparable and complementary. It is of urgent importance, therefore, to place the organization of the Court on a firm and solid basis.

5.—The functions and competence of the Cabinet and the various Departments of State should be determined, and laws should be enacted for that purpose.

6.—Taxes should be unified by the Finance Department and no taxes besides those regularly imposed upon the people according to a certain fixed system should be collected.

Hitherto in Korea there have been eight or nine taxation offices, with the Court at the head, all being independent in their accounts. There was another mode of imposition by issuing a special kind of order. The expenses of the Court and those required for the administration of the country were confused, and any unification of the national finance was out of the question. This must be reformed and all the matters relating to revenue and expenditure of the country must be placed under the management of the Finance Department. It is moreover said that besides paying multifarious taxes people are not unfrequently subjected to illegal exactions by officials, on pain of imprisonment or other punishment. Under such circumstances, it is impossible for the people to pursue their avocations in peace. A regular system of taxation must be established to pave the way towards the prosperity of the country.

7.—The expenses of the Court and of the various Departments of State should be carefully scheduled, so that the revenue and the expenditure may be properly balanced, and the expenses retrenched as much as possible.

8.—A military system should be established. The military authority of a country should be vested in the Sovereign, and it should not be distributed in the hands of several persons as it is now in Korea. The efficacious defence of a country is essential for its stability, and in Korea a force sufficient to put down a civil war should be created, by retrenching the national expenses in other directions to the utmost extent.

establish the military defence on a sound basis, measures should be taken to train officers, and those only who possess military knowledge and experience should be appointed. When the Army has been created and placed on a sound footing, the next thing to be done in a similar direction will be the creation of a Navy; but not till the army is well equipped.

9.—Useless ceremonial and extravagant display should be done away with.

It is a standing fault in Korea, from the Court down to the lowest officials, to indulge in unnecessary display and in useless ceremonial. This is a very condemnable practice, tending among other evils to luxury and waste of money. The Court should retrench its expenses and should furnish an example of frugality.

10.—A Criminal Code should be enacted.

As it is extremely difficult to enact a satisfactory Civil Code in any short space of time, the Criminal Code should first be drafted, based on the codes of other countries and on the usages of Korea itself. The Code thus enacted must be the sole guide for the punishment of offenders. Independence of judges being essential for the impartiality of justice, they should be strictly kept apart from executive officials when competent persons have been obtained to fill those posts.

11.—The police authority should be unified. Police form an indispensable part in the mechanism of a country, for executive and judicial purposes, and particularly for the security of life and property. To be efficacious, the Police administration should be unified, and consequently the establishment of two different police services, as is the case in Korea, must be condemned.

12.—The discipline of Government functionaries should be rigidly enforced.

A Government official should be incorruptible in the discharge of his functions, for bribery is a source of administrative disorder. To attain this end, every official should be given a certain fixed remuneration and any such practice as that in vogue in Korea of selling Government offices to the highest bidder must be abolished. The re-organization of the local government appointments is of equal moment with the reform of taxation.

13. The authority of Local officials should be limited by statute and the power centralized.

At present the judicial and military authority of each district is vested in its Governor, an evil traceable to the system of selling offices. This is mainly the reason why local Governors are so exacting in Korea. The power of the local Governors should therefore be strictly limited, and they should be placed under the direct control of the Home and Finance Departments.

14. Appointment or dismissal of Government officials should be arranged according to a fixed system, so that they may not be moved by the arbitrary will of influential personages.

15.—Government officials should not grasp eagerly at power, nor should they exhibit mutual jealousy and suspicion; political vengeance should not be permitted. Such things are potent causes of national disorder.

A spirit of uprightness and impartiality should be inculcated for the management of state affairs.

16.—No Special necessity is felt at present for a Public Works Department, and so matters relating to public works should be included in the province of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce or some other Department.

17.—The Central Reform Office should be re-organized so as to limit its power in some degree. It should not be invested with legislative powers.

18.—Experienced Councillors should be employed in every Department, to regulate business.

19.—Promising youths should be sent to study in Japan.

20.—The unification of the national policy is requisite, in order to establish the independence of the country on a sound basis and effectively to reform home affairs. When established, an oath for its maintenance should be sworn by the Ancestors of the Korean Dynasty, and it should then be proclaimed to the nation.

KOREAN NEWS.

The decision arrived at by the Reform Office, that the old system of paying taxes in kind should be abolished and that they should hereafter be paid in money, was subsequently considered by the majority of the Korean statesmen as a too drastic change, difficult to put into practice. Lately, however, this scruple was removed, and it has been resolved to enforce the reform despite all obstacles. In pursuance of that resolve, the two officials hitherto charged with the duty of superintending the transport of tax-rice have been relieved of their office. The payment of taxes in kind has always been a most fruitful source of administrative vice in Korea, and the successful accomplishment of the above reform would go far to adjust the finances of the country.

A Japanese school and an English school were opened on the 1st of November, in accordance with the reform programme of the Korean Court. In each school there are about 40 students pursuing the courses in the respective foreign languages. Another school for teaching Chinese was to be established, but owing to the lack of a proper teacher it has not yet been opened.

When the new Japanese Ambassador invited the Tai Wōn-kun to the Legation and showed him the letters which he, the Tai Wōn-kun, had secretly sent to the Chinese Generals in Phŏng-yang before they were dislodged from that stronghold, the aged statesman could not find a word of excuse. That was quite natural, for the letters were of a serious character. They promised the Generals that on the approach of their troops to Sōul, he would instigate the Tong-haks to rise and attack the Japanese from their rear. It was most fortunate that the letters were found among the documents that the Japanese seized in the Chinese camps in Phŏng-yang. In the presence of such incontestable proofs that the aged Regent had acted falsely to the interests of Japan and sought to betray her, the Tai Wōn-kun apologised heartily, and declared by way of showing his repentance that he should not take any further part in the active politics of the country. To a question from the Japanese Ambassador whether he would pledge his honour not to interfere any longer in administrative affairs, either covertly or overtly, he replied dejectedly in the affirmative. He further asked the Ambassador to employ all his ability for the reform of Korea, which would in future be entirely under his management. He also asked pardon for his favourite grandson who had taken a prominent part in the same intrigue against Japan, and begged Count Inouye to extend his special favour to the young man and instruct him as though he were his own grandson. Next day the grandson called on the Count and apologised sincerely for what he had done. In the course of a conversation that followed the Count advised him to quit the corrupting atmosphere of Korea for a time and improve his mind by studying abroad, for the future benefit of himself and of the country. The young man promised, and it is on that account that he is to be relieved of the important office of commander of the King's Body Guard. It is said that he may come to Japan in the capacity of Korean Minister and stay here for a long while, to benefit by the enlightening influence of the country. The obstacles that lay in the path of Korean reform having been removed in that way, the Japanese Minister next turned attention, with all his wonted vigour and thoroughness, to the reform programme. The principal points were drawn up, and when, in an interview with the King on the 20th and 21st ult., the draft was submitted for the perusal of His Majesty, he declared a few days after that he was satisfied with the scheme. The *Yiji's* Sōul correspondent says that the points enumerated by the Count are believed to be twenty. Some of them are these:—To manifest in some suitable manner that Korea has disclaimed the alleged suzerainty of China; to place the basis of the independence of Korea on a firm footing; to contrive the personal administration of the

country by the King; to fix the competence of the various Government offices and their officials; to retrench superfluous expenses; to reduce the finances to a uniform system; to set up a distinct line of demarcation between the Court and the Executive; to codify the laws; to abolish unnecessary offices; to define the competence of the Reform Office; to engage Councillors; to despatch promising men for purposes of study in foreign countries; to perfect the Police system; to establish a suitable civil service; to determine the national policy of the country, and to proclaim it throughout the Kingdom. Another difficulty at present looming on the horizon of Korean politics is the insatiable ambition of the Queen to interfere in State affairs. Obligated to curb her ambition while her inveterate enemy the Tai Wōn-kun was at the head of the administration, she is now secretly watching an opportunity to regain her former position, and such an opportunity has presented itself in the gradual wane of the old statesman's power and his ultimate retirement. Thereupon her Majesty issued to the various members of the Ming family still in power instructions to court the support of the Japanese Minister. This was, however, precisely one of the evils that the Minister had determined to eradicate. The Queen's procedure made him all the more anxious to provide some effective safeguard against such intriguing. Next in order of importance to placing an impassable barrier between the Court and the Administration, he held the business of finding a competent person to discharge the function of superintending the Court. After mature consideration, he concluded that the only person weighty enough to successfully undertake that duty was the Tai Wōn-kun. Of course there was a measure of danger in placing him in such a position. It is like counteracting a poison with a poison. Count Inouye visited the Court, met the Minister of the Household who some time previously had desired to resign his office, and remonstrated with him in the sense that he, being a prominent Korean, should not be unmindful of the duties his country required of him at this most critical period of its history, while the Count himself, though only an alien, was so earnestly working to secure the independence of Korea, simply in obedience to the benevolent and magnanimous will of the Emperor and the chivalrous sentiment of the Japanese people. Convinced of the error into which he had fallen, the Korean statesman announced his resolution to remain in office, and take his part in the grand task of renovating the country. He and the Count then endeavoured to induce the Tai Wōn-kun to undertake this non-political duty of superintending the Court, and it is said that they have every prospect of success.

The military telegraph between Sōul and Fusan was to undertake the transmission of private messages under certain conditions from the 1st instant. Mr. Takahisa, Superintendent of the Japanese Police on duty in Sōul, has been appointed adviser to the Police force of Korea. The King has bestowed a sum of 10,000 *ryo* upon the people inhabiting the northern part of Chūng-chhōng-do, where the Tong-haks have played great havoc.

ARMY MEAT CONTRACTORS.

Many of the contractors for supplying meat to the Army are now in great tribulation, write vernacular papers, because the Department of War has decided to suspend the purchase of canned meat for two weeks. The accountants of the Department are much incensed against the contractors, the meat supplied by them having not unfrequently been found unfit for food. Complaints in that sense led to rigorous inspection and the summary rejection of all the meat thought suspicious. The avaricious contractors were not to be thus balked of their gains. When the cases of meat supplied by one of them were rejected, the very same cases would next day be sent up in the name of another contractor; or the meat would be re-canned. In fact, all kinds of devices were employed to impose upon the military account-

ants. It having been found difficult to discover all the knavish tricks resorted to by dishonest contractors, the accountants summoned them one day, and having earnestly appealed to their patriotism and loyalty, warned them against any repetition of such villainy.

The suspension has effected the price of beef which rose considerably for some weeks past. It is believed that many of the dishonest contractors who undertook the business without capital will be ruined by this stroke. The above caution given by the accountants was efficacious for a short while only. Things soon reverted to their evil state. The contractors have some slight excuse to urge. They are required to send in a certain quantity of canned meat in a comparatively short space of time, and as they are fined 10 per cent. of the price whenever they pass the prescribed date, they naturally become hasty in their methods of preparation, and the result is imperfectly cooked meat. The accountants have resolved to suspend the purchase for two weeks and to inspect the canning establishments thoroughly, inasmuch as meat sufficient to support the Army till next spring has already been purchased. The suspension has created a panic among the contractors, for while, on the one hand, live cattle sent to them from the northern districts, are arriving in Tokyo every day, on the other the cans manufactured before they received notice of the suspension will represent so much capital lying idle.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SECOND WAR LOAN.

We learn from the vernacular press that at a meeting held on the 3rd inst. at the Clearing-house, Sakamoto-cho, Nihonbashi, by the bankers of Tokyo and Yokohama, the following announcement was obtained as to the amounts which they intend to subscribe to the Second War Loan:—

	Yen.
Peers' Bank	10,000,000
Mitsubishi Bank and Firm ..	3,500,000
Mitsui Bank	3,000,000
Specie Bank	2,000,000
3rd National Bank and Yasuda Bank	1,500,000
1st National Bank and Mr. Shibasawa	1,100,000
74th National Bank	150,000
100th National Bank	100,000
Shinano Bank	100,000

Other subscriptions were also promised bringing the total amount announced on that day up to yen 21,960,000. About a dozen banks had not yet settled upon their subscriptions, but judging from the amounts contributed by them to the First War Loan, a sum of about three million yen may be expected from them. There are, moreover, many private banks in Tokyo and Yokohama not yet incorporated into the Bankers' Union, so that it is confidently predicted that a sum of 30 million yen will be furnished by bankers alone. The other subscribers in Tokyo are as follow:—

	Yen.
The Imperial Household	5,000,000
The Nippon Ginko	20,000,000
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha	300,000
The Nippon Tetsudo Kaisha	300,000

The two totals aggregate 60 million yen, thus exceeding by 10 millions the amount to be raised for the present Loan.

The *Shogyo* enjoins the peers and capitalists of Tokyo who withheld their subscriptions from the First Loan to come forward now and invest their money in War Bonds. Our contemporary then proceeds to enumerate the names of peers and wealthy citizens who, according to its estimate, are capable of subscribing over 10,000 yen each. The names of 50 peers and 55 citizens are given. They abstained from contributing to the First Loan on the consideration that another Loan would be floated later on, and that they had better therefore reserve their money for use on a future occasion. The *Shogyo* considers the present a good opportunity for them to contribute towards supplying the Government's needs, especially as the terms now offered are so favourable.

Original from

KOREAN SLAVES AND EUNUCHS.

We take the following account of some interesting Korean customs from the *Yiji*. There is in Korea a class of hereditary slaves owned by rich families. In addition to being employed in menial offices, these slaves have no right to own property. Formerly, their lives even were at the mercy of their owners, and though that abuse has now been abolished, they are still freely sold or hired just as beasts of burden are in other countries. About eight years ago, when Mr. Inouye Kakugoro, a prominent member of the House of Representatives, was in the employment of the Korean Government and edited the *Court Gazette*, he with the coöperation of the German Consul at the time, brought influence to bear for abolishing the system of slavery. The Government, obliged to concede a little, issued a proclamation that in future the status of slaves should not be hereditary but must be confined to one generation. Like other official edicts in Korea, this proclamation served no particular purpose; the old system remained as prevalent as before. The origin of slavery dates far back in Korea. When the present dynasty was founded, about five centuries ago, already a considerable number of slaves were owned in the country, and some of them are said to have rendered distinguished services in establishing the dynasty. A slight improvement has of late been effected in this custom. Its effect will be to diminish the number of hereditary slaves. Formerly a child either of whose parents was a slave, belonged to the category of the degraded class. But, in recent years, if one of the parents belongs to the better order, the child receives the higher status, provided that it be a male; a girl whose mother is a slave is doomed to slavery whatever her father be. The only modes by which a slave can emerge from bondage are by emancipation at the order of the Government, or by being ransomed by others. Slaves are subdivided into official slaves and private slaves; the former, owned by the Government, are employed in various menial occupations, the most common being that of carriers. Official servants and guards of the tombs of the King's ancestors are chosen from among these carriers. The King frequently bestows slaves on officers of distinguished verity, and local Governors not infrequently sell official slaves to the people. Official singers, a kind of Japanese *geisha*, are also selected from the daughters of the carriers. Those singers may be ransomed by their patrons, but the money goes to the Treasury. In Korea, if any member of a family commits a grave offence, the whole family is not infrequently reduced to slavery. The latest instance was that of the wife and daughter of the infortunate Kim Ok-kyūn. A woman convicted of adultery is commonly reduced to slavery. Private slaves owned by men of wealth are far more numerous than official slaves. Eight or nine years ago the price of a slave ranged from 100 to 300 *ryo* in Korean coin. A young girl commanded the highest price. Formerly a person of rank guilty of illicit intercourse with a slave was degraded, but this usage has since been abolished. Prince Wi-hwa's mother, who is one of the Court ladies, came from among the official slaves. In the Court of Sōul there are eunuchs, who live in special quarters of the city. They are all made eunuchs by their parents, with the view of having them employed in the Court. At present the number of eunuchs is between twenty and thirty thousand, and the majority are either attached to the Court or on service in temples. The Court eunuchs are of various ranks, which are in some cases hereditary. Eunuchs enjoying hereditary rank adopt young eunuchs and thus transmit their offices from one generation to another. Many of them have wives for the purpose of rearing adopted sons. They are very influential in the Court. The real power there may be said to be virtually shared between the Queen's relatives and the eunuchs. By way of illustrating this, it may be mentioned that among the three candidates usually submitted for the King's choice when there is question of nominating a local Governor,

the candidate recommended by the eunuchs is sure to be selected. One of the reforms that Kim Ok-kyūn intended to carry out should be get into power was the abolition of the system of eunuchs.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN YOKOHAMA.

A very destructive fire broke out at 1.35 o'clock on Thursday morning at No. 4, Onoye-cho, Ichhome, an unoccupied house in the middle of a block almost opposite the Electric Light-works and the scene of the late fire. A heavy gale was blowing at the time and the flames quickly spread in all directions. The Police Brigades were soon at the scene of disaster and were speedily followed by Supt. Morgan of the Yokohama Fire Brigade with all his men, three hose-reels, and stand pipes. Fortunately there was a full head of water on, else the fire would have got beyond all control and swept the whole quarter clear. Within an hour and a half, however, the efforts of the firemen, together with a decided lull in the wind, which veered a little to the westward, began to tell, and about three o'clock all anxiety as to a further spread was allayed, and at 3.45 a.m., the Yokohama Brigade returned to the station. Needless to say the excitement in the neighbourhood of the conflagration was intense, an enormous crowd of sightseers, native and foreign, gathering very quickly, while the usual scenes of frantic dunder-headedness on the part of the occupants of the burning houses were to be noticed on every hand. No one was injured, however. The damage caused by the fire is very extensive: 69 houses have been completely destroyed, and four damaged, while the greater portion of the immense buildings of the Yokohama Market are an utter wreck. The cause of the fire is unknown, but there is very good reason to suppose that it is the work of tramps who had taken refuge for the night in the empty house.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN TOKYO.

The success attending upon the Amateur Theatricals given at the Imperial Hotel on Tuesday night, in aid of the Red Cross Hospital, should be very gratifying to promoters, players, and audience alike. The large dining room was used as the auditorium, and at the far end the stage was erected. Very little decoration was attempted, but over the stage hung the Japanese and Red Cross flags. The performance opened with a Duet (Overture de "Ruy Blas"), Mendelssohn, by Mrs. Pownall and Miss Divers. It was given with exquisite grace. This was followed by the Comedietta "Uncle's Will." To La Baronne d'Anethan and Monsieur Vieugné fell the burden of the piece, the former impersonating *Florence Marigold* and the latter *Mr. Cashmore*. The by-play of the two performers was exceedingly humorous. As *Mr. Barker*, who was desirous of using the fortune destined for the other two, on condition of their not marrying, for an asylum for insane dogs, Mr. Herod decidedly scored. During the interval Monsieur Braccialini sang "Libro Santo" (Pinsuti), in which his fine clear tenor showed to great effect, and the audience would not let the singer go until he had given an encore. The Farce "My Lord in Livery," in the second half, went capitally from start to finish. It is a succession of contretemps and misunderstandings, due to the blundering of an old butler who has been let into the secret of a bet, mistaking the Footman for *Lord Thirlmere*, who had wagered a friend that he would, inside half-an-hour, obtain from his friend's fiancée a certain ring she wore. The fine impersonation of *Sybil Amberly* by Mrs. Droppers called forth rounds of applause. As *Laura* and *Rose* Miss Dening and Miss Tuck gave able assistance to the central character. Mr. Tuke as *Spiggott*, and Mr. Kenny as *Hopkins*, were both excellent in their respective parts, especially the former. As *Lord Thirlmere* Mr. Herod had but little to do, but he did

that little well. A word of praise is due to Master von Fallot in the part of *Robert*.

The second performance of the Amateur Theatricals in Tokyo in aid of the Red Cross Hospital came off on the 12th instant before a crowded house, the composition of which differed from that of the preceding evening in that a very large number of Japanese were present, among them being Her Imperial Highness Princess Komatsu, their Excellencies Countess Saigo, Marquis and Marchioness Nabeshima, Viscountess Hijikata, and many other leading residents of the capital. Amateur theatricals are always difficult to criticise in the sense that they can not fairly be measured by the recognised standards of the regular stage, and yet in some respects they support even more rigorous scrutiny. The amateur necessarily lacks many of the conventional devices that form the professional's stock-in-trade, and impart to his acting a character recognised and appreciated, though seldom analysed, by the public. On the other hand, the amateur often gives us a new and highly artistic conception of a rôle, and when the plot of a play deals with life in the upper classes the amateur's rendering, in the great majority of cases, is incomparably more faithful than the professional's. "Uncle's Will," the first piece on Wednesday evening's programme, illustrated this point very forcibly. From first to last the performance was absolutely unmarred by any of the solecisms that would have been sure to obtrude themselves into a drawing-room performance by professionals. *Florence Marigold* (La Baronne d'Anethan) in all her moods was exactly what she would have been under similar circumstances in everyday life. The part is full of difficulties. Underneath the flippant cynicism of the brilliant girl between whom and the man she really loves a debasing pecuniary element has been thrust, there runs a current of rebellion against fate and of unacknowledged yearning to recall the happy days of love untouched by filthy lucre. A prey to many emotions, *Florence* becomes hypersensitive; passionately represents the slightest display of friendship upon the part of *Mr. Cashmore* (M. Vieugné), and is equally ready to attribute his coldness to any cause except the one that torments herself. All this was admirably rendered: a finished piece of acting such as would have evoked high applause under any circumstances. Above all, after the rubicon is passed, after the two, having signed away their title to conditional wealth, recover their freedom and learn that they love each other as fondly as ever, the transition from mutual raillery and abuse to placid affection was so capably depicted as to be almost affecting. Essential to the successful performance of such a rôle is the possession of a rich voice capable of marked modulation, and in that respect Madame la Baronne is exceptionally gifted. *Mr. Cashmore's* conception of his part seemed to us quite admirable. One's idea of the natural order of things is not much disturbed by displays of romantic dementia on the part of a sensitive girl; but from men we expect something of hard practicality, and the youth that finds love chilled as soon as its object inherits a fortune, belongs to a class so rare as to be almost ridiculous. But M. Vieugné managed to divest the rôle of the smallest element of incongruity. He was just the debonnaire loyal sailor who could cheerfully sacrifice everything except self-respect, and extricate himself from the most embarrassing situation with a shrug of the shoulders. They're Smith has committed one bad blunder in the composition of this generally capital comedietta. He makes *Cashmore* resort to actual rudeness in order to ensure that his proposal of marriage shall be rejected. We confess that we watched with no little curiosity to see what degree of prominence this blemish would receive, and were most agreeably relieved to find that *Mr. Cashmore* managed to shock *Florence* without outraging the sensibilities of his audience. M. Vieugné is to be most heartily complimented. He deserves undoubtedly to be ranked with the very best amateurs that have ever appeared on the stage of either Tokyo or Yokohama. *Mr. Barker*, the

eccentric old gentleman who can conceive no better use for fifty thousand pounds than to endow an asylum for lunatic dogs, found a very clever impersonator in Mr. Herod. The value of the part depends wholly on the rendering, and Mr. Herod, we think, made as much of it as was possible. His facial action was a study, and his garrulous efforts to satisfy the dictates of duty at the same time that he furthered the cause of covetousness, showed very skilful transitions of mood. Once or twice, indeed, he suffered his desire for the reversion of the big fortune to present some element of avarice not entirely compatible with the disposition of such a silly old faddist. But that is a matter of opinion. We mention it because such general excellence justifies special criticism.

The Committee made a most pleasant departure from ordinary custom by providing that even the interval between the pieces should not be without attraction. Mrs. Pownall and Miss Divers gave a duet ("Wedding Suite") upon the piano, rendered with great skill, and Count Coudenhove was to have sung the "Evocation of Nuns" but an unfortunate accident prevented his attendance.

Then followed the principal piece, "My Lord in Livery." This farce depends for its success almost entirely upon the efforts of the ladies. Sybil Amberly (Mrs. Droppers), Laura (Miss Florie Dening) and Rose (Miss Ella Tuck). Sybil's part to be ordinarily successful demands no little skill. In Mrs. Droppers' hands it became really striking. Her coquettish piquancy as she tripped across the stage fencing with Hopkins' unwitting questions about herself, was as pretty a bit of acting as we have ever seen, and her long sustained fit of trembling, broken by semi-hysterical monologue in the presence of the supposed burglar, can not be too highly praised. The roles of Laura and Rose, though apparently insignificant, require most careful rendering, and we may say at once that we have never seen minor parts better taken. Laura in her cook's costume was a study in peach-blossom and snowdrop, and Rose converted herself into the jauntiest of housemaids. We suggest to these ladies the advisability of caution. If they show themselves often in such frocks, the abominable fashion of the time will receive a death blow. Now-a-days ladies try to build up their "tops" on the lines of a London cab-driver's over-coat: the more monstrous the breadth they can impart to their shoulders, the more thoroughly do they feel *à la mode*. Thirty years ago the fair folk's fancy was to make balloons of their skirts: now their unique aim is to have a Herculean humerus. Heaven knows which is the more abominable sacrilege. There is nothing so exquisitely symmetrical in nature as the lines of the female body, and when women set themselves to substitute prodigious puffs and delirious inflations for the graces that God has given them, they are guilty of unpardonable impiety. It was an artistic oasis in the desert of deformities to see the sweet simplicity of Laura, the cook, but of course ladies that worship, as all properly constituted females do, at the shrine of fashion, should not expose their divinity to such risks. We must not dwell upon the costume question, however, lest we seem to set it above the acting, for which, in truth we have only the heartiest applause. Laura's horror when she learns that she has shaken hands with a footman; her march off the stage *à la* tragedy queen when Hopkins asks her to sew on a button for him, and her hysteria of terror when the supposed burglar is serving tea, were among the hits of the piece. Rose's by-play in her character of housemaid was also admirable. It was easy to see that both she and Laura had added many new and excellent conceptions to their original roles. Passing to the men, Mr. Tuke's Spiggott was a veritable *tours de force*. To an imitable make-up he added disguise of voice and manner so perfect that identification was impossible, and never once, even under the influence of terror and alcohol, did he deviate from the character of the empty-headed old butler, a combination of pomposity, servility, and conventionalism. Mr. Kenny, as Hopkins, was also thoroughly successful. He is

an old favourite on the stage in the Far East. Sometimes we have detected a propensity to over-act his part, but happily he escaped anything of that kind as Hopkins, and imparted spirit and interest to a rôle somewhat thin and colourless in conception. Mr. Herod took the part of Lord Thirlmere. It affords little scope for any display of ability, but Mr. Herod managed to throw a measure of life into it. Little Charley von Fallot did Robert, the page in buttons, and a better page it would have been difficult to find. In short, our readers will have gathered that every detail was carefully studied, and that the general result must be ranked among the best amateur performances ever given in the East. The arrangement of the stage was admirable. For much of the success in this direction Mr. Kenny, the Stage Manager, is to be applauded, especially for a moon manufactured in a thoroughly realistic manner by means of an electric light and a transparency. But we strongly suspect that ladies' aid must have been enlisted, for the draping of the room and the general disposition of the furniture showed the ineffable something that only female taste can impart. Of course we do not forget to mention the services of Miss von Fallot in the somewhat thankless rôle of Prompter and Property Manager. Her indefatigable good nature and thoroughness are gratefully remembered. Still more remiss should we be did we fail to offer, on behalf of the public, a tribute of thankfulness and applause to the Ladies of the Committee, especially Madame La Baronne d'Anethan and Mrs. Sannomiya. The labour and trouble devolving upon these two ladies must have been enormous. By them the affair was conceived and organized, and to them is chiefly due its remarkable success. Most of the rehearsals took place at the Belgian Legation, but some were held at the Imperial Hotel, and on each of these latter occasions the labours of the evening were lightened by Mr. Tuke's hospitality. After the Full Dress Rehearsal on the 10th instant, a capital supper was given by the same gentleman to all directly or indirectly concerned in the acting and preparations. Similar hospitality was extended by Viscount and Viscountess Akimoto to about 80 of the prominent residents of Tokyo after the fall of the curtain on the 11th, and the performance on the 12th concluded with a supper given by the Belgian Minister and the Baronne d'Anethan. Considering that the house was crowded to overflowing on both the 11th and the 12th, we can not doubt that the Red Cross Hospital will be materially benefited by the result.

CHINA NEWS.

The Hongkong Daily Press publishes the following letter giving an account of an incident said to have occurred at Sun-ui, in the province of Kwangtung:—

The better to carry out their hideous design, the heads of the family induced a Christian of the neighbourhood, their relation by marriage, to come to see them. On the 4th October this Christian took a conciliatory message from them to the catechumens. "There had been ill-feeling long enough," they said, "henceforth the Christians would be allowed to worship the Lord of Heaven and say their prayers as they thought fit." The Christians were too distrustful to accept these advances at first, but the next day, the 5th October, the day on which the Autumnal festival fell this year, one of the principal men of the village came to invite them officially to visit the ancestral temple, where the traditional repast in honour of the day was served. The Christian who had come the previous day urged that the invitation should be accepted and seven of the catechumens did accept, their names being Foun-u, Shing-tin, San-tin, Sz-cheung, A-sam, Tang-u, and A-pat. Arrived at the ancestral temple they were well received; a table was prepared for them and they were asked to be seated. The reconciliation would not be complete, hypocritically said Tsok-chin, if all the family were not there. Therefore the messenger was again sent to fetch the father and mother of Foun-u, as well as his grand-mother, a poor old woman eighty-three years of age. After some hesitation they went. Hardly had

they entered when the door was closed and they were shut in. Then commenced a great clamour. Fifty young men, all armed, surrounded the table where the Christians were sitting. A man named Tsok-chin acted as spokesman and called on them to renounce their religion. Shing-tin replied that they would rather die. Tsok-chin insisting, "You are losing your time," said Sz-cheung, "we are Christians and we will remain Christians." Hardly had he finished when the attack commenced, Sz-cheung was the first to fall, his skull fractured, and a blow with a spade cut open his abdomen. Thrown into confusion for a moment, the others, in order to escape the blows, made an attempt to pass through the crowd, but they were soon struck down in their turn, all receiving severe injuries. Foun-u was between his mother and grandmother, who tried to shield him from the blows, but the men dragged him away from them and he fell mortally wounded. While they were all lying unconscious, almost dying, the murderers hesitated a moment. Seeing the men all lying in pools of blood some of them were afraid, and the heads of the family began to reflect. "What has to be done?" they asked. "Of the wounded several would assuredly die. The most simple plan would perhaps be to go and find the chief of the notables, whose hatred of the Christians is well known." As the door was about to be opened some one remarked that several of those present would fly and give the alarm. It was then resolved that the messengers should leave through a hole made in the roof for them. The two principal murderers, Tsok-chin, who conceived the plot, and Sik-chao, then went to Wong Kwok-cheung. The catechist, having heard a rumour, was there before them, but the chief of the notables received him very badly, saying that the affairs of the Christians did not concern him; that the Foun family could manage their affairs as they liked and take what measures they thought fit against any member of the family. To the murderers he gave a better reception. "Remove," he said, all traces of the murder; kill the wounded and burn the bodies." With these words Tsok-chin and Sik-chao returned to the ancestral temple and entered it by the same way that they had left it. After having deliberated and drunk wine to give them courage the murderers resolved to act on the advice given by the chief of the notables. In an interior court a hole was dug in which a furnace for a wood fire was made, kerosene being poured on the wood. Then the wounded had to be despatched. Sik-chao said it was necessary to bleed the victims and to cut out the intestines, the heart, and the lungs. To this horrible work he set himself, with Hon-tsay and several others. Armed with large knives they fell on the victims and carried out to the latter the infamous programme.

Foun-u, Shing-tin, Sz-cheung, and A-sam despatched, and cut up into several pieces, the executioners were about to fall on Tang-u, when an old man, Tai-hon, interposed. "There has been enough of bloodshed," he said; "do you wish to wipe out the entire family?" His words made some impression, but Sik-chao, drunk with wine and blood, answered, "To leave these people alive would be to have witnesses against us. What are you thinking of?" "I will undertake," answered Tai-hon, "to prevent them taking criminal proceedings." "It is well," said several "but you shall answer for it with your head if they do." "I will answer for it with my head," answered the honest fellow. "Very well," said Sik-chao, "we will leave Man-fong (the father of Foun-u), his wife, Tang-u, and A-pat; but we have here only four bodies and there should be five. Where is San-tin?" Then the wretch mounted to the loft, where he saw San-tin lying and gave him two or three cuts, and then kicked the body down. In falling it struck a partly opened door and rebounded to the ground. As a shocking detail it may be mentioned that the son of Sz-cheung, A-kwan, a child of fifteen years of age, had to be a witness of the executions.

The night was now come and the furnace in which the bodies of the victims were to be burned was ready. Two or three logs and wood sprinkled with kerosene were at the bottom. Sik-chao, Hon-tsay, and the other murderers, their clothes and their persons covered with blood, took in their hands the entrails and the lungs, which they threw in first; then came the trunks, and above them they piled up more fagots, poured kerosene over the whole, and applied a light. The flames sprang up in the darkness of the night, lighting up the whole neighbourhood, and throwing even on the distant hills a sinister reflection. Throughout the village was the silence of death, Sik-chao and Hon-tsay, like two demons, passed the whole night in stirring up the fire with long bamboos.

By daybreak the infernal work was done; there remained only a smouldering mass, amongst

which, they thought, were only the ashes of the burnt bodies. What was their horror, when on removing the upper layer, they found almost intact the heads and the hearts of their victims. They quickly took them out, broke up the skulls by striking them with bamboos, and threw them with the hearts into baskets, which were passed out through the opening in the roof. The ashes and the surface soil which bore traces of the fire were scraped up and passed out by the same opening. In less than an hour the hole dug for the fire was filled up with fresh earth brought for the purpose. Still there were the blood stains on the floor where the victims had been killed. These were scraped out with a spade and the spots covered with sand.

At last the doors were opened and every one was free to go. Man fong, his wife, and the old grandmother regained their home. For Tang-ü and A-pai, who were unable to walk, sedan chairs were sent.

Where were the remains of the heads and entrails concealed? This is as yet unknown. All that is known is that the remains of the fire were thrown into the neighbouring river.

Such was the horrible tragedy enacted in the village of Tan-cheung on the 5th October.

The *Times of Ceylon* has discovered a delightful mare's nest. Our readers doubtless remember that the *Sendai Maru* left Kobe some time ago carrying about 500 emigrants for Guadaloupe. The Ceylon journal alleges that these men are not emigrants at all, but are intended to man the steamer *Tatsuta*, now lying at Aden because her British crew having been induced to leave her at the recommendation of H.M.'s Consul, it has been impossible for her to prosecute her voyage.

The *Pekin and Tientsin Times* has the following paragraph which will interest our readers in connection with the recent account of a Red Cross steamer visiting Port Arthur:—

Surgeon-Captain Henston, accompanied by members of the Red Cross Society recently formed here, left on Monday in the *Too-nan*, which has been converted into a hospital ship, for Port Arthur, to succour the sick and wounded. This step has been taken by order of the Viceroy, and the expenses incurred will, we understand, be borne by His Excellency. Among those who left in the *Too-nan* were the British Military Attachés Bower and Cavendish, Surgeon-Major James and four missionary doctors. There was a full supply of stretchers, splints, drugs, &c.

We take the following from the *North China Daily News*:—

Owing to the excitement at the Woo-sung forts on account of the receipt of news from Nanking warning the officers at Woo-sung and Shanghai to be prepared to receive a Japanese attack, a representative of this paper went down to Woo-sung yesterday to see what preparations were being made to obey the orders of the Nanking Viceroy and the central Government at Peking. He found that the General hitherto in supreme command there—Ts'ao Tè-ch'ing—had just been promoted to the Brigadier-Generalship of Langshan on the Yangtze by an Imperial decree of last week, and that the command of the forts and garrison had been given to Generals Pan and Muh, the subordinate officers of General Ts'ao. These two Generals now command three battalions each, while the battalions expected to reinforce the former will, most probably, be under a separate command also. At the North and South Forts, eleven large guns, 15 to 21 cent. calibre, sixteen machine guns, and twenty-two 6-pounder quick-firing guns have been added since last August to their offensive and offensive powers; but, unless the reinforcements alluded to above include gunners and artilleryists also, the present garrison of 2,400 men will have all they can do to work at the guns now in the forts. Upon being questioned as to how far the big guns could reach with their shells, the officers at the forts said that they could reach Tsung-ming Island easily. Every one seemed anxious to fight, declaring "that the Nanyang land forces would make the Peiyangs ashamed of themselves;" but many apparently said so "for effect," the general idea being that Woo-sung was safe enough, and that it would be the last place the Japanese would attack considering the commercial importance of Shanghai. At any rate, in spite of this, the Viceroy Chang's orders seem to be faithfully obeyed, and every preparation is being made to give the Japanese "a welcome" when the time comes. When the forts were entered yesterday the place was busy and quite lively. On two parade grounds there were men going through battalion-drill (foreign style); and here and there

were to be seen squads of men practising "resisting an assault;" while again on the walls facing the entrance of the river and far way to seawards, could be seen gunners practising loading and aiming with the big guns; but without actually firing. Flags were waving and signals were being made from the forts with some native gunboats in the torpedo channel to the north, this side of Tsung-ming Island, and apparently some attempts were being made either to lay more torpedoes in the North Channel or to fish others up for the purpose of testing.

The Tientsin correspondent of the same paper writes, under date December 1st:—

The Red Cross expedition to Port Arthur returned to day. Its mission was unsuccessful, save as an expression of sympathy and readiness to help the wounded. On hearing of the fall of Port Arthur, the Viceroy was asked if he could furnish a vessel for members of the Society—medical and lay—to go to the relief of the wounded, and the *Too-nan* was placed at their service. Two or three reporters and military attachés, by special permission of the Viceroy, also took passage. The party were not permitted to land, but were treated with the greatest respect and courtesy. An excellent letter was sent them expressive of the high appreciation in which their humanitarian visit was held, but declining their assistance, as was to be expected—there was no need for it.

They could gather but little information. The Japanese killed and wounded were about 300, and the Chinese was given as low as 600 and as high as over 2,000. The Japanese left an open way towards Talien-wan for the Chinese soldiers to escape, of which they largely availed. Everything was found intact. The Chinese killed their own wounded before leaving—in contrast to the Japanese caring for them. Sixteen Japanese gunboats were outside, but only four fired a shot. The people are returning and bringing presents of pigs, etc., and on Thursday evening entertained the victors with theatricals. The Japanese are evidently preparing for another important move. Chinese rumour says they are at Shan-hai-kwan.

Our readers will note the curious sentence "the Chinese killed their own wounded before leaving." Perhaps that accounts for the fact hitherto found so perplexing; namely, that while some 2,000 bodies of dead Chinese were counted, the wounded demanding treatment did not aggregate 100.

ARREST IN THE HARBOUR.

Some excitement was caused on the Bund on Friday noon just as the *Empress of India* was about leaving the harbour for Vancouver. It appears that Mr. W. Gordon, of Messrs. W. Gordon & Co., wine merchants, of Main Street, had obtained a warrant for the arrest of A. R. Lamb, a clerk in the firm's employ, who had taken a passage on the Canadian Pacific steamer that morning, the charge against the man being that he "feloniously and fraudulently did embezzle and steal certain moneys, to wit \$400, belonging his employers." Armed with the warrant from H.B.M.'s Court, Mr. George Kircher, the constable, proceeded in a steam launch across the harbour and got on board the *Empress of India* just as she was abreast the lightships. Lamb's arrest was quickly effected and his baggage was put over the vessel's side. In the afternoon, Lamb was brought before His Honour Judge Wilkinson, and formal evidence having been given of his arrest, the accused, who made no demur, was remanded to the British gaol to appear in Court again at 10.30 a.m. on Saturday.

DEATH OF MR. NOBUKITI KOIZUMI.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Koizumi, Manager of the Specie Bank, which took place at his residence at 2 a.m. on the 8th inst. Mr. Koizumi had been ailing for some time, and two or three days before the end, his malady took the form of inflammation of the stomach, defying all medical treatment. The deceased was only 42 years old. He made finance his chief study from the time of his graduation from the Keiogi-juku, spending several years in London to acquire facility in banking methods in that metropolis of the world's business.

The first Director of the Specie Bank when it was established 14 years ago, he showed great ability as a financier and great tact as a manager. But he resigned the post before long, and did not resume it until the Presidency of Mr. Sonoda Kokichi. His death is a great loss to Japan. We are asked to intimate that the funeral will take place this afternoon, leaving the deceased's residence at 1 p.m. and proceeding to the Kobayama Cemetery.

SHANGHAI NEWS.

Some hundreds of sailors and marines from the British fleet at Woo-sung arrived at Shanghai on December 6th on general leave. They were towed up by torpedo boats. The *N. C. Daily News* estimates that these visitors, who came in two batches of 1,100, would spend about \$20,000 during the time they were on shore, each lot spending about \$10,000 during the forty-eight hours they were on leave. These sailors were very orderly during their run on shore, much to their credit be it said.

Admiral Fremantle was to leave Shanghai in the *Alacrity*, bound for Hankow, on the 9th inst.

Two foreigners who visited Tsingpu recently were stoned by boys on the walls as their boat passed along the creek outside the city. One of the foreigners, a British subject, reported the matter to the British Consul, and Mr. Jamieson promptly wrote to the Taotai desiring him to request the Tsingpu Magistrate to take such steps as will prevent a repetition of such conduct in the future.

Fire broke out in Tiendong Road, near to Woo-sung Road at half-past 4 o'clock on the afternoon of December 7, says the *N. C. Daily News*, and with their usual promptitude, the firemen hastened to the scene. Their efforts were very successful, and in less than twenty minutes there was no danger of the flames spreading. Some fifteen houses were destroyed, the fire having crossed the street and attacked the buildings on the opposite side. Most of the telephone wires were burnt through, as was one of the electric light wires. The electrical department did not believe its name, for before 5 o'clock the burnt wire had been replaced, notwithstanding the delay caused by some beams falling on the new wire before it was properly stretched. Admiral Fremantle visited the locality in company with Inspector Howard and expressed his high appreciation of the way in which the firemen did their work. The property on one side of the road belonged to the Land Investment Co., and Messrs. Dowdall and Hanson are agents for the rest. The houses were insured.

It was reported in the Shanghai Settlement on the 5th inst. that telegraphic news had been received from Hongkong of the death of Mr. H. Hoppius, the head of Messrs. Siemens & Co., but that firm, says the morning journal of Shanghai, has not received any such announcement though he was known to be very ill, and it is therefore to be hoped that the report of his death is premature.

China, says the *Mercury*, is not behind the times, in some ways at least, as the following story shows. Outside the northern gate of a city in Anwei, an old temple has been for years occupied by a few nuns, and even these have found it hard to get enough to keep alive. But lately, by some mysterious or miraculous means, a very large, egg-shaped stone has appeared in their enclosure. The nuns state that it was dropped there by a strong wind, and as it is said to be too heavy to be lifted by a thousand men, this is considered as the most satisfactory reason by the country people. But the nuns are reaping a harvest; people flocking to the place in large numbers and making liberal donations to support the votaries of the temple where such a wonder occurred. Is not this very like *fin de siècle* religion in the most civilized parts of Europe?

The British gun vessel *Pigmy* arrived at Kiukiang on the 3rd inst. and left for Hankow the same day. She will relieve the *Peacock* and then winter at Hankow; the latter vessel will proceed to Shanghai, calling at the ports en route.

Advices to the *Mercury* from Tientsin, dated the 1st inst., state that, though much ice was then coming down the river, it was showing no signs of blocking at the bends, and it was expected that the river would remain open until after the next spring tides—i.e., until the 14th or 15th.

The Chinese Native papers report that General Wei, who was degraded and ordered to Peking for examination, has put the blame of his remission on to another General, whose name he does not give, but who is his superior. The full particulars are being kept quiet, and the penalty has not yet been announced.

COMPARISONS.

IF any evidence were needed to prove the usefulness of illustrating Japanese modern history by apposite vignettes from European, it would be furnished by Dr. J. N. SEYMOUR'S letter, published in our correspondence columns. As to the tone of the letter we shall say nothing. It is evidently written under the influence of strong feeling, and besides we have nothing to do with the graces of style or courtesies of method exhibited by our correspondents.

Dr. SEYMOUR protests against the "exceedingly wearisome and needless habit of making every instance of the wrongdoings of Japanese an occasion to call attention to the misdeeds of Europeans." In thus speaking, he allows himself to be betrayed into one of those generalizations always easy to formulate and nearly always unjust. Against whom does he prefer his charge of habitual and invariably invidious comparison? Evidently against the *Japan Mail*. It is untrue. The *Japan Mail* does not follow such a habit. Not that the editor would be for a moment deterred by any apprehension lest some of his readers might find the lesson too apposite to be pleasant. The truth is seldom agreeable. But to quote precedents may readily be mistaken for a plea of justification, and two wrongs can never make a right. On the other hand, speaking broadly, we doubt whether anything could be more useful than an ethical concordance showing clearly the points of convergence and divergence in the morals and manners of the East and the West. The whole intercourse of the Occident and the Orient is governed by a process of tacit comparison. It is uniformly coloured by an assumption of superiority on the side of the European and American races. In their hearts thanking the Creator that they are not as their Eastern brother, they look down upon him and seldom exhibit towards him a mood more liberal than one of supercilious tolerance. Such a habit of mind has its uses. But it has also its terrible abuses, and many of the latter would certainly be checked did the European or American recognise that the stones he throws so freely at Orientals often shatter his own windows, though ignorance of his national records renders him blind to the catastrophe. Consider the particular incident upon which this controversy turns. It has been made the occasion of declaring that the Japanese have only a thin veneer of civilization, incapable of resisting the friction of abnormal events. Veneer of civilization forsooth! The Japanese were a refined and highly civilized race when our forefathers clothed themselves in hides and lived a life of semi-barbarism. There is no real question of civilization and non-civilization as between Europe and Japan. There is only a question of one kind of civilization against another

But many a European, in his pride of comparison, sees only his own civilization and relegates every other to the rank of barbarism. It is well that he should be sometimes invited to contrast the actual facts of European and Japanese histories, instead of living entirely in a vision land of moral arrogance.

With regard to the Port Arthur affair and Brigadier-General NICHOLSON, we find some difficulty in seriously following Dr. SEYMOUR'S line of argument. How can he possibly deny that the illustration is apposite? It is true that he "protests against the indecency of implying that the conduct of Brigadier-General NICHOLSON furnishes any parallel to that of a drunken coolie." Indecency! Where is the indecency? Dr. SEYMOUR will pardon us if we brush aside such platform claptrap. The story of the Indian Mutiny in general and of Brigadier-General NICHOLSON'S counsels in particular was adduced to show that even a Western people, and even one of its most respectable representatives, may be betrayed into cruel excesses by the passion of revenge. Some of the Japanese soldiers and coolies appear to have been betrayed into such excesses at Port Arthur by that very passion. Immediately their conduct was cited as proving the palpable thinness of Japan's "veneer of civilization." Could anything be more apposite in such premises than the transgression of civilized limits for the sake of revenge by a Western people forty years ago? For the rest, what does Dr. SEYMOUR mean by asking whether General NICHOLSON'S "courage in stating his opinion is to injure his reputation?" That kind of contention seems to us to be mere persiflage. No one finds fault with General NICHOLSON'S courage in stating his opinion. What we find fault with is his opinion. Dr. SEYMOUR is right in saying that JUSTIN MCCARTHY is our authority. But as to JUSTIN MCCARTHY'S "History of Our Own Times" being "a libellous compilation of newspaper extracts," we must decline to accept our correspondent's verdict. Newspaper extracts of the kind accessible to a compiler of modern history in England constitute sources of information far superior to anything available before the days of such journals as *The Times*, the *Standard*, the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Manchester Guardian*, and so forth. At all events, even supposing that NICHOLSON did not enunciate any such opinion, the general tone of the British press and, above all, of the English newspapers in India, during the Mutiny, to say nothing of the acts of revenge alleged to have been perpetrated by the soldiery, indisputably destroy our title to infer the absence of civilization in a nation because its troops, excited to phrensy by the atrocities of their foes, retaliate in kind when occasion offers. We do not dream of

offering any excuse for the things said to have been done at Port Arthur. None can condemn them more heartily and uncompromisingly than we do. But we enter a protest against the palatable injustice of dubbing the Japanese people uncivilized because some of Japan's soldiers, under circumstances of the most infuriating nature, departed temporarily from the excellent canons hitherto obeyed by them, and were guilty of acts which, after all, can be paralleled by reference to the recent history of our own nation.

THE CHARACTER OF MARLBOROUGH.

THE *Quarterly Review* for October contains a review of WOLSELEY'S "Life of the Duke of Marlborough," which has hitherto been completed only to the time of the accession of Queen ANNE. The review opens with a well-known quotation from FROUDE'S essay on the "Science of History," published in *Short Studies of Great Subjects*. The quotation runs as follows:—"It often seems to me as if history was like a child's box of letters, with which we can spell any word we please. We have only to pick out such letters as we want, arrange them as we like, and say nothing about those which do not suit our purpose." The review suggests, and goes far to prove, that this was the method pursued by MACAULAY in his treatment of the characters of MARLBOROUGH and of WILLIAM OF ORANGE respectively; that, with the hand of a master, he painted the one all in shadow, the other all in light. MACAULAY, says the reviewer, has, "consciously or unconsciously, transferred to his pages charges against MARLBOROUGH which he can only have taken from pamphlets, the writers of which he has himself denounced as habitual liars." The peculiarity of MACAULAY'S wonderful memory was that the phrase he required, or the fact that he wished to use, came always and instantaneously to the tip of his pen, but the source from which he had obtained it was a matter of no importance. That MACAULAY is profoundly untrustworthy, that he must be regarded rather as a brilliant romance-writer than as a historian, has been maintained by several careful and unbiassed critics, notably Mr. PAGET, Mr. SAINTSBURY, and Mr. LESLIE STEPHEN; but his pages are so fascinating and are still so widely regarded as authoritative for the period of our history that they cover, that the types he created for us of MARLBOROUGH and of WILLIAM still dominate the popular mind. They form the basis also of what is presented concerning this period by the writers of shorter histories. Undoubtedly, then, the popular estimate of MARLBOROUGH is that conveyed in the subjoined quotations from GREEN'S "Short

History of the English People." After describing MARLBOROUGH's earlier relations with JAMES II., GREEN goes on to say: "No sentiment of gratitude to his older patron hindered MARLBOROUGH from corresponding with the Prince of ORANGE, from promising ANNE's sympathy to WILLIAM's effort, or from deserting the ranks of the KING's army when it faced WILLIAM's in the field. . . . The sense of his power over ANNE soon turned MARLBOROUGH from plotting treason against JAMES to plotting treason against WILLIAM. . . . His plan was to drive WILLIAM from the throne by backing the Tories in their opposition to the war as well as by stirring to frenzy the English hatred of foreigners, and to seat ANNE in his place. . . . So notorious was his treason, that on the eve of the French invasion of 1692 he was one of the first of the suspected persons sent to the Tower. . . . His passion for his wife was the one sentiment which tinged the colourless light in which his understanding moved. In all else he was without love or hate, he knew neither doubt nor regret. In private life he was a humane and compassionate man; but if his position required it, he could betray Englishmen to death, or lead his army to a butchery such as that of Malplaquet. Of honour, of the finer sentiments of mankind, he knew nothing; and he turned without a shock from guiding Europe and winning great victories to heap up a matchless fortune by speculation and greed."

It is not possible for us to reproduce at length the argument by which Lord WOLSELEY and his reviewer endeavour to rebut these charges, but we may hope to convey its general tenour. First, to allude to the minor charges of penuriousness, we take the following quotation from the review:—"In many respects he (CHURCHILL as a young man, at the court of the Restoration) was far superior in morals to the crowd around him. He neither drank nor gambled. Naturally the fact that his father had been beggared by taking the side of the KING during the Civil War made money a pressing necessity for CHURCHILL. It was surely a virtue, not a vice, that, having no money to spend, instead of running into debt, he acquired a habit of careful economy. That such a habit formed in youth is hardly ever shaken off, and degenerates into niggardliness long after there is no need for saving, is one of the commonest experiences of life. We all know instances of it. They are not attractive, certainly, but we might as well praise or blame trees for throwing out their leaves in spring as complain of the wealthy Duke of MARLBOROUGH for blowing out a superfluous candle, because JOHN CHURCHILL, if he was to be honest, had to stint himself in rushlights."

Turning to the graver charges of treason and double treason, we find that the

following is the drift of the argument by which the condemnation of MACAULAY is to be reversed. CHURCHILL was by inheritance and education a Tory of the Cavalier type, to whom the KING was King by right divine, and who regarded non-resistance as a religious duty; but he was also a sincere Protestant, and thus throughout the reign of JAMES II. he was constantly torn in two directions at once. It was by CHURCHILL's generalship that MONMOUTH was defeated at Sedgemoor, and it was to CHURCHILL, therefore, that JAMES owed the preservation of his Crown; but, notwithstanding all his loyalty, profound disgust was excited in his mind by the subsequent fiendish cruelties of JAMES and Judge JEFFREYS during "the bloody assize." That was in the summer of 1685. In the autumn of the same year, LOUIS XIV. of France revoked the Edict of Nantes, and the effect of this measure on the subsequent course of his history in England can hardly be overestimated. On JAMES, with whom Catholicism amounted to a disease, it had the effect of awakening a feeling of rivalry; and, though he ostentatiously welcomed the refugees from France, and publicly protested against the action of LOUIS, there is little doubt that he congratulated him in private, and looked forward the more eagerly to the time when, with Catholic officers leading an Irish army, he could begin dragonnades on his own account in England. That, at least, was the belief of the Protestant English, stirred to horror by the tales of the refugees, and to fear by the increased contempt for law displayed by the KING. CHURCHILL was by no means one of the first to take action in the matter; he knew nothing of the negotiations with WILLIAM until some time after they had been opened. When he did know of them it was difficult for him to decide how to act. His theoretical belief in divine right was unshaken, but his Protestantism was firmer than ever. To add to his difficulties he knew that on him more than on any other man in England the future depended. Should he side with WILLIAM, the KING's power would crumble away; should he lead the KING's army against WILLIAM, he could easily repel the invader. But then, in the latter case, there would be another bloody assize, bloodier than the first, and none knew better than MARLBOROUGH how powerless he was, notwithstanding all his services to JAMES, to move the marble-hearted KING to moderation. In his perplexity, MARLBOROUGH applied for advice to TURNER, Bishop of Ely, and was told that "it would be rebellion against GOD if he sided with those who sought to destroy the civil and religious rights of the people." It was on this advice that CHURCHILL acted when he abandoned JAMES and fled to WILLIAM's camp.

When this step had once been taken, its result were beyond his control; he had

never wished for the deposition of JAMES and the accession of WILLIAM, he had wished merely to oppose JAMES's unlawful acts and to defend the Protestant religion; but he was compelled to acquiesce in WILLIAM's accession to the throne as the only alternative to anarchy. In Lord WOLSELEY's view, the Revolution upset all MARLBOROUGH's ideas of loyalty. His only conception of loyalty, and that of those among whom he had been brought up, was for the KING by divine right. His subsequent plottings were due to a desire to hedge, to secure safety for himself and his family in any event, at a time when it was scarcely possible to say who might ultimately be on the throne, and due to further dissatisfaction at the way in which he was treated by WILLIAM. The *Quarterly* reviewer has another interpretation of MARLBOROUGH's conduct, one more favourable to the great general. It is based upon a re-reading of the character given by MACAULAY to WILLIAM OF ORANGE; but want of space forbids our following the argument any further. It is sufficient to say that those who read the article will be inclined, without by any means entirely exonerating MARLBOROUGH, to revise the harsh judgement they had previously formed of him as a double-dyed traitor.

CHINA'S LAST RESOURCE.

SOME very striking information is vouched for by the Tientsin Correspondent of the *China Gazette*. He learns, he tells us, from official sources, that General VON HANNEKEN has been fully authorized to direct the movement of all the forces by water and land, and all commanders are to obey his instructions. He is also authorized to memorialize the Throne personally. He is further authorized to raise immediately ten battalions of troops as his own staff brigade. That is to say, if the story is true, a German officer has been appointed by China Commander-in-Chief of all her military and naval forces.

It is a very surprising story, but it is by no means incredible. More than thirty years ago, when the progress of internal dissensions threatened the Government of China with dangers hardly less serious than the present, the traditional policy of keeping foreigners at arm's length was abandoned, and the Government in its extremity had recourse to foreign aid. Finally, when it appeared that some of the foreign officers might become even more threatening than the Taepings themselves to the stability of the Empire, the command of the Imperialist army was given to GORDON, with a result that China is not likely to have forgotten.

The Taeping rebellion, however, was a very different affair from that in which China is now engaged. The men whom the Imperialist army had to face were Chinamen like themselves, similarly or-

ganized or disorganized, similarly equipped or unequipped. The rebellion, when it was over, may have seemed to the Chinese to have been, after all, an insignificant affair: certain it is, at least, that its significance was not fully appreciated; for, though some appearance was made of arming and drilling troops in western fashion, Japan has shown the world how flimsy was the pretence. Though a few exceptional men may have sighed for better things, Chinese officialdom as a whole remained enclosed within its shell of hoary conservatism, impervious to the quickening influences that in thirty years have remodelled Japan to the core.

But her island neighbour, whom she despised not less than hated for what she deemed subserviency to the evil ways of the western barbarians, has given a rude shock to her slumbers. China is being taught, far more thoroughly than she was taught either by England or by France, how impotent are her undeveloped resources, to cope with the trained military energy of western civilization. Her armies are out-generalled, her navies out-maneuvred. Her gunners and her riflemen expend vast quantities of powder and shot with little more effect than that of filling the air with smoke. Her men, behind almost impregnable fortifications, resist a Japanese charge as ineffectually as if they were in the open field. After one experience of Japanese rams, torpedoes, and big guns, her naval officers dare not trust themselves in the open sea. It is not surprising then if in her despair China is once more eager to learn from foreigners the secret of Japan's success.

If the report is true, what will be the result? VON HANNEKEN is a man of courage and resource, but the reorganization of the Chinese military and naval forces under the very guns, as it were, of a vigilant and active enemy is likely to prove a task beyond his powers. If, indeed, the Chinese can supply him with ample funds, if part of these funds can be expended in the purchase of munitions of war from some foreign Power careless of incurring the hostility of Japan, if he can obtain a large number of highly trained and trustworthy foreign officers to drill and lead his regiments, and above all, if the Chinese distrust and hatred of foreigners accentuated as they are owing to the victories of the Japanese, do not prove an insuperable obstacle to the enforcement of efficient discipline, VON HANNEKEN may yet be able to organize a powerful resistance to the armies of Japan. But these contingencies seem little likely to be realized, and only after the conclusion of peace is it probable that China, if she has indeed at last learned the lesson that no disasters or humiliations have hitherto been able to teach, will have the opportunity of retrieving the blunders of the past. At present the answer of the Fates will probably be that given to the foolish virgins in the parable, "Too late! Too late! Ye cannot enter now."

COMPARISONS—AND FALSE INFERENCES.

WE wish especially to direct our readers' attention to a letter signed "Mercator," which we publish in another column. It is a temperate statement of certain views and principles from which few intelligent men will be found to differ, and with which we ourselves, at least, are entirely in accord. The only sentence that has perplexed us in the letter is the question, "Such being the character of these executions, why do you regard them as being on a par with the very offences they were intended to put an end to?" If our readers will be kind enough to consider the passages we subjoin, they will, we feel confident, share our perplexity. On December 7th we wrote, in an article dealing with the conduct of the Japanese troops and coolies at Port Arthur:—

It is recorded that during the Indian Mutiny a distinguished British officer, Brigadier-General Nicholson, urged the passing of a law to authorize flaying alive, impalement, or burning of the murderers of the women and children in Delhi, and that a leading English paper emphatically declared that Alva's methods with the people of the Netherlands were the only measures proper for England's soldiers to adopt toward the rebels in India. In truth, there are times when the elementary passions of men's primitive condition surge over and obliterate the restraints of civilized culture. Something of that kind happened at Port Arthur.

On December 11th, in reply to a letter criticizing that article, we wrote:—

The story of the Indian Mutiny in general and of Brigadier-General Nicholson's counsels in particular was adduced to show that even a Western people, and even one of its most respectable representatives, may be betrayed into cruel excesses by the passion of revenge. Some of the Japanese soldiers and coolies appear to have been betrayed into such excesses at Port Arthur by that very passion.

Now can any sane man who reads those extracts base on them a statement that we regard the executions of the Indian mutineers by blowing them from cannon as comparable with the massacre at Port Arthur? What we said was that the commission of certain atrocities, and more especially the mutilation of the dead, will inflame the most civilized people with the rage of madness; and we referred to the history of the Indian Mutiny in illustration of that fact. But our comparison was not between the massacre at Port Arthur and the military execution of the rebels by blowing them from guns; it was between the spirit of wild revenge that actuated the Japanese responsible for the massacre and the spirit of wild revenge that took possession of a large section, both civil and military, of the English people at the time of the Indian Mutiny. In consequence of that spirit of revenge certain barbarous methods of punishment were proposed by Englishmen, but, happily, were not carried into effect; in consequence of that spirit certain atrocities were, it is alleged, committed by the English soldiery: those proposed methods of punishment and those alleged atrocities are what we compare with the atrocities said to have been committed by the Japanese at Port Arthur. No-

thing can palliate such outbursts of primitive savagery as these, to which, unfortunately, all humanity is prone. But our contention is that it is an injustice to condemn a whole nation as "barbarous" on account of an isolated outburst of revenge. The manifest desire of Japan has been to conduct this war in accordance with the principles that for the last half century have regulated the conduct of civilized belligerents; and, waging war with a Power that openly disregards those principles, she has yet succeeded on the whole, in carrying them into effect. The occurrences at Port Arthur are a grim incident in the campaign; and Japan will do well to take strong measures to prevent anything of the kind in the future.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

JOHN BROWN AND THE NEGRO CHILD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Two letters have appeared in your columns during the past few weeks with reference to the widely circulated story about John Brown's having stopped while on his way to the scaffold to kiss a negro child.

The alleged incident in itself considered, is wholly devoid of either interest or importance, as the kissing of a negro child is altogether a matter of individual taste with which outsiders have no manner of right to intermeddle. Unfortunately, this absolutely groundless story has been used to throw a halo of romance about the memory of Brown, and to give a touch of gentleness to the last hours of a man whose life was marked by almost constant violence and strife. It has even been made to do service in illustration of the life and spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ.

But those who do not view either the character or the deeds of Brown through the hazy atmosphere of sentiment, but estimate the man by the bald facts of history, experience a distinct sense of recoil when he, or anything connected with him, is used to illustrate the life or spirit of the Christ. Hence the effort to expose the fictitious character of the incident in question.

Born and reared almost within cannon shot of Harper's Ferry and Charlestown (not Charleston, which is a different and distant place), I have been familiar from childhood with the story of this raid and have known several persons who were directly connected with the trial and execution of John Brown. In the light of these facts and upon the explicit testimony of a man who was a member of Brown's military escort, I ventured to challenge the historicity of the story, but Dr. Gordon replied that he deemed the testimony of "one unknown witness" inadequate proof. This was a perfectly legitimate position, as every man has a perfect right to pass upon the value of the evidence presented in any given case; though it would have been quite pertinent to inquire whether he had exercised the same just and judicial temper as to the acceptance of the story in the first instance. If not, a story so readily received ought to be quite as easily rejected.

Since then Mr. E. H. House has given additional statements adverse to the historicity of the alleged incident. Within the past few days, further evidence has come to my notice from a source which I had entirely forgotten, and in order to clinch the thing I give below an extract from a letter written by General "Stonewall" Jackson, who had been ordered to the town in charge of the cadets of the Va. Military Institute to guard against any possible disorder. The statement is found in "Life and Letters of 'Stonewall' Jackson"—page 130.

"Jno. Brown was hung to-day at about half-past eleven a.m. He behaved with unflinching firmness. . . . Brown rode on the head of his coffin from his prison to the place of execution. . . . The open wagon in which he rode was strongly guarded on all sides. Captain Williams marched immediately in front of the wagon. The jailer, high sheriff, and several others rode in the same wagon with the prisoner."

Brown had his arms tied behind him, and ascended the scaffold with apparent cheerfulness," &c., &c., &c.

The letter is very full and gives a circumstantial account of everything connected with the execution, and even describes minutely the prisoner's dress.

Thus the story that a negro child (or any one else for that matter) could break through a strong guard of soldiers and get into the arms of a prisoner who was being conveyed in a wagon to the place of execution is shown to be not only groundless, but in the last degree absurd. Thanking you in advance for the insertion of this communication, I am, yours very truly,

H. TUCKER GRAHAM.

Takamatsu, Kagawa-ken.

COMPARISONS ARE ODISIOUS.

SIR,—However necessary it may be when we criticise others to bear in mind that we ourselves are not spotless, the habit of making every instance of the wrong-doings of Japanese an occasion to call attention to the misdeeds of Europeans tends to become exceedingly wearisome and, I should hope, needless. Especially is this the case when the supposed analogous instances are far from apposite.

I find in your issue of the 7th an article on the lamentable occurrences at Port Arthur. It being apparently desirable to find something similar amongst Europeans, you say:—"It is recorded that during the Indian Mutiny a distinguished British officer, Brigadier-General Nicholson, urged the passing of a law to authorize flaying alive, impalement, or burning of the murderers of the women and children in Delhi." I do not see any analogy. In one case an officer of great experience and of high reputation, as well amongst the natives as amongst his own countrymen, urges his opinion that the punishment of simple death is insufficient for the atrocious crimes of semi-civilized people—an opinion, not the outcome of blind frenzy, but formed with deliberation. As his physical courage cost him his life, so it appears his courage in stating his opinions is to injure his reputation. As for the other case, you have stated that drunken and infuriated coolies killed peaceable inhabitants. In hoping that the reports are exaggerated we all agree. I protest strongly against the indecency of implying that the conduct of Brigadier-General Nicholson furnishes any parallel to that of drunken coolies. And is your statement about him true? I have heard and read much about him, and believe your only authority for it—why did you not mention it?—is the libellous compilation of newspaper extracts which Justin McCarthy miscalls *History*, and which he arranged apparently to furnish arguments for his own political party.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN NICHOLSON SEYMOUR.

December 9th, 1894.

THE YAMAGATA EARTHQUAKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish the following approximate statement of Receipts and Expenditures on behalf of the sufferers from the recent earthquake in Yamagata-ken?

RECEIPTS.	YEN.
Foreigners in Tokyo	472.74
Foreigners in Yokohama	308.20
Foreigners in Osaka	129.00
Foreigners in Sendai	73.00
Foreigners in Kyoto	62.00
Foreigners in Niigata	47.00
Mr. Miller, Morioka	30.00
Foreigners in Kobe	6.00
Mr. Mackenzie, Fukui	5.00
Japanese of Niigata and vicinity	4.35

Total

EXPENDITURES.	YEN.
Household Utensils	78.87
Wadded quilts (<i>Futon</i>), 330 pieces	382.80
Straw Mattresses (<i>Kusubuton</i>), 275 pieces	60.50
Japanese Clothing (<i>Kimono</i>), 339 pieces	138.20
Japanese Sauce (<i>Shoyu</i>), 30 casks	29.85
Workmen's trousers and hats	30.00
Expenses of making and ordering quilts	23.00
Telegrams, English and Japanese	2.80
Freight	15.77

Total

Balance on hand

The above statement is merely an approximate one, as owing to one or two slight mistakes made in copying receipted bills, I have not been able to estimate with complete accuracy the number of

different articles bought. In a short time, however, I hope to publish a perfectly correct statement. The present one, however, will serve to give contributors an idea of how their contributions have been expended so far.

Had the money come into my hands as one lump sum the committee here might have spent it all very profitably in Niigata, as things are much cheaper in this region than further north. Coming as it did, however, little by little, we were forced to suit our purchases to existing funds and so there is now a large balance on hand. The articles most needed by the sufferers seem to be bedding and clothing, and as these have to be ordered from country towns in the vicinity of Niigata, it takes from one to two weeks to get an order filled. This fact together with the refusal by the ship companies to receive any more goods this year on account of the uncertainty of the weather, compelled us to stop buying some two weeks ago. Since that time we have been busy attending to the making up of articles ordered, and seeing to their getting shipped. So far all articles bought have been shipped to Sakata, but a few days ago we wrote for information regarding the sufferers in the villages of Nishu and Higashi Tagawa-gori, as reports have reached us to the effect that there is great destitution in these places. We are now awaiting the answers to the letters sent out, and it may be that one of the Committee will visit these two prefectures to assist in relief work there. It is but fair to say here that the Committee is very greatly indebted to several Japanese friends for their able and ready assistance. Special mention must be made of Mr. Chohachi Suzuki, who, in spite of his sixty odd years, has worked day and night to obtain the greatest possible number of articles with the least possible money. Largely through his influence also, the members of the churches in Niigata, were enlisted in the good work, and the women alone contributed the making up of our 100 quilts.

It is perhaps needless to add, that the destitute people of Sakata are loud in their expressions of gratitude for what has been done. The *foreigner* will have a warm place in their hearts henceforth.

I may close this communication by saying that there is still a great amount of destitution in the earthquake region, and if any who read this letter are disposed to contribute, or add to previous contributions, I shall be only too glad to acknowledge such and report expenditures later.

Yours, on behalf of the Committee,

HILTON PEDLEY.

Niigata, December 4th, 1894.

THE MASSACRE OF CHINESE AT PORT ARTHUR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Before the writers in the foreign journals, and the foreign residents generally, condemn as "barbarous" and "uncivilized" the revenge taken by the Japanese soldiery for the torture and mutilation of their comrades-in-arms, would it not be well for the British at least, without going further, to look back upon some pages of their own national history during the last hundred years?

During the Peninsular war, many Spanish towns were sacked, and given over unreservedly to the rapine and pillage of the army under Lord Wellesley, and that in the ordinary course of war, and not in retaliation for such atrocities as were practised by the Chinese upon the Japanese.

In the New Zealand war, whole villages (or *pahs* as they are called) of innocent people were fired into and destroyed by British troops in retaliation for murders committed by individual Maories upon the families of unoffending settlers. Again, an Island in the Pacific (its name has escaped me at this moment) was visited by a British man-of-war which shelled the entire island, leaving, so far as is known, not a single inhabitant alive, in return for murders committed some time previously on the crew of some British trading vessel.

And to come to quite recent times no one who remembers the awful tragedy of Cawnpore during the Indian Mutiny can have forgotten how by order of the Commander-in-Chief, the minions of Nana Sahib, who it is to be presumed acted in obedience to his orders, were blown to atoms from the cannon's mouth.

All these retaliations, well-deserved as they were, were made under the sanction of a so-called "Christian" Government and its officers, and neither the British people, nor the other nations looking on, cried out "shame!"

But with regard to every action of the Japanese, we have suddenly become most remarkably sensitive, and it would appear that we have constituted to ourselves the right to sit in calumny (our sympathies and feelings not being theirs) and

judge them from a far more humanitarian standpoint than we used for ourselves in the instances given above.

Without attempting to justify the Japanese, I venture to say that every British soldier worthy of the name, when animated by the spirit of comradeship and stimulated by the heat of action, would under similar provocation, have acted in a precisely similar manner, and so will all soldiers continue to do so long as war lasts in the world. And while war with all its inevitable stimulants of the most savage propensities of mankind, continues to be practised by so-called "Christian" nations, and is sanctioned by so-called "Christian" churches by prayers to God "to bless our arms" and thanksgiving to God for "victories over our enemies"—I say—while such farces on the true spirit of Christianity are "liable at any political outburst to be evoked in any part of the 'civilized' and 'Christian' world, let us pause before we arrogantly judge the actions of the soldiery of a nation not even professing our 'Christianity,' and which has so very recently adopted our 'civilization,' until, in the words of the Christ, who if he came (not only to Chicago, but to any so-called 'Christian' city in the world, could not but cry out 'Ye hypocrites!') we are able to say 'Let him who is perfect cast the first stone!'"

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

December 10th, 1894.

JUSTICE.

"COMPARISONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Permit me to point out that the blowing of rebels from cannon during the Mutiny of 1857 has nothing in common with the indiscriminate slaughter of defenceless and innocent people.

The Indian authorities found ordinary measures did not prevent the commission of outrages on women and children. The fanaticism of the rebels made them proof against the terrors of mere physical death, and it was found necessary to combat that fanaticism by their superstitions. They believed that blowing from cannon meant annihilation, destruction of both soul and body, and the authorities employed this mode of execution not in revenge but as the most effective means of overawing wretches whom nothing else could deter from unspeakable cruelties.

I believe it will be found that these executions took place with due deliberation and enquiry, and that the men condemned were in each instance combatants guilty not merely of treason, but of barbarous cruelty to helpless women and children. Such being the character of these executions why do you regard them as on a par with the very offences they were intended to put an end to?

The taking of life, even by judicial process, cannot be justified, except as a deterrent from crimes which cannot otherwise be prevented. The grim methods adopted in India were not more cruel than the ordinary modes of execution adopted in all civilized lands. There is, from the point of view of physical suffering, less cruelty than in hanging or in electrocution. It is simply a more impressive terroriser than the gibbet and the garrote, and capital punishment is nothing more nor less than a terroriser any way.

Yours faithfully,

December 11th, 1894.

MERCATOR.

"COMPARISONS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Your article of December 11th says:—"The story of the Indian Mutiny in general . . . was adduced to show that even a western nation may be betrayed into cruel excesses by the passion of revenge. Some of the Japanese soldiers and coolies appear to have been betrayed into such excesses."

But, there is no incident in "the story of the Indian Mutiny in general," except the blowing of rebels from cannon, which can even colourably be regarded as an *excess* into which the British nation was betrayed.

I submit that your language conveyed the impression, shared by many foreigners, that that measure was a "cruel excess" into which we as a nation had been betrayed, and my object in addressing you was to remove that impression. It did not occur to me that you would characterize the excited intemperance of irresponsible men, whether Generals or Editors, as *national excesses*, or as similar in character to the acts laid to the charge of the victors at Port Arthur.

The truth is, so it seems to me, that you have inadvertently used the word *nation* a little loosely.

While very justly disclaiming national responsibility for the alleged outrageous acts of Japanese

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URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

troops at Port Arthur, you assumed the national responsibility of Britain for the outrageous words of irresponsible people.

Yours faithfully,

MERCATOR.

December 13th, 1894.

[We did not write "a western nation." We wrote "a western people." Our correspondent misquotes. But the point is unimportant. We invite Mercator's attention to the following extracts from McCarthy's History—"It must be said by any one looking back on that painful time that some of the public instructors of England betrayed a fury and ferocity which no conditions can excuse on the part of civilized and Christian men who have time to reflect before they write or speak. . . . There was for a while little talk of suppression. . . . The talk was not of suppression but of revenge. Public writers and speakers were shrieking out for the vengeance that must be inflicted on India when the rebellion had been put down. For awhile it seemed a question of patriotism which would propose the most savage and sanguinary measures of revenge. . . . If people were so carried away in England where the danger was so far remote, we can easily imagine what were the fears and passions raised in India where the terror was, or might be, at the door of every one." &c. It appears difficult to determine how far the people of England may be acquitted of any share in these excesses. However, it certainly was not our intention for a moment to bring any sweeping charge.—Ed. 7.M.]

CHE RICORDARSI, NELLA MISERIA.

- Oh for a moment in which
I need not think of "funds"!
Oh for a chance to get rich,
And finish forever with duns!
- Oh for a hope that will not
Prove ashes in my hand!
Oh to get rid of the lot
And get back to my native land!
- And oh, for the love of God
To lead me out of the slime!
Before I'm under the sod
To have one more chance to climb!
- These are my thoughts as I gaze
Round the shabby, ill-kept room;
And the memory fills with amaze
That I changed so much light for such gloom!
- I have dreamed such an ugly dream!
How happy to wake at last
And find things are not as they seem,
My youth and my manhood not past;
- To look back with an innocent eye
On a day with no minute ill-spent,—
To feel no desire to fly
Because I'm "behind" with the rent!
- Will the Inexorable Judge
Never let me retrieve the past?
Am I doomed forever to drudge
With each day the same as the last?
- The night is dark, and the chill
Grows strong in my cheerless room;
I'm old; I am sad; I am ill;
I have broken the web on my loom.

W.

THE YOKOHAMA SAILING CLUB.

The Yokohama Sailing Club has now brought to a close its eighth season, during which twenty-four races have been sailed, twelve by each Division, and of which the following is an analysis:—

A DIVISION.

Date.	Courses.	Miles.	Wind.	Character of Race.	Winners.
May 10	Home.	8½	Light S.E.	Class.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.
May 19	Home.	8½	Light S.E.	Class.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.
May 25	Nakane.	6½	Light to moderate S.	Arbitrary Handicap.	1 Spray, 2 Maid Marion, 3 Ronin.
June 9	Home.	8½	Light on-steady S.	Measure-ment Handicap.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.
June 16	Kawasaki.	14	Strong S.W.	Arbitrary Handicap.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.
July 4	Nakane.	10½	Fresh S.S.W.	Arbitrary Handicap.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.
July 14	Kawasaki.	14	Fresh S.	Measure-ment Handicap.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.
Aug. 25	Home.	8½	Fresh S.	Measure-ment Handicap.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.
Sept. 1	Home.	8½	Strong S.W.	Arbitrary Handicap.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.
Sept. 8	Home.	8½	Fresh N.E.	Measure-ment Handicap.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.
Sept. 22	Mitsunaka.	15	Moderate N.E.	Measure-ment Handicap.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.
Oct. 6	Home.	8½	Light N.E.	Measure-ment Handicap.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.
Oct. 20	Kawasaki.	14	Fresh N.	Measure-ment Handicap.	1 Maid Marion, 2 Daimyo, 3 Sea Gull.

A DIVISION.—ELAPSED TIMES.

Date.	Course.	Distance.	Maid Marion.	Aborigine.	Wanderer.	Nep-tune.	Mary.	Dan.	Spray.	Daimyo.	Sea Gull.	Box of Curios.	Drifter.	Ronin.	Nina.	Highest Speed.
May 10	Home	8½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30
May 19	Home	8½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30
May 25	Nakane	6½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30
June 9	Home	8½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30
June 16	Kawasaki	14	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30
July 4	Nakane	10½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30
July 14	Kawasaki	14	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30
Aug. 25	Home	8½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30
Sept. 1	Home	8½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30
Sept. 22	Mitsunaka	15	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30
Oct. 6	Home	8½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30
Oct. 20	Kawasaki	14	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30	3:27.30

A DIVISION.

Yacht.	Rating.	Number of Starts.	Distance Sailed.	Elapsed Time.	Average Speed.	Prizes.	Other Prizes.	Total.	Record Points.
Maid Marion	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Aborigine	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Wanderer	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Mary	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Nep-tune	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Severn's Launch	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Dan	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Spray	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Daimyo	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Sea Gull	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Box of Curios	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Drifter	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Dauntless	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Columbia	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Sukobimate	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Ronin	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Nina	39	11	141	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.

B DIVISION.

Date.	Course.	Miles.	Wind.	Character of Race.	Winners.	Highest Speed.
May 12	Honmoku	4½	Moderate South	Measurement Handicap	Hokiboshi	Isabel
May 16	Honmoku	4½	Light S.E. to S.	Measurement Handicap	Hokiboshi	Daisy
June 2	Honmoku	4½	Fresh S.	Measurement Handicap	Isabel	Daisy
June 9	Green Buoy	3	Fresh S.	Measurement Handicap	Isabel	Daisy
July 4	Honmoku	4½	Fresh S.	Measurement Handicap	Isabel	Daisy
July 14	Honmoku	4½	Light E.	Measurement Handicap	Daisy	Hokiboshi
July 21	Honmoku	4½	Light S.	Measurement Handicap	Daisy	Hokiboshi
Aug. 4	Honmoku	4½	Light E.	Measurement Handicap	Daisy	Hokiboshi
Aug. 11	Honmoku	4½	Light E.	Measurement Handicap	Daisy	Hokiboshi
Sept. 1	Honmoku	4½	Light E.	Measurement Handicap	Daisy	Hokiboshi
Sept. 15	Honmoku	4½	Moderate North	Measurement Handicap	Daisy	Hokiboshi
Oct. 6	Honmoku	4½	Fresh N.	Measurement Handicap	Daisy	Hokiboshi
Oct. 13	Honmoku	4½	Fresh N.	Measurement Handicap	Daisy	Hokiboshi

B DIVISION.—ELAPSED TIMES.

Date.	Course.	Distance.	Isabel.	Daisy.	Hokiboshi.	Nan-deska.	Cock-tail.	White Violet.	Petrel.	Vixen.	Queenie.	Sayo-nara.	Annie Laurie.	Snark.	Jessica.
May 12	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
May 16	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
June 2	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
June 9	Green Buoy	3	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
July 4	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
July 14	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
July 21	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
Aug. 4	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
Aug. 11	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
Sept. 1	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
Sept. 15	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
Oct. 6	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30
Oct. 13	Honmoku	4½	1:17.38	1:27.28	1:37.30	1:47.30	1:57.30	2:07.30	2:17.30	2:27.30	2:37.30	2:47.30	2:57.30	3:07.30	3:17.30

B DIVISION.

Boat.	Rating.	Number of Starts.	Distance Sailed.	Elapsed Time.	Average Speed.	Prizes.	Other Prizes.	Total.	Record Points.
Isabel	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Daisy	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Hokiboshi	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Nandeska	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Cocktail	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
White Violet	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Petrel	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Vixen	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Queenie	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Sayonara	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Annie Laurie	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Snark	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Jessica	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.
Sano Yama	17	13	121	33.58	4.23	4	3	1	Record.

In the above tables the distances are expressed in nautical miles, and the elapsed times are the actual times taken to sail each race without any correction for time allowance.

The Record Prizes in the several classes were won by the following boats:—

- 39 Rating Class.....Maid Marion.....22 points.
- 32 Rating Class.....Spray.....19 points.
- 26 Rating Class.....Sea Gull.....20 points.
- 17 Rating Class.....Daisy.....11 points.
- 14 Rating Class.....Sayonara.....14 points.
- 12 Rating Class.....Jessica.....8 points.

The average speed of the Record Prize winners is about half a knot higher than last year, mainly in consequence of having had more favourable winds. As it is interesting to compare the performances of the boats with what they have done during previous seasons, we append the average speed of the Record Prize winners for the last three years as well as for the present one.

1891. Miles sailed. Speed in knots.		
39 Raters ... <i>Aborigine</i>	17	3.28
32 Raters ... <i>Dainyo</i>	163	3.73
26 Raters ... <i>Molly Bawn</i>	143	3.48
17 Raters ... <i>Jessie</i>	36	3.31

1892. Miles sailed. Speed in knots.		
39 Raters ... <i>Aborigine</i>	81	2.17
32 Raters ... <i>Dainyo</i>	155	3.71
26 Raters ... <i>Molly Bawn</i>	155	3.45
17 Raters ... <i>Jessie</i>	58	2.91

1893. Miles sailed. Speed in knots.		
39 Raters ... <i>Maid Marion</i>	133	3.54
32 Raters ... <i>Mary</i>	116	3.79
26 Raters ... <i>Molly Bawn</i>	161	3.48
17 Raters ... <i>Daisy</i>	42	2.91

1894. Miles sailed. Speed in knots.		
39 Raters ... <i>Maid Marion</i>	143	4.23
32 Raters ... <i>Spray</i>	148	4.29
26 Raters ... <i>Sea Gull</i>	157	3.71
17 Raters ... <i>Daisy</i>	42	3.49

Although, on the whole, last summer was anything but a season of strong winds, the races were sailed in stronger breezes than they were last year, and, though the wind was variable in direction, it so happened that there was only a very moderate amount of windward sailing, certainly much less than half of the total distance sailed.

The direction and force of the wind were as follows:—

A. Division.—1 race ... North-east Light.		
1 race ... North-east Moderate.		
1 race ... North-east Fresh.		
1 race ... South-east Light.		
2 races ... South Light.		
2 races ... South Fresh.		
1 race ... South-west Fresh.		
2 races ... South-west Strong.		
1 race ... North Fresh.		
B. Division.—3 races ... East Light.		
2 races ... South Light.		
1 race ... South Moderate.		
2 races ... South Fresh.		
1 race ... South-west Strong.		
1 race ... North Moderate.		
1 race ... North Fresh.		
1 race ... Variable Light.		

Twenty-four races have been sailed during the past season in which thirty different boats have taken part, as against twenty-six races last year in which twenty-nine boats sailed. This is exclusive of two extra races sailed by boats of the A. Division, three extra sailed by the B. Division, one Sendos' race, and one A. Division race which was not completed in consequence of calm weather, our analysis only taking account of those races for which record points were awarded.

The number of entries was about the same as last year but there was not such a good proportion of starters (probably for a reason which we shall venture to offer later on); however, in proportion to the number of starters a much larger number sailed over the whole course. The following table shows the fluctuations during the last three years:—

	No. of races.	No. of boats.	Average speed.	Complete course.
1892...A. Division.....	12	11	3.7	5.0
1892...B. Division.....	12	13	5.7	4.4
1893...A. Division.....	13	16	9.5	7.4
1893...B. Division.....	13	13	7.6	5.8
1894...A. Division.....	12	15	7.1	6.5
1894...B. Division.....	12	15	7.8	6.8

There were a large number of prizes offered for competition, generally four for each race, and with a few exceptions these prizes (many of which were handsome and valuable trophies) were specially presented for the different races by members of the Club or friends who take an interest in the sport, the balance being provided out of the Club funds. Formerly the boats had only to compete for these honours with others of about the same rating, except on special occasions when the whole division sailed together under an arbitrary handicap, and even then provision was often made for the division of the prizes amongst the different classes. But this year a different plan has been adopted, and in the A. Division there was only one class race, four of the others being under arbitrary handicap, and seven with only ordinary time allowance. The result of this is that some of the owners, recognizing the uselessness of sailing their small boats in competition with larger ones with the small time allowance, which is only calculated for class racing, and is altogether inadequate under any other circumstances, have lost much of their interest in the racing. One consequence of not sailing the different classes separately was that *Maid Marion* and *Spray* carried off nearly all the prizes

prizes in the A. Division, and there is little doubt that had *Maid Marion* been in good racing trim she would have monopolized nearly all of them. *Dainyo*, although a good boat in her own class, was only able to win one first prize during the season, and with one exception all of the 26 Raters had to put up with inferior prizes. If this system is to be continued those owners who are satisfied with a boat of less than 39 Rating will henceforth have to forego the pleasure of taking part in the racing, as with four or more good boats in the 39 Rating class (as there probably will be next year) it would be out of the question to expect any success with a 26 or even a 32 Rater. It is not so much the intrinsic value of a prize that is considered but its denomination. A prize given for the 26 Rating class ranks as a first prize, whereas if the classes are all sailed together the same prize would rank only as a third, which makes all the difference to the winner, while if there happened to be several big boats in the race the probability is that the 26 Rater would not get any prize at all.

The B Division until this year consisted of only one class, but the boats being of various sizes the prizes were given in such a manner that the small boats might have a share in the winning of them. The necessity of dividing the Division into classes being recognized, however, a special meeting of the members of the Sailing Club was held on the 21st of April last, and the B Division was divided into three classes of 17, 14, and 12 Rating respectively.

In spite of that resolution the boats have been sailed regularly throughout the season as one class, and under ordinary time allowance, with the exception of one race under arbitrary handicap. This, and the outside course, which is unsuitable for small boats, put the 14 and 12 Raters entirely out of the racing. Eleven out of the twelve first prizes were won, as might be expected, by boats of 17 Rating, and the remaining one fell to a boat of 16 Rating on an occasion when the 17 Raters either gave up or did not start. It is thought by some that 17 Rating is small enough for Yokohama (and if they are to be sailed outside the breakwater no doubt that is so) and that boats of a less rating than 17 are not worth any consideration. No doubt it would lead to better sport if the whole class were of one rating and could be sailed together without time allowance, but it is hard that those members of the Club who for various reasons have only boats of less than 17 Rating, should not be able to join in the racing, and it is anything but encouraging to beginners—a point that we think should not be lost sight of.

Four new boats have been built during the past summer, viz., one 39 Rater, two 17 Raters, and one 12 Rater; the last named, *Sano Yama*, sailed in one race but not being a racing boat need not be described here.

Mary, the new 39 Rater, is a fine boat built in the modern style with a great deal of overhang both forward and aft, with rather small displacement and easy lines. She is rather lean in the bilge and heels over considerably under canvas, but she is really the first boat in the A. Division that has been built to sail under the length and sail area rule, and will no doubt be able to give a good account of herself next season. So far the *Mary* has only sailed once—and that in the fastest race yet sailed in Yokohama. She finished first and won the first prize, making an average speed of just seven knots. The course was fourteen miles long, of which three quarters of a mile was dead to windward, and the remainder sailed with the wind free. Her dimensions are about as follows:—Length over all, 50 feet; on load water line, 33 feet; extreme beam, 11 feet; beam at water line, 9 ft. 6 in.; draft, 6 ft. 9 in.; displacement 11 tons; lead ballast, all on keel, 6½ tons; sail area 1,175 square feet.

Nandaka, 17 Rater, is 25 ft. over all, 15 ft. on water line, 6 ft. beam and carries 320 feet of canvas. This boat is built on full rounded lines, something after the style of *Hokiboshi*, but rounded up more sharply, and is a much larger boat. At first she was fitted with a centre-board and was found wanting in stability; afterwards a lead fin was substituted and although at first her performance was very disappointing a few slight alterations have since made her apparently the fastest boat in the B. Division. This boat was built without any carefully worked out design and was aptly named the *Nandaka*. She is a specimen of the kind of boat that, being successful, is likely to be built under the present rule.

Cocktail is a similar boat to *Isabel*, except that she is a trifle smaller and carries a larger spread of sail; she is a fast boat, although at present she has met with but small success in racing against the machines. However, she is a good substantial boat and as safe in any weather as an open boat will be; with careful handling she should

have a share of the prizes next season. Several of the boats underwent alterations last spring with varying results.

Aborigine was fitted with an iron keel and a new cutter rig, but did not give her owner satisfaction, and he is now building a new boat for the 39 Rating class which will no doubt put him in the front rank of the racing again. We have not got her dimensions, but she looks a fine roomy boat with plenty of power, just the kind of boat for a skipper who likes to crack on in a hard breeze.

Neptune was fitted with a fin keel and is a powerful and rather unhandy boat, but has shown speed at times off the wind. With a more moderate sail plan and a better fitting suit of sails this boat would probably give a good account of herself, especially in a fresh breeze with smooth water.

Spray had her inside ballast removed and an equivalent weight added to her lead keel; she was also strengthened and coppered, and fitted with a new suit of sails, with the result that she has had a very successful season. There is some talk of turning this boat into a 39 Rater next season by giving her additional canvas. This change would no doubt give her a better speed in light winds, a point in which she is now deficient, but with heavier spars she would probably not be so fast or comfortable in a good sailing breeze as she is now.

Sea Gull has been altered from a centre-board to a fin keel and is much improved by the change; her present rig appears to be too heavy for her, however, and no doubt her speed could be still further increased by fitting her out with a light cutter rig. To this boat alone belongs the honour of having sailed in and completed the whole of the races of the season.

There were sundry alterations made in some of the small boats but none of sufficient importance to be particularly mentioned here.

The Yokohama Sailing Club is prospering year by year, and now has a much larger number of members than ever before, and the interest taken in the sport by the community at large is evidenced by the number of prizes presented to the Club, many of them by gentlemen whose only experience on salt water is an occasional voyage by mail steamer. The boats entered on the Club books have also increased in number and quality, and if there be any truth in rumour, a still further increase by the building of several more new boats, both large and small, may be expected in the course of the next twelve months.

REVIEW.

Japan and the Japanese: Essays. By KANZO UCHIMURA. 1894. The Minyusha, Tokyo.

IT was with considerable interest, not to say awe, that we approached the study of this work. We were informed by the advertisement that "though thousands of books have been written relating to Japan and the Japanese by the crowds of Foreign Tourists and Authors, we dare say hardly a book worthy of serious perusal has been presented to the public." A work, that, as the advertisement implied, would completely throw into the shade such trifling productions as those, for instance, of Rein, Chamberlain, and Griffis, must indeed, we thought, be one deserving of the most respectful treatment. Nor, after painfully perusing his book, do we feel, in all seriousness, any other sentiment than that of respect for Mr. Kanzo Uchimura, respect for his honesty, his earnestness, his not inconsiderable learning, for the sincere endeavour he has made to temper his patriotism with a just measure of independent criticism of Japan. But we fail to see that his work will be of the smallest use to any person whatsoever: either to Japanese, for if Mr. Kanzo Uchimura has anything to say to his countrymen, he will say it much more effectively in his native language; or to Englishmen, for no Englishman, unless for his sins he is a reviewer, is likely to have patience to read the book. In his preface, indeed, the author makes a somewhat pathetic excuse for his venturing to write in a foreign language, and suggests that when so much is written about Japan by travellers who have examined it "at the rate of forty miles an hour," something of native origin may not be wholly unwelcome, concluding with the almost regal statement that "with an entire confidence in our aims and purposes and no confidence whatever in our syntax and gerund-laws, these are sent forth for what they are really worth, and no more."

The thought has struck us that perhaps this book is meant for a retaliation in kind; that Mr. Kanzo Uchimura wishes to take revenge on the English language for the deadly wounds inflicted on Japanese by numerous missionaries who venture to preach in that unattainable tongue;

that, perhaps, he wishes especially to repay the distinguished foreigner—not a missionary—who spoke in Japanese after six months residence in the country. But on mature consideration we are convinced that this is not so; but that the author really wishes to set before English readers Japan as she appears to a cultured Japanese of to-day. But, wishing this, why did he not adopt the simple course of writing in co-operation with some Englishman possessing a good working knowledge of the Japanese language and the necessary degree of sympathy with the genius of the Japanese people? In this way the author might have thrown his views into a form which Englishmen would have been willing to read; a form in which all serious desire to learn what the author had to say would not have been irresistibly overcome, as it is overcome in the book before us, by a sense of the ludicrous nature of his errors? A candid and intelligent English friend would have saved him from the following gem of absurdity:—"Our business in these chapters is to study few representative Japanese, and try to show the different phases of the 'Spirit of Yamato' that we make so much of. Enough has been written of its porcelains and lacquer-wares, of 'the Japanese Bride' and other stupid things." Such a friend would have told him that he wrote nonsense when he wrote the following: "Japan is not one piece; as most islands are. Large Madagascar is such; Java and Sumatra are such; Formosa is such, and even great Britain is at most only three of four pieces. But Japan is complex as all high organisms are. Some 524 islands go into the formation of the Empire. The four largest of them are complicated structures. Indeed, *Comparative Geography shows Japan to be essentially European in structure*, though Asiatic in situation. This may explain a great deal why the Japanese out of all Asiatic nations were the first to welcome the European ideas, and how Liberty and Equality found such favours with them." Such a friend would have warned him of the laughter-provoking double meaning of the sentence with which he concludes a paragraph on the skill displayed by the Japanese in the finer manual arts: "The time may come when we may beat the world with the tips of our fingers."

But we should be loath to lead our readers to conclude that Mr. Kanzo Uchimura's book is worthy only to be laughed at. His mind is of a philosophical turn, and at times, notwithstanding crudities of expression, he exhibits an almost Carlylean vigour and directness of thought. Witness the following quotation: "That is a most unphilosophical criticism that condemns Japan for her long seclusion from the world. A Wisdom higher than all wisdoms hath ordered it so, and the country was better for having remained so, and the world was, and is, the better for her having been kept so. The inaccessibility to the world is not always a curse to a nation. What benignant father would have his children prematurely thrown into the world that they might come under its so-called 'civilizing influence'? India with her comparative accessibility to the world became an easy prey to European selfishness. What did the world with Inca's empire and Montezuma's peaceful land? They condemn us for our seclusion. We open our gates, and Clives and Cortez are let in upon us." And here is some outspoken criticism of Japan. "See our language, what an unwieldy thing it is. The wholesale introduction of Chinese characters was an absolute necessity before we could express our thoughts. The literature we possess is a meagre thing compared with that of any advanced nation, and even that which we possess is strongly tinged by thoughts other than ours. In art, too, our original modes came all from China or India. We have been ruled by laws originally framed for other people. We have no religion of our own to speak of, and have always been zealous for any kind of Faith of exotic origin. Indeed there is something very melancholy about this our love of novelty and 'imported articles.' Every Chinaman or European or American who has something to say about God and Universe is sure to have some followers in this land. Buddhism of any sect, Christianity of any denomination, and Philosophism of any school, can have some disciples here. And oftentimes religious bickerings and janglings that ought to have no business outside of their own lands, are transplanted here, and some among us are so stupid as to join the respective camps, and call themselves Methodists, Presbyterians, Catholics, Quakers, and what-not, and renew among themselves the quarrels that others have engendered for their own purposes. Pity that this fair land is made an experimental field for 'isms' of all kinds. Would that our receptability be not made use of in that way both by ourselves and by our neighbors who must have their views adopted by us just exactly as they do."

No, we have certainly no wish to laugh at Mr.

Kanzo Uchimura; we feel for him a genuine respect. But it is precisely because he has something to say, and because occasionally, as in the above extracts, he says it well, that we regret that his book is as a whole marred by ludicrous and almost innumerable errors; we regret that he has chosen to dispense with much-needed assistance in his struggles with the English language—a weapon that none can wield with effect unless he is native and to the manner born. Let all future Japanese writers of English take warning by Mr. Kanzo Uchimura—unless, indeed, in their patriotic zeal they really wish to create a peculiarly Japanese variety of English, just as they have created a Japanese cut of trousers and a Japanese shape of shoe, have borrowed from the west without being servile imitators. Awful thought! The existence of an American type of literary English distinct from that used in the parent isle is already sufficient grief to all lovers of our language—but what if there should arise a third standard of literary English, the literary English of Japan?

THE TOKYO CONFERENCE.

On Thursday afternoon, December 6th, a meeting of the Tokyo Conference was held in the Union Church, Tsukiji. There was a large attendance. The address was given by the President, Rev. Dr. Greene, upon "The Outlook for Christianity in Japan."

The CHAIRMAN of the meeting, in introducing Dr. Greene, made mention of the fact that the day was the 25th anniversary of the arrival of Dr. Greene in Tokyo.

The address was of deep interest throughout. The speaker compared the attitude of Japan toward Christianity when mission work was in its beginning, with its present attitude. He then noticed the tendencies of Japanese Christianity at present, and the indirect influences which were being brought to bear upon Japan by her contact with Christian nations. One of the most encouraging signs of the times was that modern civilization was not a civilization of this country or that country, but the civilization which was a unit. Japan, in appropriating this civilization, was also taking with it the thought and tendencies which accompany it, which were essentially Christian.

It is hoped that the entire address may soon appear in print.

At the close of the address a short business session was held. The Council in their report recommended that the Tokyo Conference be disbanded owing to the lack of interest and support. After some discussion a substitute motion was passed that a committee consisting of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer be elected annually, to secure a course of lectures for the general public.

This substitute motion was unanimously carried, and Dr. Greene was elected President, Rev. G. W. Tait, Secretary, and Rev. T. S. Tyng, Treasurer.

As no name was formally decided upon, the Committee thought that the "Tokyo Lecture Association" would be an appropriate name for the new organization. Any one in Tokyo or Yokohama sending his name to the Secretary will be notified of the meetings of the Association. The expenses will be met by collections taken as often as necessary, at the public meetings.

SAPPŌ AND KAPPŌ; ESOTERIC JUJUTSU.

By H. MORINAGA.

CHAPTER I.—JUJUTSU.

Jujutsu is a military art which was highly esteemed in the Feudal Ages of Japan, by which a person may, without using any weapon, or at best a small one, act on the offensive or defensive against others who do or do not use arms. But it is really in its nature an excellent means of physical exercise, for which reason it has come to be studied at the present day by amateurs, school boys, and many others. The art has been known under several names—Kempo, for example, Jujutsu, Judo, Yawara, Kogusoku, Kumiuchi, etc.—all of which are nothing but different styles of one and the same thing. Concerning its origin there are two opinions: those who hold the one maintaining that the art was first introduced from China, while their opponents contend that it originated in Japan. The former tell us that a certain Chin Genbin, of the Ming, the last native dynasty of China, introduced and taught the art to his Japanese pupils who are known to have afterwards been skilled exponents of the system:—Kukunō Hichirō-yemon, Isogai Jiro-sayemon, and Miura Yojimōn.

But it is firmly believed by some of those who share the second opinion that Jujutsu was already prevalent in the era of the Hojo regency, some six hundred years ago; and many evidences have been collected by others relating to the existence of the art in certain ages, later than the above period, but still previous to the years in which the said Chin Genbin is known to have been in Japan. One of such evidences comes from records inherited by the Takenouchi family in Kume, Hojo-gun, Mimasaku-no-kuni, who belong to the legitimate line of the masters of the Takenouchi-ryu, a school or style of Jujutsu; as well as from the "Bujutsu Ryusaioku" (a List of the Founders of Several Styles employed in the Military Art), both of which show that the founder of the Takenouchi style of Jujutsu, named Takenouchi Hiramori, flourished during the Temmon era, above 350 years ago, in the reign of Go-nara, the 104th Emperor of Japan. Jujutsu must therefore have already so far developed in those days as to boast several styles, while the said Chin Genbin was, according to every trustworthy showing, naturalized in Japan about 340 years ago: in the Manji period, in the reign of Gosei-in, the 110th Emperor. The same is also proved of the founder of the Kiraku and some other styles. It will be seen from these arguments that the second of the two parties are quite justified in rejecting the view of their opponents. I am not, however, inclined to give full credit to this. In our opinion the Jujutsu of the present day should be understood as a special Japanese art, developed by the exertions and investigations of the Japanese themselves, who have brought it at present to such a state of perfection as they have several styles, irrespective of the question whether the art received any aid from Chinese sources or not. The styles practised are numerous. The Kiraku-ryu, Takenouchi-ryu, Yoshin-ryu, Shimonshiindo-ryu, Sekiguchi-ryu, Shibukawa-ryu, Asayama Ichiden-ryu, Kyushiu-ryu, Kito-ryu, Ryoishinto-ryu, Araki-ryu, Shimmei Sakkwatsu-ryu, and a few others, are the best known.

Let us next consider the five departments common to each and every style, into which the study of the art is divided. They are (1) Kumiuchi or Randori (contesting or fighting in order to determine superiority by strength and skill); (2) Kata (the formalities observed in such contests); (3) Sappo or Atemi (the art of causing apparent death); (4) Kappo (the art of recalling to life, after such apparent decease); and (5) Bone-setting. I will add some few short remarks with regard to the nature and efficacy of these five divisions. Kumiuchi or Randori, the first, occupies an essential and the greatest position in Jujutsu. It is similar to wrestling in form, but quite dissimilar from it in spirit. This, however, requires several years of application to become so skilled as to be able to reap advantage from it. Kata, the second, teaches us the methods of contest in Jujutsu, the throws and falls, and is, in its nature, an interesting and vital division. But the forms of contest are so very numerous that their thorough comprehension requires a length of time not less than that demanded by the first. With regard to the last, Bone-setting, we need not particularize, as it may easily be understood from the term itself. But the third and the fourth departments, namely the arts relating to momentary suspension of life or its restoration, are those of most essential merit and interest special to Jujutsu, in which, without spending too much time over the task, a good practical degree of skill is obtainable even by reading the literature on the subject. For the above reason these two divisions have been selected as the themes of this treatise.

CHAPTER 2.—ART OF CAUSING APPARENT DEATH.

Despite the difficult nature of this topic considered as a metaphysical question, Death may be explained physiologically without much error as the entire suspension of the functions of the respiratory organs or circulatory system. Such suspension is the direct cause of death, while hunger, strangling, sickness, and many other causes which are thought by common people to be directly responsible, are nothing but indirect ones. Yet the suspension of life may not be final and entire, and patients in such condition may be made to recover by proper means. This deathlike state is known to physicians by the name of "apparent death" as distinguished from real death. Now the department of Jujutsu which treats of the various ways superinducing this condition, according to certain well-defined rules and methods, is called *Sappo* or *Atemi*. These teach the art of attacking the body of an opponent in such places where the momentary suspension of life may most easily be brought about, and this is done without using arms or weapons, by simple kicking, thrusting, hitting, or dragging. It is, however, necessary

that he who relies upon these arts, either when acting on the offensive or defensive, should be prompt and skilled in the art of restoring his adversary and releasing him from any such momentary suspension of life. This restoration is known as *Kappo*.

CHAPTER 3.—PARTS OF THE BODY USED IN ATTACKING.

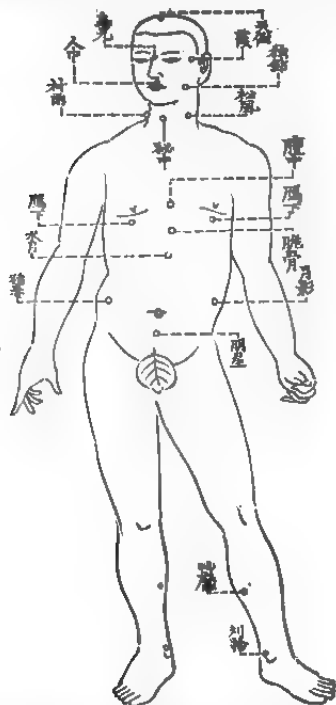
Kicking, thrusting, hitting, and strangling are the four means of *Sappo* by which human life may be momentarily suspended. All these should, however, be practised according to the strict tenets of *Sappo*; and the portions of the body brought into action by those relying upon these arts, are as follow:—

- (1). The extremities of the foot (used in kicking). These are divided into the tip of the toe, and the front part of the sole.
- (2). The fist (used in thrusting).
- (3). The elbow (used in hitting).
- (4). The knee-pan (used in hitting).
- (5). The edge of the hand (used in hitting).
- (6). The forehead (used in hitting or butting).
- (7). The index-finger or middle-finger, shaped like the letter V (used in gouging).
- (8). The two hands (used in strangling).

By a skilful employment of these portions of the body, a wonderful rôle may be played in an offensive as well as defensive way. But I ought at present to leave these questions untouched, and add a few remarks relating to the common and simple means of warding against the attacks to which they lead. The parries are different according to circumstances, but I briefly mention (1) the parry with the fist; (2) the placing of one's hand on or above the place aimed at; (3) the seizing of the enemy's fist with one hand; (4) the rapid shifting of one's body from side to side; (5) the holding of one's left (or right) arm straight before the breast and then drawing back the body to the right (or left, if the arm be the right); and several others.

CHAPTER 4.—PARTS OF THE BODY ASSAILED.

I now proceed to explain what parts of the human body are specially adapted to attack. Should they be properly assaulted by kicking, thrusting, hitting, or strangling, it would cause a severe shock to the nervous system, or to the circulatory or respiratory organs, and a consequent momentary or total suspension of life. They are, therefore, known as the places to be aimed at in *Sappo*.



(Fig. 1.)

(天頭) Tendo, (鼻先) Udo, (額) Kasumi, (人中) Jinshu, (咽喉) Tokko, (喉中) Hichu, (松風) Matsukaze, (村脚) Murasame, (腰中) Danchu, (膝下) Karushita, (水月) Suigetsu, (月影) Tsukikage, (咽喉) Inazuma, (草履) Kusanabiki, (脚指) Karisute.

Figure 1 shows the general outlines of such positions. *Tendo*, cerebral suture, in the head, is the point at which the frontal and two parietal bones come together, and below which the cerebrum lies, so that a strong cerebral shock and instant death may easily result from a blow here. *Udo*, the nasal septum, in the face, lies just below the forehead and between the eyes. As the branches of the ophthalmic and other nerves are continued

in this region, they as well as other nerves under and around them may be so excessively disturbed as to cause loss of sensation. *Kasumi*, on the temples, lies on either side of the face behind the orbital process, where the temporal and other important nerves pass; while *Jinshu* is that part below the nose where the trigeminal, portio dura, and other nerves as well as the superior coronary branch of the facial artery are situated. Any violent excitement at these points may, therefore, cause a sudden suspension of sensibility. *Tokko* is behind and a little below the ear, where any forcible blow may cause disturbances in the posterior auricular artery and nerve and the other arteries and nerves lying there, and consequent cessation of life. *Hichu* lies at the base of the throat below the larynx, while *Matsukaze* and *Murasame* lie the one to the left, and the other to the right of this spot. Any strong pressure, such as strangling, in these regions may cause apparent death owing to suffocation and the sudden great disturbing of the nerves lying there. *Danchu* is situated in the centre of the median line of the sternum. Behind it lie the heart and the lungs, so that these important organs are excited by an attack at this point. The two *Karushita* are just below the mammary glands. An assault here causes a strong shock to the respiratory and circulatory organs. *Suigetsu* lies below the ensiform appendix of the sternum. Behind it the stomach and the liver are situated; and the nerves and arteries connected with them may be so rudely shaken as to cause instant death. *Tsukikage* is a little beneath the extremity of the twelfth rib on the right side. A blow on this part will shock the liver and gall-bladder, as well as the nerves and arteries connected with them, so greatly as to superinduce a state of stupor or death. *Den* or *Inazuma* lies a little below the end of the twelfth rib on the left-hand side. The spleen and the stomach are largely situated in this part, so that they and the other organs there lying may be fatally excited by a local attack. *Kusanabiki* is on the Tendo Achilles. It may cause a great shock to the system if one be kicked or struck there, because such a blow would unduly excite the saphenous tibial.

Besides the above mentioned parts, there are some other important ones. They are: (1) *Kasho*, which are the testicles; (2) *Shakutaku*, on the wrist; (3) *Karisute*, on the foot, just above the toes. All these parts when assaulted, especially the first, may superinduce the instant loss of sensibility.

CHAPTER 5.—HOW TO STUDY THE SAPPÔ AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN IT AND OTHER MODES OF KILLING.

The last two chapters have explained what parts of the assailant's body may be used, as well as what points on the opponent's body should be attacked according to the *Sappo* Arts. Now in order to cause another's apparent death according to the rules of *Sappo*, a person must attack the parts described without using any weapons but his bare hands, feet, or some other portions of his body, as already set forth. Moreover, with regard to the various parts of the opponent's body to be attacked, the *Udo*, *Kasumi*, *Jinshu*, *Tokko*, *Danchu*, *Karishita*, *Suigetsu*, *Tsukikage*, *Inazuma*, *Myojo*, *Kosho*, *Kusanabiki*, *Yenzui*, and *Karisute* had better be thrust at, hit, or kicked; while the *Hichu*, *Matsukaze*, and *Murasame*, should be subjected to strangling or pressure; and the *Shakutaku*, fractured. All these forms of assault must be done with vigour and celerity. There are several previous methods of training used by the masters of Jujutsu for these purposes. Those to which reference is made in the following may be recommended as easy and efficacious. They are:—

- (1). To suspend a bag from the ceiling by a cord or rope, and to kick, thrust at, or hit it;
- (2). To attack domestic and other animals according to the rules above described.

The animals thus kicked or strangled into apparent death may be speedily resuscitated according to certain rules of which I shall speak hereafter.

I have next to explain the difference existing between the *Sappo* and the other means of the deprivation of life. Unlike many similar means we do not entirely destroy human life in *Sappo*, nor is there any evidence of actual killing, for as soon as a man is "killed" he may be resuscitated by *Kappo*. Moreover, what is most striking in *Sappo*, is the total non-existence of any intention to put others to death, so that even if they were actually killed, it would be only by mistake or owing to a want of skill.

CHAPTER 6.—ARTS OF RESTORATION FROM APPARENT DEATH.

We have already described in Chapter 2 the two kinds of death, apparent and real. In apparent death, life is not wholly destroyed; for respiration, circulation, bodily heat, and other

functions become almost imperceptible or seem to have completely ceased. Such conditions may result from violent mental shock, sickness, hunger, drowning, freezing, strangling, fatigues, poison, electricity, suffocation, etc., as well as by *Sappo*. Now *Kappo*, or the art of restoring persons in a state of apparent death, is one invented by the masters of Jujutsu. The *Kappo* methods may be employed without any regard to the real cause of death, and in an immediate and convenient manner. The names and number of the *Kappo* are various and differ according to the style of Jujutsu practised. But they are none the less similar and almost the same in reality. Those which I am going to describe and explain in the following chapters, are the commonest and most important ones, selected as models of several other but similar ones taught in different styles of Jujutsu.

CHAPTER 7.—SASAI KAPPO.

This is usually reckoned as the first and simplest *Kappo* of Jujutsu applicable to the resuscitation of those who have lost consciousness in consequence of a thrust, kick, strangulation, and some other similar reason. There are two forms of this *Kappo*, which I shall now explain in the proper order.

1.—THE FIRST FORM.

One who sets out to resuscitate another by this first form, should stand at the latter's back. He should bring the latter to an ordinary sitting posture by raising him beneath the shoulders, and holding him in that position by applying his right knee-pan to the back-bone, between the fifth and sixth vertebrae (v. Fig. 2); while his two hands should be placed on the right and left breasts.



(Fig. 2.)

2.—The index and middle fingers of the hands should be so placed on the breasts as to enclose the ensiform appendix of the sternum, and make their ends reach the *ganka* or mammary glands (v. Fig. 3).



(Fig. 3.)

Rigidly keeping this attitude the would-be restorer should draw the unconscious man towards him so that his hands will rise to a little above their former position and the body of the lifeless person be pushed forward a little (v. Fig. 4).



(Fig. 4.)

At this instant the senseless man will recover his senses. The operator should then, for a better and more perfect restoration of the patient, push his hands, still lying on the patient's breast, lightly twice or thrice down to the base of the sternum.

II.—THE SECOND FORM.

When adopting this form, the position to be assumed by both the operator and the unconscious man, is similar to that of the form just described, except that the hands of the operator have to be placed on both sides of the chest of the sufferer, somewhat above the lower ribs and under the armpits (v. Fig. 5.)



(Fig. 5.)

The hands thus placed should be pushed a little forwards and upwards so that the body of the lifeless man will incline outwards. As soon as this process is complete, the apparently dead will be restored; but for his better restoration the operator should put both hands on his breasts and push them lightly to the base of the sternum as set forth in Form I.

CHAPTER 8.—YERI KAPPO.

Any would-be restorer who uses the Yeri Kappo method should first seat himself at the right side of the senseless person; and, while grasping the latter's neck with the left hand, which should be kept firmly in this position to the end, bring the patient to an ordinary sitting posture, and maintain the body in that posture by applying his left knee to the backbone (v. Fig. 6).



(Fig. 6.)

He should then gently stroke around *Danaku* which, it will be remembered, is the centre of the patient's breast, using his right hand for this purpose somewhat in the shape of the kana *no* (v. Fig. 7).



(Fig. 7.)

This must be done not only because of its intrinsic value in aiding the process of restoration, but also on account of its extrinsic value in making ready for the administration of the remaining useful parts of this Kappo. Now when the strokeings are finished, the operator should rub the

patient's body downwards to the abdomen, beginning from the top of the sternum. He should repeat the same movement on both sides of the breast and abdomen; and as soon as he has finished the rubbings on the left side he should at once open the fingers and thumbs without removing his hand, so as to form the letter V (v. Fig. 8), the tip of the middle finger being placed over and above that of the forefinger, and then apply the fingers so adjusted on both sides of the *Kaigon*, which is below the belly, holding his right arm and elbow parallel to and between the upper part of the legs of the senseless man.



(Fig. 8.)

He should then simultaneously push the fingers upwards, and press the patient's body downwards from the neck with his left hand, which is already placed there as explained (v. Fig. 9).



(Fig. 9.)

The patient will recover his senses at this moment. This Kappo is a higher and more efficacious mode of restoration than the *Sasai Kappo* last mentioned, so that patients who fail to be restored by the latter may recover their senses through the adoption of this.

CHAPTER 10.—SO KAPPO.

There are three kinds of *So-Kappo*, all of which are of the highest and most valuable description. By employing them almost all kinds of apparent death yield to treatment. The names are:—

- I. *Hainyu So-Kappo*.
- II. *Kikai So-Kappo*.
- III. *Ura-Katsu*.

With regard to the uses and efficacy of these three Kappo modes, the first should be noted as more efficacious than the second, though the application is quite the same; while the third is quite different from either, and specially practiced on the back of a patient.

I.—HAINYU SO KAPPO.

The operator should place the body of the senseless man face-upwards, the legs being stretched out horizontally. He should then sit astride the lower abdomen (v. Fig. 13), and stroke both



(Fig. 13.)

sides of the chest with the palm of his right hand commencing from below and describing a semi-circle or parabola in the movement. This peculiar movement is technically known as *yanagi makwai*, or "willow-branch-stroking," while the movement in imitation of the figure of the Kana "no" is termed *no-ji makwai*. Having several times

repeated this operation, the next step is to push the part beneath the *Suigetsu*, which is below the ensiform appendix of the sternum, with the palms of both hands, especially with the balls of the thumbs, with the other fingers outstretched and uplifted. (v. Fig. 14.)



(Fig. 14.)

At this moment the patient usually recovers his senses; but if he does not do so after one such exhibition, a repetition should be carefully made; not one but as many as may prove necessary to superinduce positive restoration of consciousness. If the fainting-fit is (to enter more fully into an explanation of this important Kappo) very stubborn, the operator should in this as well as in the next Kappo, give great heed to what he is doing. He should, for instance, place a wedge of wood or paper between the jaws, so as to prevent the senseless man from biting off the tip of his tongue. He should also place the head a little lower than the body, with the mouth upwards, in order to avoid cerebral anemia. Moreover, he should, for the sake of better treatment and ultimate complete restoration, place the hands of the patient under his head; or still better he should be assisted by another man or other men who should sit by the head and, holding the hands of the patient, move them gently back and forth with a circular sweep, some sixteen or seventeen times.

II.—KIKAI SO KAPPO.

All the processes observed in this Kappo are identical with those of the last one, excepting that the part to be pushed upwards lies in this case beneath the navel of the patient, and the operator has consequently to assume his position above the thighs of the patient.

III.—URA-KATSU.

This method affects the back of an unconscious person. It is therefore necessary for the operator to turn the body of the patient face-downwards. To do this, the operator should, approaching the body from the right hand, seize the neck with his left hand and then pull the body towards himself, so as to bring it to a position facing downwards (v. Fig. 15).



(Fig. 15.)

When so placed, the restorer should sit astride it and stroke the back several times. He should then put the balls of his thumbs on both sides of the fifth lumbar vertebrae and push upwards. The patient may be restored by so pushing. This pushing should, however, be repeated if the patient is not brought back to his senses by the first treatment. A special practical use of this method is possible in the case of drowned persons.

CHAPTER 11.—SAN KAPPO.

Reference has already been made to the application of Kappo to apparent death from drowning, strangling, fainting, and many other causes. Indeed Kappo may be applied to almost all kinds of apparent death. Now the so-called *San Kappo* is the application of *So-Kappo* to apparent death from drowning, strangling, etc. Why it has been given this special name, is not known, but it must, I think, be attributed to the frequency of the application of *So-Kappo* to such cases. Anyhow,

every employment of *Kappo* in an apparent death where the condition of the patient is serious, should be preceded by a certain degree of medical training, or at least be accompanied with special care and skill. These are the points specially taught in *San Kappo*. But it is not necessary to enter into a minute description of these points, because it is obvious that this treatise need not enter upon a disquisition of matters more easily acquired by a study of medical books.

CHAPTER 12.—HOW TO STUDY KAPPO AND THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THIS METHOD AND ORDINARY REVIVIFICATION.

There are two ways to study *Kappo*, by either of which one may grow skilled in its practice, even without meeting with actual cases of apparent death. The first is to cause some one to simulate unconsciousness and then to apply *Kappo* to him according to the foregoing rules. The other way is to try the methods on lower animals, they being at the time in a condition of apparent death, with the view of reanimating them. One possessed of a knowledge of comparative anatomy will not experience any difficulty in the degree of applicability even in such cases.

With regard to the difference between *Kappo* and ordinary Revivification, there exist two essential dissimilarities:—

First, by the former art an unconscious man may be restored in a simpler and more rapidly effective manner than by the latter. It is not necessary to dwell here upon the simplicity and swiftness with which senseless men are restored by *Kappo* in many training schools of Jujitsu.

Secondly, an unconscious man may be restored according to *Kappo* in whatever direction his body may be, as there are many *Kappo* methods only the most important of which have been above described; while such advantages do not exist in the ordinary modes of Revivification, which are comparatively few in number. This is owing to the extremely simple yet highly developed nature of the *Kappo*.

The above is only a hasty and necessarily imperfect treatment of the most important features of *Sappo* and *Kappo*. Superficial as the description hitherto given may appear, it is none the less obvious that *Sappo* and *Kappo* are arts worthy of profound study and the attention of scientific Europe and America. The rules given are not of recent invention; some, indeed most, of them, date from a period of centuries ago, which renders the fact of their efficiency all the more remarkable. We have progressed in many departments of science; yet, like the Great Pyramid of Egypt, the study of the past often reveals the surprising fact that our ancestors were in some respects wiser than ourselves.

THE RACE BALL.

Postponed from the 5th November in consequence of the sad event which plunged all the European Courts into mourning, the Race Ball promoted by the N.R.C. took place on Thursday evening in the Public Hall, and was a pronounced success. With very few exceptions all the invitations issued were accepted, and at 9.30 when the Ball began over 300 persons must have been present. The Diplomatic Corps was strongly represented, including the President of the N.R.C., Her Britannic Majesty's Representative, Baron and Baroness D'Anethan, M. and Mme. Harmand, the Secretaries of the French, Italian, and other embassies, etc. The arrangements, which were admirable in every way, were somewhat different to recent public balls. The lesser hall was arranged as a ladies' cloak and sitting-room, having a passage-way between leading to the vestibule. This apartment was tastefully garlanded in evergreens and pot-plants, with a large symbolical horse shoe adorning the wall immediately facing the doors. The large public hall was set apart for dancing, and here the artistic fancy and clever ingenuity of the Decoration Committee were displayed to the fullest effect, the *salon* being transformed into a miniature race-course. A Grand Stand was erected in the left-hand corner looking towards the stage, with the Judge's Box in the opposite corner. On each side of the stage were the Weighing-in Room and the Parimutuel. Round the hall ran some low rails, with the starting and fulcrum posts at each corner. "The rails" were hung with racing saddles and other paraphernalia appertaining to the horse, while racing colours—riding jackets and caps—with here and there stirrups, spurs, and whips, were hung upon the walls. Horse-shoes of huge proportions were also plentiful. Supper was laid in the Green-room, the stage being reserved for "sitting out." Red and white streamers were stretched from the

chandelier to the corners and sides of the ceiling, and over the stage hung a shield bearing the initials of the Club. This was supported by two Japanese national flags. There was a welcome absence of hunting in the general scheme of decorations for which the Committee are to be heartily thanked.

Dancing was kept up with great verve until early this morning, the excellence of the floor and the good time kept by the Yokohama Town Band greatly enhancing the pleasure of the dancers. The following was the programme exclusive of extras:—

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1.—Waltz. | 9.—Waltz. |
| 2.—Waltz. | 10.—Lancers. |
| 3.—Lancers. | 11.—Waltz. |
| 4.—Waltz. | 12.—In the Barn. |
| 5.—In the Barn. | 13.—Waltz. |
| 6.—Waltz. | 14.—Polka. |
| 7.—Polka. | 15.—Waltz. |
| 8.—Waltz. | 16.—Waltz. |

HEATS IN THE ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The preliminary heats in the 100 Yards and the Hurdle Races of the Amateur Athletic Sports of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club, arranged to come off on Saturday, were run on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Dodds acted as Starter, Mr. Pinn as Time-keeper, and Mr. Litchfield as Judge. No very good times were made. Details:—

100 YARDS.—1ST HEAT.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| H. Pinckney, scratch | 1 |
| G. Allcock, 4 yards | 2 |
| H. R. Mair, 4 yards | 3 |
| E. B. Forman, 3 yards | 0 |

The limit men got off well, but Pinckney had caught them half way down, and then he passed Allcock. The scratch man eventually won easily. Time, 11 secs.

2ND HEAT.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| W. D. S. Edwards, scratch | 1 |
| B. H. Pearson, 1 yard | 2 |

Edwards got off well and soon took the lead which he maintained to the end, winning by a yard and a half. Time, 11½ secs.

3RD HEAT.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| E. J. Libeaud, 4 yards | 1 |
| W. K. H. Carew, 7 yards | 2 |
| E. Adel, 2 yards | 0 |

Libeaud caught up Carew about half way down and held the lead home, Adel hurting his leg within thirty yards of the post. Time, 12 secs.

HURDLE RACE.—1ST HEAT.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| H. Pinckney, scratch | 1 |
| R. Abenheim, 8 yards | 2 |
| B. H. Pearson, scratch | 3 |
| B. Sharp, 8 yards | 0 |

Abenheim maintained his start for some distance, but the Scratch men then drew up and Pinckney got on level terms. At the third hurdle from home, Abenheim and Pinckney were level with Pearson close up. Sharp then blundered and was one of the hunt. Won by a yard, same distance between second and third. Time, 18½ secs.

2ND HEAT.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| H. E. Campbell, 8 yards | 1 |
| R. C. Ross, 8 yards | 2 |

Ross lead for some distance but was in the end lead home easily by Campbell. Time, 20 secs.

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Healesville, Victoria, October 28th.
The conclusion of the most celebrated libel action ever tried in this colony—the Speight v. Syme action—has furnished matter for surprise to a large section of the public. The second trial extended over 87 days, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant on nine out of the ten counts brought forward by the plaintiff. On the other count, though a verdict was returned for the plaintiff, the damages assessed were one farthing. It has been asserted, and I think on good authority, that Mr. Justice Williams, before whom the case was tried, has given a new interpretation to the Law of Victoria respecting libel. The learned judge argued that a journal may publish matter which is libellous and substantially untrue and yet may be excused on the plea of fair comment. "Fair comments," said the judge; "might be exaggerated, harsh, severe, stinging, incorrect, absolutely untrue and yet be permissible." Hitherto it has been supposed that, before availing itself of the claim of fair comment, a journal had to prove that the facts published were substantially true. But according to Mr. Justice Williams' misconception of the facts does not deprive a writer of the right of drawing incorrect inferences and making

incorrect comments. In the present case the jury decided that on all the counts the *Age* had libelled Mr. Speight and had published statements which were substantially untrue, but added that with the exception of one point only the action of the *Age* was permissible on the plea of fair comment. It is generally felt that this verdict gives the utmost freedom to public discussion, and harsh as it may seem to the individual concerned, it is conducive to the general benefit. According to this verdict, every citizen has the right to blunder as much as he pleases when commenting on public affairs. Unless he can be shown to be a rogue the law cannot touch him. But after all that can be said in its favour, the new interpretation of the law is somewhat perplexing to unsophisticated minds. The question which suggests itself to such minds is, what is unfair comment?

Mr. Andrew Laing, by publishing a number of erroneous statements respecting the literary taste of Melbourne, has elicited some interesting facts bearing on the public library of the metropolis. Though Melbourne is the youngest of the great cities of the British empire, it has a Public Library which compares favourably with home centres of commerce and industry. The Manchester Public Library has founded in 1852, and, excluding its branches and lending department, consists of 99,845 volumes. Birmingham founded its Public Library in 1861, which consists of 119,476 volumes. The Liverpool Library counts 103,587 volumes on its shelves. But the Melbourne Library, excluding its lending and county branches, consists of 133,301 volumes. This institution is visited by 423,669 persons every year, that is roughly speaking by the entire population of the city and suburbs.

The death of Dr. Macartney, the first and only Dean of Melbourne, at the age of 95, has removed from the stage a figure of historic interest. Dean Macartney's tenure of office covered the whole history of the metropolis. He came in Victoria in 1848, lived through the stirring scenes which followed the first discovery of gold, and watched the growth of what was then a mere hamlet into one of the finest cities in the world. Few places have increased so rapidly. Cathedrals and warehouses, hospitals and colleges, mansions and business houses have sprung up with the rapidity of mushrooms. The late Dean was not a great preacher nor an original thinker, but was endowed with great common sense and deep benevolence, which qualities tended to gather around him a wide circle of friends. No man in the city was better known. Every one gazed with interest on the bent figure and wasted face crowned with silver-white hair. In belief, the late Dean was a devout Evangelical Churchman, but was held in great respect by men of all denominations.

A lady bicyclist, Mrs. E. A. Maddock, of Sydney, has caused a sensation by riding triumphantly over the 600 miles of mountains, swamps, sandy plains, corduroy tracks, creeks, ploughed land, and macadamised roads that divide the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales. Mrs. Maddock is the first lady who has accomplished this feat. She took nine days over the journey and showed no signs of fatigue at the end.

The Melbourne University, like so many noble and hitherto well supported institutions, is feeling the effects of the general depression, and is seriously hampered for want of funds. The University was founded in 1853 with a permanent annual endowment of £9,000. This sum was devoted to the creation of four professional chairs, and to the purchase of all necessary accessories. For thirty years the institution made steady progress. In 1883 it was seen to be desirable to extend the field of teaching, and an additional government grant was asked for and received. Step by step the annual endowment was increased until it reached £17,250: of which £9,000 was provided by special appropriation and the balance £8,250 was placed on the yearly estimates. The receipt of the latter sum depended on the temper of the existing Government, and it was foreseen by the late Dr. Hearn that its reduction or entire withdrawal might some day land the University in trouble; as, naturally, the Council of the Institution in obtaining men from England had to guarantee their salaries for long and fixed periods. But when government after government fulfilled with regularity the moral obligation under which it stood to the Institution, the Council grew bold, and pressed by the necessity of extension, the staff was increased until it numbered 13 professors, 17 lecturers, 10 demonstrators and assistant demonstrators, and a large body of examiners. The professors who were engaged in England were obtained through the Agent-General, and in order to secure the best talent available, definite contracts on a life tenure were made with the incoming officers. With the high efficiency developed the attendance of students kept increasing until it reached

600, and the fees paid by them equalled the whole amount of the Government grant. But, as is well-known to your readers, evil days came upon the colony in 1892, and they grew worse in 1893. Hard pushed for the wherewithal to pay the interest on the enormous debts of the State, the Government commenced cutting down grants right and left, and the supplementary vote of the University was reduced in 1892-93 by £2,500, and by a further sum of £1,000 in 1893-4, thus leaving a total annual grant of £13,750, of which £9,000 was as before, provided by special appropriation and £4,750 by estimate vote. To meet the deficiency thus caused, the University Council retrenched its lay officers, its lecturers, and its examiners, and the accused increments of the professors, this latter measure giving rise to the vexed question of breach of contract. After further reductions and the cutting down of such expenses as the maintenance of the gardens in proper order, the Council still found it hard to make two ends meet, and at this juncture were confronted with the proposal of the Tattersall Government to reduce the vote by a further sum of £2,750. This calamity was temporarily averted by a change of Government, but while the finances of the colony remain in their present disordered state, the danger of further curtailment will still exist. What the University desires and the public are disposed to support, is a permanent increase of the special appropriation in lieu of the ever changing supplementary vote. There is no denying that the University year by year turns out some first class men. Its graduates are prominent in the Church, at the Bar, on the Bench, and in the medical world, and it would be a thousand pities to see such an institution languish for want of funds in a community that until very lately has been able to offer £10,000 stakes to the winner of the Melbourne Cup, and that even in these depressed times supports its theatres, race clubs, and places of amusement with a liberality that astonishes persons unversed in colonial habits and peculiarities.

The Tattersall government is a thing of the past. A general election took place on September 20th, as a result of a want of confidence vote which had been passed in the House, and a thorough political revolution took place, resulting, among other things, in the unseating of the Speaker of the House, Mr. Bent, a very old parliamentary hand. The causes of the defeat of the late government are variously stated by the organs of existing political parties. Sir James Tattersall was undoubtedly one of the most popular premiers the colony has ever had, and showed in his administration no small amount of tact, common sense, and knowledge of the real situation of affairs. He himself attributes his sudden removal from office to the fact that he had proposed to reduce very considerably the income of members of the House as well as their number. The subject of finance is a very sore one just at present, and it seems to me that no cabinet embarrassed with such complications as now exist and weighed down with the problem of how best to meet an ever increasing yearly deficit, can enjoy popularity for many months. Increased retrenchment and increased taxation afford the only possible remedy for the existing state of affairs, and resort to these measures is bound to excite animosity among the undiscerning masses which form such a large section of the electors. Times are hard, and the political shoe pinches every part of the colonial foot—no wonder that men keep voting for a change without knowing whether the change will be for the better or the worse. Mr. George Turner is the new Premier. He has the support of the labour members as well as others, and no doubt for a while will hold his own against what cannot but be regarded as a somewhat formidable opposition at present led by Sir James Tattersall.

On October 12th, a most disgraceful scene took place in Collins-street, Melbourne, which, owing to the reputation of the two chief actors, caused a great sensation in the city. One of the leading surgeons of Victoria, Dr. O'Hara, and one of the best known barristers, Mr. Turves, Q.C., fisted each other in the presence of an immense crowd in the very heart of the city. The incident arose out of an address by Mr. Turves to the jury in the case of *Madame De Alba v. the Freehold Investment and Banking Company*, in which he intimated that Dr. O'Hara had received 1,000 guineas for an illegal operation. Such a base and groundless assertion made in the absence of the person whom it concerned, called forth a severe rebuke from the Judge, but this did not hinder the repetition of the statement of the advocate in every paper of the colony, and when Dr. O'Hara was informed by his solicitors that he could have no legal redress, as a barrister when conducting a case was allowed to say anything that he deemed necessary in the interest of his client, he naturally felt a desire to take his revenge in some other way.

Despite the disorderly nature of the encounter, both combatants enlisted the sympathy of a number of friends, and the following account of the affairs by one great local wit, "Oriel," gives a good idea of how such *fracas* are regarded by the typical pugilistically inclined colonial:—

The constable on duty in Collins-street yesterday arrived upon the scene of the encounter between Mr. Turves and Mr. O'Hara too late to stop the combatants. He has, however, furnished a report of the occurrence, which reads as follows:—

Faiz, me oi was cast down an' me stip was subdued
As I walked down me bate in the mornin';
An' I thought to meself in a sorrowful mood
Of the peaceful ould land I was born in,
Where there's funnin' an' fightin' whenever ye please
An' ye never need wait for a hidin',
An' life is worth livin', begorra, bekase
'The people aren't all law-abidin'.

In spite av me helmet, an' jumper, an' pay,
An' likewise me long term of service,
I made up my mind to go back 'cross the say,
Whin I suddenly saw Misher Turves;
An' sorra a bit did I think of the flag,
Or the shamrock, or harp-strings of Tara,
Whin I saw how the gentleman laid down his bag,
An' put up his fives to O'Hara.

Twas a swate bit of argumentation they made;
Shure I felt me heart warm whin I seen 'em,
An' a matter of twenty-nine stone, sir, they weighed,
Did that pair of logicians between 'em.
'Twas a legal discussion, don't call it a fight.
Can I make a report? 'Deed I can, sir.
Some questions were put with the left and the right
'That were mighty unpleasant to answer.

First the lawyer, employin' much vigour and force,
Presented a telling indictment,
And Sawbones then ordered a blood-letting course
For relievin' the patient's excitement.
But counsel had pleas upon which he relied,
And began to grow bolder and bolder,
Till his frind on the other side promptly replied
With a biff that came straight from the shoulder.

The lawyer druv arguments home on the chest,
And enlivened thim wid observations
On the point av the jaw wid the heel av his fist
'The docthor performed operations.
There were pleas that were weighty and pleas that
were strong,

Faiz the trial put both on their mettle;
But which av thim's right, likewise which av thim's
wrong.

Well—it ain't for a "bobby" to settle,
Were it not for the Victorian high duties,
and the vexatious wharfage charges and trade
shackles generally, Melbourne might become the
emporium for Australia. But as matters now
stand, large business firms have in many cases been
compelled to transfer their central offices from
Melbourne to Sydney. But Victoria is beginning
to be alive to the situation, and the system of pro-
tection and isolation followed in this colony during
the part few years is felt on all sides to be re-
sponsible for many of the burdens under which the
community groans.

H.B.M. COURT FOR JAPAN.

Before JAMES TROUP, Esq., Assistant-Judge.
SATURDAY, December 8th.

THE EMBEZZLEMENT CASE—SENTENCE: FOUR MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

Albert Rothschild Lamb, a clerk, was charged this morning on the prosecution of Mr. W. Gordon, of Messrs. Gordon & Co., wine and spirit merchants, Main Street, Yokohama, with embezzling the sum of \$400, the monies of his employers.

Mr. Gordon asked for an adjournment until Mr. Lowder could appear and lead the prosecution.

His Honour remarked that prosecutor had had the case in his hands since yesterday, and could surely have instructed Counsel by this time.

Mr. Gordon said that he was willing that the case should proceed. Mr. Lowder would be in Court within a few minutes.

His Honour said that as Counsel would require time to look up the case, he thought an adjournment would be necessary even then. Meanwhile, accused was remanded in custody for a quarter of an hour.

Upon the Court reassembling, Mr. Lowder, who was present, said that he was not appearing in the case. He, however, had been informed by the accused that he would like an adjournment till Monday to obtain advice in the case, and had informed him that doubtless the Court would entertain favourably an application of that kind.

His Honour (to accused)—Have you any application to make?

Accused—Yes, sir.

His Honour—What do you apply for?

Accused—I should like to apply for an adjournment till Monday in order to make a defence.

His Honour—You will have an opportunity to make a defence even without an adjournment. If it is only to make a defence no adjournment is necessary, the case can go on.

Accused—But I have not been able to make any arrangements yet.

His Honour—Have you taken any steps to secure any advice upon the matter?

Accused—I have not had an opportunity. I was taken straight from the ship to the gaol.

His Honour—If you had asked the keeper of the gaol he would have sent your request to the proper quarter, and no impediment would have been placed in your way.

Accused—A friend of mine tried to see me and was refused.

His Honour—We do not thrust friends upon prisoners. If you had made an application to see your friend your request would have been acceded to. But he came himself without knowing whether you wanted to see him or not. If you had made an application for the presence of any person we would have seen what we could do for you. Now, what do you wish to do?

Accused—I should like to consult a certain party in the matter.

His Honour—I do not see how I can grant your request for an adjournment on those grounds. I do not wish to put words into your mouth, but is it your wish to seek legal advice?

Accused—Yes, I wish to get legal advice.

His Honour—You don't say that simply because I used those words just now?

Accused—No, I really wish to seek advice.

His Honour—The Court is perfectly willing to give you an opportunity to obtain legal advice in the matter—that is your wish I gather?

Accused—Yes, your Honour.

His Honour (to Mr. Gordon)—Have you anything to urge against the adjournment?

Mr. Gordon—I am perfectly satisfied.

His Honour—Then I further remand accused, to give him an opportunity to obtain legal advice, until Monday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

MONDAY, December 10th.

Albert Rothschild Lamb, was brought up on remand again this morning on the charge of embezzlement.

Mr. Lowder said he appeared for the prisoner. Mr. Gordon conducted the prosecution in person.

His Honour said that the adjournment took place on Saturday just as the Court was about to take evidence. The proceedings were resumed from that point.

William Gordon, wine merchant, carrying on business at No. 74, Main Street, Yokohama, was then sworn. He deposed—Lamb sold some goods realising \$402.50, and appropriated the amount to his own uses. That is all I have to say.

His Honour—I think the Court desires a little more detail as to the time this happened and so on. You have not stated who Lamb is, or to whom the goods belonged.

Witness continuing—Lamb was a clerk in my employ, and these goods were my property, to wit 35 cases of brandy. The purchaser is a store-keeper or general dealer in Honmura named Kasuga. The sale was made on Thursday the 6th inst., and Mr. Lamb tried to disappear the following day, Friday: that, your Honour, is the case in brief.

Mr. Lowder (in cross-examination)—I believe, Mr. Gordon, that you are not desirous of pressing the charge?

Witness—I am not.

Mr. Lowder—You wish the prisoner to be dealt with as leniently as possible?

Witness—As leniently as the Court can in the case.

Mr. Lowder—How long has he been in your employ?

Witness—He has been employed by me for about eighteen months or two years, certainly a little over 18 months, I think.

Mr. Lowder—Did he come to you with a good character from his former employers?

Witness—Very good indeed from a former employer.

Mr. Lowder—Could you name him?

Witness—Yes, he is Mr. Howard, agent of the P.M.S.S. Company.

Mr. Lowder—What have you to say as to his character for honesty up till the 6th of December?

Witness—I have no fault to find in that respect.

Mr. Lowder—If you had been asked to give him a character previous to that date, it would have been a good one?

Witness—I should have qualified it.

Mr. Lowder—I am speaking as to his honesty.

Witness—I do not know that I could exactly answer that in the affirmative.

His Honour—You have stated certain facts Mr. Gordon, but you have not informed the Court

how these facts come to your knowledge. Are they within your personal knowledge, and if so, in what way did they come to your knowledge?

Witness—Mr. Lamb was not at the office on Friday morning, the 7th, when I had occasion to inquire for him about something. I asked the godown man, Luchini where Mr. Lamb was. He said that Lamb had told him that he was going to the dentist. After that one of my godown boys told me that this brandy had been sold the previous day. Whereupon I asked if he knew whether Mr. Lamb had received the money or not on delivering the goods. He informed me that he knew that Lamb had received the money. It was then that I came to the Consulate to take the steps I did.

His Honour—How did you discover where Lamb was?

Witness—I did not discover it, but I went down to the hatoba to see whether Mr. Lamb was anywhere about. I don't know how I got the suspicion in mind that he might be going by the steamer. I had been to the hatoba before I heard the boy's statement regarding the selling of the brandy. I did not confirm the boy's statement before I came to the Consulate.

His Honour—Am I to understand that when Mr. Luchini told you that Mr. Lamb had gone to the dentist's you conceived the notion that he was probably going away by the steamer?

Witness—Well, I did not believe that he, Lamb, had told Luchini the truth, because he had always before told me personally when he was going out in the forenoon. I have also had applications for Mr. Lamb's position before that day, which may have influenced me and induced me to believe that he was going away.

His Honour—You have not told me how you knew that the brandy had been sold.

Witness—I have said that the boy told me of its sale the previous day. I had not missed the brandy before I went to the hatoba to look for Mr. Lamb.

His Honour—What made you go to the hatoba to look for him?

Witness—I don't know, unless it was by reason of receiving applications for his position. I may have gone down to the hatoba on the impulse of asking him why he was going away so hurriedly without telling me.

His Honour—Did you suspect him of dishonesty then?

Witness—No. I may qualify that by stating that he had a small book-debt with me. I knew before that that he was in debt, by his own confession. The Japanese boy came to me at the hatoba and conveyed the information regarding the brandy. It was that which induced me to take the steps I did.

His Honour—Then I understand that it was through your thoroughly believing the statement of the boy that you came to the Consulate and laid the charge. Have you verified it?

Witness—Yes, I have.

His Honour—What were Lamb's specific duties.

Witness—To sell or take orders for wines and spirits, give godown orders for them; keeping the accounts and rendering them monthly. I have looked into this matter, seen the *banto* of Kasuga who has proved paying the money for the brandy. I made these inquiries immediately after leaving the Consulate. It would have been Lamb's duty to make an entry in the books regarding the brandy. There is no entry in the day-book. I have no receipt from the purchaser of the brandy as it was a cash transaction. It has not been the rule in the office to take such a receipt. I have in the office a delivery order for the brandy in Lamb's handwriting. Lamb was competent to sell the brandy and hand it over without receipt if he got the cash for it, and provided that he had sold it at the proper selling price. Knowing the quality of the brandy, I can say that \$402.50 would not be the proper price for 35 cases. My retail price at present is \$20—so that it should have been about \$700 in all.

His Honour inquired if prosecution had any further witness to call.

Mr. Gordon replied that he could bring witnesses if necessary.

Mr. Lowder—If I may be allowed to interrupt at this juncture the course of these proceedings, I should like to inform the Court that I have one witness as to character present in Court. I should have like to have had three other witnesses to testify as to prisoner's character, but unfortunately two have left the country, while the third is ill in bed in Tokyo—as I was informed only this morning—and he will not be able to attend for several days. But if I am allowed to call now the evidence of Mr. Howard, who has already been mentioned in the course of these proceedings, I should be able to produce his evidence as to character. Then if the Court is with me in this, I

should with your Honour's permission upon the evidence which this witness can give, make earnest appeal to your Honour to take into consideration the antecedents of the prisoner and the circumstances of the case, and ask you to arrive at the conclusion that the case before the Court can be properly dealt with under the Summary Jurisdiction Act of 1869. I think, your Honour, that you will agree with me, all things considered, that the prisoner can be adequately punished under the Summary Jurisdiction Act, and if you are with me, I shall now proceed to call Mr. Howard.

His Honour said he would take Mr. Howard's evidence.

Benjamin Chandler Howard, Agent in Yokohama of the P.M. S.S. and O. & O. Companies was then sworn. He deposed—I am acquainted with the prisoner at the bar. He was in the service of the Company prior to entering that of Mr. Gordon. He was employed by the Company for about three months. I found him faithful and attentive to his duties, so much so that after he left us I recommended him elsewhere, giving him a good character. He left us simply on account of somebody else being sent out from the Home office. He left through no fault of his own.

There being no further evidence to lead, His Honour formally addressed the prisoner. He presumed, he said, that prisoner had been instructed by Counsel upon the difference between summary jurisdiction and the other method of English procedure, of letting the case take the usual course—trial by jury; and then warned him that he need not testify or make any statement unless he chose; but that any statement which he might like to make would be taken down in writing and might be used against him in any future proceeding.

Prisoner said he understood the position.

The Clerk of the Court then read the full charge as follows:—

William Gordon, of Yokohama, being first duly sworn, charges that on the 7th day of December instant, at Yokohama, within the jurisdiction of this Court, Albert Rothschild Lamb, then being a clerk of the said William Gordon, feloniously and fraudulently did embezzle and steal the sum of \$402.50 contrary to the Larceny Act, 1861.

His Honour (to prisoner)—What have you to say to that charge: are you guilty, not guilty, or do you decline to plead?

Prisoner—I plead guilty, your Honour.

His Honour duly entered the plea of guilty upon the record.

Mr. Lowder—The prisoner desires to express, through me, his Counsel, both to the Court and to the prosecutor, his deep contrition for the offence to which he has just now pleaded guilty. He has nothing to say in excuse or extenuation of his crime, and the condemnation of his own conscience has already preceded that which is awaiting him at the hands of the Court. I may be allowed to state that he desires to make all such reparation to his late employer as lies in his power, and I therefore ask the Court to make, under the 27th Section of the Summary Jurisdiction Act, paragraph 3, an order of restitution to the owner of the goods embezzled. I may also point out that this is the prisoner's first offence; that he is a young man of good education and excellent connections; and that by pleading guilty to the charge preferred against him, he has, so far as lay in his power, tried to save public time and public money. Under these circumstances, Your Honour, I think the ends of justice will be met by the infliction upon him of a merciful sentence.

His Honour—Prisoner at the bar, it is my duty to convict you of embezzlement, as charged. It is a very painful position in which you find yourself. A young man of your antecedents should never have been led to commit such an act as that to which you have just pleaded guilty. I shall not expatiate upon it, but will confine myself to the hope, as no doubt it will be so, that this unfortunate affair will be such a lesson to you for all your future life, that you will avoid anything of the kind again, and elsewhere—I cannot say here, but in a place where such an offence has been committed it is practically impossible—you will endeavour to regain that character, now lost, which you had with a previous employer. In view of what has been said by the last witness, as well as the prosecutor's desire that you should be dealt with leniently, I am willing to reduce your punishment to a penalty within the limits of my power and discretion. I therefore sentence you to undergo an imprisonment of four calendar months within the goal of this place. You will have to pay the costs of the case, and an order will now be entered for restitution of the property wrongfully applied.

The Court then rose.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Bund, on Monday and Thursday in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 1 to 11 p.m.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 154.

WHITE.

1—Q to Q Kt 5
2—Q to R B 5 ch.
3—B to Kt 2 mate

BLACK.

1—P to K B 7
2—Kt x Q

2—B to K 6
3—Q to Q 3 mate

if 1—P to Q 4
2—P to B 6

Other variations obvious.

Correct solutions received from Omega, Digamma, Shogi, W.H.S., Kr., and J.D.

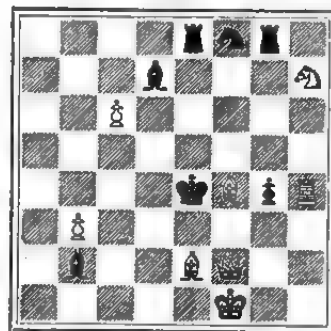
Additional correct solution of No. 153 received from Kr.

W.A. DE H.—Your solution of No. 152 is incorrect. Key-moves are seldom captures; captures and checks at the same time, never.

PROBLEM No. 156.

By G. C. Heywood.

BLACK.



WHITE.

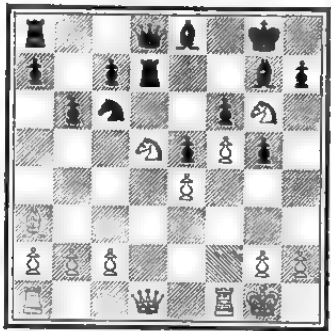
White to play and mate in three moves.

Mrs. J. W. Showalter and Mrs. H. Worrall have at length met in New York to do battle for the Ladies' Chess Championship of the United States. The first game was played last month and resulted in favour of Mrs. Showalter. Mrs. Worrall won the 10th and opened with P to Q 4, but resigned on the 67th move. No further details to hand as yet. The Masters' tournament was drawing to a close, Steinitz leading, although he lost one game to Albin through exceeding the time-limit.

A DISCOVERY.

The Russian expert, D. N. Pawlow, of Moscow, made a most wonderful discovery in a game which was played by Steinitz, by cable, against the Liverpool Chess Club. After Black's nineteenth move the board presented the following position:

BLACK—(STEINITZ).



WHITE—(LIVERPOOL).

Liverpool played Q to R 5 and the game proceeded thus:—

30..... R takes Kt; 31—P takes R, Kt to Q 5; 32—Kt to K 7 ch.; Q takes Kt, and black won two minor pieces for a rook.

Strange to say, neither Steinitz nor Liverpool saw the simple continuation, as discovered by the Russian, viz.:

30—Kt (Kt 6) to K 7 ch.; Kt takes Kt; 31—R takes Kt, R takes B; (if 31—Q to h, white wins with 32—B takes P, etc.); 32—Kt takes R ch.; Q takes Kt; 33—Q to Q 5 ch. etc.

GAME No. 190.

A pretty game from the *British Chess Magazine*.

ALLGAIER GAMBIT.

WHITE.	BLACK.
E. Freeborough.	Swiss.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4	2—P takes P
3—Kt to K B 3	3—P to K Kt 4
4—P to K R 4	4—P to Kt 5
5—Kt to Kt 5	5—P to K R 3
6—Kt takes P	6—K takes Kt
7—P to Q 4	7—P to B 6 (a)
8—B to K B 4	8—P to Q 4
9—Kt to B 3	9—P to B 3
10—Q to Q 2	10—Kt to B 3 (b)
11—Castles	11—B to Kt 2
12—B to K 5	12—Q Kt to Q 2
13—Q to B 4	13—K to K sq. (c)
14—P takes Q P	14—R to B sq.
15—R to K sq.	15—Q to K 3
16—P to Q 6	16—Q to K 3
17—B to B 4	17—K to Q 4 (d)
18—Kt takes Kt	18—K to Q sq. (e)
19—B takes B	19—Q takes R ch. (f)
20—R takes Q	20—R takes Q
21—Kt takes R	21—P to Kt 4 (g)
22—Kt to K ch.	

and mate in two more moves.

NOTES BY MR. FREEBOURGH.

- (a) Thought best by players who count on B—P takes B or B to B 4 ch. Otherwise a temporary loss of time.
 (b) If 22..... B to Kt 5; 22—B takes Kt, threatening Q to B 4 ch., if the piece be taken.
 (c) To carry the K to the Q side. This device was suggested by Mr. Potter, who subsequently qualified his views as to its chances of success.
 (d) If 17..... Q takes B White wins by 18—B takes Kt, dis. ch.
 (e) If 18..... R takes Q; 19—Kt to B 7 ch. wins both Q and R. It is a curious position.
 (f) He might now have taken the Q. The probable continuation would be 19..... R takes Q; 20—R takes Q, P takes Kt; 21—K R to K sq.; R to K 5; 22—R takes R, P takes R; 23—R takes R P, Kt to Kt 5; 24—B to Kt 5, to play R to R 8 ch.
 (g) 21..... Kt to Kt 5 is better, but his game is lost.

GAME No. 191.

Played recently in Dublin between Mr. Porterfield Rynd, the Irish champion, and Mr. Hugh Browne, of Nottingham.

WHITE.	BLACK.
P. Rynd.	H. Browne.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4	2—P takes P
3—Kt to K B 3	3—P to K Kt 4
4—P to K R 4	4—P to Kt 5
5—Kt to Kt 5	5—P to Q 4
6—P to Q 4	6—P to R 3
7—B takes P	7—P takes Kt
8—R P takes P	8—P to K R 4
9—P takes P	9—Q takes Q P
10—B to Q 3	10—Kt to K 2
11—Castles	11—Q takes P ch.
12—K to R sq.	12—Q takes Kt P
13—R to K sq.	13—R to Kt sq.
14—Kt to Q 2	14—Q to H sq.
15—Kt to K 4	15—B to Kt 2
16—B takes P	16—Q Kt to B 3
17—Kt to Q 6 ch.	17—K to B sq.
18—R to K B sq. ch.	18—B to B 4
19—B takes B	19—K takes B
20—R takes Kt ch.	20—K to K 2
21—B to B 7 ch.	21—K to K 3
22—Q to K 2 ch.	22—Kt to K 4
23—R to K sq.	

and wins.

GAME No. 192.

The following pretty game was played at the Graz (Styria) Chess Club, between Professor J. Berger and Herr Hartstein:—

RUY LOPEZ.

WHITE.	BLACK.
J. Berger.	A. Hartstein.
1—P to K 4	1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3	2—Kt to Q B 3
3—B to Kt 5	3—Kt to B 3
4—P to Q 3	4—P to Q 3
5—P to B 3	5—B to K 2 (a)
6—Q Kt to Q 2	6—B to Q 2
7—B to R 4	7—Castles (b)
8—P to K R 3	8—P to Q Kt 3 (c)
9—P to K Kt 4	9—Kt to Q R 4
10—B to B 2	10—B to B 3
11—Kt to B sq.	11—Kt to Q 2 (d)
12—Kt to Kt 3	12—Kt to Kt 2
13—Kt to B 5	13—B to B 3
14—P to K R 4	14—K Kt to B 4
15—P to R 5	15—P to K 3 (e)
16—P to Kt 5 (f)	16—B takes Kt P (g)
17—K R to Kt sq.	17—Kt to K 3 (h)
18—P to Q 4	18—P takes P
19—P takes P	19—B to Q 2
20—P to Q 5	20—Kt (K 3) to B 4
21—Kt takes Kt P	21—K takes Kt
22—Kt takes B	22—P takes Kt
23—B takes P	23—P to K B 3

24—B to R 6 ch. (j)	24—K to B 2 (k)
25—R to Kt 7 ch.	25—K to K sq.
26—P to K 5	26—P to B 4
27—Q to Kt 4 (l)	27—P takes Q
28—B to Kt 6 ch.	28—R to B 2
29—R to Kt 8 ch.	29—K to K 2
30—B to Kt 5 ch.	30—R to B 3
31—B takes R mate.	

ANALYSIS.

- (a) Or the King's Pinnchette Defence, 3..... P to K Kt 2.
 (b) Casting might be delayed advantageously till White given indications upon which side he will castle. Anyhow, it is advisable against a superior player, which is the case in this instance.
 (c) A more than indifferent move, the intention being Kt to Q R 4, challenging the exchange of Bishops; but for that purpose he could play at once Kt to Q R 4, without losing time with the text-move. White's K B is out of play at present, and might, therefore, be left undisturbed. He could have continued with 8..... P to Q 4, and in the least favourable variation his Q B P would be doubled, but then White would have to play the King without casting, with a retarded development besides; but Black has already at this early stage the inferior game. Black's weakness is the square K B 4. White threatens to place a Knight at that square, which cannot be prevented, because if P to K Kt 3, then White forces an open K R file in advancing his K R P. Such a weakness is indicated is quite enough to lose the game. With White it is only a matter of procedure.
 (d) The King's Pawns should not be moved in this position; certainly not without compulsion. He might have played 15..... Kt to K 3.
 (e) The beginning of an elegant final combination, illustrating sufficiently Black's shortcomings in the defence.
 (f) Better would have been 16..... P takes P; 17—R to K Kt sq., Kt to K 3, &c.
 (g) 17..... P to K B 3 would have been continued—18—P to Q 4; 18—P takes P; 19—Kt to B 3; 20—B to R 3; 21—P to Q 4; 22—Kt to Q 4; 23—Kt to K 6; 24—Q moves to Q 3; 25—B to Kt 4; 26—P to B 4, and wins.
 (h) A subtle and problem-like move.
 (i) If 24..... K takes B, then 25—R to Kt 6 ch., K to R 2, 26—Q to Q 2 and mate cannot be averted, and if 24..... K to R 2, then 25—P to K 5 dis. ch., P to B 4; 26—Q to Kt 4, K R to Kt sq.; 27—B to Kt 7 and wins.
 (j) Very pretty, and the sequel of 24—B to R 6 ch.

ARRIVAL OF THE "YORKTOWN."

The U.S.S. *Yorktown* arrived in Yokohama last Friday, the 7th instant, thirteen days from Honolulu. She experienced fair weather the entire trip, and averaged a speed of something over eleven knots an hour while under way. The main dimensions of the ship are; extreme length, 230 feet; extreme breadth, 36 feet; draft, 16 feet. Her engines are of the horizontal, triple expansion type, and she is propelled by twin screws of the type adopted for the United States Naval ships, and their material is manganese bronze. Her battery consists of six 6 inch breech loading rifles, four of the usual type of quick-firing guns, and six machine guns. The *Yorktown* was built in 1888 by the Cramps, of Philadelphia, and was commissioned for service in April, 1889. On the trial trip her speed was 16.66 knots per hour on a developed I.H.P. of 3,200. The coal capacity of this ship is quite remarkable, being no less than four hundred tons, twenty-five per cent of her displacement. At her mean load water draught she has a displacement of 1,700 tons, and with her bunkers full of coal she is capable of steaming 4,300 knots at an average speed of about ten knots per hour. The destination of the *Yorktown* is not yet known, but it is believed that she will join the Flag-ship at Chefoo in the course of the next month or six weeks. The following is a correct list of the officers at present attached to the United States cruiser *Yorktown*:—Commander William M. Folger, Lieutenant Thomas H. Stevens, Lieutenant Herman Pickbush, Lieutenant J. Marshall Robinson, Lieutenant William G. Hannum, Lieutenant (j.g.) Daniel P. Menefee, Ensign Chester M. Knepper, Ensign Frederick A. Taut, Chief Engineer Harrie Webster, Surgeon George P. Lumsden, Passed Assistant Paymaster Edwin B. Webster, Assistant-Engineer Albert Moritz, Pay Clerk William J. Tobin. Several of the officers of the ship have been in Japanese waters before, but of these but one or two have made any considerable stay in Yokohama.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL."]

London, December 10.

The departure of the French troops is timed for them to reach Madagascar in April, when they will at once start for the Capital, Antananarivo, returning to the coast in October.

London, December 12.

A Russian Loan has been placed on the London market and the fact is regarded as an evidence of more satisfactory relations.

(FROM "TOMORROW PAPER.")

Paris, November 21.

The Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxo-Weimar is dead.

Earthquakes have occurred in Sicily and Calabria, by which several hundred persons were killed.

(FROM THE "SIAM OBSERVER.")

Paris, November 15.

The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has reported favourably on the expedition to Madagascar and the special credit demands by the government. M. Dupuy said that it was not a question of the extension of the French Colonial Empire, but that the expedition was necessary only as a means of upholding the existing rights of France in Madagascar.

The enquiries which are now being made in connection with the arrest of Captain Dreyfus on the charge of divulging State secrets to Italy and Germany, have revealed the fact that there exists in Paris a wide-spread system of espionage whereby such information is regularly obtained for foreign governments by collusion with French officials. Two Germans have been arrested in this connection.

London, November 16.

The Duchess of Montrose is dead.

[London, December 1.

The situation in Waziristan is disquieting, as large numbers are joining the tribesmen. More troops have been sent, and others have been warned to hold themselves in readiness.

For some time the situation in Waziristan, on the North-Western frontier of India, has been occasioning anxiety to the Indian government. In July the Waziris murdered some men of the Zhoib Valley tribal levy. In the following month the Commissioner of the Dera Ismail Khan District warned the political authorities in the Zhoib Valley that the Waziris were again on the war-path and suggested that the greatest precautions should be taken to guard against the intended depredations at all the outposts and general acts of violence on travellers by the Gomal Pass. It was believed then that the disaffection was resultant on the finding of a recent *Firga* held at Dera Ismail Khan to decide the case against the murderers of the late Mr. Kelly, overseer, Fort Sandeman Division. The Waziris resented the sentence passed. They were reported to have murdered three of their most influential Maliks who suggested the sentence in the *Firga*, and were in a great state of furious excitement and bent on violence. It was subsequently decided to send a political officer, with a military escort, to enquire into the state of things and delimitate the boundaries. It is this force the tribesmen are now threatening.—Ed. N.C.D.N.]

London, December 3.

The Japanese Government have purchased the Chilean cruiser *Esmeralda*.

A Treaty of Commerce has been signed between Italy and Japan.

London, December 4.

Yokohama despatches state that, if the war is concluded now, Japan is willing to accept an indemnity of four hundred million yen, together with the cession of the territory now occupied by the Japanese, otherwise Japan demands far larger concessions, and will grant no armistice unless China sues for peace and makes over Peking and other pledges to Japan.

A message from President Cleveland praises the progress of Japan, and her laudable desire to complete a domestic autonomy, giving Japan a full equality in the family of nations.

London, December 6.

The natives in Cairo are greatly incensed with France owing to her refusal to consent to the conversion of the Unified Debt, and thereby preventing any reduction of the land-tax.

London, December 7.

A Chinese Gold Loan of a million and a quarter sterling, bearing interest at four and a half per cent. per annum is about to be issued in London.

The *Times* states in a leading article that the hearty thanks of the nation are due to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, for the unsurpassed tact, dignity, and good feeling displayed by him during his recent stay in St. Petersburg.

It is reported that Ashantee will shortly be declared a British Protectorate.

There was prolonged uproar at the opening of the Reichstag, owing to the Socialist members refusing to rise to cheer the Emperor.—N. C. Daily Mail from

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

(The following telegram, dated the 13th inst., despatched by Mr. Sone, Japanese Minister to France, has been received by the Foreign Department.)

The President of the House of Representatives died on the 12th inst.

Hiroshima, December 14.

A telegram, dated the 13th inst., despatched by the Commander-in-Chief of the First Army, and received by the Head-quarters to-day, was to the effect that Major-General Tachimi troops are now encamped at Tsao-po-ken, with the enemy at Lien-shan-kwan. On the 12th the advance column dispatched from Feng-hwan met a stronger force of the enemy at Saimatsui. The Japanese soldiers gradually withdrew and the enemy proceeded towards the south. Early the following morning a fight took place. The enemy had 4,000 men, and were extended over some 6,000 metres. The Chinese intend to assault our troops from Saimatsui and Ai-yang, and we have made preparations to repel them. Our detachments will attack the left wing of the enemy to-morrow (14th). The Commandant of the Fifth Army Division despatched to-day (13th) a regiment of soldiers from To-shan-chen to Feng-hwan, and To-shan-chen was occupied by a division of soldiers from Chiu-lien-cheng.

(The following Shanghai telegram was received by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha yesterday.)

A rumour is current to the effect that Newchwang has been occupied by the Japanese Army.

Söul, December 13.

Boku Yei-ko was received in audience by the King and Queen to-day.

Li Kei-yeu, Minister of War, and Gen Sei-yei, Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, have resigned.

Jo Ko-kan will arrive in the capital to-morrow (14th).

Shin Ki-zen will be admitted to the Cabinet.

Osaka, December 14.

The first batch of spoils taken at Phyöng-yang and Chiu-lien arrived here from Ujina to-day in a train consisting of thirty carriages. They comprise over seventy Krupp guns, Gatling guns, Chinese made mountain and field pieces, over two thousand small arms, some 2,700,000 rounds of ammunition, swords, spears, etc.

Shanghai, December 13.

Although Japan will demand an indemnity from China at the conclusion of the war, the Pekin Government will be unable to pay the money. The Customs duties collected at various ports is very small at present, and if increased taxes are imposed there is danger of a rebellion breaking out. It is, therefore, generally believed by the foreign residents at this port that China will be obliged to raise a loan abroad in order to satisfy the Japanese demands.

A British officer is said to have stated that if Japan occupies any districts in China as a surety for the indemnity, England will lend the money to China, and England will hold the district in lieu instead of Japan.

Rumour has it that England has decided to purchase Formosa, Cheung-shan, and Chefoo from China, and has taken steps to that end.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 15. 4.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 16th. 1.
From Hongkong	per P. M. Co.	Monday, Dec. 16th. 1.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Dec. 17th. 1.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 2nd. 4.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 16th. 1.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Dec. 16th. 1.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Jan. 3rd. 1.

* Oceanic left San Francisco via Honolulu on December 4th.
† Panama left Kobe on December 13th. ‡ China left Hongkong on December 13th. § Empress of China left Vancouver on December 13th. ¶ City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco on December 13th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For America	per P. M. Co.	Friday, Dec. 15th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 16th.
For Victoria, H. C. & Ind	per N. P. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 16th.
Tacoma, Wash.	per C. P. R. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 16th.
For Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Monday, Dec. 17th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Monday, Dec. 17th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Monday, Dec. 17th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 16th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Sunday, Jan. 4th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 265, Ikitsei, 7th December.—Kobe 6th December, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Yorktown (6), U.S. gunboat, Captain Folger, 7th December.—San Francisco via Honolulu.

Pathan, British steamer, 1,763, Wright, 8th December.—Fushiki, Rice.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, R. Tipple, 8th December.—Yokkaichi 7th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, T. Murai, 8th December.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 9th December.—Mojji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Gloucester City, British steamer, 1,686, Dwyer, 9th December.—Kobe 8th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, R. Tipple, 11th December.—Yokkaichi 10th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Salasia, French steamer, 4,016, A. Paul, 12th December.—Marseilles 28th October, Hongkong 30th November, Shanghai 5th December, Nagasaki 7th, and Kobe 11th, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

Chuyetsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 928, Toyoshima, 12th December.—Oginohama, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, Hamada, 12th December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Strathmore, British steamer, 1,836, Cunningham, 12th December.—West Coast, Rice and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 13th December.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., 23rd November, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Amaranth, British steamer, 1,735, Cliff, 13th December.—Otau via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Fiele, 13th December.—San Francisco 24th November, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Cam, British steamer, 1,630, Mathias, 14th December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Radnorshire, British steamer, 1,889, Davies, 14th December.—London via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,507, J. B. MacMillan, 14th December.—Fushiki, Rice.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fort Hunter, British steamer, 3,046, Orr, 14th December.—Australia, Ballast.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilsen, 14th December.—Kobe 13th December, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Brema, German steamer, 1,342, Hasselmann, 14th December.—Manila 30th November, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carill & Co.

Cam, British steamer, 1,630, Mathias, 14th December.—New York via ports, General.—Fitz & Co.

Gembu Maru, Japanese steamer, 386, K. Yamauchi, 15th December.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Mascotte, British steamer, 2,017, Ross, 15th December.—Cardiff 16th October, Coal.—Langfeldt & Co.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, R. Tipple, 15th December.—Yokkaichi 14th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Empress of India, British steamer, 3,003, O. P. Marshall, 7th December.—Vancouver, B.C., Mails and General.—Fitz & Co.

City of Peking, American steamer, 3,128, Wm. Ward, 8th December.—San Francisco, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, R. Tipple, 8th December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Seki Maru, Japanese steamer, 265, Ikitsei, 8th December.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Anger Head, British steamer, 1,826, Motyer, 8th December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hougan, British steamer, 870, Kynoch, 8th December.—West Coast, Ballast.—Karat Coal Mining Co.

Sintra, American ship, 1,590, M. A. Woodside, 8th December.—Hongkong, Ballast.—Order.

Worcester, British steamer, 1,894, Morice, 8th

December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Ancona, British steamer, 1,880, W. D. Mudie, 9th December.—Hongkong, via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.

Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, T. Murai, 10th December.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Wm. F. Rotch, American ship, 1,664, Geo. L. Bray, 10th December.—Hongkong, Ballast.—Order.

Glenartney, British steamer, 1,943, J. McGregor, 11th December.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Pathan, British steamer, 1,735, Wright, 11th December.—Fushiki, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 12th December.—Mojji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.

Omari Maru, Japanese steamer, 748, R. Tipple, 12th December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Turbo, British tank-steamer, 2,356, Moses, 13th December.—London via ports, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.

Kinshiu Maru, Japanese steamer, 2,312, Thompson, 13th December.—Korea via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Gloucester City, British steamer, 1,686, D. Dwyer, 13th December.—Otau via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Hokkai Maru, Japanese steamer, 437, Hamada, 13th December.—Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Vedra, British steamer, 1,764, H. H. Proust, 14th December.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Peru, American steamer, 2,540, D. E. Fiele, 14th December.—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.

Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilson, 14th December.—Shinagawa, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

Salasia, French steamer, 4,016, A. Paul, 15th December.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per French steamer *Salasia*, from Marseilles via ports:—Mr. Newberry, Mr. Schmid, Mr. Oger, Mr. and Mrs. Dinsdale, Mr. Jenner, Mr. Wong, Mr. Zie, Mr. and Mrs. Faga, Mr. and Mrs. Lead, Mr. Ruby, Mr. Wong Wai Sam, Mr. Young, Mr. Fuller, Mr. J. Joseph, and Captain Renny in cabin; 7 Seamen and 2 Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—Mr. M. Baggallay, Mr. Capman, Mr. A. J. H. Carill, Miss Casterton, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and 2 children, Mr. De Guerville, Captain Dewar, Miss C. A. Downey, Mr. T. W. Duff, Mr. Flood, Mrs. Gregory and 2 children, Mrs. T. R. N. Holman, Rev. W. E. Hoy, Mr. A. H. Lobb, Mr. Quackenbush, Miss Rowe, Mr. Chas. Schlee, Mr. E. R. Smith, Mr. Stevens, Miss C. Sullivan, Miss S. Sullivan, and Mr. and Mrs. Taft and 2 children in cabin.

Per British steamer *Sikh*, from Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—Messrs. Frank B. Woodruff and H. A. Thomson in cabin. For Shanghai:—Messrs. James Smith, David Ekral, and Albert Shier in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. Martin Landis in cabin; 45 Chinese in steerage. For Kobe:—3 Japanese in steerage.

Per American steamer *Peru*, from San Francisco:—Miss H. F. Frickholm, Mr. G. A. Vollant, Mr. Julie Bauman Muetz, Mr. W. D. Henderson, Mrs. Albert Moritz, Mr. James Rose, Mr. U. Wakamura, and Mr. Shin Hirayama in cabin; 4 Europeans and one Japanese in steerage. For Shanghai:—W. R. Fales Dramatic Troupe: Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Fales, Mr. and Mrs. E. Gessard, Mrs. Ada Gray, Miss Annie Pardue, Miss Nellie Pardue, Mr. Laurence Moneton, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Mack, Mr. and Mrs. Bart and child, Miss Marian Pardue, Miss Violet Brandon, and Mr. Chas. Dashiway in cabin. For Hongkong:—Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Richardson and Mr. D. Rose Johnson in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—Mr. and Mrs. L. Langarda, Mr. P. Sokolan, Mr. E. Adadoran, Mr. W. Melchers, Mr. L. Gage, Mr. I. van Beresteyn, Mr. Frederickson, and Captain and Mrs. Brock in cabin.

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. G. C. Mount, Mr. P. H. Hooper, Mr. E. H. Hooper, Mr. Kunitamoto, Mr. R. A. Wylie, Mr. Ching Chock Hing, Major-General Owen, R.A., Mr. Hunter Sharp, and Mr. R. Masojima in cabin; 2 Chinese and 2 Indians in steerage.

Per French steamer *Salasia*, for Shanghai via

ports:—Mr. L. M. J. Alvares, Mr. Wung Wai San, Mr. W. F. Mitchell, Mrs. Elias, Mr. G. S. Arnold, Mr. J. Rief, Commander J. E. Craig, Messrs. H. R. Newberry, A. Thie, J. Smith, D. Okball, A. C. F. L. Young, Carl Ferrari, Madden, A. Wan, V. W. C. R. Mahitang, D. Dayaram, Martin Bock, L. Feriote, Caillie, Sérié, H. M. Le Goner, Selere Raphael, Rev. D. S. Herrick, Mrs. D. S. Herrick, and Mr. B. Yamazaki in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Empress of India*, for Vancouver, B.C.:—

	TEA.		CHICAGO NEW YORK		CANADA AND PACIFIC OCEAN		TOTAL
	WEST.	EAST.	WEST.	EAST.	COAST.	CITIES.	
Calcutta	—	—	24	—	—	—	24
Hongkong	—	13	23	103	42	—	241
Colombo	—	—	—	139	—	—	139
Foochow	989	393	—	—	—	—	1,382
Shanghai	2,039	990	620	—	—	—	3,879
Nagasaki	720	—	—	—	—	—	720
Ilyogo	863	—	—	—	—	—	863
Yokohama	1,160	556	—	251	—	—	1,967
Total	5,771	1,884	943	577	42	—	9,217

	SILK.		NEW YORK.		OTHER CITIES.		TOTAL.
	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	
Hongkong & Canton	80	—	—	—	—	—	80
Shanghai	313	—	—	—	—	—	313
Yokohama	540	—	—	—	—	—	540
Total	933	—	—	—	—	—	933

Per American steamer *City of Peking*, for San Francisco:—

	TEA.		NEW YORK.		OTHER CITIES.		TOTAL.
	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	
Yokohama	1,887	6	—	—	—	—	1,893
Hongkong	582	—	—	—	—	—	582
Total	2,469	6	—	—	—	—	2,475

	SILK.		NEW YORK.		OTHER CITIES.		TOTAL.
	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	
Hongkong	178	—	—	—	—	—	178
Yokohama	621	—	—	—	—	—	621
Total	803	—	—	—	—	—	803

Per British steamer *Ancona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 1,403 bales; Waste Silk, 76 bales.

Per French steamer *Salasia*, for Shanghai via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 503 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 136 bales.

REPORTS.

The British steamer *Sikh*, Captain J. Rowley, reports:—Left Tacoma, Wash., the 22nd November and Victoria, B.C., the 23rd at 8 a.m. Arrived at Yokohama the 12th December at 9 p.m. Very strong south-easterly gales and heavy sea experienced during the entire passage.

The American steamer *Peru*, Captain Friele, reports:—Left San Francisco the 24th November at 3 p.m.; experienced strong south and westerly winds with rough sea during the passage. Arrived at Yokohama the 13th December at 3 p.m.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

No good news. The general market is dull and sick. For Blankets and some kinds of Cloth suitable for Army use there is a demand, and good prices could be obtained for the right thing. But all else is flat, stale, and unprofitable.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shirtings—8½ yds. 39 inches	\$2.25 to 2.75
Grey Shirtings—9½ yds. 45 inches	2.30 to 3.25
I. Cloth—7½ yds. 39 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shirtings—12 yards, 34 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 21 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sattinas Black, 39 inches	0.10 to 0.21
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	6.75 to 9.00
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4½ yds. 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.55 to 1.65
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3½ yds. 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 1.95
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4½ yds. 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.20 to 2.50
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5½ yds. 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.70 to 3.00

WOOLLEN.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.27 to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 50 yards, 32 inches best	0.30 to 0.35
Medium	0.27 to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 50 yards, 32 inches	0.27 to 0.35
Common	0.27 to 0.35
Monsieur de Laine—Cape, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.25 to 0.27
Cloths—Pilots, 51 to 56 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloths—Presidents, 51 to 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 54 to 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Headings—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 3½	0.50 to 0.60

COTTON YARDS.

	PER PIECE.
Nos. 10/24, Ordinary	—
Nos. 16/24, Medium	\$33.50 to 13.75
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	34.00 to 34.50
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	—
Nos. 16/24, Ordinary	—
Nos. 28/32, Medium	36.00 to 36.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 37.50
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	41.00 to 42.00
Nos. 38/42, Two-fold	38.00 to 39.00
Nos. 48/52, Two-fold	48.00 to 44.00

No. 205, Bombay
No. 166, Bombay

METALS.

Nothing new. Buyers are tardy, and the tightness of money is making itself felt it is said. Actual necessities must of course be had, but dealers do not seem inclined to venture on large transactions.

	PER PIECE.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	13.40 to 13.50
Flat Bars, 3 inch	3.50 to 3.60
Round and square up to 4 inch	3.40 to 3.60
Iron Plates, assorted	3.00 to 3.75
Sheet Iron	4.70 to 4.90
Galvanized iron sheets	8.75 to 9.00
Wire Nails, assorted	3.60 to 5.90
Tin Plates, per box	7.00 to 7.25
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.60 to 1.65

KNOWLEDGE.

Market unaltered. Consumption goes on steadily, but dealers do not seem disposed to venture beyond reasonable requirements. Prices well maintained with a low exchange.

	PER PIECE.
Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77
Connet	1.74 to 1.75
Devos	—
Russian Anchor	1.72 to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72

SUGAR.

Brown—No special change to note. Meanwhile, the market is quiet at unchanged rates. White Refined—A fair demand continues, and the trade looks healthy.

	PER PIECE.
Brown Takao	\$4.20 to 4.30
Brown Manila	4.90 to 5.00
Brown Daitong (New)	3.45 to 3.50
Brown Canton	3.20 to 4.25
White Java and Penang	6.60 to 6.70
White Refined	6.25 to 8.75

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

Demand is fairly good, and a current business is doing at full rates. We make no change in quotations, but they are in sellers' favour.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

	PER PIECE.
Hanks—No. 16	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Extra 10/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Extra 13/15 deniers	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	\$7.70 to 7.80
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den	7.60 to 7.70
Filatures—No. 1, 10/14 deniers	7.30 to 7.40
Filatures—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 den	7.40 to 7.50
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	7.00 to 7.10
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	7.00 to 7.10
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	6.80 to 6.90
Re-reels—Extra	—
Re-reels—(Oshu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	7.50 to 7.55
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	6.90 to 7.10
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/18 deniers	6.60 to 6.80
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	6.40 to 6.50
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	6.20 to 6.30
Kakodas—Extra	7.50 to —
Kakodas—No. 1	7.30 to 7.40
Kakodas—No. 14	7.70 to 7.80
Kakodas—No. 2	6.60 to 6.70
Kakodas—No. 24	6.50 to 6.60
Kakodas—No. 3	6.20 to 6.25
Kakodas—No. 34	—
Kakodas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 1	—
Hamatani—No. 1, 2	—
Hamatani—No. 3, 4	—
Sudai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

A fair demand, with settlements at quotations. The stock is ample, but with low exchange the fibre lays down in the home markets at favourable rates.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

	PER PIECE.
Pierced Cocoon—Good to Best	\$1.10 to 1.35
Noshi-to—Filature, Best	1.30 to 1.35
Noshi-to—Filature, Good	1.30 to 1.35
Noshi-to—Filature, Medium	1.10 to 1.15
Noshi-to—Oshu, Good to Best	1.90 to 1.30
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Good	—
Noshi-to—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-to—Hushu, Good to Best	1.10 to 1.25
Noshi-to—Joshu, Best	—

Noshi-to—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-to—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kishu—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kishu—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kishu—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kishu—Shinshu, Best	—
Kishu—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kishu—Joshu, Good to Fair	30 to 37
Kishu—Joshu, Middling to Common	25 to 28
Kishu—Hachoji, Good to Fair	25 to 28
Kishu—Hachoji, Medium to Low	22 to 26
Kishu—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 18
Mawata—Good to Best	150 to 200

TEA.

No alteration in this market. It is the lag end of the season, and good parcels of decent leaf are hard to find.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER PIECE.
Choicest	\$35 to 40
Choice	30 to 34
Fine	28 to 30
Good Medium	26 to 27
Medium	22 to 24
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	14 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has recovered somewhat, and rates close firm.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	1/11½
— — Bills on demand	2/0
— — 4 months' sight	2/0½
— — Private 4 months' sight ..	2/0½
— — 6 months' sight	2/0½
On Paris—Bank sight	2.51
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight ..	2.58
On Hongkong—Bank sight	2 5/8 p.
— — Private 10 days' sight ..	Par.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72
— — Private 10 days' sight ..	73
On India—Bank sight	186
— — Private 30 days' sight	189
On America—Bank Bills on demand ..	48½
— — Private 30 days' sight ..	50
— — 4 months' sight	51
On Germany—Bank sight	2.03
— — Private 4 months' sight ..	2.10
Bar Silver (London)	27½

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TERMS:—One Dollar and a Half per Day Children under Twelve Half Price.

February 18th, 1895.

t.f.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

A REVIEW OF JAPANESE COMMERCE, POLITICS, LITERATURE, AND ART.

No. 25.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 22ND, 1894.

月三年五十二陰明
町四番信通日十三

Vol. XXI.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 22ND, 1894.

BIRTH.

On the 20th inst., at 52, Main Street, Yokohama, the wife of J. G. DORRING of a Daughter.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

MR. JANNI has been appointed Secretary of the Club Hotel.

THE German steamship *Cam* has got aground near, Fort No. 2, Saratoga Spit.

THE Yokohama Skating Club start the season with a balance in hand of \$124.20.

DETAILS of recent operations in Manchuria have been received during the week.

MR. R. N. ST. JOHN has been installed W.M. of the Yokohama Lodge, No 1092, E.C.

THE new secretary of the Russian Legation, Mr. Gregoire de Wollant, has arrived in Tokyo.

THE cold weather was ushered in last Saturday with a very cold "snap;" sleet fell in Yokohama during the morning.

AN imperial salute of 31 guns was given by the Russian ships in harbour on the 18th inst. in honour of the Czar's birthday.

MR. CHINDA, formerly Japanese Consul at San Francisco, has been appointed to the Consulate at Ninsen, an office of the first class.

THE death is announced of Mr. Mutsuchi, late President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce.

which took place on the 17th inst. The deceased had been suffering from heart disease.

MR. MITSUNASHI, Secretary of the Kanagawa Kencho, to the general regret of the foreign community, has been retired.

THE dispute between the Governor of Kanagawa and the local assembly way result in the Governor sending in his resignation.

AN Austrian claiming to be a "Baron" has been arrested in Yokohama on a charge of robbing a young Englishman on board the *Verona*.

THE Yokohama Sailing Club, after a most successful season, have re-elected their Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. G. H. Scidmore, by acclamation.

THREE boys, a cook, and a sailor were burnt to death on the *Ujigawa Maru*, which caught fire while near Naka-no-shima, near Shimonoseki, on the 4th inst.

THE Amateur Theatricals in the Public Hall on Saturday drew a crowded house. The performance was excellent. Two ladies made their debut in the course of the evening.

SNOW is reported to have fallen in Osaka, Toyama, Kanazawa, Fukui, Nara, Chiha, Kyoto, Tottori, Hiroshima, Otsu, Yamaguchi, Uwajima, and Nagasaki on the 15th inst.

It was notified by the Minister of the Navy on the 15th inst. that the Naval Department was removed to No. 1, Kasumigaseki, Nichome, Kojimachi, Tokyo, on that day.

MR. KATO, newly appointed Japanese Minister to England, gave a banquet on the 17th inst. at the Imperial Hotel to a number of distinguished persons. He left for Europe in the *China*.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT YAMAGATA has been promoted Inspector-General of the Army. The Count has been released from the office of President of the Privy Council at his own request.

ELEVEN fishermen belonging to Niigata Prefecture were caught in a sudden gale while fishing in a boat off Kameyo-mura, Kita-gambara District, on the 9th inst. The boat capsizing, two of them were drowned.

THE Choral Society's concert on Wednesday evening was a pronounced success. Cowen's "Rose Maiden," was the principal item. The Philharmonic Society made a most gratifying entry into public life at this concert.

THE master of the steamer *Mount Lebanon*, which stranded on No. 2 Fort at the entrance to the Bay, on Nov. 22nd, has been cautioned to be more careful by a British Marine Court of Inquiry sitting at H.B.M.'s Consulate.

SOME Malay seamen on the steamer *Afghan* declined to continue voyaging along the coast of Japan by reason of the cold, but H.B.M.'s Consul pointed out to them that they must serve the time of their articles, and ordered them on board ship.

THE number of beggars in Yokohama having increased of late, and the recent conflagrations in the native town being believed to have originated through them, the Japanese police authorities arrested some forty or fifty of the fraternity on the 14th inst.

THE English mail caught up the French mail at Singapore, being three days to the good at that port, and the M.M. boat four days behind. The Christmas mails brought by American, French, English, and Canadian packets were

be delivered within twenty-four hours of each other and thus establish a record.

THE amount of money paid in rebates by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha to the United Cotton Spinning Factories, in accordance with the terms of the arrangement between the two parties for the reduction of cotton freights from Bombay, during the year ending October last, was about yen 70,000.

REUTER TELEGRAPHS:—Alan Ferguson, the son of Sir James Ferguson, of Kilkerran, Ayrshire, and Member of Parliament for North-east Manchester, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment for setting fire to Trinity College, Glenalmond, Perth, where he was a scholar. *The Times*, in the course of a leading article, urges the necessity of China acknowledging her defeat, and making overtures of peace to Japan. By so doing she would compel Japan to show her hand, and if the latter's demands were too great the European Powers might then be disposed to interfere. Japan, continues *The Times*, cannot hope to be permitted to assimilate any large slices of the territories of China since she could not do so without infringing the interests of the European Powers. The French troops occupied Tamatave on December 12th. The Hovas fled precipitately, amidst great excitement. A few days afterwards it was reported that the Queen of the Hovas had intimated her unconditional acceptance of the conditions imposed by the French, who would probably demand the armed occupation of the Capital until the treaty has been executed. In Rome certain Deputies have been charged with forgery. King Humbert has prorogued Parliament.

THERE is a good all round improvement in the Import trade, and a rise in prices in several commodities can be reported. Yarns of all counts, except 28/32 singles, have received considerable attention, and at an advance in price. Heavy Grey Shittings have been taken on a good scale, and 8½lb., both "spot" and "future," are in good demand, all for more money. In Fancy Cottons the principal demand has been for Prints and Velvets, for which quotations have advanced. Turkey Reds are quiet, but can only be bought at an advance on recent rates. There is not a great deal doing in Woollens outside the Blanket business, but for these the demand is extensive and constant. The Metal trade has revived at last, and holders are now getting a rise on all kinds of Iron—Bars, Pig, and Plates being all in good request, while there are inquiries for various other Metals. Wire Nails are only active in regard to deliveries of previous contracts, which are good. Tin Plates are not in much demand, and the stock appears to be large. There has been a good current business in Kerosene at late rates, and deliveries are heavy. The Sugar trade has been active, and sales have exceeded arrivals. The stock of old Formosa has been entirely cleared off, and there is only a very small stock of Manila on offer. There have been good sales of White sorts, and fair deliveries, all at better rates, with a healthy condition of the market. Silk was quiet at the commencement of the week, but extensive operations followed, and the business of the past few days has been so extensive as to make a considerable impression on the stock, quotations closing firm all round. In Waste Silk there has been a small daily business, and holders are still strong, though carrying a stock close upon 20,000 piculs. Considering the time of year, there has been a fair demand in the Tea market, and any parcels above Medium grade find ready buyers at full prices. Exchange has again fluctuated, the latest movement being upward, though not so firm.

URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The Port Arthur affair still finds apologists in the columns of the vernacular Press. Our readers will be interested to hear what the *Shin Choya Shimbun* has to say about the conduct of the Japanese soldiers. "It is a regular habit with civilized Christians of the West to see no wrong in anything they do themselves to Oriental and other non-Christian races, and to be blind to every element of right or justice in the conduct of the men they call heretics. Nothing is more to be lamented by humane people than the destruction of innocent lives. Civilized Occidentals have often laughed at Orientals and other heretics or savages, as though they were no better than fattened animals destined to die under the butcher's knife. During the past century, the history of savage nations that have come in contact with Christian Occidentals is all but written in blood. Our Second Army is railed against by Westerns, especially by Englishmen, on the ground that it wantonly killed a number of peaceable Chinese citizens at Port Arthur. We do not deny that some among the many soldiers and coolies belonging to the Second Army, impelled by a spirit of revenge, allowed themselves to pass the strict bounds of discipline in putting pigtailed creatures to the sword, on the night of the fall of Port Arthur. But nothing could be more unfair than to denounce the whole Army as guilty of nefarious cruelty, because some of its subordinate members went a little too far in their work of retaliation upon the barbarous Chinese. To cut a long story short, Occidentals ought to look at themselves in the mirror of Modern History, before they assert a title to attack the conduct of our soldiers at Port Arthur."

Now that Count Inouye is known to have displayed considerable energy, tempered by suavity, in urging his views upon the Peninsular Court, the old question of Korean reform has again come on the tapis. The *Kokumin* treats it *more suo*, roughly and curtly. It says that the authorities, Japanese as well as Korean, have only one principle to act on, namely to make the Koreans Japanese, and Korea a new Japan. From the tone adopted by the *Kokumin*, we fail to perceive whether it aims at the intellectual development of the Koreans so as to place them on the same plane as the Japanese; or whether it advocates an overwhelming immigration of Japanese into Korea, so as to make the Korean people Japanese in reality. The *Yifu* has an elaborate article upon the same topic. What Korea has to undergo at the present crisis, says the liberal organ, is not a reform, but a revolution. The system of caste, the main source of social, political, and other evils in the Peninsular Kingdom, must be abolished before anything new is attempted. On the whole, Korea should follow the steps taken by Japan since the Restoration of 1868, but, in doing so, she should by all means avoid the sad blunder committed by her exemplar at the outset of the *Meiji* era. The blunder in question was the failure of the Japanese Government to reorganise the judicial system before entering upon the reorganization of the administration. Our contemporary proceeds to enumerate six principles of vital moment to the success of Korean reform. They are as follow:

1. To make the protected State secure the services of a great cabinet adviser.
2. To take steps for the abolition of the caste system and for placing all classes on an equal footing, in full enjoyment of the same rights of citizenship.
3. To have able men employed in the service of the new Government.
4. To reorganize the police system.
5. To provide for the sound administration of justice.
6. To take measures to improve the military organization.

In conclusion, the *Yifu* recommends the Japanese Government to send to Korea a body of *shinshu*. Our contemporary is persuaded that Japan cannot furnish to Korea any better

class of men than those old feudal warriors, invaluable as policemen, to the secure blessing of good order for peaceable Koreans, and as soldiers to subdue the ignorant and untractable Tong-hak rebels.

The 8th session of the Imperial Diet is another topic that occupies the attention of the vernacular Press. The *Yomiuri* and other Progressionist organs are most explicit in the expression of their views. The *Yomiuri* has a leader headed "Moral Calibre of the Government and the Parliament," from which we take the following:—"It is needless to say that the majority of the Lower House entertain very different political ideas from those held by the present Government. But the existing state of affairs, which bids fair to make Japan in the near future greater than she ever was in her three thousand years of existence, should satisfy the Opposition that they ought to keep all their bitter feelings against the Government in a state of abeyance. The Government, on its part, should respond to this peaceable Parliamentary feeling by effecting a sweeping retrenchment of administrative expenses. Not that the People's House should play the craven and invite the Government to follow its timid example. Nothing is farther from our sentiment. We only hope to see the Government and the Diet prove equal to the situation, thus making the people unlearn the evil lesson of the past, namely, that constitutional institutions are merely vehicles for causing the people and the Government to quarrel with each other. Unfortunately the relations between the Sat-cho statesman and the popular leaders in the Lower House, the special session at Hiroshima excepted, have tended to persuade the people that parliament is merely an arena for fighting. None the less, the members should not forget that this time they are about to sit in ordinary session, and not merely for the purpose of discussing war matters. They should by all means prove themselves up to the standard of a great nation's representatives, and not allow themselves to be blinded to their normal functions by the glamour of belligerent matters." The *Kokkai* touches upon the same subject. It says much about the necessity and probability of the Diet's working in perfect harmony with the Government so as to make the State emerge from the present war glorified and enriched, but asserts in impassioned terms that the Diet should not fail to prove itself a trustworthy protector of the Constitution by demanding an explanation of the clause relating to tariff changes in the new Treaty between Great Britain and Japan, and calling upon the Government to answer for the unconstitutionality of having fixed rates of customs duties, which are indirect taxes, without previously seeking the consent of the House.

Now that most of the vernacular papers have expressed their views about the terms of peace that ought to be imposed upon China, the *Yifu* has come forward with a new demand, which it thinks equal in importance to either a guarantee of the independence of Korea or the cession of territory. It is that China should duly apologize for the insulting language she has been in the habit of employing toward Japan in her public documents, and should emphatically promise never again to fall into the same phrasology.

Various other topics are discussed by the Tokyo journals. Brief reference to them will suffice. The *Yomiuri* recommends the Authorities to bring the Tai Wōn-kun to Japan, where he might live a life of profound repose, much to his own and his country's good. The *Yifu* regrets that the Authorities have not followed its advice concerning a foreign loan, and recommends them not to neglect any measure calculated to mitigate the evils likely to appear in Japanese commercial and industrial circles in the sequel of the two domestic loans just issued. The opening of the 4th National Exhibition to be held in Kyoto from April next, is spoken

of by the *Kokumin Shimbun* as likely to produce many desirable results. Among other things, the advent of Europeans and Americans in much greater numbers than on any similar occasion in the past, is prophesied. Nevertheless, the Government is recommended by our contemporary to postpone the Exhibition till the conclusion of the war. The *Niroku* states that the Japanese forces in China have already succeeded in occupying Chinese territory extending from the 121st to the 124th degree of east longitude, and from the 38th to the 41st degree of north latitude. Our contemporary congratulates the nation upon its forces having more than half accomplished the object cherished by that journal, namely the occupation of the whole space included between 120° and 124° E. long. and 21° and 41° N. lat. The *Nippon* publishes a communicated leader in which the education of Korean youths after the improved Japanese system is urged upon the Authorities as of not less importance than any other matters of State. The *Kokumin* enters a strong protest against the Japanese industrial classes, declaring that they reckon too much upon State aid and too little upon their own energy and enterprise.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

MR. STANLEY'S LECTURES.

THE Rev. F. J. STANLEY, formerly Professor of English Literature at the Waseda Semmou-gakko, appears to be delivering a very successful course of lectures in the United States on Japan and the Japanese. One of his most attractive subjects is said to be "The China-Japanese War; its causes and significance, viewed through the centuries, retrospective and prospective." The American people are evidently eager to hear all about this burning question. They are reported to be almost universally in favour of Japan, considering that she has "right, dignity, and justice on her side." Mr. Stanley takes the philosopher's view of the situation. He applies to Japanese bayonets Bismarck's celebrated saying at the siege of Paris, "German bayonets think." China, he holds, "met her Waterloo at Ping-yang and Japan achieved her Trafalgar at the mouth of the Yalu. Why should England and France desire to interfere to prop up the tottering Government at Peking? Let Japan conquer and subdue China fully; after which the latter will be ready to accept modern civilization, give freedom to all arts and sciences, and admit the gospel freely." An attractive prospect truly. Doubtless it is from that point of view that many good people regard the issues of the present war. But other thoughts present themselves to practical folks when they contemplate the period of anarchy that China may possibly have to pass through before emerging into the new civilization.

TROUBLE IN THE LOCAL ASSEMBLIES.

THE relations between the Gifu Local Assembly and Governor Sokabe have never been very amicable. At the last meeting a collision again occurred with the result that the Home Office has ordered its dissolution. The trouble arose about outlays connected with certain works which the Assembly contended had been defrayed by the Governor without having been laid before the Standing Committee as was usually the case. In Article XXXVIII. of the Law of Local Assemblies, says the *Mainichi*, a certain agreement is provided between the Governor and the Standing Committee as to the items for which the concurrence of the latter is necessary before the Governor may issue his order, but the Committee considered that in the settled account for the 26th fiscal year it discovered a breach of that agreement on the part of the Governor. They maintain that without soliciting their concurrence he altered the works connected with the renovation of inundated districts in no less than 204 localities and that he defrayed on his own judgment a sum of about 12,100 yen, the cost of certain works connected with earthquake districts. On the Committee's demanding an explanation from the Governor, they only received a per-

functory answer. The opinion of the Assembly was asked as to what steps ought to be taken in the matter. One of the members moved that the question should not be passed over in silence, but that redress should be obtained and the rights of the Assembly asserted. But as the present is not a time for causing unnecessary trouble, the Emperor being filled with anxiety for the welfare of his country, it was suggested that the Governor should be once more approached in a conciliatory manner and urged to conduct himself in future in a strictly constitutional manner. He moved that a committee of seven members be elected for the purpose. This was approved and the Committee waited on the Governor. The latter, however, refused to see it, and consequently a vote of want of confidence in him was passed by a majority of 30 to 15. Upon this the Governor came to Tokyo to state the particulars of the trouble to the Home Minister and to ask his advice as to the course the ought to pursue under the circumstances. The Home Minister apparently condemned the action of the Assembly for it was dissolved on the 10th instant.

The Toyama Local Assembly has also been suspended, though the nature of its offence is not specified in the vernacular papers.

Governor Nakano's relations with the city members of Yokohama have been growing more and more strained, and we now learn that the members have tendered their resignation in a body. The trouble is, as we have already mentioned in these columns, in connection with the Prison Expenses.

THE ARREST OF VISCOUNT AKIMOTO'S ROBBER.

On the evening of the 28th of October, as our readers will doubtless remember, the godown of Viscount Akimoto's residence in Surugadai was broken into, and articles were stolen to the value of over 300 yen. The detectives, to whom the matter was at once reported, were of opinion that the robbery must have been the work of an experienced thief, and steps were promptly taken to bring the culprit to light. Second-hand clothing shops were carefully searched, and at last several of the garments stolen were discovered in a small shop in Shitaya, kept by one Mizutani Ukichi. A clue having thus been furnished, the malefactor, Tokuya Gentaro and two accomplices besides the shop-keeper, were arrested on the 10th ult. The chief offender had already been imprisoned several times on charges of larceny, his last term having expired only on the 10th of October. Indeed he was still under police surveillance when he broke into Viscount Akimoto's godown. The greater part of the articles of clothing had been deposited in a pawn-shop in one of the suburbs of the metropolis, and when the robber was arrested he had in his hand a small trunk containing the stolen jewels.

ARMY BEEF.

We had recently occasion to refer to the stoppage of beef contracts for the Army on account of irregularities said to exist in the dealings of certain unscrupulous contractors. In this connection a Tokyo correspondent writes us as follows:—I am glad to see reference in the *Mail* to the action taken by the Military Authorities in refusing to make contracts for army beef for a certain period. I have met with several people engaged either in the preparation of the beef or its canning, and from personal observation can testify that the material sent across the sea to Japan's brave soldiers is even in the best instances very poor stuff. Tests of a number of tins coming from several contractors resulted in the discovery that the tinned beef was, in the majority of cases, badly cooked and altogether too hastily got up. Of course, this is largely attributable to the necessary speed with which the contracts are carried out, there being invariably a time limit. At the same time, it does seem hard that such indigestible and fearfully tough beef should be supplied. It is always prepared in Japanese style, i.e. boiled with a large proportion of sweetened *shoyu*, and hence has, to the European palate, an unpleasantly sugary

taste. This boiling process was not in a single instance properly done, the beef being so tough as to be almost beyond the powers of mastication. It seems to me that the mistake lies in the fact that large contractors sublet portions of their contracts to very small tradesmen, who seek to turn an honest penny in this manner. I know of one maker of toys who spends most of his night-time in preparing beef on a small scale; another, a petty inn-keeper; a third, a dealer in paper and oil. It is scarcely to be expected that such cooks could do otherwise than spoil the broth. The large contractors themselves rarely take the trouble of making the proper inquiries into the doings of their underlings.

UNDAUNTED COOLIES.

According to the *Miyako Shimbun*, one of the very best Tokyo *Ko Shimbunshi*, on the day following the fall of Port Arthur, a band of some eighty or ninety coolies, under the direction of Capt. Maruta, were suddenly confronted by a body of Chinese soldiers fleeing from the Port. The Chinese were over six hundred strong and nearly all armed with swords, though they had thrown away their guns. Of the coolies only twenty-three carried swords, all the rest being absolutely weaponless. Seeing that it was impossible to avoid a collision with the fleeing Chinese, Captain Maruta turned towards the coolies and urged them to stand their ground; they too were citizens of Great Japan, though not soldiers; it therefore behoved them to remember their birthright and die fighting bravely, if need be. To this the armed coolies replied with an exultant shout and made a determined and desperate attack on the already disheartened foe. Their comrades followed their example and rushed forward with naked hands, resolved to wrest the needed weapons from the Chinese. A furious *mélée* ensued, which speedily resulted in the total discomfiture of the Chinese, who left over fifty of their number dead or dying on the ground, while the rest continued their headlong flight. Only two coolies were killed outright, less than a dozen others being wounded.

OFFICIAL QUESTIONS ABOUT SERICULTURE.

A few days after the great meeting of Japanese agriculturists, briefly reported in these columns, a meeting of sericulturists was held in Tokyo also under the guidance of Mr. Mayeda. Among other problems discussed by those present, four were submitted by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. They ran thus:—

- 1.—As to the process of universally informing Japanese sericulturists of the result of sericulture in France and Italy each year.
- 2.—As to the process of informing Japanese sericulturists of the reports sent by Japanese Consuls on matters relating to silk.
- 3.—As to the necessity of marking out the districts where cocoons are to be bought with a view to insuring the manufacture of silk of as uniform a quality as possible.
- 4.—As to whether the convention between those belonging to the Sericulture Guild should be still kept in force.

The following replies were given by the Association:—

- 1.—The Noshomusho should station competent correspondents in the important districts of France and Italy to report on the condition of sericulture by cable to the Department, which in turn should inform the Central Office of the Japanese Sericulture Guild. The latter again should at once take steps to convey the intelligence to sericulturists throughout the country.
- 2.—The Consular Reports are published in the *Official Gazette* as well as in the Commercial Reports issued by the Foreign Department, but they are generally almost useless on account of the delay in publication. The reports should therefore be at once transferred to the Central Office.
- 3.—Want of uniformity in the quality of silk is a great fault in Japan, and is the principal reason why Japanese silk is unpopular in foreign markets and does not fetch a high price. To mark out the districts where cocoons should be bought would not remedy this evil so long as the variety of worms reared in a given district is diverse. The uniformity of eggs must be brought about before uniformity in the quality of cocoons can be expected. As the different varieties of worms require special climatic conditions, it would of course be impossible to rear only one kind throughout Japan, but some few varieties, as, for instance, the *Koishimaru*, are well adapted to the climate of almost any locality in Japan and produce at the same time a fine thread.
- 4.—The convention having been framed about a decade ago, it should be revised to meet the requirements of the present time.

A CHRISTMAS HYMN.

The Rev. E. Champneys Irvine, M.A., Rector of Christ Church, Yokohama, has written a

beautiful Christmas hymn, which he dedicates to the Venerable F. W. Farrar, D.D., Archdeacon of Westminster. The opening verse of the hymn, which is set to John Darwall's tune, and will be sung on Christmas Day, is as follows:—

Light of the world! we hail
The memory of Thy birth,
The sweet and solemn tale
Of how Thou camest to earth;
When heaven's portals
In splendour light,
Its armies bright
O'er Bethlehem's field.

DEATH OF MRS. JOSEPH.

The Shanghai papers announce with regret the death at Hongkong on the 14th December of Mrs. Joseph. The deceased lady had been suffering from a prolonged attack of typhoid fever. She was greatly esteemed for her sterling good qualities, and much sympathy is felt for her bereaved husband, the popular Hongkong Superintendent of the P. & O. Company.

ERRORS OF AUTHORS.

In an article on this subject, the *Globe-Democrat* (U.S.) enumerates many of the well-known mistakes made by celebrated authors "from the queer mental obliviousness which sometimes leads men to forget or to ignore facts which are perfectly obvious to everybody but themselves, and at most times to themselves also." Many of those mentioned are from Shakespeare, who is notorious for his disregard of the facts of chronology; he speak of cannon, for instance, in the days of King John; he causes one of his characters to mention printing a couple of hundred years before the days of Gutenberg, and another to allude to striking clocks in the days of Julius Cæsar; he makes Hector quote Aristotle. His geography was not less remarkable, for Bohemia, according to him, had seaports, and Delphos was an island. But after all, what does it matter, for why should an imaginative genius concern himself about the actual forms of time and space? And one of the mistakes quoted by the *Globe-Democrat* is its own, not Shakespeare's. Commenting on the speech made by the ghost in "Hamlet":—

But that I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my prison house,
I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word
Would harrow up thy soul, freeze thy young blood,
Make thy two eyes, like stars, start from their spheres,
Thy knotted and combined locks to part,
And each particular hair to stand on end
Like quills upon the fretful porcupine;
But this eternal blazon must not be
To ears of flesh and blood. List, list, oh list!

—this paper says, "if the passage has any meaning it must refer to the story of the murder, which the ghost, in spite of his earnest assertion that he is forbidden to disclose it, immediately proceeds to narrate." This suggestion appears to us absurd. Just before, the ghost had been on the point of describing the expiatory tortures that he had to undergo, saying that he was

Doom'd for a certain term to walk the night,
And for the day confined to fast in fires,
Till the foul crimes done in my days of nature
Are burned and purged away.

If he described his torments more minutely, *Hamlet's* hair would stand on end from excess of horror; but he is forbidden to tell the secrets of his prison-house, and he therefore goes on at once to speak of his own murder, as more immediately concerning *Hamlet*.

If the *Globe-Democrat* was looking for mistakes in "Hamlet," it might have referred with much more effect to the inconsistencies that are apparent in the references to the age of the hero. Nothing serves better than these mistakes to exhibit the extraordinary carelessness of Shakespeare, a slovenliness that in a lesser man would be regarded as inexcusable. In the earlier part of the play there are frequent references to *Hamlet's* extreme youth. He has only just left the University and wishes to go back there to complete his studies. His passion for *Ophelia* is described as "a violet in the youth of primy nature;" and *Laertes*, throughout the warning he gives his sister against regarding *Hamlet's* passion as serious, speaks of *Hamlet* as being at an age at which passion, though it may be fierce, is very transient "forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting;" *Horatio*

speaks of him as "young *Hamlet*"; *Hamlet's* mother would appear to have been still a comparatively young woman. On the other hand, no one can read the play with care without observing that as the action progresses Shakespeare more and more conceives of *Hamlet* as possessed of a mind much more mature than that of a youth under twenty: no such youth would have made the famous soliloquies; many of his remarks exhibit considerable experience of the world; and finally, in the Gravedigger's Scene, we learn expressly that *Hamlet* is at the very least thirty years of age. Such inconsistencies as these are far more serious blemishes to a work of art than a few unimportant anachronisms.

"The phenomena of the moon's changes," says the *Globe-Democrat*, are of a nature that seems to befog the poetic mind to an incredible extent. Rider Haggard, for instance, in his romance, "King Solomon's Mines," tells of an eclipse that took place at the new moon, a blunder that was not much worse than that of Dickens, who speaks of the new moon in the east in the evening, and Besant hardly improves on the situation when, in "The Children of Gibeon," he makes a new moon come above the eastern sky at two o'clock in the morning. So, also, Coleridge gets his ideas of the moon fearfully confused when, in the "Ancient Mariner," he speaks of a new moon rising in the east with a bright star between her horns." We can cap these curiosities of lunar astronomy by a reference to a mistake that has never, so far as we know, been pointed out by any critic. In the third scene of the first act of Browning's "A Blot on the 'Scutcheon,'" *Mildred* and *Guendolen* are in *Mildred's* chamber. *Mildred*, who is expecting *Mertoun*, is eager to be alone, and says,

"Dear *Guendolen*, 't is late!
When yonder purple pane the climbing moon
Pierces, I know 't is midnight."

Now this surely can only mean, that as *Mildred* has sat night after night watching for *Mertoun*, every night at midnight the moon has risen to the same spot in the heavens, so that the moonlight has entered the room through the blue pane at a particular angle. Of course it may mean that on the previous night the moon had pierced the blue pane at ten minutes past eleven, and therefore *Mildred* knew that it would do so at mid-night to-night. But young ladies are seldom so accurate as that; and it seems more probable that the moon in question was a poet's moon, not subject to the laws that regulate the actual planetary system.

THE PROFITS OF LYING.

In early youth, we—in common, we suppose, with most of our readers—used to develop our skill in penmanship by copying over and over again such excellent but untruthful maxims as "Honesty is the best policy," and "Virtue is its own reward." In the new copy-book now being prepared for use in the London Board-Schools these antiquated maxims are, so we are informed, being replaced by others more consonant with experience, such, for instance, as "Virtue brings its own punishment," and "Lying is the surest road to literary success."

This last maxim has been suggested to the authorities by the remarkably speedy manner in which Mr. A. H. Savage-Landor has reached the proud position of being regarded as an authority on Far Eastern Questions by English magazine editors. It is but a year or two since he published a book, "Alone with the Hairy Ainu," which for colossal lying was almost unequalled in the whole history of "Traveller's Tales"; and now hardly a month passes in which he does not favour an evidently appreciative public with his mendacious expatiations of China and Japan. His latest contribution in this kind is published in the *Fortnightly Review* for November, and is entitled "Burning Questions of Japan." The best description we can give of Mr. Landor's paper is the old one: "What is true is not new; and what is new is not true."

the former, though it was true when written by the authors from whom Mr. Landor stole it, is not true in present-day Japan; and that whenever Mr. Landor begins a sentence with the words "I have myself seen," a particularly outrageous falsehood is sure to follow. A gentleman of Mr. Landor's originality is, like many similar travellers, not content to accept any of the recognized modes of transliteration of Japanese; he strikes out a new line for himself. His choicest specimens are perhaps *mouseme* and *Guecha*. It is curious that such trash as Mr. Landor's should be taken seriously, and even devoured with avidity, by the public; but then, as we said at the beginning, the old copy book maxims are all wrong. We are more than ever convinced of this when we learn that what is probably the very worst book ever written on Japan, "The Japs at Home," by Mr. Douglas Sladen, is about to be issued in a fifth edition.

EXEMPLARY PUNISHMENT.

ON August 10th of the present year a most aggravated instance of murderous assault was recorded in a town in Niigata Prefecture. There had been a local festival of some sort on the day in question, and the eighteen-year-old son of a well-to-do resident couple proceeded to drink to excess in questionable honour of the occasion. He had been spoiled by over-indulgence from his youth up, and at this early age was married to a young lady of good repute. The young wife was living in the house of her father-in-law, and both she and the parents of the scapegrace son were greatly disturbed by his dissipated and violent habits. As evening came on the son returned, and with the greatest rudeness began to make unreasonable requests of his wife and trembling parents. Not having his wishes immediately complied with, he fetched a sword from a closet and pursued his wife into the kitchen where he gave her four ugly wounds on the back and neck. His father and mother rushed in to interfere, and these two the unnatural drunkard hacked and slashed with maniacal fury. He was finally overpowered by the neighbours and police, fortunately before actually killing any of his three victims, but two of them are still confined to bed from their hurts. The case was shortly afterwards brought up before the Niigata Local Court, and although the injured people refused to incriminate the son as they might have done, the judge deemed the case one of the utmost gravity. The sentence recently passed upon him was ten years' imprisonment with hard labour, and subsequent police surveillance for three years. The sentence was accompanied with the rider that the Court hoped he would find time during this long period to appreciate the heinousness of his crime and learn what was meant by filial piety.

A PUNNING FETE.

INSPIRED by the fêtes recently celebrated in most of the larger towns and cities, says an Ehime contemporary, the people of an out-of-the-way village in this prefecture resolved, a day or two ago, to have a little celebration of their own in honour of the victories achieved by the arms of Japanese. There isn't so very much money in the village, yet nearly one hundred and ninety sturdy peasants subscribed to make the day pleasantly memorable, the speech-making and sports to wind up with a big spread in the evening. Everything passed off as per programme, and the villagers spent a most enjoyable day. When evening came by they repaired to the one inn that could accommodate them and sat down in eager expectancy of the comestibles. But in front of each guest were placed only a bowl of bonito soup, a plate of bean-curd, and a pair of chopsticks. Long faces were drawn at the sight of this meagre bill of fare, when suddenly the Chairman arose and said: "Gentlemen, you should not be astonished at the food set before you. With your two chopsticks (*ni-hon-hashi*, or *Nippon hashi*) you must disembowel the bean-curd (*tofu*, which can also be read *Kara* (empty or China) *fu*); and to this patriotic act you should add a sip of the

soup (dried bonito is *katsuo-bushi*, or, with similar sounding ideographs, "conquering warriors"). There are no other dishes (*betsu ni shina nashi*, where *shina* can mean either "article," "dish," or "China")." The celebrants took this punning speech in very good part, and had hardly devoured the rather unappetising viands before a real and this time excellent supper was served to make up for their abstinence.

TWO EXPERT SWORDSMEN.

AMONG the police constables immediately despatched to Korea after the announcement of hostilities, were two Tokyo policemen selected for their remarkable skill in the use of the national weapon, the sword. One came from the Asakusa District—always a troubled spot—and the other from Kyobashi. According to reports forwarded to the Metropolitan Police Head-quarters these men have been most assiduous in the discharge of their duties. Until the end of last month they had had no opportunity to exhibit their skill as swordsmen, but on the 23rd ultimo they were suddenly attacked by a large body of Tong-haks, "numbering several hundred," says the *Asahi Shimbun*. By no means daunted, they drew their weapons and charged the motley crowd of malcontents, striking with the flat instead of the edge. Finding, however, that the Tong-haks meant to kill them and would not take a hint to disperse, they began fighting in real earnest: cut, thrust, parry, with slashing blows such as only the Japanese sword can give. It seems incredible, but the *Asahi* avers that the Asakusa constable either killed or left for dead no less than thirty-seven of his assailants, while his comrade was only half-a-dozen short of that number. Upon the news of this brilliant feat reaching Tokyo, the Chief of Police sent for the wives of the two men and told them how heroically their husbands had fought. The women—we still quote the *Asahi*—wept for joy at the news. The two experts are said to have come out of the *mille* with nothing worse than a few scratches or cuts of a light description.

THE WOUNDED AND FALLEN.

It is remarkable, observes a metropolitan contemporary, that the wounds received by our soldiers in the field, are invariably in the front of the body. Not one has yet been met with who has been cut or shot in the back. Our dead are found generally lying on their backs, with more than one fatal wound. The Chinese dead are found in every conceivable position, and nearly every one has a wound inflicted from behind. The fallen Japanese generally hold either a gun or sword in their stiffened and nerveless fingers; the Chinese dead are most frequently weaponless, while many have torn their clothes half off, as if seeking to obliterate all trace of their military calling. The bravery of the Japanese wounded was most conspicuous in the capture of Port Arthur. Even those severely injured repressed their groans and met the surgeon's knife without a murmur. Instead of cries of mortal anguish the brave sufferers would call out, "Has Port Arthur fallen?" or often "Is the Colonel safe?" while the dying murmured, "Death is nothing so long as we have succeeded in taking the Port." The Red Cross assistants were hardly ever entrusted with last messages for relatives across the sea. With their dying gasps the fallen would put some half-intelligible question as to the certainty of victory, and the assurance that the Japanese troops had carried all before them would bring a last flash of triumph to dying eyes. Such are the statements made by the vernacular press.

CHINESE INFORMERS.

ACCORDING to the *Asahi's* War correspondent, the fugitive Chinese after the fall of Port Arthur in several cases turned informer in order to curry favour with their victors. In one instance the information given by a certain prisoner led to the betrayal of the hiding place of Chinese soldiers who, with one exception, resisted capture and were killed. The

one who escaped did so by reason of making no attempt whatever at resistance, and he therefore sought for a reward by telling of the lair of another thirty odd soldiers, all of whom were subsequently surrounded and cut down. Thus, moralizes the *Asahi*, the baseness of two men led to the death of nearly seventy others. It appears, however, that similar instances have quite frequently occurred elsewhere, indeed even before the Chinese army got free of Korean territory.

THE EIGHTH SESSION OF THE DIET.

When the extraordinary session of the Diet held in Hiroshima was over, says the *Yomiuri*, even the Radicals who at one time were counted among the friends of the Government were heard to declare that they would in the Eighth Session insist upon Government expenses being greatly retrenched. It is needless to say that desire was shared by the different wings of the Opposition, the Progressionists, Unionists, and Constitutional Reformists. A change seems, however, to have since come over their views, for many of them now say that anxious as they are to retrench official expenditure, they foresee that the exaction of this point would bring the Diet and the Government into collision, which of course is most undesirable at the present juncture of national affairs. Only a portion of the Constitutional Reformists still adhere to their first resolution and are determined, it is said, that the expenditures shall be cut down by 10 per cent. To the suggestion made by some that the usual duration allotted to an ordinary session of the Diet, that is to say, three months, should be curtailed this year, that the Diet should rise after all the bills of urgent importance have been discussed, the majority are opposed. It is true that the shortening of the session would be perfectly constitutional, did both Parliament and Government consent to it, but it would be an unwise policy. So frequent have the collisions been between the Legislature and the Executive that business men have often condemned the Diet for doing nothing for the benefit of the business world. This is therefore just the time when bills of non-contentious character should be deliberated and disposed of. Quite a change has taken place in the political world since the beginning of the war. Parties that were previously most hostile have now come together in a friendly manner, and even the relations between them and the Ministry, which were formerly anything but genial, have become more or less softened. At present the Radicals, Progressionists, Constitutional Reformists, and National Unionists exist only in name, and it often happens now that the views held by one party exactly correspond with those of another. Military matters, not politics, are the topic of the day, and the Democracy gives its consent to almost any measure introduced by the Government in connection with the war. But should a question of peace arise before the Japanese Army is within the walls of Peking, the hitherto smooth surface of political waters will be lashed into fury, and the Ministry and Opposition driven into terrible collision. The latter is quiet now, but only waiting its opportunity to continue its outcry against the Government.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL CHANGES.

Mr. MITSUNASHI, Secretary of Kanagawa Prefecture, is gazetted to the Retired List from the 14th inst., his position being given to Mr. Arakawa Gitaro, Secretary of Gumma Prefecture, who is succeeded by Mr. Takeda Chiyosaburo, Superintendent of Nagano Police, and the latter position is taken by Mr. Toda Tsunetaro, Councillor of Nagano Prefecture.

STOLEN WATCHES.

In a note relating to the details of the Great Fête in Tokyo, the other day, we gave on the authority of a metropolitan contemporary, the number of watches stolen on December 9th in Ueno Park and its vicinity as nine only. It now appears, however, that this simply represents the number of people who on the same evening deposed to having been robbed of their time-keepers. The total number of watches

taken from known thieves on that day and now waiting to be claimed by their owners at the Central Police Bureau, is considerably over four hundred, and the Police Authorities have instructed the Tokyo press to urge the real proprietors to come forward quickly. It is now stated that no less than one hundred and fifty pickpockets were arrested during the course of the day.

A SEAMAN'S DEATH.

Among the many incidents recorded of notable instances of bravery on the part of the Japanese soldiers or sailors, one of great pathos is told by a magazine devoted to the enumeration of such facts. It was in the naval engagement off the Yalu that a warrant officer of one of the smaller Japanese men-of-war was struck by a bullet in the chest, just as he had mounted the railing in order to carry out a command. Losing his grasp the poor fellow dropped into the sea, mortally wounded. In a few seconds thereafter his head was seen to rise once more and for the last time above the waves, when with all his fast-fading strength the dying hero cried out *Nippon Banzai!* and then sank for ever. His cry had been distinctly heard above the roar of the cannon and the noise of conflict.

THE JAPANESE NAPOLEON.

MAJOR-GENERAL TACHIMI has been given the sobriquet of "the Japanese Napoleon" by the vernacular press. Napoleon, it is declared, was of all generals the most skilled in utilising the resources of an enemy's territory and making himself perfectly at home in the most imminent perils. This is particularly true of Tachimi as well. The men in his brigade have had more than their legitimate share of hard fighting, yet in a hostile land they are well-cared for and invariably in good spirits, placing the most implicit confidence in the strategic genius of their chief. General Tachimi has on several occasions profited by his minute acquaintance with the enemy's territory and movements. He lets no advantage slip, and is as calm as a summer sea with foes on all sides.

A RATHER TALL STORY.

THE *Shanghai Mercury* is responsible for the following:—A report has reached us, from what we consider reliable sources, that the English cruiser *Raccoon*, whilst cruising off the coast of Madagascar, was fired at by a French man-of-war. The *Raccoon* immediately retaliated by firing a torpedo at her, sinking her.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS.

THE death is announced of Mr. Mayeda Kenkichi, member of the House of Peers, which occurred on the 20th inst. The funeral will take place to-morrow (23rd), the bier leaving the house at Meguro at 8 a.m. The deceased was the elder brother of Mr. Mayeda Masana.

ACCIDENT IN A COAL MINE.

ON Friday's *Official Gazette* says that the roof of a portion of the Nambu mine at Suway-mura, Atsuta District, Yamaguchi Prefecture, collapsed on the 14th instant, and the mine is inundated by salt water. Five men and two women are missing. It is feared that they have been killed.

FIELD-MARSHAL YAMAGATA.

Field-Marshal Yamagata was received in audience by the Emperor on the 18th instant. His Majesty addressed him as follows:—

We were greatly pained to learn that sickness had overtaken you during the campaign, and we despatched an envoy to inquire about you. Finally, being anxious to learn direct from you the enemy's condition, we directed that you should return. It gives us great satisfaction to observe that your health is now improving. We relieve you of your present office and appoint you to one of a deliberative character. We desire that you receive treatment for your malady, and give us the benefit of your counsels.

On the 20th the Marshal was appointed to the post of Inspector-General of the Army (*Kan-gun*) vice Lieut.-General Miyoshi, who becomes a Privy Councillor.

THE SECOND WAR LOAN.

The amounts subscribed to the Second War Loan up to the 14th instant were, we learn from the *Shogyo*, as follow:—

	Yen.
Total applied for at Central Office of the Nippon Ginko from the 11th inst. to 4 p.m. of the 15th instant..	48,883,450
Total applied for to the local agents of the Nippon Ginko from the 11th to the 14th instant	17,627,800

Grand Total 66,511,250

The applications sent into the Nippon Ginko and to the local agents of the same bank subsequent to 4 p.m. of the 15th instant are believed to amount to about 20 million yen. If so, the subscriptions exceed the prescribed sum by about 40 million yen. The *Shogyo* is highly gratified at the success that attends the floating of War Loans in Japan. As was expected, many of the wealthy peers have this time come forward with subscriptions. Princes Shimazu and Mori and Marquis Mayeda each applied for Bonds to the value of half a million yen, while Marquises Kuroda, Nabeshima, Ikeda, Yamanouchi, Hachisaka, Asano, and a few others subscribed from 200,000 to 300,000 yen each. The project at one time entertained by the Peers' Club of contributing a portion of its fund towards giving comforts to soldiers and marines in the enemy's country, was not carried out. It was decided, instead, to purchase War Bonds to the value of one million yen. We are told by the vernacular press that in view of encouraging a spirit of thrift, the Treasury is resolved to accept all subscriptions under 200 yen.

THE LATE MR. KOIZUMI NOBU-KICHI.

We are indebted to Mr. Fukuzawa, one of the most intimate friends of the late Mr. Koizumi Nobukichi, Manager of the Yokohama Specie Bank, for the following brief account of the deceased's life:—

Mr. Koizumi was born in Wakayama in 1848, and was the eldest son of Mr. Koizumi Bungo, a retainer of the Lord of Kii. When only 10 years of age, his uncommon ability attracted the notice of the Councillors of the Han Office, and he was sent to Tokyo to study English in the private school founded by Mr. Fukuzawa. In 1871, at the early age of 23, he was appointed a Professor in the Kaisei Gakko, the embryo of the present Imperial University. Five years later we find him prosecuting his studies in London, from which place he returned after a three years' sojourn. He then entered the Finance Department which, however, he left the next year to fill the post of Vice-President of the Yokohama Specie Bank, founded about that time. In 1881, he undertook a tour through Europe and America for the purpose of inspecting their economic condition. On his return home in 1882, he was again sought for by the Finance Department, and given the office of accountant. In 1890, he entered the Bank of Japan, and two years later, was appointed Manager of the Specie Bank, which post he held till his death. He was confined to his bed from the 1st instant, and growing worse and worse, succumbed to the disease from which he was suffering on the 8th instant. What the trouble was we are not informed. Mr. Fukuzawa speaks in the following manner of the ability and character of the deceased:—Mr. Koizumi's attainments in scholarly matters were extraordinary. He had a great love for reading, and was well versed in many subjects. In mathematics, his favourite study, he excelled, and this, by self-tuition. His character was firm, resolute, pure, and totally devoid of any selfish sentiment. He earned universal respect. He was an ideal *Samurai*. In him, says Mr. Fukuzawa, modern Western culture and the *Samurai* spirit of the *Genroku* era were united. Not only will he be mourned for the sake of the Kiyogi-juku, whose ornament and pillar he was, but also the whole country will lament the death of the great man that has passed away.

WAR NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15TH.

There appears to be no doubt that Captain Kani, an officer serving with the Mixed Brigade in the Liau-tung peninsula, committed suicide on the 28th of November, through chagrin at having been unable to take part in the attack on the Rh-lun Fort. The officer had sailed with the Second Army in high spirits, resolved to earn distinction or forfeit his life. Shortly after arriving at Chin-chow he was attacked by dysentery, and though, despite medical advice, he managed to march with his company to the assault of the Fort, his disease prostrated him a few hundred yards from the parapet, and he had to be carried to the rear. Removed subsequently to Port Arthur and placed under treatment, he managed to escape from hospital on the morning of the 28th November, and was found shortly afterwards lying dead at the very spot where he had succumbed a week previously. He had stabbed himself in the throat with his sword, and in his pocket was found a letter that ran thus:—"It was here that disease compelled me to halt and suffer my men to attack the Fort without me. Never can I wipe out the disgrace while I live. To vindicate my honour I die here, and leave this letter to speak for me."

The *Kokumin* tells a strange story that is at once too explicit and not explicit enough. Among the documents found at Port Arthur after its capture, says our contemporary, one indicated that a man-of-war of a neutral Power violated the rules of neutrality by giving to the Chinese secret information of Japan's military operations. When the Japanese Squadrons and the flotilla of transports were assembled at the mouth of the Ta-dong, a foreign man-of-war, painted white, steamed in and, after a brief survey, headed seaward again. Her conduct was thought strange and suspicious at the time, but no special attention was paid to the matter until the finding of a telegram in Port Arthur, sent by the Viceroy Li to Admiral Ting and Taotai Kung, under date 9 a.m. on the 7th of October. The message was to the effect that, according to information secretly furnished by a foreign man-of-war, the Japanese troops were to be carried over-sea to the attack of Port Arthur. The utmost speed should therefore be employed to complete the repairs of the *Ting-yuen*, *Chen-yuen*, *Chang-yuen*, *Chi-yuen*, and *Kwang-ping*, so that they might be able to put to sea, and demonstrate that the Chinese fleet was still strong enough to oppose the landing of a hostile army. With the Pei-yang Squadron serviceable, the Japanese, however intrepid, would not venture to attempt the operation of landing troops, and the Chinese Fleet could thus protect the empire's shores without firing a shot. That is the *Kokumin's* story. It seems to us totally unworthy of credence. In the first place, the date of the supposed telegram is conclusive. The Second Army had not left Ujina on the 7th of October, and the transport conveying it could not possibly have been assembled at the mouth of the Tadong river by that time. In the second place, how is it conceivable that a foreign vessel, looking in for a moment at the mouth of the Tadong and seeing a number of Japanese ships anchored there, could divine that Port Arthur was their objective point? In the third place, is it in the smallest degree probable that the Viceroy Li, telegraphing to Admiral Ting and Kung Taotai, would have given as his authority secret information furnished by a foreign man-of-war? We dwell upon these details because the only war-ships painted white in Eastern waters are the British and the French, and the *Kokumin* evidently intends to suggest the former. The story, as it stands, seems to us a palpable and clumsy falsehood.

It is evident that General I's troops, which, as our readers doubtless remember, recently moved down to attack the First Japanese Army's positions near Feng-hwan, are fighting much better than any other Chinese braves have fought during the present war. We explained in a recent issue that the roads traversing Manchuria

in the mountainous country eastward of the main route from Chiu-lien to Mukden group into a single line at Saimatsui, and became three lines at Aiyan-pien-man, 15 miles farther south. Of these three lines two lead to Feng-hwan. General I's forces, advanced against Feng-hwan along both roads from Saimatsui. His van was met *en route* by a company of Japanese infantry sent out on reconnaissance from Feng-hwan. This happened on the 12th inst. The Japanese, outnumbered, had to fall back to Yinien-shan, a little town only 6 miles from Feng-hwan. The next day (13th) a battalion from Feng-hwan marched against the enemy, but finding him over 4,000 strong, with a front extending across the two roads from Aiyan-pien-man—i.e. over a distance of 6,000 metres—the troops acted on the defensive, and made dispositions for attacking his left wing on the 14th. Of course the result of the latter engagement is not yet known. Meanwhile, the battalion stationed in Tangshan-cheng—a town 18 miles south of Feng-hwan on the main road—was ordered up to reinforce the troops in Feng-hwan, and a battalion from Chiu-lien was marched forward to Tangshan. Major-General Tachimi's brigade is still at Tsao-hoken, a town 40 miles beyond Feng-hwan on the main route. He would be cut off from the main army did Feng-hwan fall into the enemy's possession, but there is not much fear of that, we imagine. At all events, I's Tartars are exhibiting courage and dash that seem quite refreshing as compared with the behaviour of the Chinese hitherto.

Another detachment of the First Army is advancing against Haicheng. It would probably have reached that on the 12th instant, had it not found a force of some 8,000 Chinese at Tomu-cheng, about 18 or 19 miles from Haicheng. Dispositions were made to attack from two directions, and it was expected that a battle would take place on the 12th.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* says that there are 15,000 regular Chinese troops in Mukden, fully accoutred and armed with repeating rifles, and that they drill regularly every day.

We read in the *Hochi* that the Pei-yang Squadron is fairly caught in Wei-hai-wei and can not escape anywhere. Apparently Admiral Ting has abandoned the idea, for he has caused a number of chains to be stretched in the harbour to obstruct the entry of Japanese torpedo-boats. We can not tell how far this account may be correct.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* denies that Count Kuroda's journey to Hiroshima is connected with military affairs, and alleges that he goes simply on ministerial business.

After the Second Army has taken Fu-chow, the next place of importance before reaching Newchwang is Kaiping. The *Jiji* says that Sung is at Kaiping with 10,000 men; that the walled town measures 840 yards from north to south and 650 yards from east to west; that the walls are over 30 feet high and that the place is very strong. Its inhabitants number 30,000 and it enjoys the advantage of excellent river communication with the sea.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 17TH.

A telegram from Hiroshima, dated noon on the 14th instant, says that a party of 50 Chinese soldiers attempted to cut the telegraph-wires between Chiu-chow and Port Arthur on the 9th instant but were detected and dispersed by a troop of Japanese cavalry, five of them being killed and three taken prisoners.

H.E. Count Saigo, according to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, will proceed to Port Arthur in compliance with a request from the Headquarters of the Second Army, there being various important business to settle in connection with the employment of Port Arthur as a naval station.

The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, on the strength of a telegram sent from Hiroshima at 2.30 p.m. on the 14th instant, says that the *Genkai Maru* looked into Wei-hai-wei on the 30th ult. and saw there 6 Chinese men-of-war, among them being the two ironclads.

The *Hochi Shimbun* alleges that the plan of joint operations to be undertaken by the First

and Second Armies was finally decided on the 13th instant.

Lieut.-General Nozu, according to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, while not alleging that any special strategic reason exists for taking Mukden, says that if the thing is to be done at all it ought to be done now. The roads throughout Manchuria are in excellent condition at present and the rivers and marshes are frozen. The country is thus in a most favourable condition for marching troops and transporting war material, whereas in the Spring, when the thaws set in, many places will become virtually impassable.

We read in the *Yomiuri Shimbun* that the reasons assigned by Chinese officers taken prisoners at Port Arthur, for the defeat of their troops are, first, that the effects of the shrapnel shell, of which they had had no previous experience, were most demoralizing; and secondly, that the Japanese troops could not be stopped by bullets but charged at close quarters in the face of any fire.

No less a journal than the *Keisai Zasshi* begins to sound a note of impatience at the want of celerity shown by the Authorities in handling the forces of the country. The Second Army took Port Arthur 24 days ago but has not yet got within striking distance of Newchwang. The First Army's advance guards reached the foot of the Motien Pass a month ago but has not yet got over it. Difficulties of transport and the illness of Field-Marshal Yamagata doubtless account for much. "But we do not believe that even if the First Army and the Second Army combine they will be strong enough to capture Pekin in the face of the immensely larger forces massed in Chili to oppose an enemy's advance. If it be desired to take Pekin and bring this war to a termination, the Third Army should be sent out immediately to unite with the First and Second Armies in assaulting the strongholds of Chili. And if three armies be not sufficient, let a fourth or even a fifth be sent. There is no comparison between the advantages of striking rapid and conclusive blows with a great army and those of delivering small and slow strokes with an inferior force. That was Bismarck's principle. No man knew better the evils of delay. Ota Nobunaga obeyed the same maxim. There are Generals gifted with such strategical talent that they can achieve immense results with insignificant forces, but a country must not rely upon the chance of such coups. The policy of the nation should be to put forth its strength to the utmost so that success may be attained and peace restored as speedily as possible. There can be but one object contemplated by Japanese military men—the capture of Pekin. Is there any better way to compass it than by the resolute advance of a powerful army?"

Intelligence from Lieut.-General Nozu show that the First Army is engaged with General I's Tartar forces to the eastward of Feng-hwan. On the 12th instant a reconnoitering party sent out from Feng-hwan met the enemy's advance guard on the road to Aiyan-pien and being greatly outnumbered, fell back to a town called Yimien-shan about 6 miles from Feng-hwan. The following morning at daylight a battalion from Feng-hwan under the command of Colonel Tomoyasu marched to attack I's forces, but finding them several thousands strong with a front extending over 6,000 metres, it became necessary for the Japanese to alter their tactics. The road between Aiyan-pien and Feng-hwan bifurcates a little outside each place, its two branches forming an elongated loop, and I's men were advancing by both branches. Reinforcements having been moved up, Colonel Tomoyasu's battalion advanced at 6.30 a.m. on the 14th instant to attack the enemy's left wing—that is to say, the portion of his troops marching by the southern branch of the loop. A sharp engagement resulted. The Tartars mustered fully 4,000, as was subsequently learned from prisoners. How long the fight lasted we do not know, but the Japanese with a loss of 73 killed and wounded—among the latter being 3 officers—drove the enemy

back and pursued him as far as Changling-tz, a place which, according to the most accurate maps available, is 56 miles by road (*via* Ai-yang-pien) from Feng-hwan but only 42 miles as the crow flies. It should be observed that the telegram conveying this intelligence reaching An-tung at 11.50 p.m. on the 14th instant, that is to say, on the day of the action. We do not clearly understand how the fact of the enemy's having been pursued to a distance of 40 or 50 miles can have been known so early, but the telegram is official. The Chinese loss in killed and wounded had not been ascertained at the time of sending the despatch, but we learn that 4 guns were captured. By this operation on the part of Colonel Tomoyasu's battalion the whole of the enemy's left wing was rolled back along the southern loop of the Feng-hwan-Ai-yang-pien roads. It will readily be inferred, however, that had his right wing been left unmolested at the same time it might have delivered a disastrous flank attack from the northern road against Tomoyasu's column. Accordingly, Major-General Tachimi was ordered to move from his position at Tsao-ho-ken against the rear of the enemy's right wing. No report as to the result of his operations has yet been received.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18TH.

Further details of Colonel Tomoyasu's fight with the left wing of General I's Tartar Army on the 14th instant, give the number of Japanese killed as 12, and the number of wounded 63, among the latter being 3 officers and 7 non-commissioned officers. The enemy abandoned 4 Krupp guns (2 mountain and 2 field), but the number of his killed is not yet certain, the mountainous character of the country rendering investigation difficult. A hundred and thirty-nine bodies have, however, been found. There were 16 prisoners, and several horses as well as a quantity of war material fell into the hands of the Japanese. Apparently I's right wing retreated when the left was beaten, for we hear nothing more about the attack that was to have been delivered against the former by Major-General Tachimi, moving from Tsao-ho-ken *via* Saimatsui. The Commander-in-Chief, telegraphing from An-tung under date 11.40 p.m. on the 15th instant, says that a column under Major Mihara moved out of Tsao-ho-ken on the 14th instant to cut off the fugitives from the fight of that morning along the Feng-hwan-Ai-yang-pien road. Mihara was to push on to Saimatsui, thus following the route previously indicated for Tachimi's battalion.

There is now some intelligence of the Divisions that recently moved from Sui-yen to the assault of Hai-cheng—i.e. the Division operating westward in the direction of the Newchwang-Mukden road, and converging toward the northward movement of the Second Army from the Liau-tung Peninsula. It will be remembered that this Division was originally expected to reach Hai-cheng by the 15th instant, but that its scouts having reported the enemy massed in considerable force at Tomu-cheng, 18 miles south-east of Hai-cheng, an action at that place seemed probable. Lieut.-General Nodzu now telegraphs that, on the 11th instant, the advance guard found, in the neighbourhood of Tao-hotz (a hamlet 5 miles south of Tomu-cheng), three Chinese Generals with a force of 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 5 field guns. After a brief skirmish, the enemy retreated in the directions of Tomu-cheng, leaving the Japanese in possession of Tao-hotz. Another body, numbering about 4,500 with 6 guns, was still in position three or four miles to the north-west (at Potsao-do-ken), and against the right wing of these troops an attack in force was to be made on the 12th instant. Its result was not known at Headquarters (An-tung) up to the 15th instant, the telegraph at Ta-tung and Taku-shan being out of order. In the message conveying the above intelligence, Lieut.-General Nodzu mentions that the forces of the enemy have increased at various points, and he shows a disposition to assume the offensive, but that his troops have been completely broken in the neighbourhood of Feng-hwan.

Dr. Ishizaka, Chief Medical Officer with the First Army, reports that of 62 men wounded in the fight near Feng-hwan on the 14th instant, 3 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, and 44 privates—52 in all—have been admitted to hospital, together with 2 Chinese. The remaining 10 wounded Japanese were too slightly hurt to need admission. He adds that 150 corpses of the enemy have been found. From the same telegram we learn that the Japanese loss at Tapia-ken on the 20th November was 20 killed.

The Tong-haks are not yet completely quelled. A telegram from Major Umayabara in Seoul reports that about 3,000 of them assembled in Pyong-chan on the 1st instant, and that a fight took place between them and a Japanese force. The rebels were dispersed after a two hours' struggle, with a loss of 70 killed, 10 taken prisoners, and an unascertained number of wounded. There was no casualty on the Japanese side. It is evident that the Tong-haks are now receiving short shrift.

An account of the trip recently undertaken by the *Nichi Nichi's* war-correspondent from Feng-hwan to Lien-shan-kwan (a distance of about 52 miles) gives us some idea of the hardships to which the Japanese troops quartered in those parts of Manchuria are exposed. Starting from Feng-hwan at 2 p.m. on the 18th ult., he reached Sueh li-tien by dusk of the same day. On the 19th, he arrived at Tsung-yuen-pao, the place re-occupied a few days ago by Tachimi's Brigade after the enemy had been driven back to Tsao-ho-ken. Between Sueh li-tien and Chin-chia-ho, a distance of about 9 miles, there are two steep hills. When the correspondent reached Tung-yuen-pao he saw from 20 to 30 Japanese soldiers who had returned there from one of the stations further on in consequence of their supply of food having given out. Both they and the correspondent were obliged, terribly exhausted as they were, to retire to bed with their hunger unsatisfied. From Tung-yuen-pao to Tsao-ho-ken the distance is about 5 miles, but so worn out was the correspondent that he took more than 5 hours to traverse it. At the latter place he met with Captain Kato's party that had returned from Lien-shan-kwan, and further on he came across a sergeant who was kind enough to give him half of the ration of food he carried. Invigorated by that nourishment, he at last reached Lien-shan-kwan where he found Lieut.-Colonel Tomita. Lien-shan-kwan is a poor hamlet of about 40 houses. Owing to the difficulty of carrying provisions, the food of the troops consisted of a mixture of rice, beans, and millet at the rate of 4 *go* a day for each man. Lien-shan-kwan is situated in the narrow gorge of a valley and is surrounded on three sides by the peaks forming Mo-tien-ling. It is not a good place for military purposes, consequently, the Lieut.-Colonel's troops afterwards found it necessary to fall back a little toward Feng-hwan. Mo-tien-ling is the strongest place on the road to Lien-yang, being entirely formed of rocks and destitute of foliage. At first it was occupied by a Japanese reconnoitering party, but as the "lesser Mo-tien-ling" stands in the north, making the defence of the position difficult, the place was abandoned. The enemy then advanced and took possession of it, placing a gun on each side of the summit that commands the road leading up to the pass. On the tops of all the peaks that surround Lien-shan-kwan, a peasant was stationed by the enemy to watch the movements of the Japanese troops. While in Lien-shan-kwan, on the 21st ult., the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent heard that the enemy quartered in Saimatsui had advanced as far as Tsao-ho-cheng, threatening to cut off the retreat of the Japanese troops in Lien-shan-kwan. That would have been very serious, as the troops had only enough provisions left for four days. The correspondent left Lien-shan-kwan on the 22nd ult. and reached Feng-hwan the next day. He met on the road a party of Japanese coolies drawing waggons of provisions northward under an escort of soldiers.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19TH.

The operations of the Third Division, under

the command of Lieut.-General Katsura, forming the left wing of the First, have now resulted in the taking of Hai-cheng. After a delay of some two weeks, dictated apparently by the desire of synchronizing the northward movement of the Second Army in the Liau-tung Peninsula and the westward movement of the First, the march of Katsura's troops from Sui-yen was resumed in the beginning of December.

It had been ascertained that Tomu-cheng, a town 18 miles south-east of Hai-cheng, was occupied by the enemy in considerable strength. Tomu-cheng lies at the junction of two roads, one coming from Feng-hwan (70 miles distant), the other from Sui-yen (49 miles). The main body of the Japanese Division moved by the latter road, and two battalions under Major-General Oseko, striking northward from Sui-yuen entered and marched by the Feng-hwan road. On December 11th the enemy's most advanced post (Tao-hotz) on the Sui-yen road was reached. His force, consisting of 3,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, with 8 guns, was driven back after a brief resistance. Next day another body, 4,500 strong with 6 guns, was dislodged from a position (Potsao-do-ken), 3 or 4 miles farther on, and the Japanese following up their advantage, took possession of Tomu-cheng the same afternoon. Meanwhile, Major-General Oseko, on the other road, had defeated a force stationed 13 miles from Tomu-cheng (at Panchia-paotsz), and the two wings entered Tomu-cheng almost simultaneously, having had only 7 men wounded in the two days' operations, against 104 killed and wounded on the enemy's side. Thence they advanced together on the following day, and at 11 a.m. Hai-cheng was in their possession. Its garrison was found to consist of only 1,500 men, who after a show of resistance retired in the direction of Lao-yang. There were no casualties on the Japanese side in the capture of Hai-cheng, and the enemy's loss is not yet ascertained. The occupation of Hai-cheng is of considerable strategical importance. It places the Japanese on the high road from Newchwang to Mukden. At Hai-cheng they are within 32 miles of Newchwang on the South, and 40 miles of Lao-yang on the north. At Lao-yang the road from Feng-hwan enters the Newchwang-Mukden road nearly at right angles. Thus, if the Japanese push on to Lao-yang, they command the latter road and get in rear of the troops guarding the Mo-tien Pass. Moreover, from Lao-yang to Mukden is only 43 miles. It therefore falls within the range of possibilities that Mukden may be captured within the next three weeks, though the probability of such an operation is not strong.

The *Nippon* believes that it is the policy of the Chinese Generals confronting the right wing of the Japanese First Army, to send forward all the strongest and hardest of the Manchurian regulars—men thoroughly inured to the rigours of the climate—and launch them repeatedly against the Japanese outposts. If that be so, Major-General Tachimi's battalion, now stationed at Tsao-ho-ken, 40 miles north of Feng-hwan, may soon have plenty of fighting.

According to the *Shogyo Shimpō*, General Sung is at Kaiping with 6,000 soldiers. He has erected entrenchments at about 10 places, but the scheme of defence is weak. The houses in the town are all occupied by Chinese soldiers, and crime is prevalent. In expectation of an attack from the van of Oyama's Army, which much soon be up to the place, Sung is said to have applied to Tientain for reinforcements.

Some Japanese men-of-war, says the *Nippon*, visited Wei-hai-wei on the 7th instant, and saw 9 Chinese war-ships in the port and 7 torpedo-boats. A chain was stretched across the entrance to the harbour.

The same journal alleges that on the 8th instant 3 soldiers and 16 coolies were frozen to death at Talien. The thermometer falls at night 6 degrees below freezing point.

When the Chinese fugitives from Port Arthur attempted to attack Chin-chow on the 22nd ult., about 300 turned toward Su-chia-tun and assailed it. The place was a subsidiary position occupied by the Japanese, and was on that occasion defended by only 12 soldiers led by

Sergeant Fukuda, who told off two to defend each of the four corners and caused the others to take up their position at the gate. The men resorted to various ruses in order to deceive the besiegers as to the true strength of the garrison. While the place was invested by the enemy, attempts were three times made to send reinforcements from Chin-chow, but each time the presence of an overwhelming number of Chinese frustrated the design. At last about 30 marines from Talien came to the rescue of the gallant little band at Su chian-tun, and dispersed the enemy after the siege had lasted 7 hours. After all the fugitives from Port Arthur had been scattered and the neighbourhood of Chin-chow cleared, Sergeant Fukuda was summoned by Major Saito to give an account of the defence of Su-chian-tun which the Sergeant did in the most modest terms. The Major was full of praise for the bravery of the Sergeant and his little party, and desired to convey his sentiments in a substantial way. Having, however, no fit object about him, he took off the sleeve buttons that he was wearing and gave them to the Sergeant. To the soldier who undertook the dangerous mission of carrying intelligence of the assault to the Japanese at Talien for the purpose of enlisting their help, the Major presented the knot of his sword.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20TH.

Reports from the scene of fighting in south-western Manchuria show the enemy to be in great force there. The *Nichi Nichi* publishes a telegram from Hiroshima to the effect that information received from Hai-cheng indicates the presence of 1,500 infantry and 300 cavalry, with 4 guns, at Tsietsing; 20,000 of all arms in Twan-tien; 30,000 in Kaiping and 8,000 cavalry in Tashima-ling. Twan-tien is said to be particularly strong, fortifications having been constructed there, and three or four guns mounted.

It appears from a telegram in the *Fiji*, that a Major of the Head-quarter Staff, whose name is not given, died of wounds received in the operations near Hai-cheng.

The *Fiji Shimpō* alleges that foreign troops have started from Tientsin for Peking, in order to mount guard over the various foreign legations, and that the Chinese Government is much perturbed at the step. The Tung-li Yamén declares that if any guards be needed, the Chinese Government is ready and able to furnish them.

We read in the vernacular press that every effort is being made to strengthen Wei-hai-wei, and the Chinese men-of-war there have their fires banked, apparently with the intention of escaping somewhere.

The *Kokkai* says that a Tael per day is offered for naval volunteers in Newchwang.

In the same paper we read that the Japanese Garrison in An-tung is excellently provided with provisions, having 2,000 *koku* of rice and a practically unlimited supply of fire-wood, taken from the enemy. The climate is very inclement. The thermometer reads 19° in the morning and 56° at noon.

The talk of the customs revenue of Formosa being pledged to England for a loan, is again renewed. Nothing is less probable.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21ST.

Official telegrams as the further movements of the left wing of the First Army are not to hand, but the *Hochi Shimbun* says that after the capture Hai-cheng the troops marched immediately in the direction of Ying-ken. If that be so, the operation was evidently undertaken with the intention of co-operating with the Second Army, now moving up the Liao-tung peninsula to the attack of Kaiping. Ying-ken is a fortified town at the mouth of the Liao river. It is 30 miles south-west of Hai-cheng by road, and 25 miles north-west of Kaiping. Moreover, it commands the direct coastwise route from Kaiping to China proper, as Hai-cheng commands the inland routes. With the Japanese forces at Hai-cheng and Ying-ken, General Sung in Kaiping is completely trapped. His westward lines of retreat are sealed. Whether the First Army will

march from Ying-ken to attack Kaiping in rear, while Oyama's force assaults it from the front, or whether the task of taking the place will be left to the Second Army alone we can not predict. The *Kokkai* publishes a Shanghai telegram embodying intelligence from Newchwang to the effect that Kaiping was to be attacked on the 17th instant, and that Sung with his 6,000 men forming the garrison was surrounded. General Sung has never shown any special military capacity. With immense advantages of position on the north bank of the Yalu, he allowed himself to be signally outmanoeuvred. The Shanghai telegram speaks of his having only 6,000 men. But a statement given in the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun* on the 19th instant said that no less than 58,000 troops were massed in or about Kaiping under Sung's command; namely, 30,000 in the town itself, 20,000 in Twan-tien (not Kwan-tien as erroneously printed in our last issue), and 8,000 cavalry in Tashima-ling. Twan-tien is about 3 miles north-east of Kaiping, and Tashima-ling is some 5 miles farther on the same road. Troops posted in Twan-tien and Tashima-ling would obviously be intended to resist an attack from the eastward, that is to say, an attack from the Japanese First Army. It is not easy to believe that Sung has such an army under his immediate command. Another telegram from Hiroshima, published by the *Fiji Shimpō*, puts the total number of Chinese troops in Newchwang and its vicinity at 29,000, or 58 regiments, of which 18 regiments were in Hai-cheng, 15 are in Kaiping, and 25 are in Newchwang. A Chinese regiment nominally contains 500 of all ranks, but is seldom up to its full strength. We are strongly disposed to accept the Newchwang telegram as the most trustworthy with regard to the question of numbers, and to believe that the garrison of Kaiping does not greatly exceed 6,000, while Newchwang has 10,000, and Hai-cheng had 7,000. It would seem, if the *Hochi*'s information be correct, that the Japanese are not going to Newchwang until after the fall of Kaiping. From Hai-cheng a march of 13 miles westward would have taken them to Newchwang, but they have apparently turned south-west to Ying-ken. (We have to ask our readers to note that our statement in a previous issue as to the direction and distance of Newchwang from Hai-cheng was an error.)

An impression appears to prevail among some journalists that the Tartar forces have pushed back the right wing of the First Japanese Army, and that the positions held by it are considerably southward of what they were a few weeks ago. That is a misapprehension. General I's attempt to recover Feng-hwan has failed completely, and his troops are scattered among the mountains between Feng-hwan and Kirin. Moreover, the Japanese advance guard is stationed at Tsao-ho-ken, 13 miles south of Lien-shan-kwan. The most distant point reached in the forward movement—if we except Tachimi's mountain march between November 20th and November 30th—was Lien-shan-kwan, and we know from correspondents that Lien-shan-kwan is strategically a bad post. Under any circumstances, it would not have been held unless a continued advance toward Mukden were contemplated. For several weeks the Japanese plan of campaign, so far as concerns the right wing of the First Army, has been—as we can now perceive—merely to hold Chiu-lien and Feng-hwan and to thrust back the Chinese forces in the north and east. With such a programme there could be no object in pushing outposts forward to a great distance, thereby merely creating a long and weak line of communications. How much embarrassment the rigour of a Manchurian winter may bring to the Japanese we can not tell, but they certainly have not suffered anything like dislodgement at the hands of the enemy.

The *Fiji Shimpō*'s correspondent recounts a story of an anonymous Chinaman residing in Pitszwo, in the Liao-tung peninsula, a man of large fortune and considerable erudition as well as experience. He is said to have passed the necessary examination for official appointment more than once, but being a constant and most outspoken critic of the Viceroy Li, he

never obtained a nomination to office. When the Japanese occupied Pitszwo, this Chinaman treated the troops with the greatest hospitality, and presented a sum of 500 taels to the war chest. He subsequently sought Japanese citizenship, and from time to time furnished most useful information to Count Oyama. His elder brother is now with Marshal Oyama, procuring intelligence and acting as guide.

The *Official Gazette* publishes a detailed list of the casualties in the naval battle of September 17th. We give the figures:—

Ship.	Officers.		Men.	
	Killed.	Wounded.	Killed.	Wounded.
Matsushima	2	5	33	71
Chiyoda	0	0	0	0
Itsukushima	0	1	13	17
Hishidate	2	0	1	9
Hiyet	3	3	16	34
Fuso	0	2	2	10
Yoshino	0	2	1	9
Tachibana	0	0	1	2
Akitsushima	1	0	4	10
Naniwa	0	0	0	1
Akagi	2	2	9	15
Suikyo Maru	0	1	0	10
Totals	10	16	80	188

Thus the total casualties were 90 killed and 204 wounded.

The *Kokkai* has a suggestive note. After speaking of the facts that the troops in Port Arthur were the picked soldiers of Viceroy Li, that the Taotai ran away before the fight, and that Generals Chang and Tung were apparently in command, our contemporary goes on to say:—"There is one thing to be applauded in the conduct of the Chinese soldiers, namely their fearlessness at the moment of death. Some of them held out swords—weapons of the kind formerly used by women in Japan—and asked to have their heads cut off, offering their necks to the blade." That is very interesting, but does not the *Kokkai* perceive its meaning? Men who offer their heads to their victors are usually taken prisoners, not killed, in civilized warfare—if there be such a thing.

The *Fiji* says that the experience gained in this war indicates that the best plan to pursue with the Chinese is to fight them at close quarters. At 800 metres they stand their ground and shoot resolutely. At 400 metres they begin to run away. At 50 metres they throw down their arms and cry for mercy.

We read in the *Kokkai* that two wealthy and popular Chinese residents of Port Arthur have been appointed officials of the civil government with the object of inducing the inhabitants to return to their houses and resume their occupations. The first to come back were very poor folks, and it was found necessary to dole out to them rations of rice. Seven hundred presented themselves at the outset, but their numbers have gradually increased and great crowds now apply everyday. They are helped out of a store of 1,000 *koku* of rice found in the place at the time of its capture.

The weary record continues of encounters between the Tong-haks and detachments of Japanese soldiers sent to quell them. It is unnecessary to give names of places that convey no meaning to our readers. In every case the fights end alike—numbers of the rebels killed or taken prisoners and no casualties on the Japanese side. Happily the trouble is beginning to be settled.

THE "BREMA."

The German steamer *Brema*, Captain Haselmann, went badly ashore inside No. 2 Fort, Saratoga Spit on Tuesday. She left the anchorage in the afternoon and got down near the Foils soon after sundown. On Wednesday Captain Efford, Lloyd's Surveyor, went down to render assistance, and three lighters were despatched to receive cargo. At four o'clock next morning more lighters went down to the spot, in response to a summons, and after discharging 200 tons she hauled off on Thursday noon, and returned to harbour. The vessel was conveying the remainder of her Manila cargo of sugar from Yokohama to Kobe.

KOREAN NEWS.

We gather the following news from a letter of the *Nichi Nichi's* Seoul correspondent:—A matter to be greatly regretted is the want of judgment of the King of Korea and his dependence upon the Queen when any important decision has to be given. Whenever Count Inouye pays a visit to the King on business, a sort of shutter behind the latter's seat is invariably opened and through it the Queen secretly listens to the conversation. As the talk becomes more and more important the opening is increased and not infrequently the Queen's voice is heard by the Count whispering to the helpless King the answers he should give. The Heir-Apparent is endowed with as little intellectual development as the King. His chief amusement is being with the Court ladies. Occasionally he sits by the King and listens to Count Inouye's remarks about the reform of the country, but if the conversation lasts for more than two or three hours he invariably retires on the plea of indisposition. A rumour quoted by the vernacular papers a few days ago to the effect that the Queen of Korea had fainted while seated beside her husband and listening to the Count, is untrue, for the simple reason that the Queen has never publicly seen the Count, Korean Court etiquette forbidding her to see any man outside the circle of her relations. The Tai Wön-kun is a born diplomatist. He seems to have consented to undertake the Regency, not with any desire to reform the country, but merely to satisfy his own selfish wishes, and to indulge in luxuries, as he did several years ago when he enjoyed similar power. He keeps from three to four hundred hangers-on at his residence, all of whom are terrible desperadoes, ready to carry out every order given by their master. The relations between him and the Queen have for a long time been very bitter, but such is the Queen's sagacity that, on the nomination of the aged Prince to the Regency, she appealed so fervently to him that even his hard heart was touched and she escaped what at first had seemed inevitable—displacement and degradation. She treats her husband as a mere puppet, and though open hostility between the two has not yet broken out, that must come sooner or later. The precautions taken by the Tai Wön-kun about his own safety when at the Court are extraordinary, everything he eats and drinks being brought from his house. The corruption of the Korean Court passes the imagination of those who have not seen it. Only a few days after Count Inouye had submitted a minute Representation about the reform of the country, to his great surprise four or five Vice-Ministers of State were dismissed without the knowledge of the Prime Minister. The Count afterwards learnt that this was primarily due to the action of certain influential Court eunuchs, who had induced the Queen to carry out their wicked desires. The present Ministry is absolutely powerless, and the reason of Kin Koshin's appointment as Premier was because he had incurred less of the Tai Wön-kun's hatred than his rivals. Although the Court is very poor, the amount of money wasted is extraordinary. The Queen, it is said, spends no less than 200,000 yen a year in prayers and sacrifices on account of a large number of men and women having been put to death through her malice, whose spirits have to be propitiated. Prince Wi-hwa's mother was one of the victims of the Queen's jealousy. In short, concludes the *Nichi Nichi's* correspondent, with the Tai Wön-kun and the Queen filled with insatiable ambition, with the King spiritless and his heir foolish, with the Ministers utterly lacking in power and dignity, and with the whole nation devoid of patriotism—when we consider all these things, the situation of Korea and its government may well be pictured in our imagination. Count Inouye has the part to play of a modern Hercules.

A NEW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Messrs. Oshikawa, Honda, Matsumura, Hasada, Iwamoto, and other prominent Christians have conceived a new benevolent idea, namely, that of establishing a Society to impart spiritual education to the people of foreign countries. The Society has been named Dai Nippon Kaigai Kyoiku Kai, or the Japanese Educational Society for foreign countries. Korea is to be chosen as the first field of action, it being considered Japan's duty to help her neighbours, the Koreans, out of the state of disorder and decline into which they have fallen. The projectors have hopes that, degenerate as the Koreans are, there may be young men among them who, if their minds are properly cultivated, will perhaps grow up to be the restorers of Korea as the elder Saigo, Kido, Yoshida, and Yokoi were of Japan. One of the projectors will visit Korea and investigate its actual condition, after which the status and process of instruction to be given will be determined. The present idea is to found a private school in Seoul to be followed by the establishment of similar institutions in all the important localities. Instruction is to be given on a Christian basis. Should competent teachers not be forthcoming the projectors will undertake the task themselves. A tour of inspection will be made in the early part of next year and the scheme will be carried out with all possible speed. The initiation expenses will be from 400 to 500 yen and the support of the public is earnestly requested.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The Customs Returns up to the end of November of this year are as follow:—

	Yen.
Exports	101,467,463.000
Imports	107,902,949.180
Total	209,370,412.480

That Japan's foreign commerce is advancing steadily is a clear fact. Never before, however, have either the imports or exports reached as high as 100 million yen in one year. It is true, says the *Nichi Nichi*, that, involved as Japan is in a great foreign war, the public were prepared to see an increase of imports, but it was never expected that both imports and exports would be so unusually active as has been the case. Nothing could be more satisfactory to Japan at this crisis. Turning to the Customs Returns for the last two years we find the following figures:—

	Yen.
1893	89,712,864
1893	88,257,172
Total	177,970,036
1892	91,102,754
1892	71,326,079
Total	162,428,833

There is still a month left, and it is therefore not unlikely that the sum total of Japan's commerce may be as high as 230 million yen this year. The fall of foreign exchange has no doubt had much to do in bringing about that satisfactory result, but it is also greatly owing to the development attained of late years by Japan's commercial enterprise. While the continued victories achieved by the Japanese arms have already won for her a high position in the eyes of Western nations, her commerce appears to be also conquering in war of a more peaceful nature. On comparing the Customs returns of this year with those of the corresponding period of 1893, we find that the principal export items with their respective increase this year are as follow:—

	Yen.
Silk	10,668,381
Coal	1,665,289
Habutaye	3,072,707

The chief import items with their increase are:

	Yen.
Raw Cotton	4,372,543
Tea	1,086,203
Rice	5,386,198

GRAND MEETING OF JAPANESE BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS.

The project that Mr. Mayeda has tried to bring about for many years; namely, a combination of the various business enterprises in this country under one system, has at last been happily consummated. For three days ending with the 12th instant, representatives of eight agricultural, industrial, and commercial guilds founded under the auspices of Mr. Mayeda, met at the Yayoi-kan, Shiba Park, and discussed various topics of mutual interest, among others, the best method of keeping up intimate and coöperative relations with each other. The Guilds that sent representatives to the meeting were the Nippon Agricultural Society, Nippon Tea Society, Nippon Silk Society, Nippon Commercial Society, "Five-two Staples" Society, Nippon Match Society, Dai Nippon Commercial and Industrial Society, and the Kyushu Colliery Society. More than 300 took part in the deliberations, all of them being men highly experienced in one or another of the subjects discussed. Among the guests were the Governor of Tokyo, Mr. Tomita, a Member of the House of Peers and ex-President of the Nippon Ginko, Mr. Watanabe Koki, Mr. Sonoda Kokichi, Surgeon-General Takagi and others. After speeches had been made by Mr. Mayeda, Viscount Enomoto—the latter, by proxy—and various representatives of the different guilds, the discussions commenced. Among the topics deliberated were the following:—

As to foreign exchange. The Committee's report on this point was to the effect that for ten years to come Government aid to the extent of tens of thousands of yen a year should be petitioned for.

As to foreign transportation. The Committee's report was that as the extension of navigation is a matter of extreme importance for the prosperity of Japanese commerce, it should be carefully deliberated.

As to stationing official inspectors at foreign ports whence commodities are sent to Japan. The Committee suggested that on account of the importation of live stock, the Government should be requested to station competent inspectors at San Francisco and at various ports in Korea.

The Committee also considered that suitable representations should be submitted to the Government on the following points:—
The initiation of inquiries by the Hokkaido Board, and also by the respective Local Offices into the agriculture, industry, and commerce of the various districts under their control.

The appointment of a Consulting Committee on matters of agriculture, industry, and commerce in the respective localities.

The regular appointment of a Higher Consulting Assembly in the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on matters pertaining to agriculture, industry, and commerce.

The strict control of Japanese men and women now residing abroad, and also of those who intend to go abroad at some future time.

To Japanese agriculturists, merchants, or those engaged in important practical pursuits who intend to go abroad, special protection should be extended by the Government.

As to the question of a grand meeting of the Union being held once a year, it was decided that it should take place every March. It was also decided that the periodical called the *Sangyo* now issued by one of the Union Guilds should be enlarged.

Other questions brought on for discussion were in connection with the management of mechanics; evil practices in vogue between producers and consumers; information about the import and export business at the various Treaty ports which the respective Custom Houses should be asked to furnish in future to each Guild in the Union; the establishment of silk inspection offices and of similar offices for articles exported from Yokohama and Kobe, with warehouses belonging to them; the foreign agents in which agents should be appointed; the dispatch of competent men to foreign countries by the various Guilds of the Union for

purposes of business inspection. Several Committees were elected to carry out enquiries into the above questions and were requested to give the results of their investigations by a certain specified date. A monetary question was also brought in, and it was decided that a representation should be made to the Government on the matter. The meeting closed with suitable speeches by Mr. Mayeda and other gentlemen.

At the instance of Mr. Otani Kahei, a prominent Yokohama tea merchant, it was resolved to raise a fund for the Central Union Office. Mr. Otani and other other prominent members of the Union met at Mr. Mayeda's house on the evening of the 14th instant for the purpose of discussing the subject. They finally decided to procure a fund of about a million yen for the use of the Union in carrying out its programme. A special Committee is to be elected for the purpose.

MR. MITSUHASHI'S RETIREMENT.

We trust that the retirement of Mr. Mitsuhashi, Secretary of the Kanagawa Kencho and Vice-Director of the Yokohama Harbour Works Bureau, may prove very temporary. With the reasons of the step we are not acquainted, but Mr. Mitsuhashi's official career has been so successful, above all, in that part of it connected with his management of foreign affairs, that we can not credit any intention of dispensing with his services for long, neither can we suppose that his private business will be allowed to interfere seriously with his resumption of office. It would be difficult to find a man more eminently qualified for the posts he has held, or one whose remarkable tact indicates him more clearly as an official suited for the delicate work of conducting affairs pleasantly and smoothly with a heterogeneous community like that of Yokohama.

THE PORT ARTHUR ATROCITIES.

INTERVIEW WITH "THE TIMES" CORRESPONDENT—AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. Thos. Cowen, *The Times* war correspondent at the seat of operations, who returned to Yokohama from Hiroshima on Friday morning, has kindly favoured a representative of this journal with an interview. The conversation quickly turned to Mr. Cowen's recent experiences at and around Port Arthur.

We have been hearing a lot lately, Mr. Cowen, of the atrocities committed by the Japanese soldiery after the fall of Port Arthur, and naturally much comment has been evoked: you, as an eye witness of the operations which culminated in the fall of the famous fortress, could throw much light upon the affair.

Well, of course what I have to say belongs to my employers, but with that reservation, I should be only too glad, was the reply, to place you in possession of all the facts so far as they came under my personal observation. But to begin with, I should like to mention that when I was in Chin-chow before the army moved on to the attack of Port Arthur, I learnt through my interpreter, who speaks Chinese fluently, that some Japanese spies—two I believe—had been caught by the Chinese and tortured. Chinese official documents proving this were captured. Whether the men were dead before being burnt is uncertain, but that they were tortured and burnt is beyond all doubt.

By the way, Mr. Cowen, were you in the skirmish of the 18th November?—Yes. Creelman and I were with the advanced patrol of the Japanese, and when the Chinese retreated we both rode forward to have a better view of what was going along. It was rather a hazardous proceeding on our part, but even our *belles*, who were unarmed, refused to go back when we ordered them, and they accompanied us as far as we went. We must at one time have been fifteen miles ahead of the main army. All along the track there were traces of the Chinese retreat, both on the road and in the fields. As we rode along we saw the bodies of some Japanese soldiers who had fallen in the earlier part of

the foray. All their uniforms were stripped from them and every corpse had its head and right hand cut off. Two or three of them were disembowelled and nameless atrocities had been perpetrated on others. The sight was most revolting and was sufficient to excite revengeful feelings in the hearts of the best disciplined men. We returned to camp at dusk and met the stretchers going out to bring in the dead. The bodies were not all recovered that night, for next morning other stretchers went out afield.

Did you remain long in camp there?—Oh, no. The next day, the 19th, I went with the patrol to a large village among the hills near Port Arthur. We did not see any Chinese—though afterwards we heard there were 600 in the place, and our little party would have been in a tight fix if these gentry had shown fight. They were in hiding, and one of our party was shot before the danger was seen. He fell off his horse, but I do not think he was killed, because when they sent later to recover his body it was not to be found anywhere. We afterwards heard from the Chinese in Port Arthur, and from Hart, Reuter's agent there, that this trooper was conveyed into Port Arthur, and must have been still alive, for they tortured and burnt him.

Of course you have heard with what indignation the Japanese received the news of the Chinese putting a price upon the heads of the Japanese soldiers?—Oh yes, and by-the-bye, Hart says that he saw the rewards being paid to Chinese soldiers for Japanese heads. When Port Arthur was taken proclamations offering the rewards for heads were found upon the walls.

It has been alleged that the Japanese officers took no steps to restrain their men from committing deeds of needless violence?—Well, I can say, as an eye witness, that on the march the Japanese officers did their best to diminish the excitement caused by the atrocities perpetrated by the Chinese upon the persons of their enemies. They had the bodies covered, and as quickly as possible removed from the sight of the soldiers.

Is there any truth, Mr. Cowen, in the story that the mutilated bodies of the Japanese were deliberately—for the set purpose of working up the men's feelings—laid out along the roads up which the Japanese advanced to the attack upon Port Arthur?—Such a statement is utterly wrong, there was no such laying out, and no working up of excitement.

And now, Mr. Cowen, a few questions in regard to what happened after the capture of the Chinese stronghold?—I would first explain that when the Japanese entered the town they had every reason to expect a good deal of opposition. A large Chinese army was known to have been in the place, although nobody knew where it had gone to. Under the circumstances, it was as likely as not that the Chinese soldiers had taken to the houses and would endeavour to pick off the Japanese as they advanced along the streets. But there was no resistance. I was in a very good position to see everything and there was no resistance at all. Still it was perhaps reasonable that the Japanese on their entry should fire at everything that they saw moving. At first I was disposed to feel horrified at this, but after mature deliberation I have come to the conclusion that the Japanese were not so much to blame.

Do you mean on the first day, Mr. Cowen, or the three days following the fall?—I refer to the first day alone. I was greatly surprised next day to find them still killing the Chinese. They practically routed out the whole of the town: every house was entered and searched; the Chinese were driven out and killed; some were even killed in the houses.

Did you go into any of these houses yourself?—Yes.

And did you see anything horrible going on inside?—Yes, there were some surprising sights. I saw some bodies under the beds having bullet wounds upon them—evidently the poor creatures had tried to hide themselves under the beds. Some corpses I saw were in a kneeling position—they had evidently been killed while kow-towing.

Did you see, Mr. Cowen, any officers with

some officers with the men, they were apparently directing them, so far as I could see.

Were the Chinese only shot down?—Oh, no. Afterwards I saw the Japanese using their swords a good deal. Some men were hacking at dead bodies, for some that I saw had deep gashes with no blood. In a few cases there was deliberate mutilation and disembowling: two or three Chinese corpses I saw were dismembered.

Who were the perpetrators of these deeds?—They were all done by soldiers in uniform: not the work of coolies, so far as I could see. I saw that some of the bodies of the Chinese were in plain clothes, but under the jackets were cartridge belts, some half full. A few had weapons. Some of the men in plain clothes wore Chinese soldiers' boots; so altogether I don't think the Japanese are to blame in regarding all the inhabitants of Port Arthur as hostile. It was so very plain that the Chinese soldiers had disguised themselves; the hillsides around Port Arthur were strewn with their uniforms.

Then in your opinion, Mr. Cowen, the Japanese soldiers' conduct was not so blameworthy, taking all into consideration?—Not on the day of the taking of the port, but what I do blame them for is that after all resistance was over they went on killing Chinese instead of taking them prisoners. The actual number of Chinese killed in the battle was probably a good deal below 1,000; the Japanese official returns, I believe, place it at 4,000; all the balance in my opinion could have been taken alive. But then, as I have explained before, the atrocities committed by the Chinese would have excited the sanest man.

You say that the killing of unresisting Chinese continued during the second day?—Yes, it went on much the same, diminishing only as the supply of Chinese ran short. In fact, it went on as long as I stayed there. I got on board the steamer on the afternoon of the 25th and we left on the morning of the 26th, and there was still shooting going on—we could hear it.

A statement has been made that there were no women killed in Port Arthur?—I saw several women killed and a few children. I saw also a rather large number of women—some scores—whom the Japanese left unhurt. They evidently tried in a general way not to injure any women or children.

These, then, Mr. Cowen, are the startling facts which were first to appear in an American journal?—I don't think they should startle humanity more than war news ordinarily does. Such things have been done before. I don't think they are worse than the actions of some English and French armies. The ordinary events of any war can furnish any amount of sensational writing if war correspondents care to go in for "piling up the agony." Some people delight in "strong" writing. There is one thing I should like to have stated unequivocally, and that is I saw no house to house fighting at all. I had a splendid position to see everything that happened, and I can emphatically state that there was no resistance on the part of the Chinese, after the town was taken.

And do the Japanese really try to suppress information?—No, to my knowledge they have suppressed nothing, even when adverse to themselves. It is important to have that clearly understood. But at the same time, I must say they are most aggravating in the matter of giving information. They treat us with great kindness and courtesy, supplying us with food and wines, horses and coolies, the best they have to give; but information they will not give. Their reticence is carried to quite ridiculous extremes. I wish to goodness they would give us less champagne and more news. If the officials had fulfilled their promise to supply information and to facilitate pressmen, I could have gone from the headquarters of Count Oyama's Army to Lieut.-General Nodzu's Camp in Manchuria and back here instead of wasting a whole month in Hiroshima.

With apologies for detaining Mr. Cowen so long, I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours faithfully,
Original representative retired, after mutual exchange of courtesies.

THE WHITE LILY SECT.

RECENT advices have brought the not unexpected tidings that the members of the White Lily, or Lotus Sect, in China are giving trouble in several of the central provinces, and that an uprising is feared in one or two places. If indeed any of the Chinese secret associations is to be apprehended, it is this one in particular, known throughout the Empire as the *Peh-lien Kiao* (or *Ko-lao Hwai*), literally "White-lily (lotus) Society;" for although there are numberless minor associations scattered throughout the various provinces there are but three that constantly menace the preservation of tranquillity: the *San-ho* or *Tien-ti Hwai* (Triad or Heaven-and-Earth Society), the White Lotus, and the Moslem organizations. The power of the first-named, among whose sectarians the Taiping Rebellion is believed to have originated—for the leader himself, LI HSUEN-CHI, was a member of this society—is now popularly supposed to be broken; at all events the limits of its activity are confined to Yunnan and the two Kiang, although Kwang-tung was, until recent years, a favourite gathering-spot where many adherents were numbered. The White Lily Society, on the other hand, is as active as it has ever been, and there can be little doubt that it is receiving at present large additions in the shape of those who believe that the days of the present dynasty are few and that a wholesale change should be effected in the administration.

This fraternity, though not so old and without so sanguinary a record as that of the *San-ho Hwai*, is said to have first come into prominence about reign of the Emperor KIEN-LUNG. During the somewhat brief reign of his immediate successor, KIA-KING, the association assumed proportions of formidable magnitude. From the very beginning, the *Peh-lien Kiao* has shown that its one great aim is to annihilate the Manchu dynasty and reinstate the lineal descendants of the last Chinese Emperor. One of the first acts of this desperate band was an attempt to blow up the Imperial Palace. The secret, however, leaked out in time, for at the moment when the success of the plot seemed assured a great rain-storm set in, which frustrated all arrangements: an alarm was raised, and the Palace and its inmates were saved from certain death. Subsequently the details of the conspiracy were laid bare as well as the names of the ringleaders discovered, and this was necessarily the signal for a most fierce and prolonged crusade against the sect, every means being employed to stamp the fraternity out of existence. Literally thousands were executed, the leaders in particular being compelled to expiate their audacious offence under tortures as cruel as the innately cruel Chinese only can devise. Yet

the Society still exists, and since the overthrow of the Taiping Rebellion and the subsequent decay of the Triad Society it has once again become formidable. It is undeniable that the object of its existence is political, but there can, none the less, be no doubt that the adherents of the *Peh-lien Kiao* both preach and practise those doctrines of mysticism which have ever exercised so strong an influence over the Chinese mind. The members are strict vegetarians, and conduct themselves in public as well as in private in accordance with certain regulations, the infringement of which is punishable with death. Both sexes are freely admitted into the congregations of the Society, contrary to the rules of other similar organisations, and this is, perhaps, an additional reason for its popularity. The Buddhistic bias of the *Peh-lien Kiao* is not only discernible in the vegetarianism enforced upon the members, but in the very badge or symbol adopted, the White Lotus being nothing more than the thalamus of the deified SAKYAMUNI. Its Taoistic inclinations are also perceptible in the mystic doctrines professed by the initiated, and the magic rites they are supposed to observe. This is Taoism, pure and simple. Such practices give them a strong hold on the superstitious fears of the outside world, the majority of the Chinese ascribing supernatural powers to the initiates, whom they credit with being in direct communication with the sprites and goblins of the "middle world." But perhaps the most clever part of the whole is that the founders succeeded in borrowing so much from the two most popular religions in China, and in such a manner that even devoted adherents of this or that creed can find nothing distasteful to them in the doctrines upheld by the Society.

It will be seen from the above that the organisation is a really powerful one, and one also calculated to undermine or find adherents in all classes of society. It is a foe of no contemptible dimensions, and that it can outlive the most rigorous persecution is proof of its vitality. The unquestioned weakness of the present dynasty must give fresh impetus to the cause espoused by the *Peh-lien Kiao*, which may yet prove a very formidable factor in the problems of the Far East.

THE PORT ARTHUR AFFAIR.

DOUBTLESS the attitude of all fair-minded persons with regard to the Port Arthur affair has been one of suspended judgment. We have not as yet had any authoritative statement of what really occurred at the capture of the fortress. Newspapers have given their own versions of what war correspondents are supposed to have said, and it has been hinted that the correspondent of the *New York World* is about to publish revelations

calculated to startle humanity. Altogether the impression conveyed is that the behaviour of the Japanese soldiers was most cruel and bloodthirsty; that they slew combatants and non-combatants without discrimination, and that they continued this fierce slaughter throughout three days following the capture. Among the four newspaper correspondents present at Port Arthur, three were wholly novel to the work they were required to record. They had never before seen anything of war, and even its ordinary incidents must have been shocking to them. Of course we do not desire to suggest that their evidence is without value, but the public will certainly be inclined to pay far more attention to the testimony of the military *attachés* who accompanied the Army, since they necessarily enjoyed the best opportunities of observing the operations, and were moreover competent to estimate them by expert standards. One of these *attachés* has now returned to Tokyo, and we learn from him that the statements hitherto published by the local foreign press must be received with the greatest reservation, and very largely discounted before the residuum of truth is reached. In the first place, this observer states that the civilians, or at any rate the non-combatants, had all left the town of Port Arthur before the assault of the forts, and that a number of the soldiers had either discarded their uniforms altogether, or thrown civilian garments over them. These men, thus disguised, continues our informant, fought even more resolutely than their comrades, and subsequently escaping into the town, maintained their resistance there. The result was a good deal of house-to-house fighting, in which the Japanese used their swords freely, and when a Japanese sets out to use a sword in earnest, the results are often very terrible. That there was unnecessary cutting down seems pretty certain, and it is very conceivable that the cuts and slashes often assumed a character suggestive of mutilation. But our informant did not see anything from which wilful mutilation could fairly be inferred, and he does not believe that genuinely peaceable citizens were killed, or that if a few were killed, the thing was intentional. The sum of his opinion is that the Japanese, employing their swords and rifles under circumstances where discrimination was difficult and in the sequel of many Chinese barbarities sufficient to have infuriated the soberest troops in the world, were doubtless guilty of excesses, but not by any means of such excesses as have been laid to their charge. Of the death of women or children he neither saw nor heard anything, and his conviction is that there were no women or children in Port Arthur at the time. Finally, he is emphatic in his denial of the allegation that indiscriminate slaughter was continued through

several days. The whole affair, so far as the town of Port Arthur was concerned, began and ended during the night of the 21st November. From the following morning nothing of the kind was to be seen.

We think it right to lay these facts before our readers. They are not conclusive, inasmuch as some of the testimony is negative, and negative testimony can not possess much weight as against positive. But they show, at all events, that the stories hitherto circulated must be received with caution, and that the public should be careful about attaching implicit credence to the allegations of writers, some of whom are proverbially disposed to take the harshest possible view of every offence charged against the Japanese, and one seems to be deliberately resolved to work up this affair into a sensation of which he himself will be the central figure.

THE OPERATIONS IN MANCHURIA.

THE progress of military events in Manchuria has of late been difficult to follow intelligently, and it may be well at this stage to attempt an explanation such as will not only help our readers to understand the present position but also furnish them with some clue to the future. At the outset it must be observed that until 1875 there was preserved on the northern bank of the Yalu, between the territories of China and Korea, an uncultivated neutral zone about 40 miles in width. On the Chinese edge of this zone the great frontier town and fortress was Feng-hwan, and there, naturally, many of the roads connecting with eastern, northern, and western Manchuria converge. A knowledge of this fact helps materially to elucidate the operations reported from Manchuria during the past month.

The Chinese troops are divided into three armies, one working in the western section of the district involved, one in the northern, and one in the eastern. The army in the western section has for its principal bases Newchwang and Hai-cheng, the latter being an important fortified town on the high road from Newchwang to Mukden. This army consists partly of troops originally engaged in the defence of Chiu-lien and Feng-hwan; partly of the Newchwang garrison, and partly of a Mongolian force—said to be 10,000 strong—that recently moved down and crossed the Liao river a few miles above Newchwang. After the battle of Hu-shan (October 25th) and the fall of Chiu-lien (October 26th), some of the beaten troops retired westward along the Yalu, and took up positions in An-tung, Ta-tung, and Taku-shan. Driven thence by the Japanese, they headed inland, taking Hai-cheng as their ultimate objective point, but halting meanwhile at Sui-yen, a wealthy town of some 20,000 inhabitants. There they were joined by another body of fugitives from Feng-hwan, so that they mustered altogether about 6,000, under the command of Generals SEH and TANG. These troops, unlike their comrades in other divisions, appear to have been well disciplined and kept under effective control. On the 16th November, Major-General OSEKO, who had been ordered to move from Taku-shan to the assault of Sui-yen, reached the latter place at the head of two battalions. Co-operating with him was another column that had marched from Feng-hwan to take the enemy in rear, and so accurately timed were the movements of the two forces that the enemy, finding himself assailed from two sides, retreated, without offering any resistance, but in good order, in the direction of Hai-cheng. The Japanese, on their side, having placed a garrison in Sui-yen, withdrew their battalions to Taku-shan and Feng-hwan, their apparent intention being to postpone any further advance westward until the successful operations of the Second Army against Talien and Port Arthur should set it free to march north and co-operate with the First Army.

Turning now to the operations in the Liao-tung Peninsula, we find that on the November 22nd Port Arthur was completely occupied, and a few days later Marshal OYAMA's forces began to move north. Having returned to Chin-chow and established his Head-quarters there, the Marshal ordered an advance against Fu-chow, an important walled town of 25,000 inhabitants, about 53 miles north of Chin-chow. It was believed that Fu-chow would be defended, as General SUNG with several thousand men held the place. But on December 5th, the Japanese van entered the town without encountering any resistance. The advance was then resumed toward Kaiping, a city of still greater importance, 63 miles distant. Kaiping is only 30 miles from Newchwang: It is the point at which the coast road from Newchwang turns inland toward Sui-yen (53 miles distant). Troops at Sui-yen would be in touch with troops at Kaiping. News of the occupation of Kaiping may be daily expected.

Meanwhile, the First Army—or, to speak more correctly, the moiety of it consisting of the Third Division—had resumed its westward movement against Hai-cheng, the chief town on the Newchwang-Mukden road. Had no opposition been encountered, Hai-cheng would probably have been reached by December 15th. But the Japanese scouts reported that Tomu-cheng, 18 miles south-east of Hai-cheng, was held by a large force of the enemy, and this intelligence proved correct, for when, on December 11th, the Japanese advance guard reached the vicinity of Tao-hotz (a village 5 miles south of Tomu-cheng) it found there 3,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 8 field guns. Despite their strength, the three Chinese Generals in command offered no resolute resistance, and retired in the direction of Tomu-cheng.

Original from the period of the campaign a new site of the Liao-tung. A large force

This engagement did not clear the road to the last named place, for it was ascertained that another body of Chinese, numbering about 4,500, with 6 guns, were still in position at Potsaoao-ken, 3 or 4 miles to the north-west. An attack was delivered on the 12th instant against the right wing of this body, but the result is not yet known.

Leaving for the moment this part of the campaign—i.e. the operations westward of the main road from Feng-hwan to Mukden—let us consider the rest of the field. Roughly speaking, the main roads traversing the districts of Manchuria involved in the war take the shape of the letter "T." Newchwang and Mukden lie at opposite extremities of the head-line; Lao-yang at the junction of the head-line and stem, and Chiu-lien at the base of the stem. Had YAMAGATA'S Army contemplated a direct advance upon Mukden, as was at first supposed, it would have followed the stem of the "T" until it struck Lao-yang, and would then have turned northward along the head-line. The march along the stem to Lao-yang is about 139 miles, and the march from Lao-yang to Mukden about 43 miles. But there being no intention of an immediate movement against Mukden, YAMAGATA fixed his head-quarters at Chiu-lien and his divisional head-quarters at Feng-hwan, throwing forward his outposts to convenient distances.

It may be noted here that the First Army consists of two Divisions, the Third and the Fifth, and that these were separated after the occupation of Chiu-lien and Feng-hwan, the Third Division being told off for the campaign westward, and the Fifth for the campaign northward and eastward. The general head-quarters of the whole remained at Chiu-lien, so long as YAMAGATA was in the field, but after that officer's departure for Japan, Lieut.-General NOZU, upon whom the command then devolved, moved the head-quarters to An-tung, a town on the north bank of the Yalu seven miles below Wi-ju.

The farthest point actually occupied by an outpost of the Fifth Division was Lien-shan-kwan. It lies on the main road (the stem of the "T"), 52 miles beyond Feng-hwan and 89 miles beyond Chiu-lien. The advance-guard of Major-General TACHIMI's battalion—TACHIMI has commanded the van of the Fifth Division, and OSEKO, the van of the Third Division, since the invasion of Manchuria—entered Lien-shan on November 12th. Twelve or thirteen miles further on is the celebrated "Heaven-touching Pass" (Mo-tien-ling). A reconnaissance (November 15th) having shown this pass to be strongly held by the enemy, no resolute attempt was made to force it, the reconnoitering party falling back upon Lien-shan-kwan, with a loss of 1 killed and 3 wounded.

Original from the period of the campaign a new site of the Liao-tung. A large force

of Tartars, under General I, began to move against the Japanese positions from the east. These troops were said to be the Amur Army, a highly trained body of about 15,000 men. Apparently it was considered that their presence on the frontier might be dispensed with for a time. General I planned his movement primarily to recover Fenghwan, and secondarily to cut off any Japanese outposts occupying positions north of that place. Apprised of his design, the Japanese Generals adjusted their programme to defeat it. Two objects doubtless suggested themselves as important. One was to prevent a junction between I's army and the forces defending the main road to Mukden. The other was to get into touch with I's columns as quickly as possible. In pursuit of the latter purpose, a reconnaissance was sent eastward from Fenghwan toward a fortified town called Aiyang-pien-man. In pursuit of the former, Major-General TACHIMI undertook to lead a battalion first in an easterly and then in a northerly direction. Let us, for the moment, confine ourselves to TACHIMI's operation. The Chinese forces guarding the approaches to Mukden had the choice of two ways to effect a union with I's troops. They might either move down the main road over the "Heaven-touching Pass" and push the Japanese back until the branch-roads leading east in the direction of Sung's advance were opened; or they might leave the main road at Lao-yang, and striking eastward and southward through the mountains, reach I's outposts, keeping always at a considerable distance from the main road, and therefore beyond the ken of the Japanese, so long as the latter refrained from any excursions eastward. We can not tell whether any such project was entertained by the Chinese, but the hypothesis that they did entertain it seems to furnish the only intelligible explanation of the Japanese Generals' dispositions. TACHIMI left the main road at Tsao-ho-ken (12 miles south of Lien-shan-kwan and 40 miles north of Fenghwan), and pushed on as far as Tsichia-pao, a little town among the mountains, 19 miles north-east of the Mo-tien Pass, or the crow flies. There he encountered (November 30th) a considerable force of the enemy, and scattered them, their loss being 25 killed and a quantity of small arms and ammunition, while TACHIMI'S casualties were 2 killed and 4 wounded. This effected, he retracted his steps and emerged again upon the main road. The operation had established the fact that no idea of effecting a junction with I's army by the eastward routes was entertained by the Chinese north of Mo-tien-ling.

When TACHIMI set out upon the above expedition, the Japanese outpost at Lien-shan-kwan was withdrawn to Tsao-ho-ken, and there, on November 25th, it was attacked by a body of 1,500 Chinese moving southward along the main road from

the pass. The enemy were driven back after a severe fight, in which the Japanese casualties aggregated 40. It seems plain that this was an attempt on the part of the Chinese to coöperate with I's movement. The road branching eastward to Saimatsui—where I's men were concentrating—is entered from the main route at Tsao-ho-ken, and if the Japanese could have been dislodged from the latter place, not only would a line of communication have been opened with I, but also TACHIMI'S battalion, then moving on as above described, would have been cut off from its base of communications.

Let us turn now to the second operation undertaken in connection with the appearance of I's Tartars upon the scene—namely the reconnaissance along the road leading from Feng-hwan to Aiyang-pien-man. On the 20th of November, it came into contact with I's advance-guard at a place called Tapia-ken (29 miles from Feng-hwan), and the enemy's force being greatly superior, the Japanese had to retire, with a loss of 1 officer and 20 men killed. Subsequently, a stronger body of the troops stationed at Tsao-ho-ken pushed eastward as far as Saimatsui, doubtless with the intention of keeping the roads clear for Major-General TACHIMI'S return, but although the Tartars retired before this advance, no attempt was made by the Japanese to occupy Saimatsui. Doubtless the forces immediately available were not sufficient for that purpose. I's movement against Feng-hwan, however, received a momentary check. It was now evident that he contemplated such a movement, and as his forces were considerable, the Japanese outposts were drawn in, so as to effect greater concentration in the neighbourhood of the menaced stronghold. TACHIMI'S battalion, on its return (probably about December 8th) to the main road after the engagement in the mountains to the north-east of Mo-tien, did not remain at Tsao-ho-ken, but took up a position south. By so doing TACHIMI opened the Saimatsui-Tsao-ho-ken road to I's troops, but it is easily conceivable that strategic reasons dictated such a course. At all events, General I took advantage of the line of approach thus offered to him. He shaped his programme so as to advance against Feng-hwan both from the north along the main road, and from the east along the Aiyang-pien road. It will be well to consider these advances separately. That along the main road resulted in the massing of three thousand Tartars at Kimka-hotsu (5 miles south of Tsao-ho-ken). On December 10th, TACHIMI'S battalion attacked this body, cut it in two and drove it back *pile-mêle*, a part toward Tsao-ho-ken and the remainder along the eastern road. General I himself seems to have commanded in this engagement. He lost about 100 men, and the Japanese 30.

Turning now to the operations of the remainder of I's troops—i.e. the

body—we find them moving against Feng-hwan in two bodies from Aiyang-pien. The road between the two places bifurcates at a little distance from each, its branches forming an elongated loop. I's men moved by both routes. The Japanese appear to have looked for their advance along the northern branch of the loop only. A reconnaissance sent out along that road found the enemy in strength on December 12th, and fell back to Yinien-shan, about 6 miles from Feng-hwan. The next morning at daylight a battalion from Feng-hwan marched to attack these troops. It was then discovered that the enemy was fully 6,000 strong, and that he was advancing by both arms of the loop, his front extending over a distance of some 6,000 metres. This involved a change in the Japanese plan of operations. It was resolved that the attack from Feng-hwan should be delivered against the enemy's left wing—i.e. along the southern branch of the loop roads—while Major-General TACHIMI, moving from his position at Tsao-ho-ken, took the right wing in the rear. Meanwhile, the garrison in Feng-hwan was strengthened by bringing up the battalion stationed at Tang-shan-chen (a town lying between Chiu-lien and Feng-hwan), a battalion from Chiu-lien being pushed forward to take its place. On the morning of the 14th December, at 6.30, two battalions under Colonel TOMOYASU marched out of the Feng-liwan against I's left wing. The hostile forces soon came into collision, and a sharp engagement ensued, ending in the complete rout of I's men. They fled, leaving 4 guns (2 mountain and 2 field guns), 16 prisoners, and a number of horses as well as a quantity of material. Their casualties are not precisely known, the mountainous character of the district rendering search difficult, but 150 bodies had been found at the date of the latest advices. The Japanese had 12 killed and 63 wounded, among the latter being 3 officers. I's men fled chiefly in the direction of Saimatsui, scattering thence along the mountain roads to the north-west. A portion followed the Kirin road eastward, so that the force was completely broken. As for I's right wing (on the northern branch of the loop road) it does not appear to have awaited TACHIMI'S attack from the rear. At all events, nothing more is heard of that attack, though the Commander-in-Chief reports the enemy on the east of Feng-hwan totally routed, and says that a pursuing column was despatched from Tsao-ho-ken in the direction of Saimatsui to cut off the fugitives.

Summing up the above details, the position in Manchuria resolves itself into this:—One Division of the First Army, having beaten off General I's attempt against its right flank, holds Feng-hwan, and has its most distant outpost at Tsao-ho-ken. Another farther north, another Division is marching against Hai-cheng, and

has reached within 18 miles of that place; and a portion of the Second Army is advancing north up the Liau-tung Peninsula, with Kaiping for its immediate objective.

THE NEW IDEAL OF THE SEX RELATION.

THE *Quarterly Review* for October contains an article entitled "The Strike of a Sex," a clever but partial criticism of certain books on the movement for the emancipation of women. The article is a review, first and chiefly of "Marcella" and "The Heavenly Twins," but many of the most vitriolic passages are inspired by a reference to other more extreme works on the question, and notably to FRAU VON TROLL-BORÖSTYANI'S book "Die Gleichstellung der Geschlechter" ("The Equality of the Sexes"). The article opens with a description of the famous "Insurrection of Women" of the Fifth of October, 1789, when a host of Anarchist women, led by the courtesan THÉROIGNE MÉRISCOUR, assembled before Versailles resolved to do justice on MARIE ANTOINETTE. Perhaps this was, as the *Quarterly Review* says, at once the most tragic and the most ludicrous of all the famous days of the French Revolution; but it is obviously unfair to suggest, as the reviewer suggests, that it was a fitting opening to the movement for the emancipation of women. It is no less unfair to condemn that movement on account of some of the proposals of the more extreme among its supporters. For if we were to apply the same canons to some of the other great movements of history, what would be the result? Our opinion of the value of early Christianity would depend chiefly on the disgust inspired in us by a contemplation of the anchorites of the fifth and sixth centuries—the dirty savages who inhabited the lauras of Egypt, Palestine, and Syria; we should condemn that great revival of Christianity known as the Reformation on account of the more violent utterances of LUTHER and the excesses of the Anabaptists of Münster; we should see nothing but evil in that great revolt against a belated feudalism known as the French Revolution, because some of the pages of its annals are stained by blood shed in the days of the Terror.

If the *Quarterly Reviewer* had wished to find the true prelude to the woman's movement, he would have found it, a century ago indeed, not in France but in England; he would have found it in MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT'S book, "A Vindication of the Rights of Women." This book is remarkable no less for the extreme vigour than for the studied moderation of its tone; and it is interesting from two curiously opposite points of view, for it shows us how much since it was written women have gained in details, and at the same time that the essential demanded by MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT, an entire change

in the reciprocal attitudes of the two sexes, is still far from realisation.

No one, however reactionary, can now read without a smile some of the works most severely criticized by MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT—works that in their time, only a century ago, were regarded as standards on the subject of female propriety. Dr. GREGORY, for example, recommended constant dissimulation to girls who were so unfortunate as to be endowed by nature with a robust physical constitution, for a frail and sickly habit of body was supposed to constitute an essential part of feminine charm. The Rev. Dr. JAMES FORDYCE, again, in one of his sermons addressed to women, says, "Let it be observed that in your sex, manly exercises are never graceful: that in them a tone and figure, as well as an air and deportment, of the masculine kind, are always forbidding; that men of sensibility desire in every woman soft features and a flowing voice, a form not robust, and a demeanour gentle and delicate." Happily among us, men of sense have in so far replaced men of sensibility, that those who would with especial zest choose sickly women to be their wives and the mothers of their children are not often to be met with; and on all hands women are encouraged to take more or less "manly exercises." Still, we can remember that on the introduction of lawn tennis not much more than twenty years ago, when women began to abandon in favour of the new game the demure seductions of croquet, there was a wide-spread outcry that their conduct was "unfeminine," and at the present day we find a similar denunciation of the practice of bicycling by women—apparently on the ground that this exercise, if women are to perform it with ease and grace, forces them to adopt a quasi-masculine attire.

But if in some of these details women have gained ground in the last century, in essentials, in the inner nature of the relationship that obtains between men and women, there has been little change since the publication of MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT'S book. Though most men would explicitly refuse their assent to POPE'S sneer, that "every woman is at heart a rake," yet most men implicitly exhibit a profound faith in that maxim by the manner in which they advocate and enforce for those women over whom they have any sort of legal or moral control, the fullest segregation from the world that western opinion will tolerate and that women themselves will endure. By this we do not mean literally that women are shut up in a seraglio; but in the mental sphere an almost Turkish exclusiveness is recommended and practised, and men with the women they have trained combine to howl down as "unsexed" those rare women who betray an interest in the social problems and social diseases with which their sex is especially concerned. And how

thoroughly the average man in his heart believes the truth of the dictum of POPE, has been more than once borne in on us by his chance utterances; never perhaps more fully than by a conversation we had with a friend three or four years ago. He had been reading a paper by GRANT ALLEN, in which that prince of paradox had enunciated the opinion that any woman ought to regard it as an honour to be the mistress of a BYRON or a SHELLEY. "If our leading magazines," said my worthy friend, "are going to publish such articles as this, what power on earth will suffice to keep women moral?"

But the main vigour of MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT'S attack was directed against that false view of the sex-relation which then dominated, and which still dominates, the minds of most men and of most women. It was thus expressed by ROUSSEAU in a passage in "Emilius": "The education of women should always be relative to that of men. To please, to be useful to Us, to make Us love and esteem them, to educate Us when young, and take care of Us when grown up, to advise, to console Us, to render Our lives easy and agreeable: these are the duties of women at all times, and what they should be taught in infancy." And the same view is expressed, less frankly, by the *Quarterly Reviewer*, in his criticism on "Marcella": "the wife's duty," he says, "will always be that of reconciling the noble *Raeburn* with himself and life, or cheering him forward on the lines of his own nature—of believing, understanding, helping." Against ROUSSEAU'S view of womanhood, MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT'S book was a spirited protest—a protest of which the modern movement for the emancipation of women is in part the fruit. As Mr. C. KEGAN PAUL says in the preface to his edition of her "Letters to Imlay," speaking of "A Vindication of the Rights of Women," the book is a reiterated claim that women should be treated as the friends and equals of men, not as their toys and slaves. To the summary prettily put by the *Quarterly Reviewer* of *Marcella*'s duties to *Raeburn*, we have the modern answer given by *Nora* in IBSEN'S play of "A Doll's House." She asks her husband what he considers her holiest duties. Without hesitation he replies, her duties to himself and to their children. To his astonishment she rejoins that she has other duties equally sacred, her duties to herself. MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT said the same thing a hundred years earlier: "Speaking of women at large, their first duty is to themselves as rational creatures."

It has often been objected to the Woman's Movement that by it women will lose rather than gain; for in effect, though indirectly, they already rule men. In a sense it is true that, just as in that age in which a pretended reverence for womanhood served as a cloak for ill-usage and

Chivalry,"—so now, women do at times rule men, by the exercise of all that is worst in their own natures, and by the encouragement of all that is weakest in man's. To such specious advocacy of wrong, MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT had a ready answer. "I do not," she said, "want women to have power over men, but over themselves," and again, "it is not empire, but equality and friendship, which women want." For women who love to rule man by the power of their sex, she breathes an outspoken contempt. "To little respect," she says in one place, "has that woman a claim . . . who smiles on the libertine while she spurns the victims of his lawless appetites and their own folly."

But MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT, in her advocacy of the emancipation of women, never underestimated the reality and extent of sexual differences, she never forgot that, as EDWARD CARPENTER has well expressed it, woman is called upon "to bear children, to guard them, to teach them, to turn them out strong and healthy citizens of the great world." She would have disapproved of the proposals of certain modern reformers to hand over the care of children to the State; just as she disapproved of the fine ladies of her time who committed their domestic duties entirely to the hands of servants. But MARY WOLLSTONECRAFT held that the present system, in which, as GEORGE MEREDITH says, man's ideal of woman is that she should be "at once a parasite and a chalice," is not the system best fitted to prepare her for the performance of her supreme duties.

We have quoted GEORGE MEREDITH, and in truth those who wish to understand the true meaning of one of the grandest, if it be not the grandest, of the movements of the nineteenth century, will do so best by a study of the great novelist. No writer has excelled MEREDITH in the portraiture of woman, no writer has ever better understood at once her greatness and her limitations, none has shown more sympathy with her new aspirations, none has more bitterly satirized the terrible consequences, alike to man and to woman, of the existing sexual ideal. "The Egoist" is, in fact, in its central purpose, a study of the sex-relation, and the same may be said of "One of Our Conquerors." Speaking of *Nataly*, in the latter work, he says, that at a certain crisis in her life, when she was reflecting on her relations with *Victor Radnor*: "She reproached herself for an abasement beneath his leadership, a blind subservience and surrender of her faculties to his greater power, such as no soul of a breathing body should yield to man: not to the highest, not to the Titan, not to the most Godlike of men. Under cloak they demand it. They demand their bane." And later, speaking of *Nataly's* daughter, *Nesta*, who was oppressed by a young

girl's first glimpses of the true nature of the present arrangement between the sexes, and, who, by the canons of society, was not allowed to appeal for a fuller knowledge of the depths of sin and shame, he writes: "Thus was she, too, being put into her woman's harness of the bit and blinkers, and taught to know herself for the weak thing, the gentle parasite, which the fiction of our civilization expects her, caressingly and contemptuously, to become in the active, while it is exacted of her—O Comedy of Clowns!—that in the passive she be a rock-fortress impregnable, not to speak of magically encircled. She must also have her feelings; she must not be an unnatural creature. And she must have a sufficient intelligence; for her stupidity does not flatter the possessing man. It is not an organic growth that he desires in his mate, but a happy composition. You see the world which comes of the pair."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.)

THE JAPANESE NEW TESTAMENT TRANSLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Not being yet sufficiently acquainted with the Japanese language to be a critic, I take this method of asking some one, capable of answering, in regard to some points in the Japanese New Testament.

1. In Acts, 8.33, we have, in the Japanese, *tada shiki sabaki* (righteous judgment). What authority is there for the word *righteous*? The word *Klaus*, means, discrimination, judgment, decision, sentence; and in some four different English translations I happen to have, not one translates the word by "righteous judgment." Three uniformly say, "In his humiliation his judgment was taken away;" the fourth has it, "In his humiliation his condemnation was extorted."

2. In I Tim., 3.11, we have the word *foshitsuji* (deaconess). The word *yuvu* means, "a woman;" "a married woman, a wife." The English translations all fail to give it "woman-deacon." Two say, "their wives," and one, "The women," and one "women."

I shall be thankful for any explanation on the above points, from those of a more extended acquaintance with the language than myself, either through the columns of the *Mail* or by private correspondence.

Most respectfully and sincerely,

J. M. MCALEB.

13 Tsukiji, Tokyo, December 15th.

PORT ARTHUR & JAPANESE PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—Almost as surprising as the massacre itself at Port Arthur is the "vindication" which the *Mail* translates from the columns of certain Japanese papers. "Under these circumstances, wholesale slaughter was necessarily the order of the day," says the *Fiji*. On the whole, after much reading of so-called apologies of barbarities, the *Fiji's* is the most extraordinary, and shows a bottomless state of moral sentiment. All that the *Nichi Nichi* can offer in defence is that "War is by nature cruel. Circumstances must be left to determine the number of lives lost." Such are the opinions expressed after all we have heard about Japan's efforts to introduce civilized methods of warfare. We have listened to innumerable stories about the humanity of the Japanese soldiers in contrast to the Chinese. We have been told stories of this and that Japanese officer who protected the Chinese in time of distress. We have read notifications of Japanese Generals, enjoining the highest rules of civilized warfare—I need only refer to the *Mail* of November 8th, where it is stated that "General Oyama has issued an order

general order inculcating the obligation of treating all peaceable Chinese kindly," etc. Most fair-minded people were inclined to take all these anecdotes, notifications, etc., in good faith, though at times there did seem a little parade of virtue in them. But now what are we to think? As soon as Japanese soldiers indulge in cold-blooded barbarities, all that can be said is "War is by nature cruel." "Wholesale slaughter was necessarily the order of the day." In a communicated article which appeared in the issue of December 8th, the *Mail* took quite a different point of view. It was then expressed that "it is to be hoped that a searching investigation will be ordered." The writer also hesitates to express himself further, "pending the receipt of fuller evidence." This was certainly a right attitude of mind on the subject, but now that fuller evidence is coming in are we still to dwarf judgment and reason by defending the indefensible? The Japanese people may well ask to be rid of such apologists as the *Fiji* and the *Nichi Nichi*. A strong nation faces its calamities and acknowledges its errors. Let us hope that the *Fiji* and *Nichi Nichi* are still unaware of the extent of the massacre and that their defence was printed partly in ignorance of the facts.

December 17th, 1894.

DANGER.

YOKOHAMA SKATING CLUB.

The Annual General Meeting of this Club was held in the Club Hotel on Monday afternoon, there being present Messrs. W. W. Campbell, H.M. Arnold, W. Sutter, and J. O. Averill.

The meeting was an informal one, Mr. Averill reading the Report and stating that the accounts showed a balance of \$124.20; both of which were duly passed.

THE REPORT.

The season of 1893 and 1894, as shown by the record of temperature, was not a favourable one for skating, there being only light frosts of a few days duration followed by intervals of warm southerly winds, rain, and snow. Mr. Campbell and Mr. Averill spent considerable time in the preparation of the rink. A heavy scraper (patent applied for) designed and built under the personal supervision of Mr. Campbell, was found very useful in clearing away the soft mud and levelling the surface of the rink. By availing of the slightest indications of frost and carefully nursing the ice we were enabled to enjoy skating of a more or less satisfactory kind on thirty-six different occasions. The number of names on the subscription list for last season was sixty-nine, and the finances of the Club are in a satisfactory condition as shown in the accompanying account.

C. S. AVERILL ■ ACCOUNT WITH YOKOHAMA SKATING CLUB—SEASON 1893-94.

To Balance, 1892/93	...	\$ 57.56
To Subscriptions—62 @ \$3	...	186.00
7 @ \$4	...	28.00
		\$268.56

To Balance in Treasurers' hands	...	\$124.20
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By Payments to Aoki on account of Rink—

December 20th	...	\$50.00
January 10th	...	25.00
February 1st	...	35.00
March 5th	...	30.00
		\$140.00

By Sundry items paid Aoki—

Mending Pump	...	2.10
Carpenters' Work to house	...	2.50
3 Shovels	...	1.40
Extra men digging out	...	7.70
Milk, etc., supplied	...	.81
		9.41

By Cost 300 Extra Fine Mats	...	4.70
Less paid by Aoki	...	3.00
		1.70

By Furniture (Commodes)	...	1.07
By Cost Tea, Sugar, Biscuits, etc., during season	...	1.50
By Balance	...	124.20
		\$268.56

E. & O. E.
Yokohama, December 17th, 1894.

On the motion of Mr. Arnold, the old Committee were re-elected, Mr. J. O. Averill being substituted for Mr. C. S. Averill; it being now composed as follows—Messrs. W. Sutter, W. W. Campbell, and J. O. Averill.

YOKOHAMA SAILING CLUB.

The eighth Annual General Meeting and an extraordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Sailing Club took place on Monday evening at the Club Hotel to receive the reports of the Committee, Secretary, and Treasurer, and to consider proposed alterations in rules.

There were present, Messrs. J. F. Lowder (in the chair), Alan Owston, F. Owston, W. W. Campbell, J. O. Averill, T. M. Laffin, L. Salas, and J. B. Davis. At Weston, J. Martin,

E. Andreis, W. R. H. Carew, A. Wall, Boeck, Birmingham, E. Worth, E. V. Thorne, J. McGill, E. J. Marshall, R. McCance, T. Browne, T. Abbey, J. B. Gibbs, W. Cabell, C. V. Schmidt, and G. H. Scidmore, Hon. Sec.

The CHAIRMAN, after calling on the Secretary to read the notice convening the meeting, remarked that it was the pleasure of the meeting he would call on the Secretary to read the Report and Statement of Account, but he thought they had been in their hands a sufficient time for them to peruse the contents.

On the proposition of Mr. THORN, seconded by Mr. WESTON, the report and accounts were taken as read.

Mr. SCIDMORE remarked, in connection with the finances of the Club, that there had been a considerable increase in the item for steam launches and the printing of new rules which had become necessary. The Sailing Club had been unable to obtain, as of yore, the services of the steam launches, as they had been chartered for use on the torpedo station, so they had to obtain extra launches and pay proportionately for them. The amount of their cash prizes were smaller than last year, this amounting to \$170 in 1893 and to only \$40 in 1894. But other presented prizes were more numerous and large in the place of the cash. The expenses came up to \$600. The Committee had come to the conclusion, at the desire of the members, to spend their money, which they had done as shown in the accounts. They did not want any funds, therefore all they had collected was spent, leaving a balance of 68 cents due, which, by contribution of the Treasurer and Secretary, made up the round sum of \$600.

The CHAIRMAN pointed out that there being nothing further to explain, the next business would be the passing of the report and accounts.

On the motion of Mr. BIRMINGHAM, seconded by Mr. AVERILL, the following report and accounts were passed:—

REPORT.

The Committee has much pleasure in reporting that, during the season of 1894, the Club has prospered, and there is abundant promise of its future popularity and growth. Our membership has increased, and we now have upon our roll 8 honorary members, 132 active members, and 4 absent members. Twenty-four record races (12 in each division), two extra races for the A division, three extra races for the B division, and a sendo's race were sailed.

The prizes were numerous and valuable, and the hearty thanks of the Club are due to the following-named gentlemen and firms for their generosity in presenting them:—

Her Britannic Majesty's Minister.	Mr. J. O. Averill.
The Minister of the United States.	Mr. T. Abbey.
The French Residents.	Mr. W. R. H. Carew.
The Italian Residents.	Mr. E. L. Conan.
The Swiss Residents.	Mr. A. M. Forbes.
The "Japan Daily Advertiser."	Mr. J. B. Gibbs.
The "Box of Curios."	Mr. W. H. Hardy.
Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.	Mr. T. J. Ho' Vell.
Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.	Mr. J. W. Hall.
Messrs. Byton & Pratt.	Mr. N. P. Kingdon.
Messrs. Caudrelier & Co.	Mr. J. Kernan.
The Oriental Hotel.	Mr. T. M. Laffin.
The Officers of Her Britannic Majesty's Men-of-War.	Mr. J. F. Lowder.
Messrs. R. & C. Abenheim.	Mr. James Murch.
Mr. C. S. Averill.	Mr. John McLean.
	Mr. E. J. Marshall.
	Mr. A. Oswon.
	Dr. T. H. Tripler.
	Mr. S. Toke.
	Mr. S. E. Unite.
	Mr. A. Wood, and
	The owners of the <i>Nandeska</i>

The Committee, both collectively and individually, as usual, added their donations with much pleasure. The Treasurer's report shows about \$400 spent for prizes, but the total value of all prizes given, amounts, we believe, to more than three times that sum.

In the A division, *Mary*, which was completed only in time for the last race, was the sole addition during the season, but many alterations and improvements were made in existing yachts.

In the B division *Cocktail* and *Nandeska* were launched, and made fair records.

Spray had a very complete overhauling resulting in a practically new vessel, and she has proved the most successful craft of the season, finishing the racing with 15 winning flags, taking the 32 Rater Record Prize with 19 out of a possible 21 points, 32 Rater Champion Pennant, and becoming holder of the Weston Challenge Shield, beating the *Maid Marion* eight times in eleven meetings, and making an average speed in the 158 miles of race she sailed of 4.20 knots per hour. She also made the record for fastest time over the Club Course, viz.:—6.18 knots on September 8th.

Aborigine had extensive alterations in ballast and sail plan, but failed to show the requisite speed to score from our present fleet, and her owner is now building a fine new craft to replace her. Her best performance was in the 158 mile race, when she sailed at 4.20 knots per hour. *Neptune* is practically a new yacht and made her debut as a racer this season. She shows great speed

off the wind in moderate breezes, but is not very manageable at times.

Maid Marion's record is one of split sails and broken gear, but, in spite of her bad luck, she takes the record prize for 39 raters.

Daimyo had to lower her colours in the 32 rating class, but the unusual number of fresh breeze races sailed accounts for this, as in light airs she almost invariably ran away from her competitors. On August 11th, however, in a gale, she went over a five miles course with ease when *Spray* broke down and no other yacht would venture out. She saved her time from *Maid Marion* in 4 out of 11 meetings.

Wanderer competed in several races, and recorded her first winning, beating *Neptune* under handicap and taking fourth place and a prize.

Mary sailed but one race and gives promise of upholding the well earned reputation of her designer and owner.

Sea Gull received extensive alterations which enabled her to improve her previous scores and did some remarkable work in strong breezes and heavy sea. On several occasions she made very close finishes with *Daimyo*, and on September 8th beat the latter on time allowance. In addition to the Queen's Birthday Prize she scores best in the record of 26 raters.

Box of Curios showed very good speed for short bursts, frequently heading the fleet in starts, but had to yield the palm to *Sea Gull*.

Ronin raced persistently through the season, but was no match for her larger sisters. She obtained Mr. Lowder's Consolation Prize.

Men-of-war boats.—A large launch and several cutters from Her Britannic Majesty's vessels were welcome additions to our races, but were sorely handicapped in competing with craft specially constructed for racing.

Dan raced so seldom that we are persuaded her merits were sacrificed.

Nina, the smallest of the A division, was only raced effectively once, and then showed that her size only was her weak point.

Among the boats of the B division the racing was close and keen.

Daisy, as during last season, secured record prize for 17 raters. By several alterations she was well "tuned up" and she was skilfully handled throughout the season.

Hokiboshi, with minor alterations in ballast and centre-board furnished, exciting sport in her contests with *Daisy*, and lost the record prize by only one point.

Isabel during the early part of the season gave promise of carrying off most of the laurels, but failed to continue in well doing.

Nande-ha, as her owners discovered and attended to her qualities and requirements, has shown steady improvement, and we believe that still more can be accomplished with her.

Vixen, *White Violet*, and *Petrol*, of the 16 raters, were well handled. The first named proved herself the best of the trio.

Sayonara did well, but not so well as we were led to expect. On June 9th she easily won over her division and the *Sagamore's* boat, in light weather.

Shark and *Jessica* were pluckily sailed, frequently in weather that was amenable for such small craft. *Jessica* appears to be the better of the two.

A most promising feature of the past season is the welcome accession to our ranks of a number of Japanese members: and the recent arrival from Germany of a handsome yacht for one of the Imperial Princes we hail as further evidence that the glorious sport will prosper in the future.

Our rules have worked satisfactorily and need but little change, and our recommendation concerning them is, that, for the present, we "let well enough alone."

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT, YOKOHAMA SAILING CLUB, SEASON OF 1894.

RECEIPTS.		Yen.
Cash balance from W. W. Campbell	.....	31.82
Annual dues from members	.....	856.00
Entrance fees for races	.....	35.00
Cash prizes	.....	40.00
Subscription to sendo's race	.....	25.50
Contribution to balance	.....	.68
		Yen 600.00

DISBURSEMENTS.		Yen.
For prizes	.....	309.00
For steam launch hire	.....	50.74
For flag boat hire	.....	30.00
For printing and stationery	.....	84.55
For fees to stewards and coxswains	.....	5.46
For ammunition	.....	2.50
For bill collector's commission	.....	12.00
For bulletin board and sundries	.....	8.83
		Yen 600.00

G. H. SCIDMORE, Honorary Treasurer.
Examined with the vouchers and found correct.
W. W. CAMPBELL.

Yokohama, December 11, 1894.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the next business was the balloting for Chairman and Committee for the ensuing year, Messrs. Laffin and Thorne being appointed scrutineers.

The balloting resulted in the election of Messrs. G. H. Scidmore, J. O. Averill, T. M. Laffin, L. Campbell, and W. W. Campbell.

Mr. BIRMINGHAM proposed a vote of thanks to the Honorary Treasurer and Secretary. He was an enthusiastic yachtsman, and had carried

out his duties during the past year to the satisfaction of all the members.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. THORN seconded. He would like to amend the proposition slightly, and that in the sense that the incoming committee be instructed keep Mr. Scidmore in his old position during the coming season.—(Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN thought that the Committee and the Club too, would be only too glad to secure Mr. Scidmore's efficient services during the coming year.—(Applause.)

Mr. SCIDMORE in returning thanks said that he would endeavour to do all that lay in his power to assist the Club in the coming year.

There being nothing further to bring before the annual general meeting, the Chairman declared it closed.

The CHAIRMAN then announced that the notice paper convening the meeting also announced that an extraordinary general meeting would be held that day to consider any proposition that might be brought before members in regard to alterations in the rules. He did not wish to interfere with any members who might desire to propose an alteration in the rules, but he felt that he must hold that the notice given of such intention was not sufficient to allow of any alteration of rules being made at that meeting. He was inclined to put a very stiff construction upon the rules, and if he was in error, it was an error on the safer side. It was most desirable that the notice paper should inform members of the specific alterations of the rules before they were called upon to discuss them, otherwise they might find themselves unconsciously carrying a motion altering the whole constitution of the Club.—(Hear, hear.) In support of his contention that the meeting could not propose any alteration in the rules, the Chairman quoted Rules 7, 8, and 13, and upon the construction which he based upon them, held that the notice given was not specific but general, and therefore the meeting could do nothing but debate any proposals for altering the rules in an informal manner.

Mr. SCIDMORE explained that the notice had been drawn up by the Committee after receiving several verbal intimations of proposed alterations in the rules from several members. These members, however, had made no written communications to the Committee, so that there was actually nothing to come before the extraordinary meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that the best thing to do was to declare the meeting closed, but as there was such a large attendance of members present, the largest he had ever known, opportunity should be taken to discuss informally any alterations in the rules that might be considered necessary.

The meeting was thereupon closed, and an informal discussion took place upon a change in the starting line, arbitrary handicaps, a new class, etc., the Chairman suggesting that if any ten members thought that the suggestions which might arise during the conversation were worthy of adoption, an extraordinary meeting might be regularly called, with the specific alterations of rules with their reasons duly set forth.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY OF JAPAN.

An ordinary meeting of the above-mentioned Society was held at the rooms of the Geographical Society (Chigaku-Kyokai), Nishikonyo-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo, on Friday, December 13th, at 5 p.m., Mr. C. D. West, M.A., in the chair.

The Hon. P. Le Port Trench, Joseph H. Longford, Esq., and Prof. S. Tanabe were unanimously elected members of the Society, the minutes of the last meeting having previously been read and duly approved.

Mr. K. Acton had sent, from London, a print showing the result of developing and taping "Soloi" paper, after a short exposure only had been given. The picture was clear in the whites, showed a full gradation, and was of a particularly pleasing colour. The following is the method of working the process:—

About one-fiftieth of the usual exposure is given (about one minute to bright sunlight, with a fairly dense negative) when a faint image only is visible. This image is then developed with the following solutions:—

A.	
Hydrokinone	1 ounce.
Sulphite of Soda	1 ounce.
Potassium Bromide	1 ounce.
Ammonium Bromide	2 ounces.
Water	64 ounces.

B.	
Caustic Soda	1 ounce.
Water	16 ounces.

C.	
Pyrogallic Acid	3 grains.
Water	1 ounce.

To be mixed in the proportions of A. 5 ounces, B. 1 ounce, and C. 1 drop.

When the print is placed in this solution, it first turns yellow, but gradually darkens. As the print further darkens in the after processes, it is necessary to develop only till about one half the intensity eventually wanted has been acquired. The time taken is from 20 to 30 minutes.

After development, the print is placed for a few minutes in the following solution:—

Acetic Acid 3 drams.
Water 128 ounces.

So far the light used should be yellow light, or the light of a gas or lamp flame. After the prints have been for a minute or so in the toning solution, made up as follows, white light will do them no harm:—

A.
Hypo-sulphite of Sodium 8 ounces.
Burned Alum 6 ounces.
Water 80 ounces.

After solution, 2 ounces of borax to be added.

B.
Chloride of Gold 15 grains.
Acetate of Lead 64 grains.
Water 8 ounces.

For use the solutions are mixed in the proportion of 8 parts A. to 1 part B.

A print sent by the American "Aristo." paper Company on paper called by the name of "Aristo-Platino" paper was shown. The surface of the paper was matt, and, although the toning had been with gold, the tint was as nearly as possible that of a platinotype.

The Chairmen then called on Messrs. W. K. Burton and T. Kondo to demonstrate the Kalotype process.

The demonstrators stated that they considered this process to have certain advantages over any other. They would not compare its general merits with those of the Platinotype process, which latter they considered the first of all processes, but it—the platin Kalotype process—had certain advantages of its own. It was cheap, was very easily worked, and was the only process they knew, giving a visible image, that would give a true black print from a thin negative and that seemed suitable to almost any kind of paper. The process depends on the fact that ferric oxalate is sensitive to light, being changed thereby into ferrous oxalate, which latter salt has the power of reducing various metallic salts, nitrate of silver amongst the number.

The process is a very old one, but that worked by the demonstrators was a modification of a recent form thereof, introduced by Mr. O. P. Bennett. The following is a description of the process:—

SENSITIZING SOLUTION.

Ferric Oxalate 75 grains.
Silver Nitrate 30 grains.
Water 1 ounce.

This solution is swabbed over the paper with a wad of cotton wool. The coating is, of course, made as even as possible, but streakiness that cannot be avoided does not, as a rule, show in the finished print. The paper is dried in front of a clear fire before the solution has time to sink into it.

Paper so prepared will keep for several days in any ordinary wrapping, for months in a calcium tube.

The quantity mentioned is enough to coat about 10 square feet of smooth paper, 5 feet of extra-rough drawing paper.

PRINTING

is done in the ordinary printing frames, the time taken being about one-third that needed for albuminized paper. The image is visible, and has the exact appearance of the image in the platinotype process—in fact it is of exactly the same nature—and any one accustomed to platinotype printing can readily judge when the paper should be taken from the frame.

DEVELOPER.

Rochelle Salt 1 ounce.
Saturated solution of Borax 10 ounces.

RESTRAINER.

A one per cent. solution of bi-chromate of potassium.

The effect of the restrainer is very marked. Without any of it the prints are liable to be "muddy" and to have impure whites. The least that is needed is 7 or 8 minims to each ounce of solution, and no more than this should be used for negatives such as are suitable for printing with albuminized paper or such as are at all hard. In printing from thin negatives, restrainer up to the extent of 30 minims per ounce may be used, the exposure being correspondingly increased. In this way it is possible to get brilliant prints from negatives too thin to give such by any other process.

The image develops from a pale yellow colour to a full deep black in a few seconds, but if the print be at once removed from the solution it will be found that the high lights are yellow. It must remain in the solution for at least quarter of an hour. It is to be observed that no further actual

developing action takes place during this time. Though the developer can be altered to suit different negatives, or even to a certain extent to compensate for error in exposure, the result cannot be modified in any way when once the print is in the developer.

In using smooth paper, a number of prints may be developed in the same solution, pouring the developer into a measuring-glass as soon as one print is developed, placing an undeveloped print on the top of this latter, and returning the developing solution, the prints being afterwards kept moving just as in the ordinary toning process. In using very rough paper, however, this procedure is not permissible, as the image gets rubbed from the tops of the roughnesses of the paper, with the result of a mottled effect.

After development the prints are washed in three or four changes of water, and are then placed in the

FIXING BATH

consisting of a one per cent. mixture of strongest ammonia and water, where they remain for about a quarter of an hour. Washing for half an hour completes the process.

A number of samples of work on different kinds of paper were shown, some being on common cartridge paper.

The proceedings ended with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS IN YOKOHAMA.

No lack of public amusements, in one form or another, have been presented to the foreign communities of Tokyo and Yokohama during the last few weeks. Yet none among recent entertainments, we venture to think, have given greater pleasure in its own particular degree than was afforded by the amateur theatrical performance in the Public Hall on Saturday evening. Yokohama is always ready to welcome its amateur players: indeed, regret is deep and widespread that opportunities for a display of sincere goodwill towards them are rather too infrequent. The long interval which has elapsed since a similar performance was given here has, however, enabled Mr. Bayne to work up some very promising new material, and on Saturday evening a crowded and enthusiastic house had the pleasure of greeting two ladies and two gentlemen quite fresh to local boards, at least in this direction. Vastly pleasing were the acquaintances thus made.

The pieces given on Saturday evening are both old favourites and need little description. The first was the Comedietta, in one act, "To oblige Benson," which Tom Taylor adapted from the French Vaudeville, "Un Service à Blanchard." The cast was as follows:—

Mr. Benson (a Barrister)..... Mr. Henson.
Mr. Trotter Southdown..... Mr. Bayne.
Mr. John Meredith (a pupil of Mr. Benson's)..... Mr. White.
Mrs. Benson..... Miss Rice.
Mrs. Trotter Southdown..... Mrs. Read.

Place aux dames. Miss Rice, who we believe made her debut on Saturday, appeared as Mrs. Benson, and acted the part splendidly. Her voice and manner were throughout gracefully natural, her study of the character betraying great dramatic instinct and excellent application of the Art's first principles. Mrs. Read in her interpretation of the rôle of Mrs. Trotter Southdown was, as usual, gracefully arch and bewitchingly charming. It was a most finished performance in every way and won rounds of appreciative applause which were renewed time and again as the fun developed. As her husband, a man of bionic tastes and inclinations, yet choleric withal, Mr. Bayne took up a character which he has made his own and delineates in the greatest effect. Great was the joy of the audience when he blundered into a misunderstanding of his wife's benevolent schemes for rescuing the thoughtless Mrs. Benson from the possible consequences of a slight "indiscretion," and merrier still did every one become when he blundered back on to the right tack and tumbled to "the true inwardness of things." Mr. White, as Mr. John Meredith, the inane cause of the whole complication, and Mr. Henson—capitally made up—as Mr. Benson, carried out their respective parts in an admirable manner.

During the interval, the Yokohama Town Band gave a selection of music, and then the curtain rang up for Buckstone's Farce, in one act, "A Dead Shot." The cast was as follows:—

Captain Cannon..... Mr. Bayne.
Mr. Hector Timid..... Mr. Read.
Mr. Wiseman..... Mr. Hickman.
Mr. Fred. Thornton..... Mr. Balden.
Miss Louisa Lovetrick..... Miss Stone.
Chatter (her Maid)..... Miss Wheeler.

The action takes place somewhere about the time when George the Fourth, "the first gentleman of Europe," set the fashions for men, and the ladies wore frocks which we now designate as "First Empire." The plot is of the flimsiest, but what was lacking in this respect was made up by the good playing of all concerned. Miss Wheeler as Chatter, was the daintiest of dainty English serving maids, acting naturally, moving gracefully, speaking prettily, and infusing into all her actions and by-play that flavour of gentle pertness, free from all taint of familiarity, which seems to have gone out of fashion with domestics along with the disappearance of the still-room and the lavender-scented linen-butch. Miss Wheeler is to be decidedly congratulated on her debut. Equally successful was the playing of Mrs. Stone as Miss Louisa Lovetrick. A wilful woman determined to have her own way in love, she succeeded in attaining her desires, though the rejected swains, Mr. Hector Timid (Mr. Read)—a happily conceived impersonation—and Mr. Wiseman (Mr. Hickman), did not congratulate the happy man, Mr. Fred. Thornton (Mr. Balden), so much as they congratulated themselves. All the masculine parts were faithfully portrayed, Mr. Bayne as Captain Cannon again achieving a great success. At the close a basket of flowers was presented to Mrs. Stone and a bouquet was handed over the foot-lights to Miss Wheeler, thus bringing to a close a most enjoyable performance.

The frocks worn in both pieces were very charming; anything more becomingly handsome than Mrs. Read's dress in the Comedietta has seldom been devised. Miss Rice's frock was very pretty in design and trimming. The Empire gown worn by Mrs. Stone was admirable and with her hat made a very pleasant picture; and Miss Wheeler's simple dainty-muslin was in excellent taste.

THE YOKOHAMA CHORAL SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

The Yokohama Choral Society, in its concert given at the Public Hall on Wednesday evening, achieved a success of which it may reasonably be proud. Since its resuscitation a few years ago, the Society has made rapid strides forward, till now it has to contend with but few drawbacks, other than those incidental to all such institutions in a Far Eastern community of limited size. The chorus last evening mustered nearly sixty strong, and but for a weakness in tenors was of more than average calibre. Perhaps the energetic President will be able to remedy even this before long, and then we shall have the Society giving far more ambitious work than Cowen's beautiful "Rose Maiden." Perhaps, too, the Philharmonic Society—which made its first bow in public on Wednesday under the auspices of the older confederation—may, in that good time which we venture to hope is coming, be able to take its share in a full orchestral representation of one of the classic oratorios. Then the hearts of Yokohama music-lovers in general and concert-goers in particular will rejoice within them and be glad.

The Philharmonic Society opened the programme last night with a splendid rendering of Weber's "Peter Schmolli." The orchestra comprised sixteen performers; the 'cello, viola, bass, first and second violins, flute, clarinet, cornet, side-drum, and piano being represented. Hard and assiduous practise alone could have produced the pleasing result attained, and the audience loudly applauded the piece. Immediately after this overture, came the "Rose Maiden." The soloists were Mrs. W. W. Campbell (soprano), Mrs. James Walter (contralto), Mr. E. T. Nicholas (tenor), and Mr. S. L. Goldman (baritone). The accompanist was Mrs. Poole, and the President, Mr. J. T. Griffin, conducted. Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Walter were both in excellent voice, and did full justice to their respective parts. Seldom have Mrs. Campbell's vocal abilities been heard to finer effect than in the solo "Bloom on, bloom on my Roses," "Roseblossom's" farewell to her old fairy-life. Her voice gains in graceful timbre, growing mellow, truer and sweeter, if that were possible, with each succeeding season. Mrs. Walter gave the contralto solo, "Yet chime they so sadly," with exquisite feeling, and was warmly thanked by a delighted house. Both ladies received several bouquets and baskets of flowers in the course of the evening. Mr. Nicholas, who has been somewhat indisposed of late, suffered greatly from nervousness, thus preventing his really nice voice from being heard to advantage; but when he conquered the feeling the pleasure derived from his tasteful interpretation of the music was of no mean degree. As baritone, Mr. Goldman was cast for some of the most difficult solos, but he acquitted himself well, and especially in the hardest of the lot,

"Where gloomy pine-trees rustle." This was worthy of highest praise. It is difficult to say which of the choruses pleased most, all were so well given. The introduction, "Green vale and vine clad mountain," went with a faultless rhythm; even better was the Wedding Chorus. The Chorus of Elves, soprano and contralto only, was sweetly given, and immeasurably better than the one preceding, which the male voices took alone. It is the prettiest chorus of the whole book, but needs delicate handling to be given effectively; this it received. Mr. Griffin is to be congratulated upon the efficient state of his choruses; only those who have had experience in choir-training know the hard work required to bring things to such a pitch of excellence, and in the success of last evening's performance the President's share is large. At the close of the Cantata, Mrs. Poole, who had accompanied throughout in her usual good taste, was handed some baskets of flowers: they were well deserved.

The Philharmonic Society contributed the opening overture to the second half, and gave a notable rendering of an old favourite, Boieldieu's "Caliph of Bagdad." Mrs. Irvine then sang "I love thee so," her rich and cultivated voice bringing out many new beauties in the song. It was redemanded, but the lateness of the hour precluded an encore being given. Another good number was a "Tarentelle" of Rheinberger's, given by Mrs. McNeill. Needless to say it was very charmingly rendered, and the house would fain have heard it all over again, had time allowed. Mr. Ramseger contributed a violin solo, "Air Varié," and evoked loud applause: his hand has lost none of its cunning with the violin and bow. The War March of the Priests from *Athalie*, given with great verve by the Philharmonic Society, brought a most successful concert to a close.

ROBBERY AND FORGERY BY AN ALLEGED AUSTRIAN "BARON."

An incident of a rather unpleasant character took place on board the P. & O. steamer *Verona* on her last trip from Hongkong to Yokohama. Among her passengers was a young Englishman named Frederick D. Bulloch on a tour round the world, and an Austrian, who gave himself out to be "Baron de Wolff," for the time being travelling on pleasure and interested in scientific pursuits. The passengers had met at Singapore and both on the P. & O. liner *Slam* and the *Verona* occupied almost adjoining state rooms. Notwithstanding Bulloch's aversion to the other, an acquaintance was struck up on the voyage. Everything went well until the day before arriving in Yokohama, when Mr. Bulloch missed his Letter of Credit and three Circular Notes for £10 a piece, on the British Linen Company's Bank, Lombard Street. Mr. Bulloch suspected the "Baron" from the very outset, as the latter was well acquainted with all his (Bulloch's) movements. He told Captain Tacque of his loss and his suspicions of the "Baron," and the Commander reported the matter to the P. & O. Agent here on the vessel's arrival. Mr. Bulloch then obtained advice, and put the matter into the hands of the police. Meanwhile, the pseudo "Baron de Wolff" put up at the Grand Hotel, but almost from the time of his landing Mr. Nishida, of the police, set detectives to watch the movements of the suspect, and obtain information of his doings. The "Baron" called at various places, and yesterday was seen to emerge from the P. & O. Office reading what seemed to be a letter, but which was subsequently ascertained to be a deposit receipt, the "Baron" having secured a berth on board the *Ancona* for Australia, the vessel leaving on 5th January. In the course of his wanderings the "Baron" went into the *Japan Gazette* office, and among other things ordered the printing of some books of Circular Notes, replicas of those lost by young Mr. Bulloch, alleging that he was the representative of Cook's Tourist Company, and had come out to look after the business here. So much the police obtained, and on this evidence Mr. Bulloch made out an informal affidavit at H.B.M. Consulate, and armed with it went with the police to the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, where a warrant was asked for. Mr. de Fleisch, the Consul, said he would send information through the Governor. This information turned out to be a letter ordering the suspected man to appear before the Austrian Consul. The police, however, proceeded to arrest the culprit, who was found drinking tea in a grog-shop near the Railway station, the "Baron" having already taken tickets for himself and luggage for Kyoto. The letter was shown him, and having owed up to the charge, consented to accompany the police at 7.30 p.m. He was

lodged in the police station for the night and on Thursday at 1 p.m. an informal trial took place at the Austrian Consulate, evidence being taken, and the accused was remanded in custody to the British Gaol.

Mr. Bulloch has since discovered that the Circular Notes stolen from him have both been signed and endorsed "Fred. D. Bulloch." He declares that he never signed these documents, and the statement is borne out by the appearance of the signatures, which, although somewhat similar to Mr. Bulloch's are rather clumsily executed, the formation of the letters being very laboured.

"Baron de Wolff," whose real name is W. Gruner, is of medium height, with black moustache and of good bearing. On his person was found 315 guilder and 10 sovereigns. Mr. Bulloch is a young man, travelling for his own amusement, and this incident in his tour will, no doubt, be rather an unpleasant recollection for him.

THE AUTUMN ATHLETIC MEETING.

More cheerless and bitterly cold weather than that which prevailed on Saturday afternoon, during the Autumn Athletic Meeting of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club, would be difficult to imagine in this part of Japan. Before noon wisps of sleet had fallen and the wind that accompanied them blew keenly for the rest of the day. Notwithstanding this, a goodly number of spectators were on the ground, and by three o'clock, just as a little blue sky appeared to the westward, a large contingent of ladies put in an appearance and braved the wintry blasts till the close of the sports. The preliminary heats in some of the races having been run on Thursday, left only the finals in all events to be decided. The entries comprised forty-one names in all, but the nipping cold kept many from stripping. To Pinckney fell three first prizes and two second places. He is an excellent all-round athlete, and fully earned his honours. Edwards took the 100 Yards in 11 secs.; Libeaud the Half-Mile in 2m. 21s.; and McNeill the Walking Race in 9m. 15s. The other events provoked a good deal of laughter, and illustrated in varying degrees of nicely the old adage that "there's many a slip 'twixt cup and lip." The animal race brought out two calves, a cat, a duck, a pig, a turkey, and a monkey, and the duck won. The Boy's and Girl's races were all well contested, victory falling to the most deserving. The Yokohama Town Band was in attendance and gave a spirited selection of music under the trying circumstances. Praise is due to the officials for the manner in which the events were kept up to time, and more particularly to the Secretary, Mr. E. O. Kenyon, who was everything a secretary should be on such an occasion. The Committee and Officers were:—Judge—Mr. H. C. Litchfield, Starter—Mr. J. Dadds, Timekeeper—Mr. J. F. Pinn, President—Mr. J. P. Mollison, Captain—Mr. A. B. Walford; Secretary—Mr. E. O. Kenyon; Treasurer—Mr. H. V. Dickinson; and Messrs. K. F. Crawford, W. S. Stone, W. D. S. Edwards, D. McNeill, F. E. White, C. Gibbons, and B. H. Pearson. The Officers and Committee wore badges of blue and white violets, the happy fancy of a lady we imagine. Details:—

100 YARDS.—(Mr. A. C. Reid's and Mr. Jackson's Prize.)

W. D. S. Edwards, scratch 1
H. Pinckney, scratch 2
E. J. Libeaud, 4 yards 0

Edwards got off well, but Pinckney hung on determinedly and was only beaten by about six inches at the post; Libeaud close up. Time, 11 secs.

LONG JUMP.

B. H. Pearson, 6 inches 1
W. D. S. Edwards, scratch 2
H. Pinckney, scratch 3
W. R. H. Carew, 24 inches 0

Pearson won with a jump of 17 ft. 6½ in., not including his handicap; Edwards cleared 17 ft 4½ in.; and Pinckney 17 ft. 3½ in.

HURDLES.—(Mr. J. C. Chapman's Prize.)

H. Pinckney, scratch 1
R. Altenheim, 8 yards 2
H. E. Campbell, 8 yards 0

Campbell lead for a hurdle or so, then Altenheim went ahead, only to be collared at the sixth hurdle by the scratch man, who then took things easily and got home two yards to the good. Time, 19 secs.

HIGH JUMP.

H. Pinckney, scratch 1
B. H. Pearson, scratch 2
B. Sharp, 2 inches 3
B. C. Ross, 4 inches 0

Ross fell out at 4 ft. 5 in., Sharp at 4 ft. 7 in. Pearson at 4 ft. 8 in., Pinckney then cleared 4 ft. 10 in. and won.

EGG AND SPOON RACE.

E. J. Libeaud 11

Fourteen entered on the field for this most amusing race, and all came to grief except Libeaud, who literally romped home in 19 secs., with Pearson close at his heels, but with two spills to the bad.

QUARTER MILE.—(Ladies' Purse.)

H. Pinckney, scratch 1
E. J. Libeaud, 10 yards 2
R. C. Ross, 15 yards 0
E. Buxton-Forman, 10 yards 0
H. E. Campbell, 15 yards 0
B. Sharp, 15 yards 0
H. E. Allcock, 15 yards 0
B. H. Pearson, 5 yards 0
H. R. Mair, 10 yards 0

Allcock lead half way up to the far corner and then fell back among the rest. Pinckney disposed of the whole of his men going along the top stretch, with Libeaud close up. In this order the race finished. Time, 57 secs.

Miss Laura Smith, in presenting the trophy, the Ladies' Purse, to the winner said:—Among the various entertainments that contribute so much to the pleasure of life in Yokohama, none are more enjoyable, or more gladly responded to, than the Meeting of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club for their athletic sports. All who have the privilege of witnessing or taking part in them will always recall the many happy scenes and experiences they represent as among the pleasantest associations of the past. They are as evergreen in our memory to-day as the rich and thrifty sward that covers this beautiful Cricket-field. Again we are indebted to the enterprise and hospitality of this Club for a most successful and enjoyable meeting, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. I need hardly add that the concern manifested in competing for the Ladies' Purse has been most gratifying to its contributors: and to you, Mr. Pinckney, as the successful candidate in this event, I gladly perform the office of presenting in the Ladies' name this small token of their appreciation of the earnest and spirited struggle you have just been engaged in, which placed you at the winning post in front of such worthy competitors. And when I hail you as champion of the Ladies' Purse and wish you God-speed in every honest struggle that may beset your future path—I know I not only echo the sentiments of every lady contributor, but all here present to-day.—(Loud and prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Pinckney bowed his thanks, and then Mr. E. O. Kenyon asked Miss Smith to thank all the lady subscribers to the Purse, in the name of the members of the Yokohama Cricket and Athletic Club, for their kindness and generosity. A bouquet was then handed to Miss Smith amid renewed cheering.

SACK RACE.

E. R. Morris 1
H. E. Campbell 3

The other competitors were: K. Wilson, R. C. Ross, H. R. Mair, D. McNeill, A. H. Lay, H. Goddard, Drummond, H. M. Arnold and another. Morris, who had his feet well placed, led off and got round the hurdle first. He was closely followed by Lay, Campbell, and McNeill, in the order named, the other competitors having all come to grief. Turning for home Campbell drew up on Lay and secured a good second to Morris. The whole performance lasted 25 secs.

THREAD AND NEEDLE RACE.

RUNNER. THREADER.
E. Buxton-Forman. Miss Alice Rickett 1
F. E. White. Miss Richards 0
E. R. Morris. Miss Eldridge 0
R. C. Ross. Miss F. Eldridge 0
H. E. Campbell. Miss Laura Smith 0
W. D. S. Edwards. Mrs. Healing 0
B. H. Pearson. Mrs. Blad 0
H. E. Allcock. Mrs. Eustace 0
E. J. Libeaud. Mrs. Pearson 0
W. R. H. Carew. Mrs. Carew 0
A. H. Lay. Miss Page 0

The competitors had to run with their needles and thread to a hurdle at which the ladies were standing, deliver up the needle to be threaded and then rush back. Buxton-Forman had an easy win, his running and Miss Alice Rickett's nimble threading only taking 20 secs.

HALF MILE.—(Mr. A. H. Dore's Prize.)

E. J. Libeaud, 20 yards 1
H. Pinckney, scratch 2
H. R. Mair, 20 yards 3
R. C. Ross, 20 yards 0
H. E. Campbell, 15 yards 0
E. Buxton-Forman, 20 yards 0

In the first round Mair lead, with Libeand, Ross, Pinckney, Campbell, and Buxton-Forman in the order named. Going up to the far corner, Libeand passed Mair, and Pinckney took third place. Along the straight the scratch man passed Mair and was within an ace of collaring Libeand; the latter, however, responded gamely to the cries of the onlookers and eventually won with 10 yards to spare. Time, 2m. 21secs.

ANIMAL RACE.—(50 Yards.)

DRIVER.	ANIMAL.	
R. Abenheim.....	Duck.....	1
W. W. Campbell.....	Calf.....	2
H. V. Dickinson.....	Turkey.....	3
W. H. Brackenbury.....	Calf.....	0
W. R. H. Carew.....	Monkey.....	0
D. McNeill.....	Rat.....	0
W. J. Kenny.....	Pig.....	0

The animals were handicapped as follows:—duck 25 yards, turkey 20 yards, pig 15 yards, rat 10 yards, monkey 5 yards, calves scratch. The duck waddled and partly flew straight home; Campbell's calf rushed recklessly down the course, Dickinson's turkey stalked in sedately; but the rest were nowhere. The squealing representative of "Ould Ireland," who was in charge of a typical Irishman, a regular "broth of a bluy," shillelagh, coat, hat and all, displayed very bad manners, and broke from the course at once. The monkey rather hesitated, as if questioning the propriety of the whole affair, the rat resolutely refused to lunge, while Brackenbury's calf declined to have anything at all to do with the business. The contest evoked roars of laughter.

BOYS' RACE—100 yards.

W. Carst, scratch.....	1
B. Abbey, 10 yards.....	2
R. Meiklejohn, 15 yards.....	3

Eleven lads ran, but scratch had the lead almost from the start.

GIRL'S RACE.

Hilda Page.....	1
D'Arcy Page.....	2
Mabel Rickett.....	3

The little maids were handicapped according to age, the winner, a seven-year-old runner, being the limit. Won easily.

GIRLS' RACE.

Mabel Rickett.....	1
Gertie Mendelson.....	2

This was under similar conditions as the previous race, and was won easily.

MILE WALKING RACE.

D. McNeill, scratch.....	1
B. Sharp, 15 yards.....	2
R. Abenheim, 10 yards.....	3
E. R. Morris, scratch.....	0

The men did not change positions in the first lap, but on entering on the second round McNeill forged into second place, with Abenheim third and E. Morris fourth, Sharp still maintaining a good lead. Abenheim retired during the third lap, and Morris in the fourth, leaving the race to be fought out by McNeill and Sharp. The former, who walked in splendid style the whole way through, won by two yards. Time, 9m. 15secs.

At the close, the valuable and handsome prizes were presented by Mrs. D. Jackson, who was rewarded with a bouquet and ringing cheers.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, November 20th.
Prof. D. P. Todd, of Amherst College, is perfecting plans for an expedition to Japan in 1896 to study an important eclipse of the sun.

Under the title of "Oriental Studies," Ginn and Co. publish a volume of papers read before the Oriental Club of Philadelphia during the past six years. One of these papers, by Stewart Culin, is entitled "Literature of Chinese Labourers."

Houghton, Mifflin and Co. announce "Occult Japan: The Way of the Gods," by Percival Lowell, as a "crown 8vo., gilt top, \$1.50" and with four illustrations. Ward, Locke, and Bowden announce "War in Korea: A Brief Treatise upon the Campaign now in Progress, its Origin and Probable Results," by J. Morris ("long resident in the East,") author of "Kotaka, A Samurai's Daughter." This brief treatise is published in Japanese at only 40 cents.

The December *Demorest's Magazine* contains an illustrated article on "The Empress Dowager of China" by Frank G. Carpenter; the December *Architectural Magazine* contains "A Toku-gawa Temple at Nikko" (illustrated); and the December *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly* has an illustrated article on "The Old and the New in Japan." In connection with the last is striking

illustration of the attempt of illustrators and Editors to improve (?) an author's work. The writer of that article had made a careful selection of pictures to illustrate the curious juxtaposition and confusion of the old and the new in and around Mito. When the article appeared, some of the best illustrations were missing; others had been mutilated by irrelevant additions; and new illustrations appeared, not only inappropriate, but also inaccurate. For instance, into a view of the Mito Railway Station were inserted groups of Japanese, among whom were two carrying a *nori-mono*; and one new illustration was that of an *amma*, called "attendant at hot baths" and holding a pipe, instead of a whistle, in his mouth! Verily, the omniscience of an American editor or illustrator on "things Japanese" is indisputable.

Thurber's Art Gallery in this city has an exhibition a collection of Japanese "rare prints, the plates of which are not in existence." The views include "fine landscapes" by Hiroshige; "an interesting series of the pictures of Toyokuni"; several prints of Hokusai; pictures by Baicho Kuniyada and Gototei Kuniyada; some "fine prints" by "Toyokuni II.," three pictures by Kudo Suketsune; and "of other prints." The gems of the collection is Hokusai's badger with head outlined against the moon.

Professor E. F. Penelosa, of Boston, is to give a series of five lectures (November 23rd, 28th, 30th and December 5th) in the Art Institute of this city. A great treat is, of course, anticipated.

The Lowell Institute lectures this winter will be given by Prof. Rhys Davids, Ph.D., LL.D., on "Buddhism."

It is reported now, that the Republicans in the next Congress are planning to harass the administration with reference to its offered mediation in the war in the Orient; but it seems scarcely conceivable that partisanship would be carried to such an excess.

The first election in Hawaii resulted in a great victory for annexationists. On a recent trip of the *Nanshai* (?), carrying 900 Japanese from Japan to Hawaii, the crew mimed and the officers had to work the vessel for several days; the emigrants sympathized with the crew. A large number of Americans are said to be "dead broke" in Honolulu. There still come rumours of royalist uprisings, for which, however, the government claims to be fully prepared. Admiral Walker's report upon his trip to Hawaii has not yet been made public, and is being held back, if we may believe Republican newspapers, because it is favourable to the new Republic.

Tacoma, Wash., November 18th.
It is reported here that John E. Rockefeller and the Standard Oil Co. have induced the Amos Steamship Co. to operate in connection with the trans-Siberian Railway to locate the terminus of the trans-Pacific line at Everett, Wash., in which town Rockefeller is interested. The same authority says arrangements have been made in New York to start the line immediately and the new whaleback steamer *City of Everett* will be operated at Vladivostok, carrying building material for the eastern end of the trans-Siberian Road. The Great Northern Railway is supposed to be a factor in the business.

The Canadian Pacific Railway is reported to be seeking an entrance into Chicago via the Chicago, Lake Superior, and Pacific Railroad, "the building of which will soon commence."

There is among Mexicans a strong belligerent feeling against Guatemala; and preparations are being made for war which is likely to begin at any time. Similar preparations are under way also in Guatemala.

On the 15th inst., Moraes assumed the Presidency of Brazil and issued a manifesto calling upon all friends of the Republic to uphold him. "He guarantees that respect shall be observed for the liberties of the people. He also promises to exercise strict control of the finances of the country. He declares that economies will be effected in the various departments in order to bring about the equilibrium of the budget. The manifesto concludes with the statement that peace prevails both at home and abroad." Admiral da Gama, however, declares that the new President is too friendly with Peixoto to be satisfactory to the "insurgents," so that peace is not yet assured in Brazil. Denmark, under German influence, has also declared against American beef.

The latest reports from the doubtful places in the recent election indicate the success of Budd (Dem.), in California, and of Evans (Rep.), in Tennessee for Governor. The Democrats have gained a few Congressmen by corrected returns, and may have a total of 100; the Populists have 10 or 11; and the Republicans 255 or 256. Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and New Jersey are now known to have solid Republican delegations besides the States mentioned in my last letter; but Illinois have one or two Democrats in Congress. The only solid Democratic delegations are those of Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. And yet the Republicans are not satisfied, but are reported to be preparing to contest about 20 districts where the election was very close!

Reuben F. Kolb, the defeated candidate for Governor of Alabama, has issued an address calling on his supporters to assemble at Montgomery on December 1, and see that he is inaugurated into the office of which he claims to have been twice defrauded.

The First Assistant Postmaster-General, in his annual report, condemns the abuse of the franking privilege and rural free delivery. Increased expenditures and decreased receipts in that department have caused a deficiency of more than \$9,000,000.

President Cleveland is said to favor taking the question of finances out of politics by creating a "currency commission" as a permanent body. There are many who favour also the creation of a permanent tariff commission.

Secretary Carlisle has called for bids on another bond issue for \$50,000,000. The new securities will be of the \$50 denomination, and will bear interest at 5 per cent.

R. G. Dunn and Co.'s *Weekly Review of Trade* said last Saturday: "In nearly all branches of business gradual improvement appears, and the hopeful feeling observed last week continues." *Bradstreet's* reported that last week's clearings exceeded the \$1,000,000,000 mark, and were the largest since last January.

The Labour Commission appointed to investigate the Pullman Strike has issued its report, in which the railroads receive severer criticism than the strikers. The next issue of the *Railway Age* will contain a reply from the railroad side. A Labour Congress which met here lately, and was addressed by able speakers, recommended a national commission to which should be referred all disputes between labour and capital for final adjudication.

On the 12th inst. Mr. Cleveland christened and launched the new steamship, the *St. Louis*.

The venerable Dr. McCosh, ex-President of Princeton University and an eminent philosopher and theologian, and Hon. R. S. Winthrop, who, after a long service in the U.S. House of Representatives, succeeded Daniel Webster in the U.S. Senate, recently died.

Forest fires in Colorado have destroyed several mining towns. Reports have come via London from America of a horrible massacre by Turkish troops, who are said to have killed 10,000 Christians.

On the 15th inst. Dr. A. S. Draper was installed as President of the University of Illinois, and the new \$160,000 engineering building was dedicated.

A guarantee fund of \$10,000 has been raised for the purpose of continuing the work of the Central Church in this city.

The twenty-first annual convention of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union has been held in Cleveland, Ohio, and was attended by 500 delegates. The report of the President, Miss Frances E. Willard, told graphically of the year's work; and the Treasurer's report showed a balance of more than \$5,600 in the treasury with no outstanding bills. The report of the year's work in Kentucky was tersely summed up in five words: "Kentucky has defeated Colonel Breckenridge." The following is the new pledge for boys:—

I pledge my brain God's thoughts I think;
My lips no fire or foam to drink
From alcohol cup, nor link
With my pure breath tobacco's taint;
For have I not a right to be
As wholesome and as pure as she
Who, through the years so glad and free,
Moves gently onward to meet me?
A Knight of the New Chivalry
Of Christ and Temperance I would be,
In nineteen hundred, come and see.

The University of Pennsylvania has received \$100,000 from Mr. and Mrs. Henry H. Houston, of Philadelphia, for a students hall in memory of Howard Houston.

MARINE COURT OF INQUIRY.

YOKOHAMA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17TH.

The STRANDING of the "MOUNT LEBANON."
A Marine Court of Inquiry was held at the British Consulate to-day to inquire into the circumstances attending the stranding of the British steamer *Mount Lebanon*, of Glasgow, Official number 84297, which stranded on fort No. 2 at the entrance to Tokyo Bay on the 22nd November, 1894.

The Court was constituted as follows:—
James Troup, Esq., H.B.M. Court, President.
Lieut. S. C. Wills, H.M.S. *Plover*;
C. H. S. Tocque, R.N.R., Esq., Commander P. & O. steamer *Verona*;
Clerk—W. B. Penny, Esq., H.M.S. *Plover*;
Master at Arms—Corporal John Collins, R.M., H.M.S. *Plover*.
The Clerk of the Court read the order of Lieut.-Commander Addington, of H.M.S. *Plover*, con-

vening and constituting the Court; and a letter from Captain Hendry, of the steamer *Mount Lebanon*, asking for a Court of Inquiry to be held to examine into the circumstances of the stranding of the *Mount Lebanon* on No. 2 Fort at the entrance to Tokyo Bay.

The following statement of the Master was then read:—

"I, Charles Hendry, master of the S.S. *Mount Lebanon*, of Glasgow, hereby declare that the said steamer, under my command, sailed from Kobe for Yokohama on the 23rd November, 1894. At 3.20 a.m. on the 22nd inst., in the approach to Tokyo Bay, Kannonaki Light bore mag. W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.; dist. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Altered course to N. 7° W. and at the same time put the engines to half speed, keeping a good look-out for the red sector which I supposed was shown from Kannonaki Lighthouse, and also for a buoy showing a fixed red light, supposed to be shown to the eastward of the new fort in course of construction in mid-channel. The mate, second mate, and myself were keeping a look-out on the upper bridge, and a man was on the look-out on the fore-castle. I warned them to keep a good look-out for a buoy showing a red light which should be visible on the port bow, also drawing their attention to the fact that no red sector was visible from Kannonaki. I had just come to the conclusion that some alteration had been made in the lights, and was going to turn the ship round to wait for daylight when the man on the look-out forward reported land ahead. The helm was immediately put hard a-port and the engines reversed, but before they took effect in stopping her way the ship took the ground on the rubble foundation of the new fort. No light was shown from the fort, but at daylight I drew the attention of the officers to the fact that a lantern was suspended to the signal staff on the fort, but no light was in it. There is no buoy showing a red light as stated in the latest Notice to Mariners moored anywhere near the fort; but there is a buoy showing a red light moored about S. W. by S. from the fort, distance one mile. This place is tight under the land and to the south of the main channel, and is no use whatever as a leading light for ships entering the port. I attribute the grounding of the ship to the carelessness of the lighting authorities. The vessel remained aground till 1 p.m. on the 23rd, when after having discharged a quantity of cargo she floated off, and we then proceeded to Yokohama where we arrived at 3 p.m. on the same day."

Charles Hendry, sworn, deposed:—The statement which has just been read I have already sworn to. There is a slight clerical error in it which I wish to correct. I wrote the statement just before leaving the port, and said that the bearing was N. 7° W., this should be N. 7° E. I allowed for the variation in the opposite direction. The bearing of Kannonaki Lighthouse, instead of being W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. should be W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. I have no additional statement to make.

Cross-examined by the President:—What was the latest Notice to Mariners which you received referring to a buoy showing a red light?—The Board of Trade Notice I received in Liverpool just before leaving. It is dated the 31st August.

Was that the latest notice?—Yes, with the exception of a September Notice which I saw on a board at the Consulate in Kobe.

When did you leave home?—On the 1st of September.

What was the date of the Kobe Notice?—It was the 1st September. I will hand to the Court the note I took of it. [Handed in.]

This Notice states that the lighted buoy exhibiting a fixed red light had been removed about one cable southward of the fort; then you expected to see it there?—Yes, I expected to see it there.

Had you seen a notice dated, Tokyo, 22nd August, stating the lighted buoy will be shifted 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ cables south 10 degrees W. of the fort?—No, I had not.

How many days had you been in Kobe?—Three days.

Had you an opportunity in the Consulate of seeing the light Notices?—I was only in the Consulate once, when I saw the Notice of the 1st September, and I took a note of that.

You stated that you expected to see a red ray, or red sector, from Kannonaki Light?—Yes, I expected to see it.

Had you seen at Kobe a Notice dated Tokyo Sept. 5 indicating the discontinuance of the red ray?—No, Sir, I had not.

Did you know anything of a staff-light on fort No. 2, Saratoga Spit?—No, Sir, not then.

Do you know the forts by their numbers?—Yes, Sir, I understand. I know now that a staff-light has been established on Fort No. 2.

By Lieut. Wills:—Did you expect to see a light on fort No. 3?—I expected to see a light there,

considering that the fort was in course of construction.

By the President:—You say that you never expected that a fort in course of construction would be without a light?—That is what I think, considering the fort's position in mid-channel. I have seen no Notice as to this fort or its lights.

Did you see a fixed white light showing from No. 2?—I saw a faint glimmer of a light after I stranded, which I supposed was from fort No. 2, considering its direction.

By Captain Tocque:—This course N. 7° E. was it a true course?—No, magnetic; the compass course was N.

What deviation were you allowing?—Seven degrees E.

All your courses were magnetic?—Yes, throughout the statement.

And the bearings also?—Yes, the bearings also.

By the President:—What kind of weather had you?—It was a clear night overhead, slightly hazy on the horizon; the stars were out.

Were your orders promptly carried out by everyone?—Yes, by everyone.

By Captain Tocque:—Did you reverse engines?—Yes.

By the President:—Did you see any Notice about torpedoes being laid down?—I saw a Notice in Singapore about submarine mines being laid down and took a note of it.

When were you in Singapore?—About the beginning of November.

Had you seen any Notice of some torpedoes being removed?—No.

What did the Notice say?—It merely gave the bearings of the different positions of the submarine mines.

Did it not say something about laying-to for a pilot?—No, nothing. There was nothing whatever about laying-to for a pilot.

You saw the notice about the mines?—Yes; the positions of the mines were to the westward of the forts.

Did you ever see a Notice saying that torpedoes had been laid down in the Bay, and that no vessels were permitted to enter or leave between sunset or sunrise?—No, I saw no such Notice.

You had never seen any notice at all regarding the entering of vessels between sunset or sunrise?—No, none at all.

You expected to see a buoy showing a red light a little on the port bow; what was the last Notice you received regarding that buoy?—The Notice of September 1st.

You did not see such a light?—No.

Did you see the buoy next morning?—Yes. I saw a small red light away on the port bow before I stranded, which I took for a junk light.

How was the buoy coloured when you saw it next morning?—Red.

What is its bearing?—I did not take it when on the fort, but I could give its approximate bearing.

You say that you saw a buoy with a red light on your port beam, distant about a mile from the fort?—Yes; but that was not the buoy or light we were looking for. I had no idea that the buoy was there. It appeared so close to the shore that I took it for the light of a junk.

Have you ever been to Yokohama before?—Never before.

This is your first visit to Japan?—Yes.

Had you any special reason for coming in at night?—Nothing special: I wanted to start work at daylight, that was all.

What is the number of your Board of Trade's Master's certificate?—No. 014164.

James McLean, Chief Officer, sworn, deposed:—I recognise the statement now handed to me as a statement written by me and sworn to.

The statement was read as follows:—

"On the 22nd November, 1894, at 3h. 35m. a.m. I, James McLean, Chief Officer of the steamer *Mount Lebanon* (having been called on deck to prepare the ship for harbour) went on the upper bridge. The Master and Second Officer were on the bridge at the time. The Master remarked that there was no red sector showing from Kannonaki Lighthouse, and told me to keep a good look-out for a red fixed buoy-light, sharp on the port bow. The vessel was then heading W.N.W. by compass, and going half-speed. About three minutes afterwards the man on the look-out reported land ahead, when the Captain at once gave orders to put the engines full speed astern and the helm hard-a-port, which was done, but before engines or helm had any effect, the ship ran aground on the fort in mid-channel. Orders were given to sound the bells and take soundings round the ship. We found the ship to be making no water, and depths of water of from 5 fathoms abait fore-tigging, deepening to 26 fathoms under the stern. The engines were again tried astern without effect. At daylight I saw a lantern

hanging to the flag-staff on the fort, but there was no light in it. During the day, while the Captain was at Yokohama for assistance, I was asked by one of the Japanese officials to go on the fort, and was requested to give him a written statement, with the details of the accident; this I did briefly, and was then asked to state that the Captain was aware of the alterations that had lately been made by the Japanese Government in the navigation of the channel between the forts. This I refused to do. The vessel remained ashore till 1 p.m. on the 23rd, when, after having discharged a quantity of cargo, she floated, and proceeded to Yokohama, where she arrived at 3 p.m. on the same date."

(Signed) "JAMES McLEAN."

To Lieut. Wills:—I could not say how Kannonaki was bearing when the course was altered, as I was not on the bridge. The vessel was bearing W.N.W. by compass when I came on to the bridge, and it was not altered from then until we struck. The deviation, I believe, was about 7° East; but I am not certain.

James Tasker, Second Officer, being sworn deposed to the correctness of a statement which he had written and handed in under oath.

The statement was read as follows:—

"At midnight of 21st 22nd inst. I, Jas. Tasker, 2nd mate of the above vessel, went on the bridge, relieving the 3rd mate. I found the ship steering N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. by compass and logging 10 knots per hour. The regulation lights were burning brightly, a moderate northerly breeze blowing, and the weather clear overhead with more or less haze round horizon."

"At 2 a.m. on the 22nd the course was altered to N.N.E. by compass. At 2.30 a.m. Tamogi Light was abeam, distant $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, with Kannonaki visible on port bow. At 3 a.m. look-out was relieved and warned to keep bright look-out for buoy with red light. At 3.20 Kannonaki Light bore West by compass, distant 1 mile, when course was altered to North by compass. Continued steering north for 10 minutes, and at 3.30 altered course to W.N.W. by compass, and put engines at half speed. About 3.40 the Captain, who was also on the bridge during the whole of my watch, remarked to the first mate "that the red sector from Kannonaki had not been seen."

At 3.45 a.m. land was reported right ahead. Engines were at once reversed and helm put hard to port, ship striking immediately after. Sounded wells and tank and found ship making no water, and water round ship showing from 5 fathoms at fore rigging to 23 fathoms astern. No lights of any kind were visible on the fort till about 20 minutes after the ship had struck.

"We tried to get off by putting engines full speed astern, but without success. Tried again next day after having shifted 40 tons cargo from No. 1 hatch into No. 4 at top of high water, but again failed to get off."

"At 1 p.m. on Saturday (24th) got off after having discharged about 200 or 300 tons into lighters. Sounded well and tanks and found ship still making no water, so proceeded for Yokohama, where we arrived at 3 p.m."

(Signed) "JAMES TASKER."

To the President:—At the time we struck I saw a white light bearing about N.E.

Was it burning brightly?—No, it was quite dim. Did you see any red light on your beam?—Yes. Did you know what it was?—No; I took it to be a small vessel bound out, running before the wind. It was about a mile away.

How long before you struck did you see the red light?—About five or ten minutes.

What distance might you have run?—Close on a mile, I should think.

Have you ever been in this port before?—No, Sir.

The First officer recalled, said that he had never been in this port before.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

Upon reassembling at 2 o'clock, John Liest, an A.B. on the *Mount Lebanon*, was sworn, and deposed:—I was on the look-out on the right of the stranding, November 22nd. I reported no light until I reported land ahead. There was no light to be seen on the fort. I saw no other lights beyond those reported by the other look-out whom I relieved. I went on watch at 3 o'clock. The Lighthouse at Kannonaki had been reported before I went on the look-out. I do not remember to have seen a red light on the port-beam after going on watch. After we grounded I went off the look-out, and do not remember seeing any white light in any direction.

The President:—The Court does not consider it necessary to call the man at the wheel or the engineer, unless the master of the steamer desires to call them. If he thinks their evidence essential we will call them.

Captain Hendry said he saw no necessity to

call the men. The engineers could only testify as to the time the engines were stopped.

The President—The Court is satisfied as to the time the accident occurred, and therefore they can only give corroborative evidence.

Sueyoshi Takuro, a mechanical engineer in the Japanese Military service, cautioned, deposed—I have no direct or personal duty at the Fort No. 2, but my department is building a fort at the entrance to the Bay. I was not on the fort on the night of the 22nd November. There are no officers there during the night, only the constables being left in charge. I am appearing here under the instructions of my Chiefs, because I was instructed to go on board the *Mount Lebanon* at noon on the 22nd November, and make some inquiries as to the grounding of the ship on the fort. I saw a man named McLean on board and put to him several questions. The lamp exhibited on Fort No. 3 is used at nights for the purpose of giving light to people engaged in constructing the fort, and also as a signal to the boats laden with stones for the fort. The lamp has been exhibited every night since June, and burns until 12 o'clock, when it goes out. I visit the fort occasionally on business. I was last there on the 22nd of November, in connection with the stranding of the *Mount Lebanon*.

Marita Seikichi, a boatman, cautioned, deposed—I am employed by the Naval Department in connection with the forts. I was on Fort No. 3, on the night of the 21st-22nd of November. It was the custom to put up a light upon the fort when evening fell. It was a round lamp, like a ship's lamp. It is placed in position for the purpose of throwing light on the fort for the workmen and to guide the stone-boats. On the night of the 21st ult. it was lighted about the usual time, when the flag was hauled down at sunset and the light from Kannon-saki appeared. It burns until 12 or 1 o'clock. I can't say when it went out on the night of the stranding.

Captain Hendry, recalled, said—I did not see the fort before the look-out man. It is so low that the look-out man, about 20 feet below where I stood on the bridge, could see it long before I could. I should say that the fort is now about 20 feet above low water. I did not see it until the ship's stem was almost touching it. We had a cargo of rice on board from Rangoon. There were 31 in the crew, all told.

The Court then retired to consider its finding.

George Kircher, on the Court re-assembling, was sworn and handed in a certified copy of the *Japan Mail* of August 23rd, 1894, containing Notification No. 168 of the Department of Communications; and a copy of the same paper of Sept. 6th, 1894, containing Notification No. 177 of the same department; both notifications having reference to the alteration of lights and buoys in Uraga Channel.

The President then read the finding of the Court, and after reciting the circumstances attending the stranding of the vessel, proceeded—It appears further from the evidence put in respecting the lights, that by a Notice published in the local newspapers by the Department concerned of the Japanese Government, that the lighted buoy formerly moored one cable southward of the fort would be, from the date, shifted to 9½ cables S. 10° W. true from its former position, and by a further Notice dated Tokyo, September 5th, the red ray from Kannon-saki Lighthouse was from the 10th September to be discontinued, while from the same Notice intimation was given of the establishment of a staff-light on Fort No. 2, on Fut-tsu Spit. It would appear from this evidence that the red buoy light and the staff light were on the night of the casualty burning in the positions notified. The Court having regard to the circumstances above stated finds:—That the master by the time at least when he was abreast of Kannon-saki Light not seeing the red light from the buoy, as he had expected, and further being aware that a new fort was in course of construction in the channel, ought to have eased, and stopped if necessary, until he could pick up the new fort, or to have waited until daylight. That it was within the power of the master to have known beforehand of the discontinuance of the red ray from the Kannon-saki Lighthouse and the establishment of the staff light on Fort No. 2, as well as of the shifting of the red buoy. Being, as has been said, aware of the construction of the new fort, and having also seen a warning respecting mines in the Bay, it would seem but reasonable to expect that he should have made himself acquainted at his last port of call with any changes which might have been made in the lights. The Court therefore finds the Master in fault in not taking the precautions here indicated, and hereby cautions him to be more careful in future. The expenses of the Court fixed at £4 8s. (equal to \$44) are approved, and it is directed that they be paid by the Master.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Band, on Monday and Thursday in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 1 to 11 p.m.

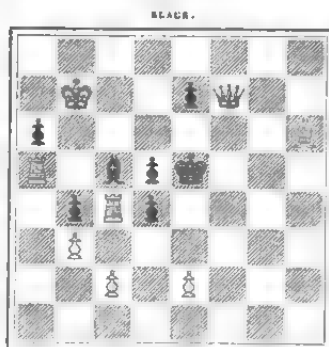
SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 155.

WHITE. BLACK.
1—R to R sq. 1—Any
2—Mates accordingly.

Correct solutions received from Omega, W.H.S., J.D., Shogi, E. J. King, and Krug.

PROBLEM No. 157.

A TOURNEY PROBLEM FROM THE "LEEDS MERCURY."



White to play and mate in two moves.

LADIES' CHAMPIONSHIP.

The fourth game of the chess match between Mrs. J. W. Showalter and Mrs. Worrell resulted in a win for Mrs. Showalter. The fifth game, was opened by Mrs. Worrell. She selected a Giuoco Piano for attack, and the game proceeded very evenly. Minor pieces were freely exchanged, and nothing but kings, queens, rooks, and pawns remained on the board after twenty-four moves had been registered. With 27—P to Q 4 and 28—P x P Black seemed not to have proceeded very correctly, as White managed to establish a passed pawn on the king's file. As was expected, the fight was then around White's king's pawn. Later on White brought her queen and two rooks on the open king's knight's file, and after fifty-three moves Mrs. Showalter resigned. The score now stands: Mrs. Showalter 3, Mrs. Worrell 1, drawn 1.

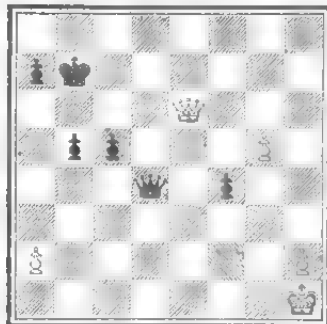
STEINITZ-LIVERPOOL CABLE MATCH.

Game A in the cable match between Mr. Steinitz and the Liverpool Club has been declared a draw. As Mr. Steinitz won the companion game (the Ruy Lopez), he scores a victory in the series. Since our last report of game A the following moves were made:—

38—R to B sq. 38—P to B 4
39—R to B sq. 39—R to B 5
40—R x R 40—P x R

and the position is like this:—

BLACK—(LIVERPOOL).



WHITE—(STEINITZ).

White (Steinitz) to move.

At this point the game was drawn.

GREAT MATCH IN LONDON.

The greatest chess clubs of the world, the Metropolitan and City Clubs in London, played a team match recently in which 100 players were engaged. The contest attracted great interest in metropolitan chess circles, as the pick of the talent was represented. Such cracks,

among others, as Blake, Guest, Gunston, Heppell, Hockvale, Hughes-Hughes, Hunter, Lorian, Rev. A. B. Skipworth, Smith (Morton), Smith (Stanley), and Rev. W. Wayte represented the Metropolitan Club, while Howell, Harold Jacobs, Grantham Williams, H. Jones, Herbert Jacobs, Dr. Marshall, Taylor, Ingoldsby, Dr. Ballard, Physick, and O. Jones were among the City players.

After four hours' play the Metropolitan proved victorious by 26½ games to 23½. A return match will soon be played.

GAME No. 193.

AN INTERESTING GAME.

WHITE. BLACK.
Mr. C. H. Capon. Mr. Howard Taylor.
1—P to K 4. 1—P to K 4.
2—Kt to KB 3. 2—Kt to QB 3.
3—P to QB 4? (a) 3—B to B 4.
4—Kt to B 3. 4—B to Q 5?
5—Q Kt to Kt 5. 5—P to Q 3.
6—Q Kt takes K. 6—P takes Kt.
7—P to Q Kt 3. 7—B to Kt 5.
8—P to R R 3. 8—B takes Kt (b).
9—Q takes B. 9—Kt to K 4.
10—Q to K Kt 3. 10—Kt to KB 3.
11—B to K 2. 11—Kt takes K P (c).
12—Q takes Kt P. 12—Q to R 5 (d).
13—Castles. 13—P to Q 6 (e).
14—B takes K (f). 14—Kt to K B 6 ch.
15—K to R sq. (g). 15—Q takes K B P (h).
16—Q takes R ch. 16—K to Q 2 (j).
17—Q to Kt 7. 17—Q to R 8 ch. (k).
18—R takes Q. 18—Rt to B 7 mate (l).

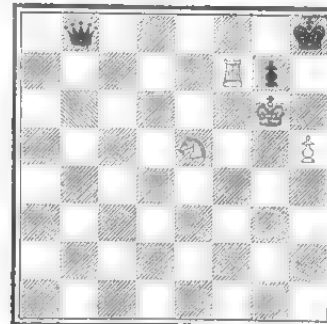
Notes by Dr. Hunt (from the *Ingoldsby Legends*):

- (a) You are a naughty boy to take such things into your head.
- (b) Fell into the arms of neighbouring priest.
- (c) Come! I'll trouble you just to hand over that child.
- (d) The instant he awoke, he smoked something amiss, and said with some energy, "Hang it! what's this?"
- (e) The Prince Bishop muttered a curse and a prayer.
- (f) Looked very queer, too, and seemed not to know what exactly to do.
- (g) Like a blue-bottle fly on a rather large scale, with a rather large corking pin stuck through his tail.
- (h) And when once they have managed to take you in tow, 'tis a damned hard matter to make them let go.
- (i) A wink came sly, from that sinister eye.
- (j) My lords! you are done most remarkably brown.
- (k) Smiled with an air most graciously grim and vacated the chair.—A. L.

END-GAME No. 15.

The *Glasgow Herald* publishes the following position:—

BLACK.



WHITE.

White draws by—

1—R to B 8 ch. 1—Q takes R
2—Kt to B 7 ch. 2—R to Kt sq.
3—Kt to R 6 ch. 3—P takes Kt
Stalemate.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL"]

London, December 15.

The Porte has agreed that the British, French, and Russian Consuls at Erzeroum shall join the Armenian Commission to enquire into the recent outrages. This is regarded as important, as exhibiting a new grouping of Powers in Eastern affairs.

London, December 16.

The French troops occupied Tamatave on December 12th. The Hovas fled precipitately, amid great excitement.

In Rome certain Deputies have been charged with forgery. King Humbert has prorogued Parliament.

London, December 17.

The Queen of the Hovas has intimated her unconditional acceptance of the conditions imposed by the French, who will probably demand the cession of the Capital until the treaty has been executed.

London, December 20.

The black-mail scandals in Paris are extending, and more journalists have been implicated. It is also reported that several Senators and Deputies are concerned in the revelations that have recently been made.

(FROM THE "DAILY PRESS.")

Manila, December 10.

The San Miguel godowns were destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The losses of the Insurance Companies are estimated at \$120,000.

[The San Miguel godowns are in the San Miguel district of Manila with the Pasig river in front and the San Miguel Creek or Estero de Quiapo on the back and canals on the sides. They cover about 500 feet square. They insured loss is, we understand, distributed among several companies.]

London, December 11.

The initiative will be taken by Great Britain as to the proceedings by the Powers with regard to joint action about affairs in Armenia.

Prince Hohenlohe, Imperial Chancellor of Germany, has applied to the Reichstag for their sanction to prosecute the Socialist members, who, at the opening of the session, remained seated when cheers were given for the Emperor of Germany.

London, December 12.

It is reported from Shanghai that the Japanese, before considering peace proposals in any way, insist upon the surrender of all the Chinese officials who offered money rewards for Japanese heads.

The Armenian question has been virtually suspended; the Powers being inclined to await further accounts of the recent atrocities before taking any active steps in the matter.

The Liberal papers prophesy the emphatic rejection of the proposal made to the German Reichstag to prosecute the Socialist members.

The Chinese loan which was being raised in London has collapsed, and a loan which was being issued by Sir William Armstrong's firm has been abandoned because the Chinese are seeking to raise other loans at higher rates of interest.

Parliament has been summoned to meet on the 5th of February.

London, December 13.

The Suez Canal Company has offered to defray the funeral expenses of the late Ferdinand de Lesseps and to accord military honours to his remains.

London, December 14.

A sensation has been caused in Paris owing to the attacks made by the Press against General Mercier, the Minister of War. It is alleged that his removal from office has been decided upon in consequence of his incapacity to fill the post.

A Committee of the German Reichstag by a majority of five votes—nine against four—has refused permission to prosecute the Socialist member Liebknecht, for disloyal conduct on the occasion of the opening of the Reichstag on 6th December.—*N. C. Daily News.*

(FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.)

(The following telegram dated the 20th inst., despatched by Mr. Sone, Japanese Minister to France, has been received by the Foreign Department.)

M. Brisson has been appointed President of the House of Representatives.

Osaka, December 21.

Shortly after six o'clock this morning fire broke out in the No. 1 factory of the Temma Cotton Spinning Co., destroying 10,600 mules, 5,400 rings, and the other spinning machinery, but the boiler, engine-room, and mixing room were saved. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained, but as it occurred while all the workmen were out of the premises, in between the day and night shifts, it is believed that the fire could not be caused by friction of the mules. It is supposed, indeed, that the electric light wires may have originated the conflagration. The loss is estimated at not less than yen 200,000.

Hiroshima, Dec. 21.

Mr. Komura, Chief of the Japanese Civil Administrative Office attached to the First Army, arrived here this morning. Mr. Komura will be admitted to an Imperial audience to-morrow, and will leave for Tokyo the following day.

Lieutenant-Colonel Fukushima has been appointed Acting Chief of the Japanese Civil Administrative Office established in the districts occupied by the First Army.

Shanghai, December 21.

A conference between General Lien and the Viceroy Li has concluded, and the General will shortly leave for the northward in command of 50,000 soldiers. The Peking Government had already issued instructions to that end. Arms and ammunition for Lien's troops have been conveyed from Canton and Fukien. The above statement appears in a Chinese paper.

Kanazawa, December 21.

The Prefecture Assembly having passed to-day a vote of no confidence in Governor Minra, refused to discuss bills introduced by him, and then dissolved its sitting.

Kobe, December 21.

The German steamer *Wulan*, which arrived here yesterday from Shanghai with miscellaneous commodities, formerly belonged to the China Steam Navigation Co. Over thirty Chinese were on board the ship, but after inspection by the Japanese officials it was found that they had no connection with politics.

Shanghai, December 21.

The Japanese army captured Kaiping on the 18th inst.

General Sung, his officers and troops at Kaiping fled to Ying-ken, where serious disturbance now prevails.

The foreign residents of Kaiping have fled to Chin-chow (not Chin-chow in Lian-tung).

Kobe, December 21.

The French vessel *Duguay Trouin* left for Nagasaki to-day.

Hiroshima, Dec. 21.

A rumour is current that the Chinese Fleet, numbering some ten vessels, which has been staying at Wei-hai-wei, fled a few days ago, and hid in a port some 40 ri south-west of Shanghai.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IS DUE

From America	per O. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 23rd.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Dec. 24th.
From America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 2nd.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 23rd.
From Hongkong	per O. & O. Co.	Thursday, Dec. 27th.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Wednesday, Dec. 26th.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 30th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Jan. 3rd.

* Oceanic left San Francisco via Honolulu on December 4th. *Emerald* of China left Vancouver on December 18th. *Cit. of Rio de Janeiro* left San Francisco on December 13th. *Yarrow* (with French and English mails) left Hongkong on December 16th. *Belgic* left Hongkong on December 16th.

THE NEXT MAIL LEAVES

For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Dec. 24th.
For Victoria, H. Co., & Tacoma, Wash.	per N. P. Co.	Tuesday, Dec. 25th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Friday, Dec. 26th.
For Europe, via Shang	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 29th.
For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 29th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Jan. 4th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 5th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 8th.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Mount Lebanon, British steamer, 1,555, Chas. Hendry, 15th December, Hakodate via Yokkaichi, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Daventry, British steamer, 1,876, Garnsworthy, 15th December, Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tancho Tetsudo Kaisha.
Kriemhild, German steamer, 1,638, Foerk, 15th December, Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Palinurus, British steamer, 1,539, Jackson, 15th December, Liverpool via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Rheingold, German steamer, 637, Balis, 16th December, Karatz, Coal.—Japanese.
Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tacque, 16th December, Hongkong 7th, Nagasaki 12th, and Kobe 15th December, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Wakamatsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, Miyagi, 16th December, Hiroshima, Light.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, R. Barton, 17th December, Sado, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Glucksburg, German steamer, 1,093, Thomsen, 17th December, Kobe, General.—Japanese.
Maple Branch, British steamer, 1,935, Hutchinson, 17th December, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Anger Head, British steamer, 1,826, Motyer, 18th December, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, T. Murai, 18th December, Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pronto, German steamer, 632, Bohn, 19th December, Nagasaki, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
China, British steamer, 2,600, W. B. Seabury, 20th December, Hongkong via ports, 12th December, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 20th December, Moji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Ning Chow, British steamer, 1,735, Sommers, 20th December, London via ports, General.—W. M. Stuchan & Co.
Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilson, 20th December, Shinagawa 20th December, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.
Altonower, British steamer, 1,643, Turner, 21st December, London, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Brema, German steamer, 1,342, Hasselmann, 21st December, Put Back, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.
Else, German steamer, 747, Christiansen, 21st December, Moji, Coal.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Telartos, German steamer, 1,578, Lawsen, 21st December, Otaru, Coal.—Japanese.

DEPARTURES.

Meiji Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,010, N. Masakiyo, 16th December, Kobe, Light.—Light-house Department.
Cawdor, British ship, 2,355, J. Jardella, 17th December, Tacoma, Wash., Ballast.—Oder.
Sikh, British steamer, 2,735, J. Rowley, 17th December, Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.
Duguay Trouin (9), French cruiser, Captain Courtejoles, 17th December, Nagasaki.
Strathmore, British steamer, 1,836, Cunningham, 18th December, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Brema, German steamer, 1,342, Hasselmann, 18th December, Kobe, Sugar.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.
Riojun Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,046, J. W. Renny, 19th December, Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Wakamatsu Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,342, Miyagi, 19th December, Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Yorktown (6), U.S. gunboat, Captain Folger, 19th December, Korea via ports.
Suruga Maru, Japanese steamer, 447, T. Murai, 19th December, Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Rheingold, German steamer, 637, Balis, 19th December, Karatz, Light.—Japanese.
Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, R. Barton, 20th December, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Palinurus, British steamer, 1,539, Jackson, 20th December, London via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Cam, British steamer, 1,630, Mathias, 20th December, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Daventry, British steamer, 1,876, Garnsworthy, 20th December, Otaru, Ballast.—Hokkaido Tancho Tetsudo Kaisha.
Glucksburg, German steamer, 1,093, Thomsen, 20th December, Kobe, Light.—Japanese.
Mount Lebanon, British steamer, 1,555, C. Hendry, 20th December, Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Kriemhild, German steamer, 1,638, Foerk, 21st December, Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Radnorshire, British steamer, 1,889, Davies, 21st December, Hongkong via ports, General.—Dodwell, Carhill & Co.
China, British steamer, 2,600, W. B. Seabury, 21st December, San Francisco, via Honolulu, Mails and General.—P. M. S.S. Co.
Pronto, German steamer, 632, Bohn, 21st December, Kuchino, Light.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
Sakata Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,197, Iwanaka, 21st December, Ujina, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tosa Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,200, J. B. MacMillan, 21st December, Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Victoria, Norwegian steamer, 582, Neilson, 21st December, Kobe, General.—Nada Kogio Kabushiki Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Verona*, from Hongkong via ports:—Miss Forsyth, Baron de Wollff, Mr. F. de Bullock, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. M. Nunez, Mr. J. W. Crowe, Mr. J. Sill, Mr. R. A. Anderson, Mr. J. R. Trafford, and Vicomte de Labry in cabin, and one Japanese in steerage.

Per British steamer *China*, from Hongkong via ports:—Mr. E. Horomansky, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Svyaguir, Mr. T. Post, Mr. Max Lehman, General Owen, Mr. E. H. Tiska, Mr. Jackson King, Mr. C. W. Philpott, Miss Lloyd Thomas, Mr. W. F. Mitchell, Mr. H. Woibis, Captain W. Thompson, Mr. F. G. Sale, Mr. A. De Ginox, and Mr. S. F. McGrath in cabin. For San Francisco:—Miss Laura G. Barton, Miss Effie Murray, Mr. R. A. Anderson, Mr. T. J. Chack, Captain A. Boucherie, Dr. and Mrs. A. W. Hitt and 2 children, and Mrs. Rosetta Hall in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—Dr. R. A. Anderson, Mr. Geo. Bramhall, Captain A. Bouchie, Miss Laura J. Barton, Mr. J. W. Copmann, Mr. T. K. Cheek, Lord Doimer, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Elliott, Miss J. Elliott, Mr. T. Fukushima, Mr. J. Feiber, Mr. A. de Fimux, Miss Gibbs, Mr. A. Horomansky, Dr. and Mrs. Hitt and two children, Mrs. Hall and child, Mr. M. Isoda, Mr. Jackson King, His Excellency T. Kato, H.I.J.M. Minister to England, Mr. M. Lehman, Miss Effie Murray, Mr. Morley, Captain J. McLellan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Macmillan, Mr. J. McLaughlin, Mr. A. Newman, Miss Needles, Mr. G. O. Nakayama, Major-General Owen, R.A., Mr. C. W. Philpott, Mr. M. Post, Mr. Alex. Powers, Mr. Basil Powers, Mr. J. Sill, Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Soyaguir, Mr. J. W. Sprague, and Count Yungisawa in cabin.

CARGO.

Per British steamer *China*, for San Francisco via Honolulu:—

	TEA.	NEW	OTHER	TOTAL.
Shanghai	334	324	—	658
Yokohama	974	787	—	1761
Hongkong	118	—	223	341
Total	624	1,091	223	1,938

	NEW	OTHER	TOTAL.
Shanghai	60	—	60
Hongkong	142	—	142
Yokohama	859	—	859
Total	1,061	—	1,061

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

At last there seems to be a break in the clouds, and fairer weather has set in all round, with a rise in prices as far as Cottons are concerned. Yarn has received considerable attention, all counts (except 28/32 singles) being taken freely at an advance. Grey Shittings, 8½lb, have been done at a rise both for "spot" and "future," while 9lb. have been taken up for consumption on a good scale. In Fancy Cottons, Prints and Velvets have had most attention; T-Reds being quiet at the advanced quotations. Woollens—These still hang fire, except for Blankets, which sell like hot rolls at a further advance.

COTTON PRICE GOVDS.

	PER POUND.
Grey Shittings—8½lb, 38 yds, 35 inches	\$2.25 to 2.90
Grey Shittings—9lb, 38 yds, 35 inches	2.50 to 3.25
P. Cloth—7½, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shittings—12 yards, 35 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Shittings—Assorted, 21 yards, 35 inches	1.75 to 2.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.21
Valuets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	7.00 to 9.15
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 12 inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3lb, 24/25 yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.00
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.25 to 2.35
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5lb, 24/25 yards, 32 inches	2.75 to 3.05

WOOLLENES.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.27½ to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.27 to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.24 to 0.25
Almuglium de Laine—Cape, 21 yards, 32 inches	0.15 to 0.22½
Cloths—Pilot, 51 @ 56 inches	0.15 to 0.50
Cloths—Prasidens, 51 @ 56 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloths—Union, 51 @ 56 inches	0.40 to 0.70
Blankets—Scarlet and Green, 3 to 5 lb.	0.60 to 0.70

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 10, 12, Ordinary	\$34.50 to 35.00
Nos. 16, 24, Medium	35.50 to 36.00
Nos. 16, 24, Good to Best	35.50 to 36.00
Nos. 16, 24, Reverse	—
Nos. 28, 32, Ordinary	—
Nos. 28, 32, Medium	36.00 to 36.50
Nos. 28, 32, Good to Best	37.00 to 37.50
Nos. 38, 42, Medium to Best	42.00 to 43.00
Nos. 48, Two-fold	39.00 to 40.00
Nos. 48, Two-fold	43.00 to 46.00

METALS.

Market looking up at last, and holders are getting an increase in price on all kinds of Iron; Bars, Pig, and Plates being all in request. Wire Nails are quiet, having been contracted ahead in good quantity, and these forward contracts are now arriving. Tin Plates are lower, with less demand, and it looks as though they had been over-imported of late.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 1 inch	13.60 to 3.70
Flat Bars, 1 inch	3.70 to 3.80
Round and square up to 1 inch	3.60 to 3.80
Iron Plates, assorted	3.70 to 3.85
Sheet Iron	4.90 to 5.10
Galvanized iron sheets	9.00 to 9.25
Wire Nails, assorted	5.75 to 6.00
Tin Plates, per box	6.75 to 7.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.05 to 1.70

REMARKS.

A good current business with prices unchanged. There have been large deliveries for inland consumption and dealers have replaced without delay. Stock of American Oil 450,000 cases. Stock of Russian (which would have been quite depleted but for the recent arrival of the *Turbo* with 3,500 tons) is now 150,000 cases.

Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77½
Comel	1.75½ to 1.75
Devce	—
Russian Anchor	1.72½ to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72½

SUGAR.

Brown—A good current business, and sales have exceeded arrivals. The old stock of Formosa is now quite cleared off, and the present holdings of Manila sorts does not much exceed 20,000 piculs. White—Small import, good sales at improving prices, fair deliveries leaving comparatively small stock. Healthy tone generally.

	PER POUND.
Brown Tabao	\$4.20 to 4.30
Brown Manila	4.90 to 5.00
Brown Daitong (New)	3.45 to 3.50
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.25
White Java and Penang	6.60 to 6.70
White Refined	6.50 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

The week opened quiet, but soon a large business was initiated by the largest operator on this market, with the result that prices advanced all along the line; and the week closes with a very firm market and reduced stocks. Good Shinsin Filatures in full-sizes are now getting rather scarce.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.)

Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinsin)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinsin)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Bata 12/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Bata 13/15 deniers	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	\$780 to 800
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 den	760 to 770
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 2, 11/16 deniers	730 to 730
Filatures—No. 3, 11/20 deniers	700 to 710

Re-reels—Katra	—
Re-reels—(Oahu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	770 to 775
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	710 to 720
Re-reels—No. 2, 13/16 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—No. 24, 13/16 deniers	650 to 660
Re-reels—No. 3, 11/20 deniers	630 to 640
Kakadas—Katra	760 to 770
Kakadas—No. 1	750 to 755
Kakadas—No. 14	730 to 740
Kakadas—No. 2	750 to 690
Kakadas—No. 24	660 to 670
Kakadas—No. 3	640 to 650
Kakadas—No. 34	—
Kakadas—No. 4	—
Oahu Sundai—No. 24	—
Hawatsuki—No. 1, 2	—
Hawatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Solai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

A steady business, something being done each day. Holders are fairly strong in spite of the stock, 19,000 piculs. Quotations practically unchanged.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoons—Good to Best	\$110 to 135
Noshi-to—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-to—Filature, Good	120 to 135
Noshi-to—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-to—Oahu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-to—Shinsin, Best	—
Noshi-to—Shinsin, Good	80 to 90
Noshi-to—Shinsin, Medium	—
Noshi-to—Shinsin, Good to Best	100 to 115
Noshi-to—Joshu, Best	—
Noshi-to—Joshu, Good	70 to 75
Noshi-to—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oahu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinsin, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinsin, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	30 to 27½
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	25 to 22½
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair	25 to 23
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	22 to 20
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best	150 to 200

TEA.

A fair demand for the time of year, and any decent parcels of grade above Medium find ready buyers. Quotations unchanged. Settlements to date keep about 5,000 piculs ahead of last season.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER POUND.
Choicest	\$36 to 40
Choice	32 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	22 to 24
Medium	18 to 20
Good Common	16 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.

Exchange has again fluctuated, and rates are not firm at the close.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	1/11½
— Bills on demand	1/11½
— 4 months' sight	2/0½
Private 4 months' sight	2/0½
— 6 months' sight	2/0½
On Paris—Bank sight	2.50
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2.57
On Hongkong—Bank sight	2 7/8 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	Par.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	73
— Private 10 days' sight	73
On India—Bank sight	187
— Private 30 days' sight	190
On America—Bank Bills on demand	48½
— Private 30 days' sight	49½
— 4 months' sight	50½
On Germany—Bank sight	2.02
— Private 4 months' sight	2.09
Bar Silver (London)	27½

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September 29th, 1894.

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No. 26.]

REGISTERED AT THE G.P.O.
AS A NEWSPAPER.

YOKOHAMA, DECEMBER 29TH, 1894.

月三年五十二拾
西曆一千九百零四年

Vol. XXI.

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The Japan Weekly Mail.

"FAIS CE QUE DOIS: ADVIENNE QUE POURRA!"

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice will be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion in the "JAPAN WEEKLY MAIL" must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. It is particularly requested that all letters on business be addressed to the MANAGER, and Cheques be made payable to same; and that literary contributions be addressed to the EDITOR.

YOKOHAMA: SATURDAY, DEC. 29TH, 1894.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

THE amateur theatrical performances in Tokyo netted \$1,356.62 for the Red Cross Hospital.

THE troubles in the local assemblies of Kanagawa, Ibaraki, Ishikawa, and Nara still continue.

VICOMTE DE LABRY, military attaché of the French Legation, has been promoted Captain.

A NUMBER of charitable ladies of Morioka have contributed one thousand yen to the War Department.

THE rumour that Count Matsukata will be appointed President of the Privy Council has no foundation.

THE section between Kokubuji and Kumegawa on the Kawagoye Railway was opened for traffic on the 21st inst.

CHRISTMAS DAY was mild and bright in Yokohama and Tokyo. The Churches all attracted good congregations.

THE football match on the afternoon of Christmas Day resulted in a draw, one goal being scored by either side.

THE Seamen's Mission gave the usual Christmas Dinner and entertainment on the 25th inst. Over one hundred sailors were present.

THE cold weather is having a favourable influence in the districts of Japan where dysen-

tery has been epidemic. But there are still thirty to forty cases reported weekly from Hiroshima, Tottori, and Kumamoto.

ABOUT eighty Tokyo pick-pockets were arrested by the police during the grand festival at Kanda, on the 20th and 21st inst.

THE Chinese fleet is supposed to be still under the shelter of the forts at Wei-hai-wei, Shanghai rumours notwithstanding.

THE Austrian *Chargé d'Affaires* in Tokyo presented gifts to all the poor residents in Ushigome, in celebration of Christmas.

THE members of the Yokohama Barristers Association have agreed to present a beautiful bronze incense burner to M. Boissonade,

COUNT ITO, the Premier, was received in audience by Her Majesty the Empress on the 21st inst. He has since returned to Hiroshima.

THE Austrian traveller who robbed an English tourist on the P. & O. liner *Verona*, on the way up from Hongkong, is to be sent to Trieste for trial.

THE notification prohibiting vessels entering or leaving Tokyo Bay from passing between the point of Hashirimizu and No. 3 fort, has been withdrawn.

FIELD-MARSHAL COUNT YAMAGATA intends to stay at Hiroshima, having found the climate there less rigid than that of Tokyo at this period of the year.

THE fortnightly meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society was devoted to readings, recitations, and music, having special reference to this season of the year.

THE Chinese fought desperately at the battle of Kang-wasai on the 19th. They received four bayonet charges before they broke. The fight lasted for five hours.

A VERY destructive fire broke out in the foreign concession Kobe on Monday morning. The whole of the premises occupied by Messrs. E. H. Tuska & Co. were destroyed.

THE torpedoes sunk between Konashimi and Itsukushima and Onashimi and Kamiyami in Hiroshima Bay have been removed, and vessels are now allowed to pass there at any time.

THE quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge of Japan was held on Saturday last week. R.W.D.G.M. W. H. Stone was supported by a large number of the Craft.

KAWAKAMI OTOJIRO will give theatrical performances at the Minato Theatre, Yokohama, from the 2nd of January next. The China-Japan War forms the subject of the dramas.

THE funeral of the late Mr. Mayeda Kenkichi, a member of the House of Peers, took place in the capital on the 23rd inst., the ceremony being conducted in accordance with Buddhist rites.

MR. MORI YASUBI was elected on the board of managers at a recent general meeting of the Seventy-fourth National Bank, Yokohama, and Mr. Otani Kahei was chosen President of the Bank.

LIEUTENANTS TAKAKUWA YU and Miyaoka Naoki, of the Navy, have been promoted to the rank of Commander; and Commanders Ito Yoshigoro, Mitsu Munetaro, and Oda Toru to the rank of Captain.

THE eighth session of the Diet was officially opened on the 24th inst. Count Ito read the Imperial Speech. The Houses, having replied

to the Speech, elected various officers and then adjourned for the New Year holiday until the 8th January.

REAR-ADMIRAL DUPUY, Commander-in-Chief of the French Squadron in the East, who is now at Nagasaki with the *Bayard*, will hand over the command to his successor immediately upon his arrival in these waters. Admiral de Beaumont is expected to reach Yokohama on the 3rd of February.

THE recall of Mr. Komura, Chief of the Japanese Civil Administrative Office at An-tung, is explained as due to the Cabinet's intention of appointing him successor to Mr. Kato, Chief of the Political Business Bureau in the Foreign Office, who was lately appointed to represent Japan in England.

REUTER telegraphs:—Parliament meets on December 20th, and a resolution regarding the House of Lords will be proposed before the end of the session. An appeal to the country will follow soon after. The Hon. G. C. C. has arrived safely at Cabul. The Amir is slowly recovering his strength. Lord Elgin has held a grand durbar, attended by the ruling chiefs, high officials, and distinguished Anglo-Indians. The Viceroy made a great speech, declaring that this was an era of delimitation, and pointing to the prospects of a friendly delimitation of British territory all over the world. There was a great assembly of people on the occasion of the funeral of the late Vicomte Ferdinand de Lesseps, the Suez Canal Company, and the learned Societies being fully represented. The Opposition Party in the Italian Parliament vehemently resents the proroguing of Parliament at the present juncture. The garrison at Rome has been reinforced on account of the gravity of the situation. In consequence of the failure of two Banks in Newfoundland there is an absolute dearth of currency throughout the colony, which has entirely stopped business. A violent storm swept over Great Britain on Friday, Dec. 21st, causing immense destruction of property and loss of life. The Hungarian Ministry, though backed by a large majority in Parliament, has resigned, believing that it has lost the confidence of the Emperor, who appears disposed to listen to the Clericals against the Liberals. Lord Randolph Churchill is suffering from general paralysis, and is in a critical condition.

THE improvement in the Import trade noted last week, and the generally healthy condition of the market, continue to a great extent, though buyers are preparing for the holidays and do not seek to enter into new business on a large scale. These remarks apply particularly to Textiles, and somewhat to Metals, though in the latter trade there is evidence of considerable business after the holidays are over. Kerosene is quiet, following the recent large transactions, but prices are strong and the trade is in a healthy condition. There is nothing special to be said about Sugar, but the market is steady and values are unchanged. The Silk trade has been somewhat interfered with by the Christmas holidays, and quiet will probably prevail until after the Japanese have settled down to business at the termination of the "Shogatsu." There does not appear to be a large demand either from Europe or America, though orders are on hand that could be filled if holders were current. There is nothing to be said about Tea beyond the fact that there is now so little leaf left upon the market that prices are entirely controlled by owners. Rates of Exchange, in sympathy with silver, have again declined, and are without firmness at the close, the quotation this day being absolutely the lowest on record.

THE SPIRIT OF THE VERNACULAR PRESS DURING THE WEEK.

The Diet has sat, but only to go through the routine of opening ceremonies and organization, and then to rise for the New Year's recess of a fortnight's duration. Thus we find in the columns of the vernacular Press no lengthened remarks upon the event. The *Nichi Nichi* gives a list of abridged manifestoes of the principal parties in the Lower House, and praising them, upon the whole, in high terms, prophesies that the present session will end peacefully and honourably, unless the Cabinet unwisely shows itself needlessly hostile to the parties. Our contemporary is persuaded the Government will introduce a comparatively small number of bills, and advises the members, on their part, to pay due respect to the present crisis by not failing to withhold any private bills that they deem of no particularly urgent importance. The Representatives are further advised to discuss the few bills they will find themselves called upon to consider, with great care and discretion, and not in the too common sweeping manner. "Should the Government," writes the *Mainichi*, "not fail, in conformity with the sentiment of the whole nation, to retrench its expenditures to the utmost, to introduce the necessary improvements in general administrative affairs, and to satisfactorily discharge its responsibility as regards belligerent matters, it is scarcely necessary to say that the members should endeavour to secure peace and nothing but peace between the House and the Government throughout the whole session." The *Niroku* writes that it cannot see any stormy days looming in the session, unless the Government wittingly fail to appear in a garb becoming the crisis. The *Kokkai* and the *Choya Shimbun*, formerly the *Shin-Choya*, write in nearly the same strain. The former surveys the political field of Japan at some length, and comes to the conclusion that the Diet and Government seem to have awakened from their old dream that they could benefit the State by engaging in a perpetual duel. The *Fiji* tells the Government not to lose sight of the grave responsibility now resting upon its shoulders, but to expect that the House will be as strong and unrelenting as ever in its attacks on abuses.

Under the startling caption of "China in Europe," the *Kokumin* writes: "If it is characteristic of China to assume a haughty and arrogant mien toward other States, and to build air castles upon her historical and territorial greatness, then England is indubitably China in Europe. The peculiar characteristics of China as a State are also those of England, only the latter has a veneer of modern civilization, which places her in a more advantageous light. Blot out the subjugation of India, the attack upon the Crimea, the victory of Waterloo, and the battle of Trafalgar from the history of England. Make her map smaller and her diplomacy less arrogant and more reasonable. How much intrinsic power will then remain to her? However much we may respect and honour England as a contemporary State, we should by no means allow ourselves to be blinded to the actual facts of her condition and the real bases of her power." The Independent journal proceeds with still more self-satisfaction and rhetoric to compare European statesmen with Li Hung-chang. The great Viceroy is condemned as having rashly entered upon the present war, his faculties being insufficient to penetrate the real circumstances and strength of Japan. It was fortunate, says our contemporary, for European States, that not one of them, but China put the strength of Japan to the test. Had a European State been called upon to play China's part, it cannot be doubted that her statesmen could not have met their destiny otherwise than as Li Hung-chang has met his, to the substantial injury of their nation and its prestige. So much were Japan's strength and civilization misunderstood before the war.

The *Fiji*, referring to the war fund, advises

the Authorities to decide upon the sale of Government railways, which are stated to have been once estimated at some 36,000,000 yen. Should an indemnity be obtained from China after the war, its nature and the circumstances of the country forbid its being used for the redemption of the Loans. Both for redeeming the already raised loans and for meeting an occasion in the future that might call for another loan, the public railways had best be disposed of at this juncture. Nothing lies in the way of achieving that masterly piece of financial policy. Every consequence that might attend it speaks loudly in its favour.

The *Nichi Nichi* sees a cause for regret in the Second Army's remaining so long inactive, since the capture of Port Arthur. The severity of the climate, it is true, may do much to hinder warlike operations on any large scale. But judging from the movements of the First Army, which is in still colder regions than the Second, it cannot be supposed that the latter is disabled by climatic conditions from making any new attempt. Too long repose is apt to discourage men and make them conceive an inordinate love of peace. What is worse, such inaction may furnish a pretext for foreign intervention. It is not to be doubted that Marshal Oyama has some large plan in contemplation, but to a bystander its execution promises to be productive of more good and less bad results if achieved with greater rapidity.

In order to secure the independence and integrity of Korea, the *Kokkai* says, nothing is more important than to relieve her financial embarrassments. Furnish her with some 10,000,000 yen upon the security of her customs duties and of the direct taxes levied in one or more provinces. She would then be able to repay the debt she owes to a Chinese merchant at a high rate of interest and upon the security of the Customs duties. She would also be able to achieve great improvements in various directions, and would find herself within a few years quite a strong, civilized, and wealthy State. The Authorities are recommended to persuade the Bank of Japan, or the Specie Bank to advance money to the Korean Government upon the security of the customs duties or other taxes. The execution of such a plan requires the guidance and superintendence of an able man. Hence Count Inouye is urged to remain at his present post for a long time to come.

The *Niroku* heads one of its leaders "The British Fleet in Eastern Seas," and writes as follows:—"What purposes has the British Asiatic Fleet to serve in so often appearing in the Yellow Sea, since the breaking out of the present war? Its mere appearance there is well enough. But what necessity obliges it to observe the motions of our Squadrons so closely? We are told that the British fleet is ever in the wake of ours and that, whenever the two meet, it invariably discharges salutes. Are we to be thankful for that courtesy? What did the English fleet do when the Japanese ships bombarded Wei-hai-wai months ago? Is it advantageous or disadvantageous for His Majesty's ships that British vessels should be so frequently seen in the Yellow Sea? Rumour has it that the movements of the British fleet in the East are under the control of Sir Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, as well as of Admiral Fremantle, its Commander-in-Chief. We do not vouch for the truth of this rumour, but we have no hesitation in declaring that the present movements of the British fleet in the Orient cannot be regarded by us without umbrage."

Various other topics are touched upon by our Metropolitan contemporaries. We make brief reference to some of them. The *Choya* says that Korea must not be left to the care of political and military men alone. Religious teachers of any sect should go over at the first opportunity and teach her people the way of getting

peace for their souls. Religion often effects in unenlightened society what politics, education, and arms fail to accomplish. The *Mainichi* writes in a warm tone that the Government and the people in general should hold it one of their most sacred obligations to relieve the poor families left by the officers and soldiers who fought and died for their country in recent battles. Some of these families are pitifully described as poverty-stricken, and are recommended to the sympathy of all public and private persons. Referring to telegraphic intelligence from Shanghai to the effect that an envoy to sue for peace has been appointed to the Court of Japan by the Chinese Emperor, the *Nichi Nichi* writes that war operations abroad must be hurried on with even more energy than heretofore. The *Kokkai* draws the attention of the Japanese public to the history of British wealth and greatness, and says that the three elements of a nation's greatness are strong arms, stout diplomacy, and brisk commerce. The *Yomiuri* is pained at the troublesome Tong-hak rebels of Korea, and says that the best policy to subjugate these beggarly mobs is to start railways and other large engineering works as soon as possible, so as to give them employment and bread. The same journal states that it rests with the Japanese to lead the old decrepit Empire—meaning China, of course—into the path of modern progress, and that Japan cannot do that in any better way than by first planting civilization in the occupied territory and thus supply China with models. The *Choya* is afraid that Korean commerce may again fall into the hands of China merchants immediately after the termination of the war, and exhorts Japanese traders to take speedy steps to beat the Chinese in this peaceful but more protracted war. A correspondent of the *Nippon* gives his opinion of the text books to be hereafter used in Korean schools. Readers must be most carefully compiled, as nothing has so much influence as the books read by the young to drive out illusions and errors. Geographies and histories must be so written as to have Eastern and Western material in the proportion of seven to three, and of the seven, two and a half parts should relate to Korea, an equal portion to Japan, and the remaining two parts to China and other Asiatic countries. In histories, the reasons of the present war must be fully stated. It must also somewhere be written that Japan, or rather the *Taiko's* army, once invaded Korea merely in a spirit of revenge for a previous attack Korea had made upon Japan in conjunction with the *Gen* armies of China.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

YUSHU KWAN STATISTICS.

ALTHOUGH spoils taken from the Chinese have hitherto been exhibited in half a dozen different places, the Yushu Kwan, or Arsenal, attached to the Yasukuni Shrine at Kudan, Tokyo, has been the great centre of attraction. The first flags, uniforms, and weapons were there exposed to public gaze about the 20th of August, and since that date the exhibits have constantly varied and increased in number. According to the vernacular press, the exhibition, during the period, August 20th-December 15th, was visited by no less than two hundred and thirty thousand people, of whom one hundred and eighty thousand were adults. The admission fee to the Arsenal itself is three *sen* for adults and one *sen* for children, and from these two sources the sums of 5,400 *yen* and 500 *yen* were obtained respectively. The exhibits have thus proved a famous drawing card.

While writing of the Arsenal and the Yasukuni Shrine—which, it will be remembered, is dedicated to the manes of the Japanese that fall in war—a touching incident, recently related by a Tokyo contemporary, is called to mind. Some evenings ago, noticing quite a crowd gathered at the foot of the long wooden flight of stairs leading up to the Shrine, a local police constable made investigations. He found that the people were waiting with respectful sympathy the

wild grief of a poor woman, who, with her baby on her back, had thrown herself on the stairs and given way to a paroxysm of tears. A few questions elicited the sad fact that the bereaved wife had that day received the news of the death of her soldier-husband in the field. She was penniless and knew not where to turn for help. A small subscription was raised for her on the spot, but the woman being quite distraught with grief, it was the police-constable who received the kindly offering and finally led the woman, still shaken with sobs, away to her lonely and poverty-stricken home.

A QUEER STORY.

WHEN Mr. Maruki, the well-known Tokyo photographer, opened a branch shop in Sôul some years ago, says the *Shin-Choya*, a Korean named In Kohai was employed in the shop as a servant. He was, however, dismissed shortly afterward on account of some offence committed by him. Last summer, when the Ming Cabal was overthrown and the new régime established in Korea, a great change took place in the personnel of the Korean Government. Many Koreans hitherto unknown in officialdom were given important posts, their names being duly made public in the columns of the *Official Gazette* and other vernacular papers of Japan. Among those names Mr. Maruki and his employees came across the name of In Kohai as having received a high post at Court. At first they wondered at the identity of the name with that of Mr. Maruki's shopman, but afterwards dismissed the thought, never imagining that the Korean Government could be so corrupt as to give a high post to a mere servant. They afterwards learned, however, that such was the case. The high Court dignity was no other than the In who had run errands for the Sôul shop. In a few weeks he was promoted to be a Councillor of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce. Some time afterwards the mystery was solved. Mr. Maruki received news from Sôul to the effect that In was frequently employed as a bearer of secret messages from the Tai Wôn-kun to the ringleaders of the Tong-haks, and that his elevation to the prominent position he then filled was a reward for his services. In's prosperity was, however, of brief duration. In the beginning of November he and another man were arrested and imprisoned on the charge of having incited the Tong-haks to rebellion. They were examined before a tribunal in which Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul in Sôul, sat as assistant. Since then nothing has been heard definitely about In, but a rumour is now circulated to the effect that the Tai Wôn-kun, apprehensive that his sinister proceedings might be divulged through In, caused him to be murdered while still in prison. The *Shin-Choya* does not give full credence to the above story, but says that the Japanese authorities are carrying on secret enquiries into the affair.

UNEQUAL ODDS.

A STORY of unusual interest is related in the columns of the Tokyo press, almost unparalleled for the pluck and determination it describes. It appears that on the 22nd of last month the Japanese camp at Sokaton (Japanese pronunciation), a hamlet not far from Chin-chow, had been left in charge of Ensign Fukada and only thirteen privates. Suddenly this little maniple became aware that they were being surrounded by Chinese. In truth no less than three hundred fugitives from Port Arthur, burning to revenge themselves on the Japanese, began to attack the camp, firing first at long and then at short range, not doubting but that they could easily overpower the scanty defenders. But the Japanese fought with cool desperation and every shot of theirs told. A body of thirty soldiers from another camp tried in vain to break through the Chinese cordon and go to the rescue of their countrymen; but it was not until seven hours had passed that they succeeded in doing this. They found the thirteen heroic defenders in a condition of the utmost exhaustion, though none was mortally wounded. So soon as the relieving detachment had forced their way through, the Chinese turned tail in

every sense and fled. Ensign Fukada thereupon, despite his tremendous fatigue, started off in the direction of Chin-chow, to make a report to his captain. On reaching the latter town, in company of only one of the men who had fought so well, he at once approached Captain Saito and would have spoken, but the exertion and fearful fatigue undergone made it impossible for him to utter a word. After trying in vain to speak his eyes began to fill with tears. Collecting himself with difficulty he said "I owe my life to my country," and was again silent. Seeing that further speech on his part was impossible, the soldier beside him took up the tale and related the tremendous odds they had successfully combatted with. The captain was stirred to enthusiastic admiration by the narrative and looked around for something to give the ensign. Finding nothing, he wrenched off his cuff-buttons, handed them to Fukada, and then tearing the tassel from his sword gave it to his no less brave comrade.

SAKATA.

DETAILS concerning the recent great earthquake in Niigata, and the fearful cataclysm that befell Sakata and its suburbs are now, in the absence of any very exciting news from the seat of war, taking up considerable space in the columns of the metropolitan press. One of the streets that suffered most was Honcho, the fourth ward being the scene of a series of the most appalling disasters. After the great shocks, and while the earth was still trembling, a number of people in a house in this ward ran across the street to the warehouse of a manufacturer of those huge earthen jars known as *kame*. The fire which followed the earthquake, reaching this place, the miserable refugees first put the children with them into some large jars, and finally themselves entered others. But the remorseless flames soon seized upon the warehouse, the roof of which shortly afterwards fell in, pinning the refugees in the jars and slowly roasting them alive. Excavations in this place have revealed a most deplorable sight; five men, three women and the above-mentioned children being found in attitudes expressive of the utmost torture. The details are too horrible to reproduce.

The name of Homma Mitsuteru ought, in this connection, to go down to posterity in company with Godefroi and Peabody. We referred to this gentleman some weeks ago, and stated at the time that he was the wealthiest citizen of Sakata and had lost eighteen godowns with their contents in the fire. It now appears that his losses have amounted to no less than one million yen, eighty-two of his godowns being utterly destroyed, with thirty thousand *koku* of rice. With all this, Mr. Homma has not spared the remainder of his great wealth in the interests of his fellow-citizens. He is now spending more than three hundred yen daily in feeding several thousand destitute people; over eight temples, schools, charitable establishments, and the like are being rebuilt for the convenience of the public at his own expense. Indeed, so lavish is he of his great wealth that it is rumoured that he is rapidly impoverishing himself. The people of Sakata and the vicinity look up to him, says a provincial contemporary, as they would to a god.

A BOY CAPTIVE.

A LITTLE Chinese boy, only 12 years of age, is now in the office of the Yusen Kaisha at Ujina. He was recently brought from Port Arthur by Mr. Matano, a gentleman in the service of the steamship company. It is said that when Port Arthur fell into the hands of the Japanese, a little boy was found in one of the hovels of the city crying bitterly by the side of the corpse of an old Chinaman. A civilian in the 1st Battalion of Artillery took pity on the child and led him to the camp. For two or three days the boy wept continuously, but at the end of that time he seemed somewhat comforted and told his story to the Japanese. It seems that he is a native of Tang-chow, in the province of Shantung, and that he has been an orphan for some years. The corpse, by the side of which he was found, was

that of his uncle, the keeper of a liquor-shop in Port Arthur, who had taken him under his protection. The civilian felt deep compassion for the lad on hearing his fate, and applied to Headquarters for permission to bring him up. This was at first refused on account of the child being a subject of the enemy, but through the kindness of Marshal Yamagata and a staff-officer the application was subsequently granted, and the boy was placed under the protection of the benevolent civilian. He was subsequently transferred to the care of Mr. Matano, who brought him to Ujina. Although timid and silent at first, he has now become familiarized with the place and people and appears to be happy. He is said to be a very bright lad.

THE MINGS AND CHINA.

A TOKYO contemporary is responsible for the statement that the Ming family in Sôul are outraged at the present turn of affairs. They see themselves and their servile partisans ousted from active participation in misrule, and resent the interference of Japan. Long since accustomed to find in China a ready coadjutrix, they have ever been willing to sell their own country to its pseudo-suzerain for the sake of momentary gain and autonomic power within limits. They are now doing their utmost to re-open negotiations with China, in order to regain a portion of their lost power. Of this there seems to be proof indisputable. A few days ago a Japanese constable seized a suspicious-looking man just as he was stealing out of the back part of the palace-grounds in Sôul. Letters found on his person showed that he was a secret messenger of Ming Eishun, and was on his way to Jinsen, there to join another man awaiting his arrival, with whom he was to proceed to Tientsin and carry cipher despatches to Viceroy Li. The contents of the letters carried by this go-between are not divulged, but they are alleged to be of prime importance, as they discover the existence of a widespread cabal aiming at the subversion of Japanese supremacy in Korea and the attendant restoration of the Mings. Vigilance has been redoubled in consequence of this discovery, and a strict guard is being kept over the malcontents. Nothing worse could possibly befall the Peninsula than to have the Mings again in power: unscrupulous and merciless aristocrats, who are lost to all sense of patriotism or open shame.

THREE SCAMPS.

ON the 7th instant the residence of the headman of Inara-mura, Oragôri, Gumma Prefecture, was approached by three men, who, with grave mien and authoritative bearing, demanded instant admittance. Two of the men were well-dressed in foreign style, the third wearing silken *haori* and *hakama*. Quite overpowered by the "style" of visitors, the rustic official begged to be acquainted with their names, and was both delighted and bewildered to learn that he had the honour of entertaining no less personages than the judge and public procurator of the Maebashi District Court, who had brought a first-class detective with them. They regretted to have heard of certain irregularities in his accounts, remarked his worship; this was a domiciliary visit rather than one of courtesy. It was their painful duty to make a thorough search of the premises, and he must by no means obstruct them in their unpleasant duty. Conscious of his rectitude, the headman began making some incoherent protests, but finally yielded to the seemingly inevitable, especially as the rank of this unwelcome guests forbade all interference with their actions. After rummaging about for a while they came across a package of bank-notes amounting to six hundred yen in all, and with sundry nods and whispered comments seemed to believe this to be the sought for *corpus delicti*. Turning towards the astonished headman, they remarked that they "regretted" being compelled to impound this sum, which they must take with them at once to Maebashi, whither he should shortly repair. The bereaved villager again offered a protest, but was cut short, and the visitors bowed themselves out. It took some

time for the headman to collect his disordered faculties, but when this operation was finally concluded he made his way to the nearest police-station to find out all about the dreaded judge and his henchmen. Then he soon learned that he had been the victim of an elaborate and successful fraud, the pseudo-legal luminaries being nothing less than swindlers. Instant measures were taken to arrest the three scamps, but the birds were too wary and are still at liberty.

MR. OTANI KAMEI.

The members of the Yokohama Tea Guild have presented a gold cup, accompanied by a letter, to Mr. Otani Kamei, their Chairman, in recognition of his services. The letter is to this effect:—The Guild was organised in 1884 and since then Mr. Otani has fulfilled the responsible duties of its Chairman with the most indefatigable assiduity. The Tea Guild was one of the first of its kind formed in Japan, and it was solely due to the wise management of Mr. Otani that the credit of the Guild increased, and that it contributed in a great measure to the development of one of Japan's most important industries. His relation to the Guild has been and is—for he still occupies the chair—that of a kind parent to his child. He has made its success his own, and has diffused a cordial and brotherly spirit among its members. He was constantly on the watch for the extension of the foreign export of Japanese tea, and the expense to which he was put by undertaking trial sales in Europe and America was not trifling. The successful enterprise at the World's Fair in Chicago, the Tea-house, was in no small measure due to his exertions. The zeal with which Mr. Otani furthers the interests of the tea industry cannot be too much admired. His name is respected not only in the circles of the tea industry but in the whole business world. The members of the Guild consider themselves most fortunate in having such a Chairman over them. Now that he has filled that office for a decade they think it due to him to show their respect and gratitude in some substantial way, however modest the memento may be.

DEATH OF MR. HOPPIUS.

SAYS the *Daily Press* of the 13th inst.:—The colony was saddened yesterday afternoon by the death of Mr. H. Hoppius, one of the oldest and most respected residents. Mr. Hoppius arrived in Hongkong in 1862 when he was twenty-one years of age, to join the firm of Messrs. Siemens and Co. In 1860 he was made a partner in the firm, and during the last twenty-five years he has been one of the leading men in local commercial circles, his sound business knowledge and ability being invaluable on the boards of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the various Public Companies with which he was connected. Socially he was most popular, not less with the British community than amongst his own countrymen, and his presence was always warmly welcomed at any convivial gathering. He had been the President of the German Club since the establishment of that institution. He was also one of the senior Stewards of the Races and took a keen interest in all sporting matters. Notwithstanding his long residence in the East, Mr. Hoppius enjoyed robust health until a month or two ago, when a painful change was noticed in his appearance, and after a time his illness was found to be cancer in the stomach, to which painful disease he succumbed. As soon as the news of his death became known yesterday afternoon the flags at all the hongs were half-masted and expressions of regret were heard on every hand.

PRINCE WI-HWA'S RETURN TO KOREA AND THE SOUL VEGETABLE MARKET.

THE return of Prince Wi-hwa from his mission to Japan as special envoy, has been followed by a sudden rise in the price of vegetables in Sôul, say the Tokyo papers. Koreans are very fond of pickled vegetables, which they call *kimche*. This is an indispensable dish on their tables, corresponding to the Japanese *ko-ko*. When the season for preparing *kimche*

arrives, it is not uncommon to hear Koreans say that they have not had time to eat their dinners for several days. It is said that a wealthy Korean spends several hundred *yen* a year for the preparation of this article of food. Autumn is the usual time for curing the vegetables, but owing to the disturbed state of the country, the citizens of Sôul did not follow their usual custom this year. When, however, Prince Wi-hwa returned from Japan, and it became evident that Japan has no evil intentions towards Korea, but that she is ready to help and protect her neighbour when any grave trouble demands it, the apprehensions of the citizens of Sôul were removed, and they at once set to work to prepare their *kimche*. The vegetable market is consequently in a flourishing condition.

MASONIC GATHERING.

THE quarterly communication of the District Grand Lodge of Japan, was held in the Masonic Temple, Main Street, Yokohama, on Saturday evening, under the presidency of the R.W. D.G.M. Bro. W. H. Stone. There was a large attendance. The District-Grand Officers were installed as follows:—

Wor. Bro. Thornecraft, D.D.G.M.
Wor. Bro. E. Flint Kirby, D.G.S.W.
Wor. Bro. F. Reiz, D.G.J.W.
Bro. A. R. Morgan, D.G. Chap.
Wor. Bro. G. Hodges, D.G. Treas.
Wor. Bro. W. K. Burton, D.G. Reg.
Wor. Bro. H. Moss, Pres. D.B.G.P.
Wor. Bro. O. Keil, D.G. Sec.
Wor. Bro. H. J. Sharp, D.G.S.D.
Bro. Clay MacCauley, D.G.J.D.
Bro. G. McDonald, D.G. Supt. Works.
Bro. F. Marshall, D.G.D. of C.
Bro. T. Browne, D.G.S.B.
Bro. Alf. Wooley, D.G. Org.
Bro. Stan. E. Unite, D.G. Pur.

Stewards: Bros. E. L. Conan, Yokohama Lodge, No. 1093; S. L. Goldman, Otenosama Lodge, No. 1263; P. S. Lalcaca, Rising Sun Lodge, No. 1401, and Ernest James, Tokyo Lodge, No. 2015. During the course of the proceedings, W. Bro. L. D. Abraham, in the name of the four lodges of the district, presented R.W.D.G.M. W. H. Stone with a handsome complimentary jewel, the Lodge having attained its 21st anniversary. A banquet followed, and at its close Bros. Sharp, Unite, Pallister, Browne, Rosenfeld, Griffin, Delf, and others contributed a programme of vocal and instrumental selections and some recitations.

"MY JAPANESE."

We don't know who "S.L.G." may be, but we compliment him (or her) upon a very pleasant little jingle of rhymes with an appropriate setting to music, just published in the form of a topical song by the "Box of Curios Printing Office." The six verses of the song are all good, but we shall confine ourselves to quoting the third:—

The second in importance is
The Riksha-man by long.
He's on the go from dawn to dark,
Knows every shop and hang.
As long as you have tipped him well,
He's smart and quite polite,
But when you pay him proper fare
He'll shout with all his might:—
Dannasan, taranai
Mo fu sen, taihen hayai.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

BRIGHT, mild weather prevailed in Yokohama on Christmas Day, rendering the holiday additionally pleasant. Good congregations attended at the churches, and the services at Christ Church and Union Church were very hearty. Both of these sacred edifices were lavishly decorated with evergreens and flowers by lady members of the congregation. In the harbour several of the vessels dressed-ship. H.M.S. *Plover*, a detachment of whose men attended church on shore, was tastefully garlanded in evergreen, with a huge bunch of mistletoe hung between the masts as a central ornament. During the afternoon a game of football was played on the Cricket-field, a good many participating. In the evening the Christmas tea and ships' entertainment took place at the Seamen's Mission and proved a great success. Over one hundred seamen were present at the tea, and one

hundred and twenty-three were present at the entertainment, which began promptly at seven o'clock. Each sailor present received a Christmas gift. The Christmas ship, a fifteen foot boat decked and rigged correctly, and brilliantly illuminated from stem to stern, presented a very pretty sight during the progress of the entertainment, at the close her cargo was unloaded by children and the gifts were distributed. By the kindness of the Yokohama Engine Works a large steam launch was placed at the Chaplain's service to collect the seamen from their ships, and return them again at night when all was over. A hot dinner was provided at noon for all the poor men about town, and hot dinners will be furnished to these men daily as long as the provisions last. A sufficient number of gifts from the ship's cargo were reserved to be presented on Boxing Day to the sailor patients in the four foreign hospitals on the Bluff. Mention should be made of the very able manner in which several seamen contributed to the success of the evening's entertainment.

MR. HOSHI ON THE WAR.

THE following is the gist of Mr. Hoshi's speech delivered at a political meeting held by the Radicals at the Kinki-kwan on the 22nd inst. The subject may be briefly treated, he said, by dividing it into four sections, namely, (1) whether European Powers are in any way entitled to interfere in the matter; (2) whether China will continue the war; (3) whether it is possible for Japan to enjoy the advantages accruing from her victories; and (4) whether any plan suggests itself that will enable her to enjoy those advantages. Mr. Hoshi's opinion on the first point was that the law of nations does not justify the interference of foreign Powers in a war like the present. As to the question whether or not China will hold out, he was inclined to think that she would, the thought that Japan will demand the cession of a portion of Chinese territory besides the payment of an indemnity should China sue for peace, will most likely rouse her energy and induce her to continue the war until her last resources are exhausted. The third point, observed Mr. Hoshi, is very important, for when it comes to the question as to how Japan shall deal with the vanquished giant, the European Powers, especially England and Russia, will, it is needless to say, step in for the simple reason that the two are competing for influence in the Orient. Should Japan in that case reject all such interference and make up her mind even to wage war with those two Powers? That is a question that requires the most careful deliberation. Supposing that Japan were to decide to yield to the above mentioned Powers, should she not bring the war at once to a close, it being ridiculous to continue it when a victory obtained at the cost of 150 million *yen* is to bring her no benefit? Mr. Hoshi considers, however, that Japan should not stop half-way in the gigantic enterprise she has undertaken, and the question how to carry it out brings us to the last of the four given points. Diplomatic secrecy, said Mr. Hoshi, forbade his giving any precise statement, but in his opinion success or failure depends upon the ability of diplomats. On the whole, he remarked in conclusion, China can do no better than follow the example set by the Great Powers in the case of Poland.

MR. CREELMAN IN THE "WORLD."

THE following appears in the *San Francisco Chronicle*:—

It may be said with truth, however, that the inventive faculty is not peculiar to the correspondents of the Japanese newspapers, but that it has burgeoned and bloomed in the minds of some of those who write for the American press. I have before me James Creelman's vivid description of the battle of Ping-yang, which appeared in the *New York World* and a *San Francisco* newspaper on October 24th.

It was skillfully framed to convey the idea that the author was an eye-witness of the fight. "Hear," said he in a prefatory spasm of fine writing, "hear the story of the storming of Ping-yang by the Japanese army, and hear it from one who writes by lantern light from the outmost ramparts to escape

the terrific sound of victory that roars between the shattered walls of the old city." He then proceeds to describe the battle, which took place on September 15th, in stirring descriptive paragraphs like these:

"Now came a most magnificent spectacle of battle. A body of Manchurian cavalry, mounted on snow-white horses, descended from the north-east angle, galloped along the road skirting the city's western wall, and at the southern end of the road suddenly wheeled and charged down the valley where Nozu's troops were stretched across from hill to hill. On went the splendid troops of warriors, and the earth shook as they thundered into the valley with their long black lances set and their pennons dancing from the shining spear points. Few were armed with rifles and bayonets. On, on, over the stream and through the rice fields, the leaping mass of blue and scarlet rising and falling on the white billows and bristling with steel. Not a man stirred in the Japanese lines as the Manchurians swept down on the centre, prepared to cut their way through and escape.

When the cavalry were within 150 feet the earth seemed to open and vomit smoke and flame, and the whole infantry and artillery lines opened fire upon the doomed horsemen. Horses and riders went down together and were piled up in heaps. Forty of the cavalrymen escaped through the line, but were completely annihilated by a separate company of cavalry in the rear. Three hundred of the Chinese cavalry, also on white horses, charged from the hill flanking the western side of the twenty forts. The dense cloud of smoke in the valley prevented them from learning the fate of their comrades who had preceded them. As they galloped across the slope the Chinese artillerymen cheered them. Down into the gray mist of death they went, and when they reached the valley the Japanese line fell upon them. Not a man escaped."

One may well believe that after such a conflict the victors made enough noise to drive the most callous war correspondent to a quiet corner on the uttermost ramparts of Ping-yang; but how Mr. Creelman could have been put to that discomfort when the register of the Grand Hotel of Yokohama denotes his presence there as late as September 15th, the very day when the far-away Korean struggles had been fought out, is one of those questions which cannot be solved without putting trouble on the mind.

Possibly Mr. Creelman, who was in Tokyo on the 16th, and later made his way to Hiroshima, was only present on the field of Ping-yang on the 15th in his astral body. Even that explanation seems faulty, because an astral body would not have been likely to take umbrage at the sound of victory, or any other sound, however terrific it might have been.

"VICTORIA AND ITS RESOURCES."

We have received a copy of a really beautiful volume entitled "Victoria and its Resources." The author is Mr. E. Jerome Dyer. He commences with a history of Australia from the time of its discovery until the enactment of Victoria's constitution, and then proceeds, in chapter after chapter, to describe the social life, the physical geography and geology of Victoria, its horticulture, its vine culture and wine production, its land settlement, its trees, its animal life, its irrigation and intensive culture, its agriculture, its live stock husbandry, its dairy industry, its finances, its tariff and so forth, the facts being excellently marshalled in every case, and, so far as we can judge, exhaustive. The work is profusely and beautifully illustrated by Messrs. F. W. Niven and Company's "Crisp Photo" process, and ought to be interesting not merely to those directly concerned in Australia, but also to every subject of a country that rears such magnificent colonies.

THE ALLEGED AUSTRIAN BARON.

MR. UYAKI, Chief of the Yokohama Settlement Police Office, appeared before the Austrian Consular Court on the 21st instant, and gave evidence as to the arrest of William Grüner, who attempted to obtain a large sum of money by fraudulently using the name of a young English tourist, named Frederick Bullock. Grüner, who confessed to the crime, will be sent home by the next mail for trial.

CALENDARS.

ONE of the prettiest calendars we have ever seen is that of Mr. K. Tamamura, the well known photographer of Yokohama. It is a moonlight scene, apparently in platinum, with

an ample margin of finely chagrined white cardboard, on which are scattered boughs and leaves of maple, some of the leaves floating down a stream in the left lower margin. These calendars are a feature of the age in which we live. To our grandfathers the idea did not present itself that a vehicle for recording the days and months might be converted into a domestic ornament. But an artistic spirit has gradually pervaded the time. Mr. Tamamura's calendar deserves to be framed and hung up.

"STAR IN THE EAST LODGE, S.C."

THURSDAY being St. John's Day, the Installation of the W.M. and Officers of Lodge "Star in East," 640, S.C., duly took place. One of the largest assemblages of the Craft in Yokohama greeted Wor. Bro. Andrew Patterson when he rose to install R.W. Bro. T. E. Beatty as W. M. for the ensuing year. The ceremonies were most impressively gone through, the officers invested being:—

R.W.M.	T. E. Beatty.
I.P.M.	J. T. Griffin.
D.M.	A. Patterson.
S.M.	J. Diack.
S.W.	H. W. Lea.
J.W.	J. Turnoe.
Treasurer	C. A. Petersen.
Secretary	J. T. Griffin.
Organist	H. I. Choppe.
D. of C.	R. McCance.
S.D.	A. R. Clark.
J.D.	J. S. Robinson.
I.G.	E. C. Fox.
Steward	W. H. Forbes.
Steward	A. J. Hare.
Tyler	H. Ivison.

A banquet followed, during the course of which the usual Masonic toasts were duly honoured.

YOKOHAMA LITERARY SOCIETY.

THE one hundred and fiftieth meeting of the Yokohama Literary Society took place on Friday evening at the Van Schaick Hall. Owing to the exigencies of "mail-night," the attendance was not so large as might reasonably have been expected. As is the usual custom on the occasion of the last meeting of the Society in the old year, the programme consisted principally of musical selections, vocal and instrumental, though two readings having special reference to this season were given. The first of these was by Mr. W. F. Page, being a gossip essay upon old choir-singing of a hundred years ago. Mr. Page gave several illustrations of the queer pointing indulged in in those days, with particular reference to the old-fashioned fugue, which aroused a good deal of merriment. Mr. Sargent's reading was upon a Christmas Dinner partaken of in the Eastern States under peculiar circumstances. Songs were contributed by Mr. Townley, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Walter, and Miss G. Vincent: instrumental pieces being given by the President, Mr. Griffin, and his daughter, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Poole, Mr. Ramseger, and Mr. Poole, jun. Mrs. Walter's rendering of Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar," was very lovely. Both Mr. Townley's songs were re-demanded, but he only gave one encore. Miss Vincent's song, "When the children are asleep," was very prettily sung. "The star of Bethlehem," Mrs. Campbell's contribution, was warmly received. At the next fortnightly meeting of the Society, Mr. G. H. Scidmore intends giving an illustrated lecture upon Fiji and its people, which should prove very attractive.

COOLIES WITH THE SECOND ARMY.

FROM correspondence appearing in the vernacular press it seems certain that the coolies despatched with or to the Second Army are altogether a better lot than those sent to Korea immediately after the declaration of hostilities. In the earlier instance the rule followed appears to have been "first come, first served," the consequence being that little or no discrimination was exercised in the choice of proper men, complaints of the general unworthiness of the majority having been both loud and frequent. At present the applicant has to come up to quite a high standard, or is sure of dismissal. Among the last batch sent down to Hiroshima there were many of quite exceptional strength.

According to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, a series of public tests was recently made of their lifting powers, and one, Seijiro, is said to have easily handled and carried on his shoulders a weight of not less than 70 *Kwamme*, or a little short of six hundreds pounds. Coolies hailing from the northern provinces are now given the preference, not only on account of their better resistance to cold but also because they are physically better proportioned and accustomed to a degree of exertion unknown to the labourers of warmer latitudes. On the other hand, these northerners are said to be always keen for a fight. But even out of the unpromising material set with the First Army a body of very sturdy and serviceable men has been formed; the objectionable characters have been gradually weeded out, and the reports as to their bearing are much more favourable than at first. The fondness for loot, however, seems ineradicable.

THE PRIVATE THEATRICALS IN TOKYO.

WE are requested to state that the gross takings in connection with the Private Theatricals in Tokyo were \$1,689.50, and the total expenses, \$332.88. The balance (\$1,356.62) has been handed by Madame La Baronne d'Anethan to the Red Cross Hospital. The Committee desire us to convey their hearty thanks to the various persons who assisted to bring about this most successful result, and to the newspapers that kindly inserted advertisements and notices about the Theatricals. We can not remember that such financial success previously attended any charitable effort of the kind in Tokyo.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A CHINAMAN.

THE *Boyei Shimbun* says that Ho Kwai-so, a Chinese employé at No. 33, Yokohama Settlement, was lately arrested by the Settlement Police on a charge of having used opium. The Chinaman was sent on the 26th inst. to the Chihō Saibanho for trial. About half-past four o'clock the same afternoon the man took up a knife, which was laying on a table near another prisoner, and stabbed himself in the abdomen in thirteen different places. The constables were then called in and deprived the man of the weapon. Dr. Yamanaka Ryoze was promptly on the spot and bound up the wounds, after which the Chinaman was taken to Tobe Prison.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

AN up-train which started from Kumamoto on the 19th inst. at 6.30 p.m. ran into a luggage train which was proceeding in the same direction. The locomotive, four freight cars, and two passenger carriages of the former, and two cars of the latter train were derailed. A brakeman was slightly injured. All the passengers were safe. The trains were passing along a curved line, and in the darkness, the light of the luggage train was not perceived until the collision occurred.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR."

WE reproduce elsewhere from the *Boston Transcript* an article by Mr. Clay MacCauley on the causes of the present war. The editor of that journal refers to it in very complimentary terms:—"The history of the diplomatic struggle about Korea and its gradual change to war, is told by a correspondent of the *Transcript* with a fulness and particularity of detail which we have no hesitation in saying we have not seen equalled."

THE SAILING CLUB COMMITTEE.

MR. W. W. CAMPBELL informs us that he was not elected to the Committee of the Yokohama Sailing Club at the annual meeting on Monday last, there having been an error in counting of the votes. The Committee elected were Messrs. Scidmore, Averill, Laffin, Salabelle, and Weston.

MR. MITSUHASHI.

IT is stated that Mr. Mitsuhashi, ex-Secretary of Kanagawa Prefecture, has received private intimation of the Government's intention of appointing him Chief of the Japanese Civil Administrative Office at Chin-chow. He leaves for Hiroshima on the 30th inst.

WAR NEWS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22ND.

A telegram from Shanghai published by the *Shogyo Shimpō* says that scouting parties of the Japanese Army have made their appearance in Lao-yang, and that three thousand fugitive Chinese troops from Hai-cheng have passed through that town making for Mukden, evidently too much demoralized to offer any resistance whatever. The telegram adds that Mukden is in a state of great excitement, a rumour being prevalent that Marshal Yamagata, at the head of 200,000 men, is on the point of attacking the city. This telegram is dated 10 a.m. on the 20th. There is, of course, nothing impossible in the intelligence that a column of Lieut.-General Katsura's forces has entered Lao-yang. Hai-cheng was in Japanese possession on the 13th instant, and from Hai-cheng to Lao-yang the distance by the high road is only 40 miles. If the Japanese have possession of Lao-yang, Mukden is at their mercy.

The Pekin Government, says a Shanghai telegram sent from Hiroshima to the *Hochi Shimbun* at 11 a.m. on the 20th instant, has commissioned General Tsang Kwo-chung to raise an army of 50,000 men in Shantung. The Government undertakes to arm and equip the troops, and the army is to act independently.

Fugitive Chinese soldiers have made their appearance in Chang-tien, near the Yalu river, says the *Kokkai*, and have stolen goods and food from the inhabitants to such an extent that the latter have made application to the garrison in Chiu-lien for protection against the marauders. A company has accordingly been sent against them.

The garrison in Newchwang is now put at only 5,000 or 6,000. They are said to be engaged in building forts.

According to the *Shogyo Shimpō* the troops now massed at Shan-hai-kwan aggregate 60,000. They are said to be composed of the following:—

The Viceroy Li's Chihli-tien forces	2,500
General Hanneken's recruits	3,000
Manchurian troops	1,500
Aihwui new levies	35,000
Hunan new levies	10,000
Kwangtung new northern levies	8,000

Total 60,000

The *Yiji Shimpō* makes a calculation as to the extent of the territory occupied by the Japanese forces in Manchuria. It says that the length from east to west is 104 Japanese *ri* and from north to south 35 *ri*, the total area being 1,840 square *ri*. We do not follow the calculation.

A telegram from Hai-cheng to the Headquarters at An-tung says that the Chinese forces in T'wan-tien and Kaiping have apparently retreated towards Ying-ken and Newchwang, and that an attempt made to send a letter from Hai-cheng to the American consul in Ying-ken was unsuccessful, the messenger having been unable to make his way through the enemy.

The Korean Government, says the *Kokkai*, has issued regulations for the protection of Chinese merchants. The gist of them is that the Chinese are restricted to Ninsen, Söul, Fusan, and Gensan, and are not allowed to go into the interior; that immediately on arrival at any of those settlements they must register at the local office; that if they commit any offence they are to be punished according to the laws of Korea, and that they may be deported if they offend repeatedly.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24TH.

A telegram from Shanghai, dated 8.57 a.m. on the 21st, says that the Japanese forces occupied Kaiping on the 18th instant, the garrison of the place, under the command of General Sung, retiring precipitately to Yingkow, and the foreign residents making their way south to Chinchow. News from Shanghai is generally untrustworthy, but in this case confirmatory intelligence is published by the Domestic and Foreign News Agency, which adds that the capture was effected by the Second Army on the 17th and 18th instant, without any casualties.

Arrangements have at length been effected, writes the *Kokkai*, for the employment of the celebrated General Liu Ming-chuan. He is to march north soon at the head of 50,000 men. The Pekin Government has already issued the necessary orders, and arms and ammunition for his troops are to be transported from Kwang-tung and Fukien. Liu distinguished himself as the leader of the Black Flags during the "State of Reprisals" of 1884-5. He managed to give the French considerable trouble in Tonquin, but we doubt whether he is greatly to be dreaded as a general in a strange district.

The *Kokkai* publishes a telegram from Hiroshima saying that after all, the Peiyang Squadron has managed to effect its escape from Wei-hai-wai, and has taken refuge in a harbour about 100 miles south of Shanghai. There has been a great deal of irresponsible talk about Admiral Ting and his vessels being blockaded in Wei-hai-wai, and about the Japanese Squadron having placed torpedoes to prevent the exit of the ships, but it is not an easy matter to blockade a fortified harbour effectively when the guns mounted on the forts are sufficiently powerful to keep ships at a respectful distance. If, however, Admiral Ting has really taken his squadron away from Wei-hai-wai, and put it in an unprotected harbour, there is no reason why the Japanese should not find and attack him.

The *Hochi Shimbun*, commenting on the fact that whereas the Japanese troops, after taking Hai-cheng, were expected to move at once against Newchwang, they did not do so, but turned southward to Yingkow, justly notes that it would have been dangerous to push westward leaving a strong force of the enemy undispersed on the south at a distance of only 20 miles. Yingkow taken, the command of the Liao river is secured, and Newchwang becomes indefensible.

We have now an accurate account of the march of the Left Wing of the First Army from Sui-yen to Hai-cheng. Were we to reproduce it as telegraphed from Headquarters, it would be almost unintelligible to our readers. The facts, put into comprehensible form, are these:—Thirty-five miles from Sui-yen and 19 from Hai-cheng is a walled town called Tomu-cheng. It having been ascertained that the enemy occupied this town and its environs in considerable force, dispositions were made in that sense. Three roads lead from Sui-yen to Tomu-cheng. The first is almost direct; the second leads northward for a distance of 20 miles and then turns westward toward Tomu-cheng; the third follows, roughly speaking, the circumference of an arc having the first, or direct, road for its chord. It was decided that the Japanese army should advance by these three roads. According, on the 9th of December, Major-General Oseko's battalions set out by the northern road, and Colonel Sato's troops by the southern, the main body remaining in Sui-yen until the following day, when it, too, marched out by the direct route. On the 11th instant at 11 a.m., the cavalry forming the advance guard of the main body came into collision with a small force of the enemy (at Rhtao-hotsu, 30 miles from Sui-yen), and drove them back without difficulty. A larger body, numbering about 2,000, was posted on heights in the neighbourhood, but on the approach of the Japanese centre at 3 p.m., these troops retired in the direction of Tomu-cheng. Meanwhile, the left wing under Colonel Sato had pursued its march by the southern road without encountering any resistance until it arrived within 4 miles (at Potsao-ho-ken) of Tomu-cheng, when its progress was opposed by the enemy's right wing, consisting of some 800 men. A brief skirmish sufficed to drive these troops back. The advance was not continued that day against Tomu-cheng, the Japanese centre halting for the night at Rhtao-hotsu, and the left at Potsao-ho-ken, both being within 5 miles of the point of attack. At dawn on the 12th instant the advance was resumed. The plan was a combined assault of the Japanese left and centre against the enemy's right, but it having been found that all his forces

posted outside Tomu-cheng had retired during the night, a battalion was pushed on at once to Tomu-cheng, reaching that place at 9 a.m. Thence, too, the Chinese had fled. Not a solitary soldier was to be seen. A column was therefore detached to pursue them, and the Japanese centre and left entered Tomu-cheng almost simultaneously. The right, however, under Major-General Oseko, having had a longer distance to march and having also encountered some opposition from a Chinese force of about 1,000 men, did not reach Tomu-cheng until a few hours later. In the afternoon of the same day (12th), the general advance was resumed, and after covering 7 miles the troops halted for the night at Yang-hwa-tien, being then within 12 miles of Hai-cheng. The following morning (13th) at daylight, the troops were again put in motion, and again the Chinese pursued their familiar tactics, leaving some 1,500 of their number to delay the Japanese outside Hai-cheng, while the main body retreated, without firing a shot, in the direction of Lao-yang (north) and Newchwang (west). The Japanese, finding themselves confronted by 1,500 of the enemy, apparently forming his van, deployed, and advanced to the attack, one battalion marching against the centre and two others under Oseko against the left. But before Oseko's assault could be delivered, the Chinese broke and fled. At 11 a.m., the Japanese entered Hai-cheng, detaching two columns to pursue the enemy toward Newchwang and Lao-yang. The Japanese losses in the two days fighting had aggregated 11 killed and wounded, among the killed being Lieut.-Colonel Sakakiwara of the staff. The enemy's loss had been about 100, together with considerable quantities of small arms and ammunition. It was found that very few of the inhabitants had left Hai-cheng. The advent of the Japanese forces was welcomed, the people bringing various gifts. On the 14th a temporary bureau for purposes of civil administration was established, and special measures were taken for the protection of Christians. It appears that Colonel Sato's force, constituting the Japanese left, did not enter Hai-cheng, but continued to advance on the road south of the Tomu-cheng-Hai-cheng route in the direction of Kaiping. This movement was checked at Shih-mien-ling, 18 miles away from Kaiping, Sato's scouts having reported that the enemy was massed in great strength at Twantien and Goton, in the environs of Kaiping. According to intelligence obtained from the people of the country, the Chinese troops in Kaiping and its vicinity consisted of 1,500 men under General Sung, 2,000 under General Seh, 2,000 under General Neh, 1,500 Mongolians, and 500 fugitives from Fu-chow, making 7,500 in all, besides whom there were 1,500 at Suelt-ts-ling, a point midway between Tomu-cheng and Kaiping. From the 15th instant these various bands began to retreat northward as though their intention was to fall back upon Newchwang, and it was reported that General Sung, at the head of 30,000 men, had commenced to march, but his destination remained uncertain. Meanwhile, it was ascertained that the garrison remaining in Newchwang did not exceed 500 men.

The above operations placed the Japanese forces in a position of great importance. Hai-cheng is on the high road from Kaiping to Lao-yang and Mukden, and is also situated at the point where that road is joined by the road to Newchwang. Thus posted, the Japanese were interposed between Sung's army and Lao-yang, on which place the Chinese would probably have desired to fall back, unless he choose to make for Yingkow and retreat towards China proper by the coast routes. He might, indeed, have remained at Kaiping, but as the Second Japanese Army was moving against that place from the south, and the Left Wing of the First Army had gained a position on the north, threatening also to sweep down to Yingkow and thus intercept the coast route, it became necessary for Sung to move out of Kaiping and open a line of retreat for himself in some direction. A glance at the map will show that by moving eastward he might

have struck a blow at Katsura's line of communications with Sui-yen, but the Japanese had guarded themselves against that kind of enterprise by the evolutions of Sato's forces. Sung, in short, had allowed himself to be caught in a trap. He was more than a week late in taking a decisive step and the result was the complete disintegration of his army. Leaving Kaiping on the 17th instant at the head of 10,000 men, he attempted to carry his army past Hai-cheng on the West, between that town and Newchwang, so as to strike the main road to Lao-yang at a point north of Hai-cheng. This manoeuvre carried him across the Japanese front, and on the 18th instant the Third Division of Katsura's forces marched to intercept him. At dawn on that day Major-General Oshima's brigade marched to a place called Hang-chia-shan, and on the following morning Major-General Oseko moved to Kai-chiatun. The two bodies then advanced together, and in the afternoon encountered the enemy a little to the west of Hai-cheng. Oshima's brigade and the reserves came into action first. The fight appears to have been one of the most stubborn hitherto fought by the Chinese. It lasted 5 hours, and was finally decided by bayonet charges, of which the Japanese made four before they succeeded in breaking Sung's array. The Chinese were finally routed. A portion fled westward and a portion southward, so that Sung's design of marching north for the defence of Lao-yang and Mukden was completely defeated. Spies now report that there are 2,000 Chinese with 2 field-pieces in garrison at Lao-yang, and 17,000 between Hai-cheng and Lao-yang.

Our readers will note in the above accounts a point requiring elucidation. The Shanghai telegram says that Kai-ping was occupied by the Japanese troops on the 18th instant, and the Domestic and Foreign News Agency adds that it was occupied by the Second Army without meeting any resistance. Lieut.-General Katsura's report, however, makes no mention of the capture of Kai-ping, but merely represents Sung as evacuating the town on the 17th and attempting to effect a junction with the troops massed to the north of Hai-cheng. Katsura being in command of a wing of the First Army might very naturally omit any reference to an operation performed by the Second. On the whole, it seems probable that Sung's retreat from Kai-ping was really in consequence of the advance of the Second Army against that place, and that the First and Second Armies have thus been working together.

The garrison of Chefoo is put at 3,000 by the *Kokkai*. Forts have been constructed along the coast, and a vigilant watch is kept.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26TH.

According to the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, the capture of Kaiping was effected, not by the Second Army, but by the left wing of Katsura's Division. We explained in our last issue that when Katsura advanced on Haichien from Suiyen his left wing under Colonel Sato operated on the south of the general line of advance, and ultimately confronted Sung's forces in the neighbourhood of Kaiping. The enemy was then found too strong to justify attack by Sato's small command, but on the 17th and 18th, as already related, Sung evacuated Kaiping, and by marching round westward of the position of the Japanese main body attempted to effect a junction with the Chinese forces massed between Haichien and Lao-yang, the result of which operation was the battle of Hungwasai, in which Sung suffered complete defeat. The *Yomiuri* now says that after Sung's evacuation of Kaiping, Sato's force marched in on the 20th instant and took possession of the place without meeting any resistance. That sounds probable, but if we accept it the operations of the Second Army remain to be explained. It was generally supposed that after the capture of Chinchow by the Second Army on the 6th instant, an immediate advance was made northward against Kaiping, 63 miles distant. But if that were the case, Kaiping should have been reached several days ago, however leisurely the march of the force detached by Oyama for the purpose. We conclude therefore

that the Second Army did not advance against Kaiping unless indeed the *Yomiuri's* telegram be incorrect. It is an equally reasonable hypothesis that Sung evacuated the town on the 17th in consequence of appearance of the Second Army on his south, and our readers will remember that a Shanghai telegram gave that explanation of his movements. The point must remain for the moment uncertain. We may, however, conclude that if the Second Army did not advance beyond Chinchow, it is kept within easy reach of Port Arthur and Talien for the purpose of taking part in some operation involving transport over-sea.

The account of the battle of Hungwasai, published in our last issue, said that the casualties were as yet unascertained. The *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*, however, quotes a telegram sent from Hiroshima at 11 a.m. on the 23rd instant to the effect that the killed and wounded on the Japanese side aggregated 200. That seems a very trifling loss when we consider that the enemy was 10,000 strong, that the battle lasted five hours and that the Japanese had to make four bayonet charges before Sung's forces were broken. The shooting of the Chinese must be phenomenally defective, but if, while inflicting comparatively little loss on their foes, they stand for five hours in front of rifles and guns that, according to all testimony, are pointed with remarkable skill, there can be no question that they possess some of the stuff of which good soldiers are made. The *Yomiuri* states that after the battle the Chinese troops had to cross the Liao river in their flight, and that numbers were drowned or frozen to death. The Japanese left a small force of troops to hold the ground, and the rest of the army returned to Hai-cheng.

It is reported that all the foreign residents of Newchwang have left the place, taking the overland route, presumably to Talien or to China proper. Our readers have probably been puzzled about the position of the Japanese army with respect to Newchwang. The fact is that the Chinese town of Newchwang and the foreign settlement of Newchwang are quite different places. The latter is situated about 13 miles from the mouth of the Liao river, whereas the former is 80 miles higher up the river, measuring along its sinuosities, and 30 miles distant by road. Little by little, owing to the silting up of the river, the original town of Newchwang ceased to be a trade centre, its place being taken by Ying-taz, or Ying-kow (called also Ying-ken) which is now known as Newchwang and is the site of a foreign settlement. The old town of Newchwang is now a place of scarcely any importance, with a very small population. From Hai-cheng a march of 13 miles to the west would have brought the Japanese troops to the original town of Newchwang, whereas they would have had to turn southward and cover 33 miles in order to reach Ying-kow. It is evidently their intention to take the latter place, but presumably they will encounter resistance. They may also find it necessary to march northward against Lao-yang (40 miles) between which place and Hai-cheng about 17,000 of the enemy are said to be massed. The statement that the foreign residents have fled from Newchwang overland, is explained—supposing that any such flight has taken place—by the fact that the Liao river is closed by ice during four months and a half—from the middle of November to the end of March—so that communication with the outer world is completely cut off, except by means of couriers from Tientsin or Talien. Of course the reason of an exodus of foreigners would be apprehension, not of the Japanese troops, but of the defeated Chinese braves.

The following extract from a letter written by a foreigner present at the taking of Port Arthur will interest our readers:—"You will no doubt have heard by this time everything there is to be said about the attack on Port Arthur. As one of the officers here expressed it to me the other day, 'la faiblesse des chinois est incroyable.' They certainly did not fight it out to the end at Port Arthur, as the very small numbers of dead Chinese soldiers found at their posts most plainly

showed. They kept up a heavy fire on the Japanese, as the latter advanced to the attack—both west and east. But their fire was ineffective, and this must have had a somewhat demoralising effect on them. At any rate, from whatever cause, they did not await the attacks, but left their positions before the Japanese reached them, except in the case of a very few men who remained in the most western fort and were killed at their posts. The Japanese Artillery fire was good, but my impression is that the range was rather too long for their shrapnel shells to be properly effective, and in the case of the western forts the Chinese position was so much higher than the Japanese that the defenders were able to get excellent cover. Of course, from the nature of the case, the Japanese Artillery had to be contented with a poor position—and if the Chinese gunners had been any good, the Japanese Field Artillery ought to be now non-existent. They were completely commanded by the Chinese, who were able not only to bring a frontal fire on them from the Western forts, but a flanking fire from at least one of the Eastern Forts, and from positions near the town. As it was, the Artillery duel went on for nearly an hour, and only one Japanese horse was wounded. The Chinese defence was a most disjointed one—and there was evidently no guiding spirit—whilst the Japanese plan of attack was well adopted to overcome such a defence. It would have failed I think against a good defence. The Japanese, however, evidently have a very small opinion of the Chinese soldiers, and this was exemplified again at Kinchow, on the same day as the capture of Port Arthur, when about 1,300 men defended a line of 2½ miles against some 7,000 or 8,000 Chinese, successfully driving them off, and pursuing them for some distance. We are quite in ignorance here of future movements—though it would be, I should think, a great mistake for Japan to halt now—in fact I think she has halted too long already. In the meantime, we are very fairly comfortable here. All the Japanese officers are exceedingly attentive and kind; and we have just had the Band playing to us in our own court-yard. I think I ought to add something more. First of all, the way everyone worked on the march from Ta-lien-wan was beyond all praise. All day and all night long the stores were being dragged forward, and there must have been very little sleep indeed for 3 nights; and especially was this the case with the siege artillery, who, with most inadequate means of draught (2, 3, or 4 ponies for each carriage), over a bad road, managed by the most splendid efforts, to get their guns into position by daylight on the 21st. We saw them start from Ta-lien-wan on the 18th, and we passed them on the road on the 19th. My companions declared there was no chance of their being at the front in time—but I was very much struck with the way they were working, and sure enough at 5.30 p.m. on the 20th they began to pass Headquarters. We were in the saddle at 2 a.m. on the 21st, and the guns were still on the road to the front, and at daylight they opened fire just after the Field Artillery began. It was first class. And I think one ought to say something of the Japanese Infantry. It is all very well to say the Chinese defence was weak, but that does not detract from the good work of the Japanese Infantry. It was a grand sight to see them advancing against the Forts—and I have no doubt whatever that their steady, rapid, unhesitating approach had more effect than anything else in making the Chinese defence weak. To wait for close quarters in those circumstances requires better soldiers than the Chinese, but a weak or hesitating advance might have proved disastrous."

The *Yi Shi Shimo* says that H.E. Chang Yui-wan, a member of the Tsung-li Yamén, has been appointed by the Chinese Government to proceed to Japan and sue for peace; that an Imperial Decree in that sense has been issued, and that the envoy will start in a few days. It is known that considerable pressure has been brought to bear on the Chinese Government, especially by General Brown, to induce it to take this

step, and that a promise to despatch an envoy was obtained from it some time ago. But whether there is a serious intention of accepting Japan's terms may well be doubted. We do not suppose that the present Japanese Cabinet would prove very difficult to deal with. But, on the other hand, we are equally convinced that China does not recognise her peril sufficiently to accept the minimum demands formulated by Japan. If she sends an ambassador, it will probably be merely to save her face; to show that she is not obdurately bent upon prolonging the struggle, and that she respects the counsels of the Great Powers. Meanwhile, several weeks must elapse before H.E. Chang reaches Japan, even supposing that he starts immediately. For he will have to proceed overland, taking steamer probably at Chefoo.

We read in the *Yiji Shimpō* that the Pekin Government recently ordered the Imperial Stores to be opened and the weapons kept there to be given to the troops assembled for the protection of the capital. Apparently these rifles and field guns were entrusted to the troops indiscriminately. Selection was made of those best disciplined and trained, and they were formed into an Army of Guards, all their old-fashioned muzzle-loaders, spears, and so forth being taken from them. It was expected that the exchange would be completely effected by the middle of this month, and that all the troops stationed between Pekin and Tungchow (18 miles) would be fully equipped by January 1st. The number of men to be thus armed was 80,000, and if to these be added 24,000, trained in Western tactics, it results that a force of over 100,000 men are now assembled to protect Pekin.

The troops that hang upon the east of the Japanese line of communications from Chiu-lien to Feng-hwan, having their head-quarters at Saimatsui, are said by the *Yomiuri Shimbun* to be of three kinds: first, a kind of local militia, the members of which engage in agricultural and commercial pursuits under ordinary circumstances but in time of war carry arms and take the field. These men offer no kind of effective resistance. Like the Tong-haks in Korea, they disperse at the approach of the Japanese, and re-assemble so soon as the latter retire. Secondly, bands of fugitive soldiers that have escaped from the various engagements. Thirdly, the forces of Kirin, which are fairly well disciplined and equipped.

The *Nichi Nichi* has an interesting note. It says that a certain Chinese of great wealth, who, when war broke out, left his home and took refuge at Pu-lan-tien, in the Lia-tung peninsula, lately came to the conclusion that if he remained there he should certainly be killed by the Chinese troops, and that his best plan would be to seek Japanese naturalization. He has accordingly set out for Japan, carrying with him 500,000 taels, which he will present to the Government in Tokyo. He is said to be worth many millions, and to have a complete household equipage of gold, silver, and jade.

Another encounter between Japanese troops and the Tong-haks is reported. It is the old story: no casualties on the Japanese side, 12 Tong haks killed, 9 prisoners, and various horses, cattle, rifles, ammunition, &c., taken.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27TH.

The battle of Hung-wasai on the 19th instant was evidently the most fiercely fought struggle that has taken place in the open during the war. The Chinese at Phyōng-yang made a protracted and obstinate fight, but then they were behind parapets. At Hung-wasai they were in the open, yet they stood for five hours, and received four bayonet charges before they broke. There seems to have been a great disparity in the forces engaged. According to the original accounts, the Japanese had acquired information of Sung's intention to try and force his way to a junction with the troops massed northward of Hai-cheng. But the *Hochi Shimbun* tells a different story. It alleges that Major-General Oseko had no idea of meeting the Chinese troops, but was on the march for Ying-kow

(Newchwang) from Hai-cheng when he encountered Sung's forces between Hung-wasai and Hachiaho. If that be so, Major-General Oseko can not have had more than 4,000 men under his command at the outside, for his force is spoken of as a detachment.

The Japanese losses, as given by the *Kokkai*, were:—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Total.
Officers	2	12	412
Sergeant-Majors	2	1	
Rank and File	50	345	

That is the heaviest loss sustained by the Japanese in any single engagement after Phyōng-yang since the commencement of the war. What the Chinese casualties were remains still unascertained, but there is no doubt that they were very large, especially if we include the men drowned or killed by cold in attempting to cross the Liao. Sung's attempt to effect a junction with the forces northward of Hai-cheng was completely defeated. His army of 10,000 broke into three sections and fled by various routes in the direction of Shan-hai-kwan. The distance from Newchwang to Shan-hai-kwan is about 200 miles, but of course it is not to be supposed that Sung and his braves are so demoralized as to make no rally on this side of the latter place. At any rate the advent of beaten troops flying for their lives has a distinctly demoralizing effect upon their comrades.

We read in the *Nippon* that General Liu Kwan-yi has been given command of the Tinnan-chuen army, and that General Sung is at the head of all the Chinese forces north of Chang-cheng. It may be presumed that after losing Fuchow and Kaiping without a show of resistance, and being signally defeated at Hung-wasai, Sung's credit with the Throne will be materially impaired.

The variety of estimates published with regard to the strength of the Chinese forces massed at Shan-hai-kwan and in the interval between that place and Taku, is bewildering. Recently we were told that the Viceroy Li had put the total at a quarter of a million, but the *Nippon* now says that the aggregate does not exceed 45,000, of whom the greater part are new recruits.

It was generally supposed that after the capture of Fuchow by a column of the Second Army under Major-General Nogi, the troops would push on to Kaiping. But the *Yomiuri* now tells us that they were for the most part withdrawn to Chinchow, and that Nogi set out from the latter town on the 13th instant with a regiment, taking the road to Pitszun, his object being connected with the line of military telegraph between that place and Takushan. The regiment left in Fuchow subsequently retired to Pulantien, where it is now quartered. There must be some ulterior object in keeping the Second Army thus unemployed.

The *Yomiuri Shimbun* says that a requisition for certain articles needed by the Japanese troops was levied on the citizens of Fuchow, but as everything was paid for there was no discontent whatever. The people of the locality are astonished at the discipline preserved by the troops.

Lieut.-General Nodzu telegraphing from Chin-lien under date of the 26th instant, says that, according to a report forwarded from Hai-cheng on the 24th, Sung's troops, after their defeat at Hung-wasai, at first fell back upon Newchwang and Yingkow, but subsequently retired to Tienchwang-tai, where they were joined by Ma's forces, hitherto stationed in Newchwang. At present there are no Chinese troops in Newchwang (by this Newchwang we understand the old town, 30 miles up stream from Ying-kow, not the present Newchwang, where the foreign settlement is). Cavalry scouts sent out on the 19th instant, reported that about 3,000 troops were advancing from Ying-kow by the sea-shore route, from which we understand an advance in the direction of Kaiping.

It is stated that the Korean Government has resolved to ask Japan for a loan of five million yen, and to issue paper money to the extent of fifteen millions.

The *Yiji Shimpō* says that there was much excitement at Chefoo after the fall of Port Arthur, every one believing that Wei-hai-wei would be attacked immediately, and that some wealthy Chinese merchants entreated the British Consul to have a thousand marines landed for the purpose of restraining the violence of the disorganized Chinese soldiery. The Consul, it is added, held a meeting of his colleagues to consider this strange request.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28TH.

Lieut.-General Nozu reports things in *statu quo* at Feng-hwan and in its neighbourhood.

The *Shogyo Shimpō* reports that Kung, the Taotai of Port Arthur, being interrogated by the Pekin Government as to the reasons of the capture of the place, replied that the event must be ascribed to the faulty plan of the fortifications, which were impossible to defend against a resolute attack. This answer has given great umbrage to General von Hanneken, and he is said to have addressed a memorial to the Taung-li Yamen, denouncing Kung, and laying the blame entirely on the defective character of the defence. That is a dangerous game to play. It naturally creates bad blood, and we are not surprised to learn from the *Shogyo Shimpō* that Hanneken's relations with the Chinese Generals are strained. Concerning the fall of Port Arthur, the most conclusive explanation we have yet heard is that the Chinese failed altogether to make any use of their infantry in the defence of the forts. They had ten thousand infantry in garrison, but they did not tell off a single rifle to the parapets, leaving their defence entirely to the artillery. Such, at any rate, is the account we have received, and it affords an ample explanation of the singular facility with which the place was captured. The strongest fortress in the world, if defended by artillery only, could not successfully resist resolute attack. The Chinese did use their infantry. They posted them to cover the town of Port Arthur, and a brief but hot struggle took place between them and the attacking column. Worse tactics could scarcely be conceived.

It is extremely difficult to discover the truth as to the whereabouts of the Peiyang Squadron. According to some of the vernacular papers it succeeded in making its escape some days ago from Wei-hai-wei and took refuge in a port about 100 miles south of Shanghai. Now, however, the *Yomiuri* says that a recent reconnaissance showed ten ships at anchor in Wei-hai-wei, and that on the approach of the Japanese scouting vessels the Chinese men-of-war got up steam but made no attempt to come out. We find it difficult to believe that the Peiyang Squadron has really left Wei-hai-wei and made its way to the south of Shanghai. That would mean total abandonment of the Gulf of Pechili, in other words, retreat from the scene of active operations. Some people hold that so long as the Northern and Southern Squadrons retain any fighting capacity China will not sue for peace. That is a view not without reason, but if the principal of the two Squadrons is to eliminate itself from the defences of the seat of government we do not see how it can contribute to China's confidence.

According to the *Asahi Shimbun* the troops assembled for the defence of Pekin number 133,701. That is the most minute estimate yet published, but as to its accuracy we cannot say anything. Our contemporary goes on to say that among these troops only 30,000 carry weapons of modern construction, but that orders have been issued for equipping the rest out of the Imperial stores in Pekin. In addition to the above troops, the *Asahi* says that 150,000 are massed about Tung-chow and Tientsin, of whom 20,000 are cavalry armed with rifled carbines, the infantry all carrying repeating rifles of Austrian or German manufacture.

KOREAN NEWS.

Quite a revolution has taken place in the Korean Ministry. Several of the Ministers, suspected either of intriguing to bring the Ming faction again into power or of otherwise obstructing the reform of the country, have been rejected and in their places men sincerely desirous of reforming Korea, appointed. Prominent among the new appointments are those of Boku Yeiko and Jio Kohan, the former as Minister of the Interior and the latter as Minister of Justice. Jio was a prominent coadjutor of the late Kim Ok-kyūn in his attempts to introduce a radical change into Korea, and has only just returned from America whither he went after flying to Japan from the pursuit of the Ming faction. The rank of the two new Ministers was restored to them before they entered the Cabinet and they had audience with the King. The Ministry is now composed as follows:—

Premier Kim Koshin.
Minister of the Interior..... Boku Yeiko.
Minister of Foreign Affairs..... Kim Inshoku.
Minister of Finance..... Gyo Ichu.
Minister of Public Works..... Shin Ki-yen.
Minister of Agriculture and Commerce..... Gen Seiyei.
Minister of Education Boku Teiyo.
Minister of Justice..... Ju Kohan.
Minister of War..... Cho Giyen.

Changes have also been effected in the Vice-Ministerhips. An Keijn is now Vice-Minister of Finance and Kim Kachin of Public Works, and the post of Secretary-General of the Cabinet is now filled by Yuki Chiyel. The Ministry is divided by the *Kokumin* into three groups, according to the principles entertained by each of them. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs, of Finance, and of Agriculture and Commerce are classed as Neutral Conservatives; the Premier and the Ministers of Education and of War are Moderate Progressionists, and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Justice, Progressionists. The *Kokumin* considers that the new Ministry is composed of able men perfectly in accord with the policy to be pursued by Japan toward Korea. No Japanese can hope to have a Cabinet better composed, as it would be impossible to find men of greater capacity in Korea at the present moment.

The two combinations of malcontents, the Tong-haks and the Ming faction, are believed to have come to an understanding, and it is said that several ringleaders of the former secretly visit Sōul to consult about their intrigues with the leaders of the latter. Strict watch is therefore being kept on all the roads from the Tong-hak districts to the capital and travellers of suspicious appearance are obliged to undergo examination. The rebels are said to have since changed their route to Sōul and are seeking to reach it via Chemulpo to which place they go by sea. The police of Jinsen discovered that fact and succeeded in seizing two Tong-haks on the 12th instant who arrived at the port disguised as rice-merchants. The citizens of Sōul being greatly agitated by the secret plots of the Mings and Tong-haks, two more battalions have been despatched by the Japanese Government to strengthen the defences of the capital. These troops reached Chemulpo on the 12th instant.

The new Korean Government is engaging Japanese Councillors for the various Departments of State. Mr. Takehisa, Chief of the Japanese Police force in Sōul, has been appointed Councillor to the native police, and the other Councillors to be engaged are said to be Mr. Saito Shuichiro, as Cabinet Councillor, Mr. Okamoto, as Councillor to the War Office, and Mr. Nagashima, as Councillor to the Education Department. Mr. Niio, an official of the Okura-sho, was recently ordered to proceed to Sōul, and it is believed that he is to fill the post of Councillor to the Finance Department of Korea.

A railway has been constructed along the northern bank of the Tadong River reaching from the mouth to Phiyōng-yang. It was commenced on the 10th ult., and was to be completed in the space of one month.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL REFORMISTS.

The Constitutional Reformists held an ante-Parliamentary meeting on the 16th instant at their office at Kyobashi. More than 60 members were present, among whom we may note Messrs. Kusumoto, President of the House of Representatives, Suzuki Shigeto, Kawajima, Otagashi, Haseba, and Gamo, all members of the Diet. Mr. Suzuki occupied the chair, and a discussion took place as to the policy to be pursued by the Party at the coming session. It was decided that the present Ministry should be held responsible for the relative merits of the domestic and foreign policy recently pursued by the country. But that holding, as the Party does, that any grave matter affecting the destiny and prestige of the country ought to be dealt with in a cordial union of the whole nation, the question of the responsibility of the Ministry should be deferred to some future occasion. Affairs of State, however, should not be neglected even though the country is involved in a foreign war, and therefore the following important questions must be put to the Association composed of members of the Diet identified with the Party in order that it may decide whether they shall be introduced to the House as Bills for deliberation in the next session. The questions are:—Amendment of Press Laws, Election Laws, Local System, Organization of the Houses, Registration Laws, and Mining Laws; Abolition of Peace Preservation Regulations, Special City Government System, Game Laws, Laws of the Audit Office, Custom House Laws, Laws for Controlling State property, Preservation of Forests, Representation about the Extension of Navigation and the Control of Rivers.

In addition to bringing up the foregoing questions, the Party will endeavour to retrench the current administrative expenses in order to lighten the burden of the people, who may perhaps be asked by the Government to disburse more than usual on account of the extraordinary war outlay.

POLITICAL MEETING OF PROGRESSIONISTS.

The Progressionists held a lecture meeting at the Kinki-kan, Kanda, on the 17th instant. There were ten speakers, among whom we may note Messrs. Shimada Saburo, Vice-President of the House of Representatives, Ozaki Yukio, Tanaka Shozo, and Hadano Denzaburo, all Members of Parliament. The subjects were, as might have been expected, almost entirely connected with the engrossing topic of the day. The notorious "Tochigi contingent" first spoke on the question of Government finance. Next, he explained why he had voted for the war outlay of 150 million yen at the session held in Hiroshima, and then, with his usual indifference to sequence of ideas, he began to calumniate the *Nichi Nichi*. He was relieved of the trouble of winding up his confused speech by the police present, who forbade his proceeding any further. Mr. Hadano's subject was "An outside Glance at Japan." We hear foreign critics observe now-a-days, said he, that Japan's ultimate success depends upon her diplomacy. Some foreign papers even go a step further and venture to doubt whether Japan's diplomacy will be equal to her requirements. The people should attempt to aid the Government in bringing about a satisfactory result in that direction. "Chinese Policy" was the topic on which Mr. Ozaki aired his views. There is but one course to be pursued by Japan in her Chinese policy, said he, and that is to march her troops persistently onward till Peking is taken. Should China then declare herself vanquished and sue for peace Japan's sovereignty in the east will be established. Japan should demand the cession of the Liautung Peninsula, Formosa, and some important district on the eastern coast of China. The Peninsula is essential for the maintenance of Korea's undisturbed independence; Formosa, to safeguard against the encroachment of

European Powers, and a piece of the eastern coast of China as a starting point from which to enlighten the barbarous Chinese and to lead them out of darkness and ignorance. China of course will demur to those demands, continued Mr. Ozaki, but if she does so, Japan must be still more ambitious and must proceed to subjugate the whole of the Middle Kingdom, which will not be a difficult task. The last speaker was Mr. Shimada. He compared the present Chinese dynasty to the Tokugawa Shogunate in its last stage, and observed that, just as at the time of the Restoration the natural course of events necessitated the overthrow of the Regency, so also the present dynasty of China is doomed to fall. To Japan has Heaven entrusted the work of destroying it. He next dwelt on the intervention of foreign Powers and how little they are to be feared. Judging from the fact, he observed, that the French and Russian troops were considerably disgusted by the Chinese who are mere boys at fighting compared to the Japanese, the latter need never dread a strong European army. Japan should therefore pursue her original programme and continue to march her troops on. If China sues for peace, our soldiers should be caused to enter Peking and all negotiations should be carried on in the Chinese capital.

MR. VON BRANDT ON THE RESULTS OF THE WAR.

Herr von Brandt, formerly German Minister in Peking, in a review of Mr. G. Curzon's "Problems of the Far East," discusses the questions that will confront China after the present war. Of these questions he considers the revision of the present tariff as of direct importance to foreigners also. China's customs dues, about five per cent. *ad valorem*, were fixed in 1858, and represent to-day less than half their original value, a fact that closely concerns the Chinese Government and its finances. The proposal for revising the tariff, which is sure to be made, should be considered in a friendly spirit, he thinks, and the opportunity should be utilized to secure the opening of a number of navigable waterways as well as the definite regulation of the inland dues now levied on imported goods. For the higher tariff ample compensations, he thinks, would be found in the construction of railways for strategic and economic purposes, especially for the prevention of the periodic famines in the inland and mountainous districts, in the increase of industrial establishments in the interior, and in the better working of the existing mines; "but with a view to Germany's special interests," he continues, "we shall have to see to it that in the treaties then to be made we are not left behind by our rivals. The recent Anglo-Japanese treaty is a good example of how well others understand to look out for their own interests. For her own chief imports England has secured the continuance of low tariff rates; but she sacrifices on the altar of Japan's demand for an autonomous tariff all commodities that are imported in lesser quantities and in which our own industry is chiefly interested." For the protection and promotion of German interests in China, Herr von Brandt recommends the continuance in the Budget of the few hundred pounds for the retaining of the services of German experts in technology, who are also well versed in the language, the customs, and the needs of China, and strongly deprecates the proposed discontinuance of the item in question, especially at a time like the present. Another danger to German interests he sees in the desire to abandon the principle not to employ any Consul unless he is capable of speaking Chinese, a principle adhered to for about twenty years, and to substitute for the present Consuls, mostly former interpreters, men whose training has been chiefly of a legal and judicial character, an old struggle not yet fully settled even in the diplomatic service of Great Britain, though there, also, some of the most successful men had been originally interpreters. Knowledge of Chinese, Herr von Brandt thinks, must be made an inalienable condition of entrance and

advancement in the consular service, and China and service there, must not be treated, to the lasting detriment of other interests, as a sort of intermediate station for people who desire to be promoted more rapidly.

THE "NIPPON" AND THE "NIROKU" ON FOREIGN WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

When foreign war-correspondents applied for permission to join the Japanese Army, writes the *Nippon*, not only was it granted, but they were treated with the greatest courtesy. Have they repaid the kindness and hospitality extended to them by the Government and the Army? Not at all. The courtesy was entirely thrown away. The correspondents seem to have a grudge against Japan from the way in which, though ignorant and inexperienced in matters of war, they freely indulge in calumnious criticism on the operations of the Japanese Army. The *New York World's* correspondent is a notorious example. He is said to have telegraphed to the office of the newspaper he represents to the effect that the Japanese perpetrated a massacre in Port Arthur and butchered innocent women and children. We hear that when that piece of false intelligence appeared in the *New York paper* many of its readers began to view the doings of Japan and her army with unfriendly eyes. In our opinion every correspondent capable of despatching such false and malicious intelligence should be excluded from following the Army. What was the so-called massacre? The matter assumes a totally different complexion when we remember that the Chinese do not take the trouble to warn citizens to leave dangerous spots and that therefore a number of innocent persons fell under the Japanese fire, and that as great numbers of Chinese soldiers disguised themselves as townsfolk in Port Arthur, making it impossible for the Japanese to discriminate, every male adult was seized, and if he offered resistance or attempted to run away, was killed. If the character of non-combatants is clearly established, the Japanese not only leave them unmolested, but even taken the trouble to help them, as in the case of a troupe of actors found in Port Arthur. They were allowed to go free besides being paid for their performance by the Japanese officers and soldiers. Such are the facts of the much-talked-of Port Arthur affair, and yet the above-mentioned correspondent, without taking the trouble to enquire into the real phase of the matter, but simply coming across corpses of women and children, jumped to the conclusion that the Japanese had been guilty of a massacre in Port Arthur and telegraphed to America to that effect. We are accustomed, concludes our contemporary, to the discourteous writings of foreign newspapers published in the Treaty Ports, but knowing what class of men their editors are, we do not attach any importance to what they have to say against Japan and the Japanese. We did expect, however, that writers for respectable foreign papers would prove themselves to be gentlemen. We find we are entirely mistaken. They conduct themselves no better than Treaty Port editors—with the most unpardonable ingratitude they seem to be bent on calumniating Japan. The government should take steps to get rid of such obnoxious pests.

The *Niroku* has also something to say on the same subject. We have always thought it strange, it writes, that the Japanese Authorities treat foreign newspaper correspondents, some of whom may secretly be unfriendly towards this country, with such hospitality. We do not necessarily object to such a course being taken, but we hold most emphatically that they should at the same time be placed under strict control. It is said that Mr. Creelman, who accompanied the Second Army as the *New York World's* war-correspondent, telegraphed to that paper that the Japanese soldiers had been guilty of a terrible massacre after the taking of Port Arthur. We do not think that the message was the outcome

of any malicious intention on Mr. Creelman's part to do the Japanese Army an injustice, but attribute it to that common fault of reporters—the desire to give startling news to the papers they represent. The evil effect of Mr. Creelman's action forces us, however, to condemn it. As there was not the slightest truth in the report, we cannot pass it over in silence. If Mr. Creelman's despatch is believed by Western nations, the status of the Japanese Army will be lowered in their eyes and the revision of the Treaty with America and other Powers may be retarded. Therefore we say that war-correspondents should be carefully controlled by the Japanese Authorities.

THE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

The *Hochi* has a well reasoned article urging that the Government should reduce the charges on telegrams, not only because it is of prime importance at present to facilitate communications as much as possible, but also because the step would be attended by an increase of revenue. So long as charges are levied at existing rates, it is not possible to make use of the telegraph service as freely as the public desires. The necessity of economizing, even in the case of persons that do have recourse to the wires, leads to such abbreviation that messages often become unintelligible. That a reduction would be followed by an increase of Revenue is proved by the result of a similar step taken some six years ago, when the charge was reduced by a quarter. What the *Hochi* advocates is that the present charge, that is to say 15 *sen* for the first 10 characters and an additional 10 *sen* for every additional 10 characters, should be reduced to 10 *sen* for the first 10 characters and 5 *sen* for every additional 10. People apprehensive lest such a reduction might cut into the Revenue, are scoffed at by the *Hochi*. It is not in a position to give trustworthy statistics as to the actual receipts from the service, but it is persuaded that they must have been increased in an extraordinary manner since the war began, judging from the fact that the present capacity for manufacturing telegraph stamps is said to be barely sufficient to meet the demand. The *Hochi*, ignoring the fact that such recourse to the wires is quite abnormal, takes it as evidence that a lowering of rates could not impair the normal revenue.

In this context we may mention that the form of the *Hochi* was considerably changed a few days ago. It has become a higher "illustrated newspaper,"—to use its own denomination—and its style has been popularized so as to make its writings intelligible to common folks. Formerly the full title read "*Yubin Hochi Shimbun*," or "Postal Intelligencer." But the prefix "*Yubin*" has now been struck off, and the paper is simply called *Hochi Shimbun*.

We are told, at the same time, that the editorial staff has been completely changed, and that the journal has severed connexion with the Progressionist Party, whose organ it had previously been. Ozaki Minoura and others are therefore no longer engaged upon its staff, but what writers have replaced them we are not told. Nor are we informed about the new proprietor. Formerly, when the paper was an organ of the Progressionists, Count Okuma is said to have given it a monthly subsidy of from 500 to 600 *yen*. Nevertheless, it did not prosper, and this furnishes a good proof how difficult it is in Japan to keep up a purely political organ. The *Shin Choya* has also divested itself of the prefix "*Shin*," and is to be called hereafter merely *Choya Shimbun*. The *Shin Choya* was the result of dissensions among the staff of the defunct *Choya*, and the seceders were obliged to prefix the adjective *Shin* because their opponents announced their intention of keeping up the publication of the original *Choya*. That intention was never fulfilled, however, and so the enterprising seceders have grown aggressive and appropriated the title for their own paper.

The failure of the *Hochi* reminds us of a saying now current that the war subjects the Tokyo papers to a severe trial. It is a crucial test of their journalistic ability. Those with good resources and efficient organization are becoming more and more prosperous, while others can barely eke out a struggling existence. In point of number of copies issued every day, the *Tokyo Asahi* and the *Choho* head the list. Scarcely less thriving are the *Yiji*, the *Nichi Nichi*, and a few others, whose subscribers have increased by thousands since the war. Three or four others are at the opposite pole, some of them so hard pressed as to be unable even to give any regular pay to the members of their staff. Those unhappy papers maintain a lingering existence by resorting to every conceivable shift; but it is believed that the termination of the war will see their final collapse.

MR. HASEBA ON THE RESOURCES OF THE LIAU-TUNG PENINSULA.

Mr. Haseba, M.P., recently returned from the Liau-tung Peninsula, has been interviewed by a representative of the *Kokumin*. He says that what he had frequently heard about the richness of Korea in minerals was confirmed while he was staying for a short time at the mouth of the Tadong, waiting for the departure of a steamer to take him to the Liau-tung Peninsula. He was taking a walk along the coast when he accidentally came across several pieces of mineral, some apparently containing precious metal, and others iron. The eastern coast of the Peninsula where the 2nd Army disembarked, is a shoal for a considerable distance, thus making landing extremely difficult. This shoal may however be utilized in a very profitable manner, namely for purposes of salt manufacture, as is done in Kyushu and elsewhere. The manufacture of salt must be very profitable in China, where it can only be procured at a very high price. Between Pitswo and Chin-chow Mr. Haseba saw that all the fields were well cultivated, but what struck him as strange, was the sparse population in proportion to the extent of cultivated land. He afterwards learned that thousands of labourers come over to the Peninsula from the opposite coast of Shantung every year at the seasons of planting and harvesting and are employed by landed proprietors of the districts. The people do not, however, know much about utilizing land. They are, for instance, almost entirely ignorant of the benefits of irrigation. Mr. Haseba saw in many places facing the Yellow Sea wide stretches of land which could be converted into splendid rice-fields. In all the streams that he came across the water was pure and the bottoms gravelly, like the rivers in the famous rice districts of Okayama and Hizen. The planting of trees is also important in the Peninsula, as they are very scarce. Pines and cedars should be planted extensively for the control of rivers and also for the sake of their timber. That the soil is well suited for afforestation is evident from the fine full-grown trees to be seen in the grounds of old castles, temples, and such places. A personage of importance told Mr. Haseba that in order to open up the resources of the Peninsula and Manchuria, a railway should be laid from Port Arthur to Chiu-lien and that from thence it should branch to the Russian frontier at the Amoor and to Fusan via Pyongyang and Seoul. Mr. Haseba entirely endorses that idea. The same authority observed further that grapes, wheat, and mulberry trees are produced abundantly in Manchuria, and that the profit derived from them must be immense. Mr. Haseba closed his conversation with a few remarks about the difficulties attending the commissariat business, into the details of which we need not, however, enter.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AT
URBANA-CHAMPAIGN

LOCAL TROUBLES.

It is curious to remark how, though in the Central National Assembly the Opposition has decided to avoid any collision with the Government in view of the tremendous struggle in which Japan is involved with China, the local branches appear to utterly disregard that reason and pick quarrels with greater gusto than ever. Besides the cases we have already referred to in Gifu, Toyama, and Kanagawa, we are now obliged to note similar occurrences in Ishikawa, Nara, and Ibaraki. The Ishikawa Local Assembly appears to have been carried beyond the bounds of ordinary order and decency. It is made up of two rival factions, one led by the Chairman, and the other, by the Vice-Chairman, the former being against the Kencho while the latter is friendly to it. On the 15th instant, when the hour for the assembly to meet arrived, not one of the anti-Kencho party had appeared, and the rival members resolved therefore to commence business regardless of the absence of their opponents. Free from the obnoxious opposition of the other faction, bill after bill was voted in the form in which it was introduced by the Kencho. While they were proceeding in exultation, however, the members of the opposite faction entered the room headed by their leader, the Chairman of the Assembly. A scene of violent commotion ensued. The Chairman demanded that the Vice-Chairman should cede his seat, which the latter refused to do on the ground that the Assembly was in the middle of a deliberation. To this the Chairman angrily replied that he had not asked to have his place taken, and forced the Vice-Chairman to leave the chair. After a violent dispute between the members of the rival factions and between the Local Secretary and the anti-Kencho faction, the Chairman moved that as the Vice-Chairman had acted in violation of the Local Government System Law, and as the members who had taken part in the deliberation were equally guilty, their attendance should be forbidden for the space of one week. This was carried amid the wildest confusion, and the Assembly rose. The next day another scandalous scene was enacted. In defiance of the resolution that had been passed, all the pro-Kencho members took their seats. Presently the Secretary entered, and, before the Chairman had announced the opening of the meeting, he rose and declared that, in virtue of the right with which he had been invested by the Governor, he ordered the revocation of the resolution passed the previous day in connection with the suspension of certain members from attendance at the deliberations of the Assembly. The Chairman took no heed of the utterances of the Secretary, saying that they had been made without observing due process, nor did the clerk enter them in the records. The Chairman then declared the meeting open and immediately ordered all members whose attendance had been forbidden to leave the room, calling each one by name. Seeing that neither the members nor the police on duty took any notice of his orders, he next announced his intention of excluding the recalcitrant members from the debates and of not counting their votes. The meeting then rose for that morning, in spite of the Secretary's order that it should proceed. In the afternoon a similar scene took place and the Chairman at last adjourned the Assembly. Governor Mitama was confined to his bed during these turbulent proceedings. His place was taken by Secretary Tatsuoka, who is now in Tokyo for the purpose of obtaining the advice of the Home Minister as to what steps should be taken.

We also hear of a collision between the Governor and the Assembly in Nara. The alleged reason for the dissatisfaction of the Assembly with Governor Furuzawa is that he settled many matters arbitrarily without consulting the Standing Committee. On the day when one of the members moved that the Assembly should declare the Governor's actions unconstitutional and insulting, Mr. Furuzawa himself appeared and undertook his defence in person. A violent dispute arose between him and the Assembly.

but the motion was carried by an overwhelming majority, only two members having voted against it.

The nature of the trouble in the Ibaraki Assembly is not yet clear, as the information about it is telegraphic. It appears, however, that a vote of want of confidence was passed against the Chairman, upon which the Assembly was suspended.

MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNIONISTS.

The National Unionists held their general meeting on the 20th instant at their Tokyo office. In the absence of Viscount Shinagawa, President of the Society, at Hiroshima, Mr. Yasuba, the Vice-President, took the chair. The following manifesto and programme have been decided on:—

MANIFESTO OF THE NATIONAL UNIONISTS' PARTY.

Now that the Japanese expedition against China is about to initiate a revolution in eastern politics, and the spirit of self-assertion has manifested itself throughout the realm, no one is against enlarging the defences of the country. In short, the great programme of the National Unionists is now about to be put into force. What our Party should do at the present juncture is to give its support, in accordance with the principles of justice and in conformity with the dictates of public interest, to those that share its opinion, and to endeavour to win over to their side those of different views so as to ensure the prosperity of the empire and the happiness of the people. As to the policy to be pursued by the party in the coming session of the Diet, it shall be regulated according to the programme given below:—

PROGRAMME.

A radical change having come over the atmosphere of Oriental politics, various arrangements necessary for the future requirements of the empire should now be decided on. As, however, matters relating to the war demand urgent attention, the following policy should be pursued by our Party in the coming session:

Matters connected with the war and military equipment should be attended to in conformity with the spirit of the Representation voted in the 7th session of the Diet. In order to carry that spirit into practice the Government's current expenses should be retrenched. Bills connected with the transference of prison expenditures to the charge of the Treasury, the education subsidy, and so forth, although of great importance, must be laid aside for awhile. But all problems relating to urgent affairs should be solved as far as the resources of the country admit, and matters not requiring money improved. Legislative amendments should be introduced and the mechanism of self-government perfected. Matters of importance connected with the revised Treaty should also be investigated, and laws and regulations relating thereto, established.

Then follow the bills to be brought forward in the next session. Suffice it to say that these are 40 in all, and that many of them coincide with those that the Radicals intend to introduce.

One of the foremost women physicians in England, Dr. Anderson Brown, has established an industrial farm for inebriate women. The test of the practicability of outdoor life as a cure for drunkenness will be made under the auspices of the Woman's Temperance Association.

Depending on words for the coherence of his tunes, the Greek did not feel the necessity of limiting himself to the natural order of tones suggested by the partials. Though he used this order, he constructed others, by so commencing and ending his tunes that the half steps which we have observed differ from the natural order in their relations to the first tone. The relative position of these half steps, in the order of the tones, determined the various scales or modes. These arbitrary modes gave marked peculiarities to the tunes constructed upon them, and widened the Greek's power of expressions, though in a direction that prohibited any great advance. The very individuality of the tunes fitted them to express simple emotional states, for certain tunes could be easily associated with certain feelings. Constant use would fix these associations, so that we can understand why the Greek resented any change or novelty in his music. Plato's writings on music and the incident of the Spartans banishing a musician for adding another string to his lyre illustrated this point. Thus peculiar modes became stereotyped and the Greek music petrified, as did the art of Egyptian sculpture.

MR. KOMURA'S ACCOUNT OF AN-TUNG.

Mr. Komura is now in Tokyo, having been relieved of his post as Chief of the Administrative Office in An-tung to succeed Mr. Kato, it is said, as head of the Political Bureau in the Foreign Office. He was interviewed by several Japanese war-correspondents in Hiroshima, from whose reports to the respective Tokyo papers that they represent we take the following:— Manchuria is very fertile but thinly populated. The latter fact is attributable to its being the birth-place of the reigning Dynasty, on which account emigration from other provinces is restricted. An-tung, for example, was only opened two decades ago. It is now a town of some 30,000 inhabitants. Mr. Komura did not find the work of governing the district hard, as the inhabitants had suffered so much from the depredations of the Chinese soldiers that they were glad to come under Japanese protection. His greatest difficulty was to get the natives to return to their homes, from which they had been driven by the ravages of the Chinese soldiers, but he succeeded by various devices in inducing more than one-half of the inhabitants to resume their peaceful avocations. The staff of the Office was at first greatly insufficient, and it was kept extremely busy, especially as the circle which it controlled gradually enlarged with the march of the Army. The Office now superintends the whole of the An-tung District, part of Kwantien and Feng-hwan. A good many gendarmes and constables have subsequently been sent to the place, so that the work of the Office has been lightened. Not less than sixty complaints are brought by the natives to the Office every day, the majority being in connection with difficulties about the price of articles requisitioned by the troops. Whenever a complaint of this kind was lodged, Mr. Komura caused the alleged offender to be brought before him and he was examined in the presence of the accuser. This was done merely to conciliate the natives, for the alleged offenders were always set free after the complainants had left the Office. In this way the natives were satisfied, and they are loud in their praises of the strict justice of the Office. The Japanese gendarmes, though dreaded by them, are also greatly respected. The administration is carried on as much as possible on the principle of self-government. Every village is obliged to elect a head-man to whom the management of village affairs is entrusted. Mr. Komura is of opinion that the natives of Manchuria are easily governed, for though at present a little excited by the war, they are naturally docile and tractable. In this respect they contrast favourably with the Koreans. The latter are still in secret awe of China, are ignorant of the value of money, and indolent. The Manchurians are entirely free from those faults. Mr. Komura made various enquiries to ascertain whether the natives of Manchuria secretly hanker after the Government of their own country, but he was convinced that that sentiment was only entertained by very few and that not in a strong degree. A curious method of punishing those guilty of minor offences is now in force in An-tung, namely, subjecting them to fasting, the duration being determined according to the nature of the offence. This simple process is said to be very efficacious, the Tartars being great epicures. It is an outcome of necessity as well as of expediency, for provisions are scarce in those districts and steps have therefore to be taken to economize them as much as possible. Of course persons guilty of grave crimes undergo capital punishment. Mr. Komura says that as the market prices of commodities in An-tung have been fixed on the basis of the average of number of years, they are not so high there as in Chin-chow.

It is said that Ruskin's habits of life are remarkably regular. He told a friend recently that in two years his time of going to bed and getting up had not varied fifteen minutes.

Dr. James R. Cocke, a successful Boston physician, is perhaps the only man in the world who, having blighted from infancy, took up the study of medicine and excelled in its practice.

LETTER FROM TIENTSIN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

December 7th, 1894.

The exact degree of neutrality to be shown not only by foreign Powers, but by all foreigners, during the war now raging between Japan and China, is a matter hard to decide. Any one who comes from abroad to live as a guest of either of those countries must observe the common laws of universal courtesy, of international comity, and wish for the welfare, permanence, and peace of the people among whom he lives. Otherwise he had better stay away. Especially true is this of one engaged in true broad missionary operations, seeking for national as well as individual regeneration and development. For one, then, living in Japan, he should as a friend of Japan, wish for Japan's success. For one living in China, he should wish for China's success. May it not be possible at this time of actual war that one may be so far the friend of both as to wish for the success of both? From the position of one thus living in China and intending to work for the good of China, I discern certain important factors of vital import to Japan as well as to China. One is this, that if this war is to result in any lasting benefit to the people of China, the Japanese must not stop short of a conquest that will change the whole course of the Empire. It is now recognized that when the English and French troops marched into Peking, there was hope that the country would be so opened that methods of improvement to the people might be at once initiated, but when that war was over the huge mass by its own inertia fell back into its old stolidity and ancient conservatism. It is now the hope of every true friend of China, that the work of Japan by and through this war may be so conducted that the whole world will recognize that through it this populous people have been impelled forward into the sphere of prosperity. Far better for Japan that she relinquish a demand for monetary indemnity and set in motion new principles of liberty and purity, of enlightenment and progress, such as will bless all nations of men.

To one who has studied the really highest principles of modern international law, there may come a fear that as a result of this war both Japan and China may more than ever become military nations, rising with each other and hating each other, burdening the masses of the people with unbearable taxation, rather than accepting the mutually advantageous methods of peace and arbitration. At the Parliament of Religions held in America last year emphasis was laid on the brotherhood of man. At other Congresses there held the strongest minute unfolded the benefits of peace and arbitration, so that in due time disarmament may take the place of increased armaments. These are recognized principles. They are not to be pooh-poohed. They are not visionary; they are plain common sense. They have no mercenary designs; they seek for the good of the greatest number. Now the problem before us is on the one hand not to annihilate China, not to trample her in the dust, nor on the other is it to arouse the power which is really here into a tremendous warlike power, a menace to other nations by her enforced surroundings, and especially her contest with Japan, but to have each move along the pathway of peaceful development, turning up the wealth of the earth, bringing down the rain of the skies, touching the electric current which lies everywhere, and improving the material and moral condition of the multitudes. When Japan and China come together in the final contest which will claim Japan as conqueror, and without the interference of any other Power they arrange together the terms of peace, will they be the first in all the world, excelling the instructions or rather the example of the West, to decide each with the other that henceforth, when any complaint is made by one against the other, and mutual agreement is impossible, then the question will be left to the arbitration of mutually chosen parties for investigation and decision?

The highest tribunal now extant among civilized men is not a court of war, but a court of arbitration. For this wise men work and against it foolish men snarl.

IMPERIAL DIET.

The eighth session of the Imperial Diet was officially opened on Monday, 24th instant, at 11 a.m. The ceremony presented no features of interest so far as externals were concerned, the attendance of high officials being comparatively small owing to the absence of the Court and Cabinet in Hiroshima. The Emperor, of course did not attend, and the Imperial Speech was read by his Excellency Count Ito as follows:—
To the members of the House of Peers and the House of Representatives, greeting:

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

We hereby formally open the Imperial Diet.

We have commanded Our Ministers of State to lay before you the Budget for the twenty-eighth fiscal year of *Meiji*, and other necessary Bills.

Our expeditionary forces have been victorious in every battle, and are steadily advancing in the enemy's territory. In the face of a severe winter, they have endured bitter cold and suffered privations, and have repeatedly given fresh proofs of valour.

Our relations with the neutral Powers have become more cordial, and the work of Treaty Revision, which has long been the object of Our desire, has, apart from the satisfactory result already achieved, made favourable progress with respect to the negotiations still pending.

At this bright epoch of progress, it is Our desire to push forward the national civilization, and, assisted by the virtues of Our Ancestors, to secure a crowning glory such as shall befit the auspicious beginning. We call upon you to observe the political situation at home and abroad, and, by harmonious co-operation of the Government and the people, to promote Our wishes.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25TH.

HOUSE OF PEERS.

The House met at 9.50 a.m., the Order of the Day being the election of a Chairman of the Whole House and of the members of the Standing Committees.

The President, Marquis Hachisuka, read a draft of a Reply to the Speech from the Throne. An amendment was proposed but rejected, and the Reply was passed as follows:—

The undersigned, Your Majesty's humble servants, members of the House of Peers, in all humility and reverence do offer the present address to Your August and Enlightened Majesty.

Your Majesty has been again so gracious, on the occasion of the opening of the present session of the Imperial Diet, as to favour us with a benevolent message.

Now that the great Imperial Standard is raised in the west, and the Imperial Arrow is flying northward, there is not among the expeditionary force either an officer or a private that fails to put forth his utmost exertions in the cause of his Sovereign, braving storms at sea and defying ice and snow on shore.

The work of Treaty Revision, which has long engaged Your Majesty's attention by day and by night, is rapidly making favourable progress; and the country's relations with foreign nations are more friendly than ever. Nothing can surpass the rapidity and sureness with which Your Majesty's plans are matured and carried out.

The undersigned, Your Majesty's humble servants, in obedience to Your Majesty's injunctions, respectfully intend to take due notice of the state of things at home and abroad, and to secure harmony between the Government and the people, thereby offering our assistance for the furtherance of the unprecedentedly grand Imperial programme relating to the promotion of the country's civilization and the maintenance of permanent peace. The above is reverentially submitted.

The elections were then proceeded with, that for Chairman of the Whole resulting as follows:

	Votes.
Vicount Ymi Kinnasa	84
Prince Konoyo	71
Vicount Tani	22

The Standing Committees having been chosen, the President announced that the House would rise for the New Year's recess until January 8th. The House rose at 12.55 p.m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 1.10 p.m., the Order of the Day being the election of Chairman of the Whole House and of the members of the Standing Committees.

Before proceeding to the elections, the President read a draft Reply to the Speech from the Throne. Various amendments were proposed and adopted, the Reply being finally passed as follows:—

The gratitude of the undersigned, Your Majesty's humble servants, the members of the House of Representatives, knows no bounds for the gracious message Your Majesty has been pleased to favour them with on the occasion of opening the eighth session of the Imperial Diet. While, on the one hand, the Imperial forces are making steady progress in the enemy's territory and, in defiance of every hardship, gaining the victory in every engagement, the Empire's relations with foreign Powers are becoming more and more friendly and are about to be placed on a new footing. That the Imperial prestige has been raised so high is entirely owing to Your Majesty's wisdom and courage. The undersigned, Your Majesty's humble servants, being fortunate enough to live in such an age, declare it their humble intention to discharge their legislative duties in a proper manner and thereby to carry out Your Majesty's wishes. The above is respectfully submitted by Your Majesty's humble servant Masataka, President of the House of Representatives.

The election for Chairman of the Whole resulted as follows:—

Mr. Suyehiro Shigeysu	149 votes.
Mr. Ishida Kwannosuke	130 votes.

The President said if the House did not object a recess for the New Year would be taken until January 8th.

Mr. Nakamura Yaroku objected, on the ground that the Emperor was working assiduously in Hiroshima without any rest, and that the Government offices were remaining open.

The House voted against Mr. Yaroku, and rose at 4.15 p.m. until the 8th proximo.

The following Government Delegates have been appointed:—

Mr. Suyematsu Kencho, Chief of the Legislative Bureau.
Mr. Hayashi Katsu, Vice-Minister of State for Foreign Affairs.
Mr. Hara Kei, Chief of the Commercial Bureau in the Foreign Office.
Mr. Matsuo Koki, Vice-Minister of State for Home Affairs.
Mr. Egi Chiyuki, Chief of the Bureau of Prefectures in the Home Department.
Mr. Tsuzuki Keiroku, Chief of the Engineering Bureau Department.
Mr. Furuchi Kintake, Chief Engineer of the Engineering Bureau.
Mr. Tajiri Inejiro, Vice-Minister of State for Finance.
Mr. Matsuo Shuzen, Chief of Finance Bureau in the Finance Department.
Mr. Megata Tanetaro, Chief of the Taxation Bureau.
Major-General Kodama Gentaro, Vice-Minister of War.
Vice Admiral Ito Toshiyoshi, Vice-Minister of the Navy.
Paymaster-General Kawaguchi Takesada, Chief of the Finance Bureau in the Naval Department.
Mr. Kioura Keigo, Vice-Minister of the Department of Justice.
Mr. Yokota Kunio, Chief of the Bureau of Civil Law.
Mr. Makino Shinken, Vice-Minister of Education.
Mr. Nakai Kinichiro, Secretary of the Department of Education.
Mr. Kaneko Kentaro, Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.
Mr. Fujita Shiro, Chief of the Bureau of Agriculture.
Mr. Wakamiya Seini, Chief of the Bureau of Commerce and Industry.
Mr. Takahashi Nakaji, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry.
Mr. Suzuki Dairyo, Vice-Minister of Communications.
Mr. Matsumoto Soichiro, Chief of the Railway Bureau.
Mr. Den Kenjiro, Chief of the Telegraph Bureau.
Mr. Nakabayashi Tokugoro, Secretary of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce.

THE PORT ARTHUR AFFAIR.

IT is certainly to be regretted that the first publication of testimony calculated to mitigate the strong accusations preferred by a section of the local foreign press against the Japanese soldiers engaged in the capture of Port Arthur, should have immediately evoked an exhibition of violent abuse and intemperate language. "Deliberate lie," "malignant falsehood," and so forth, are forms of language happily calculated to throw discredit rather on those employing them than on those against whom they are employed. No humane man could fail to condemn excesses such as are laid to the charge of the Japanese at Port Arthur. No humane man would seek to hide the facts of such excesses. But, on the other hand, no humane man could persuade himself to exaggerate them. The plain truth is what every one must desire to ascertain, and in this case the truth is to be reached by collating the evidence of the various eye-witnesses. The statements embodied in our article of the 20th instant were chiefly of a negative character. When a witness, examined in a court of law, says that he did not see such and such a thing, the question immediately put is "could it have occurred without your seeing it." If he can reply "no," and if he be a trustworthy witness, the inference is that the thing did not occur. If, on the contrary, he has to admit that it might have happened without attracting his attention, then his testimony becomes purely negative. In the case of Port Arthur, incidents that came under the direct notice of one or more observers, remain established whether they chanced or did not chance to come under the observation of another observer. No man can do more than speak for himself. The statements published by us were intended in that sense. We were careful to indicate their character by appending the reservation:—"These facts are not conclusive, inasmuch as some of the testimony is negative, and negative testimony can not possess much weight as against positive." As to there being question of a "deliberate lie" on the part of either our informant, or the Artist for *Black and White*, or the *Japan Mail*, the thing is absurd. Our informant simply recorded his own impressions in a casual conversation. He did not see "undisciplined slaughter continued through several days," and it was his belief that "the whole affair began and ended during the night of the 21st of November." Now, however, the Artist for *Black and White* comes forward and declares, on the strength of his own personal observation, as we understand, that "there was a good deal of undisciplined slaughter during the three succeeding days." That disposes of the point. We no longer entertain any

doubt, and our informant, we are persuaded, no longer entertains any doubt, that "undisciplined slaughter" did take place during three consecutive days. Nevertheless, in recording the fact it is just to note the negative testimony as well as the positive, since the former tends to show that the "undisciplined slaughter" did not take place on such a scale as to attract universal attention. One other word must be written on this subject of testimony. The original information received by us from one of the newspaper correspondents present at the taking of Port Arthur, was that the worst of the excesses were committed by the land-transport coolies, probably while in a state of intoxication. Further, nearly all the Japanese newspapers have alleged that resistance was offered in the town of Port Arthur by disguised Chinese soldiers, and that they used explosive bullets when the troops first passed through the streets. The Artist of *Black and White* denies that there was any resistance, denies that explosive bullets were used, and denies that the excesses were committed by intoxicated coolies. We accept his denials as an expression of his own belief, but we certainly can not regard them as more conclusive than the negative testimony referred to above.

It is necessary to protest against the very false complexion put upon the attitude of the *Japan Mail* in this matter. The *Japan Mail* was the first to condemn editorially the excesses attributed to Japanese soldiers and coolies at the taking of Port Arthur, and its strongly condemnatory language evoked much hostile criticism from the vernacular press. But the *Japan Mail* deemed it a point of simple justice to remind its readers that when the passions of soldiers have been vehemently excited by witnessing the brutally murdered corpses, and learning of the savage torture, of their comrades, the best discipline often fails to restrain terrible retaliation—as has been proved by cases recorded in the pages of history. The Artist of *Black and White* seems to recognise that, for he is represented as saying:—"I fully believe that any troops, so blinded with fury, would have shot at anything that came in their way, men, women, children, or dogs. It would be almost doubtful whether the best disciplined troops could have been controlled by their officers." But although it is just to take note of that feature, we do not admit its extenuating force with respect to excesses committed during the days following the assault. For them a grave responsibility rests on the officers as well as the troops, and public opinion may usefully be enlisted to check any repetition of such disgraces. We know, as a matter of fact, that the excesses committed by the troops are condemned in the most unequivocal manner by Japan-

ese high officials, and that the disgrace attending such acts is fully recognised. It would be re-assuring to learn that steps had been taken by the military authorities to punish the perpetrators, but probably we must remain without that knowledge for some time at all events. We can not, however, too strongly deprecate sensational and exaggerated writing, such, for example, as the filling of "eight columns" of an American journal with ghastly details, the description of which simply panders to a morbid appetite. That kind of thing can serve no useful purpose of any kind, and can scarcely fail to have misleading effects.

We can not allow to pass unchallenged an allegation appearing in the columns of the local foreign press to the effect that the editor of this journal, in publishing a *résumé* of statements attributed to a Military Attaché present at the taking of Port Arthur, made unauthorized use of a private conversation held in a club, thereby violating a social confidence and placing the author of the statements in an embarrassing position. In the first place, the conversation did not take place in a club, and was in no sense more confidential than are any words openly addressed to any conclave of listeners. In the second place, no reference would ever have been made in this journal to statements thus received had not the editor personally obtained, as he supposed, direct authorization to publish them, provided only that names were withheld. It now appears that such authorization was not intended, and that publication should have been contingent upon conditions not yet satisfied. The original conversation took place on Monday. The presumed authorization was obtained on Wednesday. The statements were published on Thursday. Briefly, a misunderstanding occurred. But it was a misunderstanding as to the point of publication only, not a misunderstanding as to the facts published. The question whether publication was authorized or was not authorized can not in any way affect the validity of the statements themselves. What appeared in the *Japan Mail* was, in all essentials, an accurate reproduction of the facts embodied in the conversation. We were careful to explain at the time that the testimony thus furnished being, for the most part, negative, could not receive the weight properly belonging to positive evidence. That reservation should have obviated any suspicion that the Attaché's statements were advanced in contradiction of the assertions of persons who avowed that they had seen things not observed by him. On the other hand, in so far as there was question of general judgments on the conduct of the soldiers, there can be no doubt that the views of a Military Attaché should carry more weight than those of an ordinary news-

paper correspondent. We claimed, and properly claimed, such weight for them. But it was never our intention to suggest that our informant's evidence should be taken as invalidating the emphatic narratives given by other observers of things actually falling under their own notice. These reservations made, the fact remains that we have now credible testimony tending to impart a less heinous character to the conduct of the Japanese troops, and it is certainly in the interests of truth and justice that such testimony should be published, whatever chorus of invective and abuse its publication may evoke from writers pledged by their own utterances to extreme verdicts. It is an old principle of law, happily translated into the actions of all honorable men, that to suppress evidence tending to dispel a calumny is to become, by implication, a party to the circulation of the calumny. That the facts embodied in our leading article of the 20th instant have been widely disseminated from the source to which we attributed them, is matter of public notoriety. Under any circumstances, it would have been our plain duty to publish them, though without distinct permission, as we supposed, their author, of course, would not have been indicated.

Before dismissing this subject, it may be useful to note two other points. The *Japan Mail* was the first journal in Japan that editorially described and condemned the acts committed at Port Arthur. The editor, receiving information of those acts from the correspondent of the *New York Herald* on the evening of December the 6th, immediately wrote an article which appeared in the *Japan Daily Mail* of the following morning. It embodied the statements made by the correspondent. Common justice required that in criticizing the conduct of the troops, note should be taken of circumstances tending to rouse their passions, and reference should be made to the effect produced by similar circumstances upon highly disciplined troops of other countries. That was done. Without such evidence of impartiality no editor could hope that his criticisms would carry weight with those to whom they were addressed. But the article concluded with words that we may be permitted to quote:—

Already infuriated by a passion for vengeance and now deprived of reason by the fumes of alcohol, these coolies and the soldiers, whether many or few, that participated in their crime, have inflicted lasting injury on their country's reputation. It is something to know that order was restored in the morning, and that thenceforth the kind treatment enjoined by Japanese military regulations was extended to all the inhabitants of the place. It is also something to remember how different had been the conduct of the troops at Chin-chow, a few days previously, when the taking of the town, far from bringing ruin and death to the people, inaugurated a season of charitable succour. The ferocity shown at Port Arthur was evidently due to the brutal cruelty previously exhibited by the Chinese themselves. But the delirium of vengeance, whatever its exciting cause, always disgraces humanity.

Even these words, strongly condemnatory

as they are, must now be held inadequate, since further testimony shows that the undisciplined slaughter continued through at least three consecutive days. We, however, wrote at the outset in conformity with the testimony then in our possession. But what we desire to note to-day is that the journal now rendering itself conspicuous by rude clamour and violent assertion of a monopoly of denunciation, spoke no word until the *Japan Mail* had spoken, and then openly avowed that though aware of "the dark deeds committed by the Japanese at Port Arthur," it "would have been content to have waited until the mails from America brought the revolting details of this gruesome story," had not the *Japan Mail* ventilated the subject. Need we point to the extraordinary morality of such an assertion? What the world thinks of the conduct of the Japanese soldiers weighs not one feather against what the Japanese nation thinks. The former involves a mere loss of reputation; the latter touches the question of regret and reformation. No editor has a right to withhold such facts under such circumstances. His first thought should be to employ his pen and his columns to the end that the pressure of public opinion may be brought to bear against any repetition of acts so reprehensible. It is indeed most regrettable that the cruelty of a section of the Second Army in Port Arthur should have overturned the edifice of fair fame painfully erected by Japanese troops throughout the previous stages of the war. But it would be incomparably more regrettable did the Japanese themselves defer even for a day the adoption of measures calculated effectually to check such abuses.

The second point we desire to note is an accusation that by our attempts to extenuate the conduct of the Japanese troops—attempts that we have never made except in so far as ordinary impartiality required—we have been the means of citing witnesses that otherwise would not have borne public testimony to the sanguinary doings at Port Arthur. A quaint reproach surely, indicating very clearly the morality of the writer preferring it. If we have been the means of eliciting such testimony, then it has been our good fortune to promote the cause of truth. The object of every journalist in this matter should be to elicit the whole truth. Whatever he can contribute to that end is so much distinct gain. The accusation levelled against us is, in fact, a compliment.

The morning on which he goes to the office in a new suit of clothes is the one day out of the three hundred and sixty-five on which a man takes notice that the office boy has neglected to dust his desk.

Duke Charles Theodore of Bavaria is the only royal physician in Europe. It has been suggested that the Duke of York's little son should qualify in the profession, although it is not very likely that the idea will ever be carried out.

THE JAPANESE PRESS ON FOREIGN NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS.

THERE are some points deserving notice in the comments—produced elsewhere—of certain vernacular journals on foreign war correspondents. As to the writings of a section of the local foreign press, the *Nippon* is undoubtedly right. There are journals in Yokohama that disgrace the press. For violence and vulgarity of language they are unparalleled; for total disregard of truth and justice, they are without peers. Their sole idea of controversy is to be abusive, and the only argument they can appreciate is a personality. The Japanese do right to depise the comments of such journals. But when the *Nippon* calls the *New York World* a "respectable paper," it errs egregiously. Ninety-nine out of every hundred educated and thoughtful Americans, if asked to name the worst journal in the United States, would reply without hesitation, the *New York World*. It is a newspaper that lives by sensation, and aims solely at pandering to the morbid appetite of its readers. Its correspondent in the East may be everything that a correspondent ought to be, but the mere fact of his association with such a journal as the *World* would, we think, justify any commanding officer in refusing to allow him to follow the army for the purpose of reporting its operations. To be consistent with the style of the *World* and to write acceptably to its readers, a correspondent must be sensational. We have before us the account of the battle of Phyöng-yang contributed to the *World* by its war correspondent. As a specimen of word painting it has undoubted merits, but as a record of a historical event it is absurd. There is not a sober paragraph in the whole four columns, and the story is written throughout so as vividly to convey the false impression that the narrator was an eye-witness of the events he describes. Here is the opening sentence:—

Hear the story of the storming of Ping-yang by the Japanese Army, and hear it from one who writes by lantern light on the remotest ramparts, to escape the terrific sound of victory that tears between the shattered walls of the old city, while the smell of a thousand half-buried Chinese corpses rises from the darkened field, over which the conquering soldiery is still marching northward in pursuit of Korea's tigerish oppressors.

That is the fashion of the writing throughout. Worse than the sensational element, however, is the deception running through every line. Intentionally or unintentionally, the correspondent leads his readers to believe that he saw with own eyes everything he pictures, whereas he was not within hundreds of miles of Phyöng-yang when the battle took place. No honest man can read such writing without disgust. The fact that it teems with flattery of the Japanese ought not to make it in the smallest degree acceptable to the objects of its exaggerated and emotional panegyrics. A correspondent pledged to such a style must always deal in hyperbole. It

was inevitable that the *World's* correspondent, when he came to write about the Port Arthur affair, should endeavour to startle his readers. That is his business. Were he to write a moderate and just narrative it would be as much out of place in the columns of the *World* as a Quaker's costume at a carnival. He has sent a despatch, we understand, declaring that women and children were massacred; that the Japanese relapsed into barbarism, and that the foreign correspondents left Port Arthur in a body. Now it appears to be unfortunately true that some women and children were killed. But so far as we have been able to learn, their number was exceedingly small—two or three women and perhaps twice as many children. Moreover, we have the authority of *The Times* correspondent that he believes these most sad incidents to have been unintentional, and that he saw several women who were in no way molested. Even granting that one or two soldiers, maddened by the lust of blood, deliberately cut down every living thing they encountered, whether man, woman, or child, nothing could be more unjust or untrue than to describe that as a massacre of women and children by the troops, or to infer from it that the Japanese had relapsed into barbarism. As for the allegation that the foreign correspondents left Port Arthur in a body, its insertion in such a context amounts to a scandalous falsehood. The foreign correspondents did leave Port Arthur in a body, but their going had nothing whatever to do with the conduct of the troops. They went because they believed that nothing more was to be seen in the Liau-tung peninsula, and because they desired to attach themselves to the next expeditionary force. The notion of their departing because they were shocked is simply silly. It is the business of a correspondent to record what he sees, not to abandon his duty for the sake of making a moral demonstration. But if we can conceive a correspondent sufficiently romantic to decline the business of witnessing and describing horrors, we can not conceive, nor can any one conceive, an ordinarily truthful and honest correspondent leading the public to believe that he and his colleagues left the scene of warlike operations in a body by way of protest against inhuman outrages, when in fact their departure was dictated solely by their own convenience and by journalistic interests. That is a *suggestio falsi* admitting of no palliation.

Whatever may have been the measure of needless slaughter—speaking from a humanitarian point of view—perpetrated by the Japanese troops at Port Arthur, it is certain that no nation ever before was required to conduct a campaign under the eyes of a tribunal of nations. It is impossible to purge war of horrors.

The thing itself is horrible. Moreover, it arouses in those carrying it on passions that inevitably drive men to excesses more or less heinous. Organization and discipline are admirable in a fighting machine, but their effect is demoralizing in that they numb the sense of individual responsibility. A soldier is merely a unit of an organized mob, and, like the units of an ordinary mob, he will perform deeds from which, as an individual, he would instinctively recoil. In the last European war things were done that could not be too strongly denounced. Property was stolen, women were outraged, peaceable folks were murdered, and villages were burned. But the correspondents with the armies, recognising such incidents to be the inevitable concomitants of war, did not denounce them. With the progress of civilization, however, all standards are becoming higher. It is well that such should be the case, but let us always remember that we are applying higher standards.

SOME ENGLISH VIEWS OF THE WAR.

IN the *Nineteenth Century* for November, Mr. DEMETRIUS BOULGER, the author of the well-known "History of China," writes "The Korean Crux; a Word for China." The article is a curious one to find in the columns of a monthly magazine, for almost in every line it bears evidence of haste and hot-temper, and resembles a letter dashed off in excitement for the columns of a daily paper. It contains several misstatements of fact, and several prophecies that the event has falsified. Of the former we may give the following example:—"It is an incontrovertible fact, known to every Foreign Office in the world, that China was most averse to war, and that at the eleventh hour she would have made almost any concession in form to avert it. If anything like the same spirit had prevailed at Tokyo as at Peking last July, the war would have been averted; without a shot being fired, the reorganization of the Korean system could have been taken in hand under international auspices." Without enquiring too curiously how it is that Mr. BOULGER is so intimately acquainted with the private knowledge of "every Foreign Office in the world," we may say simply that it is quite untrue that China was willing to make any concession to avert war, referring, in proof of our assertion, to the despatches that passed between the Governments at Peking and Tokyo immediately before the war, authorized copies of which were laid before the House of Peers at Hiroshima on the 19th October. These despatches show that two things, and two only, were demanded by Japan: first, that China should renounce all claim to the suzerainty of Korea; secondly, that China should coöperate with Japan in the re-

form of the Peninsular Kingdom—or, if she preferred it, hold hands off while Japan undertook the reform alone. It is not germane to the matter to say that Japan has for years been preparing to fight China: of course it has always been obvious that if Japan should ever go to war it would more probably be with China than with any other country, and it was only a natural exercise of the instinct of self-preservation that she should prepare for such an eventuality: but with regard to the specific charge made by Mr. BOULGER, that Japan insisted on war in spite of China's reluctance, there stand the despatches, and they show beyond question that the charge is untrue. The general drift of Mr. BOULGER'S article, to which it is not necessary to devote further space, is that the friendship of China is of considerable value to England, while that of Japan is rather a danger than an advantage; that England ought to have interfered at the outset to prevent the declaration of hostilities; but that not having done so England may still retrieve the false step by a policy "passing into an active phase of friendship towards China." The reasons that should lead us to cultivate China's friendship are twofold: our trade with the Chinese Empire; and regard for the safety of our Indian dominions.

In the *Fortnightly Review* for November, Mr. R. S. GUNDRY writes on "Korea, China, and Japan." Mr. GUNDRY is the Secretary of the China Association, and, it may be remembered, addressed a few months ago a communication to the British Foreign Office on the subject of the revised treaty with Japan. This contained some conspicuous inaccuracies which we pointed out at the time; and Mr. GUNDRY, when all that was known in England of the sinking of the *Kowshing* consisted of scanty details received by telegraph, stated that the circumstances of the sinking of that vessel might serve "to illustrate the divergence between Eastern and Western ideas. The difference is not merely in code and technical provision, but in spirit and conception." Mr. GUNDRY'S article in the *Fortnightly* is considerably better than the letter above quoted might have led us to expect; but he presents the case almost entirely from the Chinese point of view, and he repeats and endorses certain errors that have been widely circulated concerning the cause of the war. He tells us, for instance, that "one object of this Korean enterprise is freely alleged to have been to divert popular attention from domestic quarrels," and the general tone of the paragraph in which the statement occurs shows that he himself credits the allegation. He says again that it is probable that a powerful contributory cause was the difficulty that Japan expected to arise in connexion with Treaty Revision with China: "successful war might enable Japan to dictate con-

venient arrangements for the future." For the rest, Mr. GUNDRY'S discussion of the probable course of the campaign, based as it is upon news now three months old, will not interest our readers, so we refrain from further comment on his article.

The most interesting of the articles in the leading monthly magazines is that in the *Contemporary Review*, entitled "The China-Japanese Conflict—and after. A conversation with Sir THOMAS WADE." Sir THOMAS WADE'S forty years' residence in China, during twelve of which he was British Minister at Peking, give him an almost unrivalled claim to speak with authority on the subject with which the conversation was mainly concerned—the Chinese aspect of the war. Sir THOMAS WADE recognized clearly two months ago what all the world is coming to recognize now, that the talk about the immense staying-power of China, of her huge population which could never be overcome by that of a comparatively small country like Japan, was merely the babble of ignorance. "It is not," said Sir THOMAS, "a question of numbers, but of science. The Manchus, who conquered China last, were less in number than the Japanese." His answer to the question, "But if the ablest Chinese so fully realise the weakness of their position, how is it that nothing is done? How is it that Japan finds her totally unprepared after so many warnings?"—may be quoted at length: "Ah, how and why indeed! It is another characteristic Chinese contradiction. Chinese perceptions are on one side, Chinese instincts and methods of reasoning are on the other. The sentiment of China was very well represented by a Chinese statesman who said to me, 'We intend to adopt Western machinery, but we shall keep our old customs and our old morality.' The more acute Japanese, on the other hand, clearly perceives that you cannot have one without the other: and that the machinery of Western life is merely the fruit, so to speak, of the ideas that underlie it. The consequence with China is that her attempts to adopt Western ideas have been continually defeated by her adherence to ancient and invincible custom. Those mouldy torpedo boats referred to are typical of much. The Chinese Government gets as far as to use a European for building and organizing a factory, and then the impulse is exhausted. It hopes, doubtless, that in this way it will get all it requires out of the West, while at the same time keeping it at arm's length."

Sir THOMAS makes a comparison between the Chinese and the Japanese character, and thinks that China "possesses many of the solid moral qualities that Japan seems to lack," and that "the Chinese are a more dignified and thoughtful race," but he immediately qualifies these statements by admitting that he knows the Japanese by hearsay only, and that

"they have moved of late years with such rapidity that his appreciations may be obsolete." Unquestionably they are obsolete—they date perhaps from fifteen or twenty years ago—and Sir THOMAS WADE seems to have viewed the Japanese through the spectacles of Sir HARRY PARKES. But his admiration for the many sterling qualities of the Chinese character, and his regret that a not impossible outcome of the war will be the disruption of China, we fully share; though with regard to the latter we cannot see any strong reason to believe that matters will proceed to that extremity. And here indeed we come to the point where we are most inclined to differ from Sir THOMAS WADE, the view he holds that the victory of Japan will be disastrous alike to China and to Japan. At the close of the article, speaking of the possible benefit to mankind at large from Japan's victory in the present war, regarded as a triumph of western civilization, he says:—"I cannot imagine, I must confess, that within a reasonable limit of time any such benefit is likely to result to the world as will counterbalance the misery that must for years be the lot of China's millions, as the logical consequence of her conquest by Japan. The Japanese, naturally, must attempt to impose themselves as a government upon the Chinese nation. In an attempt to that end . . . I feel satisfied that the Japanese will fail. Could they hope to be left to struggle single-handed with the Chinese, they would fail; and in the inevitable conflict with other Powers that I conceive certain to follow upon their failure, their own independence would more than possibly be compromised. To state the nearer outlook briefly, victory such as the Japanese are hoping to achieve would mean annihilation of Chinese nationality, to be in due time followed by a like suppression of her conqueror. What advantages are to be ultimately derived by the outer world from causes so awful to contemplate, is a problem which I must leave to more mature experience to solve."

We see no reason at present for taking so gloomy a view of the situation. War is at best a detestable mode of settling differences; but it is often the only mode possible, and it often brings compensatory advantages in its train. The advantages that have accrued to Japan from her success in the present war, notably the general recognition by Europe and America of the justice of her claim to enter the comity of nations, are already manifest to all. And to China also the war may prove a blessing in disguise. If, when the war is at an end, the Chinese Empire, perhaps with some restriction of boundaries, is still found on the map of Asia—and Japan, we believe, is the last to wish anything else, and has no intention, three centuries too late, of trying to fulfil the dream of TOYOTOMI HOJYOSHI—it will surely be a China

chastened and humbled, a China willing at last to receive from the "western barbarians" the learning she has heretofore despised. None the less, Sir THOMAS WADE'S warning is one that Japan would do well not to despise. Her uninterrupted successes in the war have not been from all points a national good, for they have tended to fan to too fierce a heat the fires of national enthusiasm. A continuance of these successes, culminating in a Japanese occupation of Peking, might indeed make the nation delirious with victory; and fantastic schemes of aggrandizement might force aside the sober counsels of the present Government. It is a real danger, though, we hope, remote; and the best security against its realization lies in the speedy conclusion of peace.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Our readers must distinctly understand that we are in no sense responsible for the sentiments or opinions of our correspondents, for the accuracy of their assertions, or for the deductions they may choose to draw therefrom.]

"PEACE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—And suddenly there was with the angel a multitude of the heavenly host praising God, and saying, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace."

What harsh, horrid discord, clang of sword, thunder of cannon, and groans of the dying are mingling with the song of the angels!

Still through the cloven skies they come
With peaceful wings unfurled,
And still their heavenly music floats
O'er all the weary world;

But man, at war with man, hears not
The love song which they bring:
O hush the noise, ye men of strife,
And hear the angels sing!

EIRENE.

PORT ARTHUR AND ITS LESSONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—There is no use to attempt to cover up or gloss over the terrible retribution meted out by the Japanese at Port Arthur upon the people found in that place—soldiers or peaceful citizens—for the brutal treatment of Japanese by Chinamen upon all occasions when they have fallen into their hands. Neither the *Japan Mail* nor the Japanese Press can undo what has been done. What has been written by the war correspondents, eye-witnesses of what occurred at Port Arthur, has reached the reading public all the world over. They have written that it was an indiscriminate massacre. What these men have written will make history—no denials of the Japanese press will have weight with the Western world, regarding the statements made by these eye-witnesses. The reputation of the *World*, and *Black and White*, and *The Times* newspapers is such that what their correspondents have written will stand as truth, unless the military authorities having command of the operations connected with the taking of Port Arthur, officially declare that these correspondents were not at Port Arthur; or that they had no opportunity to witness what did take place. That excesses were indulged in the Japanese press acknowledge, but they seek to limit the measure thereof. Human nature is the same the world over. Humane methods between opposing forces in war are the outcome of discipline rather than the result of brotherly love. Where barbarities are initiated revenges in kind are sure to follow—all the civilization of the ages, all Christian teaching will not deter men from striking back in kind—that the Japanese forces in the field held their hand as they did prior to the episode at Port Arthur shows conclusively that they were under strong control. The eyes of the world were watching them to discover what might be to their credit or in what they might be censured. The world was amazed at the discipline displayed and the utter absence of any indications of inhumanity under the strong provocation offered from the very commencement of the war by the Chinese atrocities perpetrated upon the Japanese dead

and living who fell into their hands. Forbearance from cruelties by the Japanese produced no fruits—no mitigation of savagery was developed by the Chinese. Can it be wondered at that, at last, human nature developed itself; that revenge took possession of men who had become infuriated by the sight of their mutilated comrades. There is nothing to be condoned in this affair at Port Arthur. There is no nation that can show a fairer record than the Japanese in prosecuting war. If Port Arthur shows a stain upon Japanese civilization, the civilization of the western nations is conspicuous for carrying stains of as deep a dye and as ample.

Japan has no occasion to lower her crest because of Port Arthur; no western nation can say "I am better than thou." Let the world have the facts as they occurred, and be content with what was done.

Do the English people hold themselves one whit less civilized because of the terrible slaughter perpetrated in India by the English armies? The acts there committed were held to be justified by the circumstances that led up to them, and the sons of the men who were the actors in those deeds of blood defend their acts to-day. Japan has vindication in precedents without number.

Respectfully yours,
Yokohama, December 24th, 1894.

X.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "JAPAN MAIL."

SIR,—In several of your recent issues, I found a number of letters charging the Japanese army at Port Arthur with cruelty. They seemed to me mere nonsense from that group of foreigners who are always alert in finding fault with the Japanese. I cannot, however, help giving a little serious thought to the matter. It seems, some people think that the Japanese soldiers were cruel at Port Arthur, and reasonably they deduce a fear that the Japanese soldiers will maintain their cruelty in future battles. Accustomed to the generous manner by which the Japanese army had been carrying on the war, the public had come to expect that the Japanese would continue their generosity throughout the war. The standard of the conduct of the Japanese soldiers had thus firmly been fixed on so high a place. I wish it would continue to be so. But alas! no human beings are perfect; and the Japanese are human no less than the Europeans who are squandering and even exhausting their wealth and energy in inventing deadly machines to destroy their own species, those Europeans whom no machines, however devilish, can satisfy.

I am not to deny here the cruelty of the Japanese soldiers at Port Arthur, for I have sense enough to perceive the cruelty of war themselves. But the modern standard of cruelty (!) is defined arbitrarily at a certain point by international law. Shooting at men, even at animals, intentionally is cruel; but when they rally in enemy's ranks and have loaded guns pointed at us, we may take the earliest chance to slaughter them first and say we are not cruel. It is cruel, I say; but no international lawyer would charge us with cruelty. On the other hand, if one butchers an innocent child or a helpless woman, he cannot escape the charge of cruelty. The difference in these two extreme cases is clear. But it is merely a matter of degree. We can imagine divers cases that may be inserted between these two extremes. How cruel the Japanese were at Port Arthur we can not easily determine. Granted that they were so cruel as to deserve such killings by some foreigners in the columns of the *Japan Mail*, are there not some excuses for the Japanese soldiers too?

Let us throw off all prejudices and consider fairly. The Japanese people are very sensitive as a nation. Once their feelings are aroused, they are not slow to give vent to their feelings too. How honourable the Japanese army had been at the former battles, all who are literate enough to read newspapers or possess any sense of hearing at all are perfectly aware. They had been, I dare say, more generous than any in history, supplied with as disastrous weapons as those they had. Their generosity was indeed not necessarily because they were so merciful. One of its chief reasons is that the standard of human morality is higher now than any previous age and the present international laws are modelled on that higher morality which the Japanese Armies claim to follow. Another reason is that the Japanese are so anxious to be known to the World as an enlightened civilized nation, and were determined to carry on the war in a most civilized manner. Thirdly, the battles previous to that of Port Arthur having been fought within the domain of Korea, Japan's ally, the Japanese were particularly careful of their conduct in the field.

The battles fought under these circumstances

were of course carried on exceptionally well. It is an indisputable fact that the Japanese gave positively much thought and took much trouble to that effect. The Chinamen were utterly senseless to such generosity of the Japanese. They merely laughed at the Japanese soldiers, and thought they were neither strong nor brave enough to seize the property of the native Koreans or enslave and employ peaceful civilians! They treated the Japanese just as cruel as any Vandal could imagine. Heads of the Japanese dead they cut off and carried away for the prize of ten taels each. Their torture of the Japanese captured was as devilish as any demon could devise. Japanese captives were nailed to the wall of their banquet hall to increase the pleasure of the fiendish rejoicings of the devilish Chinamen. Some were nailed on the skull to serve as candlesticks at their banquet. I have seen a photograph of two Japanese heads left on the ground, their eye-balls bored out, their noses chopped off, their mouths forced wide open and a price of cloth thrust through the mouth to the ear and tied neatly, presumably to facilitate the carrying them in hand for the prize. It is shocking enough to hear of it. Imagine what would be the feeling of the Japanese soldiers, sensitive as they are, who see with their own eyes such infernal treatment of their comrades and compatriots in a foreign land. I repeat the Japanese are human and are no more perfect than the most civilized Europeans. We must take human character as it is. Condemn them as you may, you are merely condemning a human weakness. Revenge, would it not be an idea that comes to your mind if you happened to be in a like position? If not, I would not hesitate to say that you would be called an idiot, a coward, a wretch without a human heart. My conscience tells me that is wrong. But the present standard of human intelligence has progressed no farther. We must acknowledge the existing state of human intelligence as it is.

I shall not go too far into sentimentality. The Japanese slaughtered the Chinese soldiers because they resisted the Japanese; that is right. They fired at the flying Chinamen because they are likely to face the Japanese again in future battles. The Japanese probably killed a number of peaceful civilians, but what else could the Japanese do when Chinese soldiers attempted to escape disguised in civilian's garb. Soldiers when they flee, their life is never guaranteed by international laws. It is different when they give up their arms and surrender to their enemy. As long as they attempted to deceive their enemy and escape, they might legally be killed. Was it proper for the Japanese to capture every Chinaman and inquire into his character on the busy battlefield? Nonsense! The Japanese indeed have been victorious so far, but Japan is by no means in a position to waste energy like that. Hurrying the execution of the war a single second means nothing but the restoration of a firm peace to the world a single second earlier; the slower the execution, the longer the suffering of the world at large. It is now Japan's duty to guard herself from the frauds of the deceitful Chinamen and to put the earliest possible end to the war. If Chinese soldiers disguise themselves as peaceful non-combatants and try to escape, it is only the Chinamen's fault that made the life of the Chinese civilians dangerous. The Japanese are not angels, and could not be bothered by such a deception of the Chinamen.

A few more words to conclude. The beastly and fiendish conduct of the Chinese soldiers is well known; how barbarously the defeated Chinamen acted in their escape is too well known. They make it their business to plunder everything they could lay their hands on, and to burn and ravage towns on their way to escape. It is evident that the more Chinamen the Japanese kill, the less will be the injury to the peaceful Chinamen who live along the roads where Chinese soldiers escape.

It is good that the public and even those few foreigners in Japan speak of the cruelty of the Japanese at Port Arthur. They had been accustomed to the too generous conduct of the Japanese soldiers. Absolutely their cruelty is undeniable, for all wars are cruel. Comparatively compared with the cruelty of civilized Europeans in their wars that modern history sets before us, who that has any sense, fair mind, conscientious conscience can condemn the Japanese army at large?

Japan's aim in the present war is a speedy restoration of a permanent and ultimate peace of the East. After this war the Chinamen will realize their barbarous vanity and learn their duty better to encourage and promote civilization for the general welfare of human species. The jealousy between Russia and Great Britain in the East which may fluctuate the prospect of the peace of the world shall

have also less opportunity for a warlike conduct. Japan thus is laying a firm foundation for the peace of the world in the present war. Japan's mission in this war between barbarism and civilization is by no means small. I request those who are seeking every chance to abuse Japan to confer a much more serious consideration in discussing about Japan.

Sincerely,

A. B. C.

Tokyo, December 20th, 1894.

LETTER FROM ST. LOUIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

St. Louis, Mo., November 19th.

Since the Republican tidal wave swept over the country the eyes of the great West are turned on the maneuverings of the leaders of that party, with speculations as to what it will do with its large majority in the next Congress. Democrats expect that the party will make enough mistakes to cause the presidential election two years hence to go their way. That Missouri should go Republican has been a marvel to both parties. The state has been strongly Democratic for years past.

St. Louis had a Christian Chinese burial this week. Quong Quy, who was employed in Tom Lee's Laundry on Washington Avenue, died on Tuesday, and was laid to rest amid Christian rites in the Wesleyan Cemetery. There are quite a large number of Chinese Christians in this city, and on the other hand as tough a crowd of the Celestials here as one would meet anywhere.

The murder of a Japanese girl in Denver by the name of Kiku Oyama on November 13th has created widespread attention. The girl was found strangled with a towel in a house of ill fame, where she was keeper. It is one of a number of such murders, and "Jack the Ripper," seems to have turned up again. To-day's advices are to the effect that many of the bad women are leaving Denver in terror. A man by the name of Dick Demady, a French Macquereau, has been arrested charged with the crime. It seems that a number of men have been engaged in the traffic of women until they have become insane with wickedness, and the murders are a consequence.

I had the pleasure of meeting two Japanese in St. Louis this week. The first was Mr. R. A. Koidzumi, who was Commissioner-General for Japan in the California Midwinter International Exposition. He told me that he was looking around for a place to open a Japanese store here. At present there is no store run by Japanese in the city, but Japanese goods of all descriptions can be bought at many of the leading stores. The other Japanese was Rev. George Suzuki, who graduated with honours at Central College in this State, and will return next month to Japan and take a professorship in the Kansei Gakuin at Kobe. Suzuki's parents live at Sendai.

Rev. Walter R. Lambuth, M.D., D.D., formerly Superintendent of the M. E. Church South Mission in Japan, preached last Sunday in one of the leading pulpits in this city. He gave it as his opinion that the war would have the effect of greatly forwarding the gospel in Korea and China. When asked if he purposed returning to Japan, he was unable to say. He did not think the time had come for a bishop to be elected for the Japanese Church, but was hopeful of the outcome of a federation of the publishing and school interests of the two Methodist Churches in Japan.

The China-Japan war still attracts much attention and interest here. Everybody here sides with Japan, and lauds her magnificent showing in her struggle. One thing is certain, Japan has gained more prestige with all foreign countries and has been advanced in the opinions of foreigners more than she could have gained in two years without the war. When the first talk came about "On to Peking" Americans laughed at the idea as an impossible task, and now Americans believe Japan can do almost anything.

St. Louis now has a Pure Food Exposition in progress, which will be open three weeks. The object is to advance the interests of pure food. Mrs. Lincoln, of Chicago, a noted woman on account of being the author of a cook book, gives daily lectures and practical lessons in cooking. The exposition is largely attended, and no doubt good sanitary results will follow it.

The American Protective Association and organization opposed to the spread of Catholicism in America has been creating much attention of late, especially in large cities during election times. The Catholics of this city have organized the continental League for the purpose of securing the names of the members of the A. P. A.'s and in several instances the books have been stolen and the names published. One secretary was knocked down late at night and robbed of the books of the order, and in other instances houses have been

entered violently. The election returns show that the A.P.A. sentiment prevailed wherever the issue was made.

The business industry of this country is looking up, and better days are no doubt at hand for the crippled business of the United States, which it has sustained during the past year and a half.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Chicago, November 30th.

The December *Harper's Monthly* contains an illustrated article upon "The Time of the Lotus," by Alfred Parsons; and the January number of the same magazine will contain a paper on "Fujisan," as "relating to types of Japanese society and Japanese country life," by the same writer and artist. A new edition of Morse's "Japanese Homes," is just ready from Harper Bros.

There are four Japanese young men in attendance at Mount Hermon Institute, Moody's well-known school near Northfield, Mass.

Dr. C. U. Gravatt, for three years connected with the Navy Hospital in Yokohama, and since then in service at Erie, Penn., returns to the Orient on the *Oceanic*. He is to be surgeon on the *Charleston*.

Rev. F. H. James, late of Shantung, China, is delivering a course of eight lectures on "China and the Chinese," in the Lowell Institute, Boston.

Japan was represented among the 255 students in attendance last year at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

It is amusing to see how often in the American newspapers the Japanese word *hara-kiri* appears as *hari-kari*.

The new treaty between Japan and the United States has been signed by Secretary Gresham and Minister Kurino. The details are being carefully kept secret until ratification; but the following statements have appeared in print:—

The foreign settlements become incorporated with the general municipal system of Japan, the foreign consular authorities being replaced by Japanese judicial authorities. This sweeps away the extra-territoriality clauses of the existing treaties which have been so long repugnant to Japan, and which made an American, who infringed the Japanese laws, amenable to trial only before an American consul under American laws. In return for this concession by the United States, the existing limits of travel for Americans in Japan are abolished and the citizens of the United States and the subjects of Japan have full liberty to travel or reside where they will enjoy full protection for their persons or property. This, however, does not enable Japanese to come to the United States in violation of our contract labour laws.

The treaty is not to take effect until some time to be agreed upon after its ratification. A number of clauses relate to tariff duties and navigation laws, and throughout the whole convention each country is given every advantage extended to the most favoured nation. Discriminating duties on imports and exports are proscribed.

The Trans-Mississippi Congress at St. Louis discussed not only matters of local interest, but also the ever interesting topic of "Our Relations with Hawaii." There has not yet come to hand any news of a Royalist uprising in Hawaii; and matters are reported to be all quiet there.

Although there are so many big railroad corporations either in bankruptcy or not far from that condition, yet there is now a project, said to be backed by a strong English syndicate, to build the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad as an "air-line" from New York, via Chicago, to San Francisco.

The report made by the Labour Commission with reference to the great strike of last summer is still under discussion *pro* and *con*. The Commissioners insist that when the full report, with all the testimony, is printed by Congress, it will be found to be impregnable.

W. A. Johnson, who has just been re-elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Kansas for a term of six years, has announced that he has returned all his passes and "will receive no more favours from railroad corporations." All judicial officers ought to follow that good example.

U. S. Senator John T. Morgan, of Alabama, has been re-elected by the Legislature of that State.

It is possible that there will be some bloodshed in Montgomery, Alabama, to-morrow. Capt. Kilb insists that he will simply take the oath of office and will use only peaceable means to secure the position of Governor. But, as it takes only a small spark to kindle a conflagration, there is considerable anxiety over the outcome.

There were numerous bids for the new bonds, which went, at 117.077 for the entire loan, to what is called the Stewart Syndicate, composed of several large banking firms and corporations. As the Syndicate expect to sell for at least 119.077, and hope to realize 120, their profit will be about \$1,500,000. It is thought that the U. S. Treasury will net from \$50,000,000 to \$55,000,000 in gold.

The advocates of female suffrage are much elated over the recent election in Colorado. About

70,000 women voted, and "redeemed the State from Populist misrule." They cast 90 per cent. of their registered vote, and the men only 80 per cent. The women took a more active part in the campaign than the men took, and cast 10 per cent. more than one half of the total number of ballots cast. In Denver they were "looked upon as heroines and the saviours of the State."

There is a report, but also denied, that the refineries of the Sugar Trust will shut down in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

The election returns are now all in, so that the complexion of the next House of Representatives is exactly known, as follows:—

Republicans.....	244
Democrats	104
Populists	6
Silverite	1
Vacancy	1
Total.....	356

Republican majority 132

It will be seen from this that the Republicans have more than two-thirds of the membership of the House. These Republican members are distributed as follows:—

New England States.....	26
Old Middle States.....	66
Middle Western States.....	92
Far Western States	28
Southern States	32
	244

The Republicans have 19 solid delegations (Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Dakota, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin); while the Democrats have only 6 solid delegations (Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina). The complexion of the next Senate is still undetermined.

The next session of the present Congress begins to-morrow. It is not anticipated that any legislation of importance except appropriation measures will pass. In the Senate the Republicans under the rules can probably block all the "pop-gun" tariff bills, if the Democrats try to pass them.

The President's message is looked for with unusual curiosity as to what he will say under the circumstances. The reports of several Cabinet officers have been published. Secretary Herbert of the Navy Department wants more battle-ships,—three armoured craft of about 10,000 tons each, and twelve torpedo boats. On the point of preparation for war in time of peace he says:—"The latest and one of the most impressive lessons in all history is now being taught by China and Japan. A nation, the most populous in the world, able to put millions of a fighting men into the field, is now, after suffering many disasters, scouting Europe and America for munitions of war. It relied upon its numbers. Now it is buying discarded guns and discarded ammunition, whatever it can get, to aid it in repelling the assaults of a people vastly inferior to it in numbers."

The Postmaster-General says with reference to mails to the Orient:—

By utilizing the fast steamers sailing once or twice a month from Tacoma, Wash., as well as the steamers sailing regularly three times a month from San Francisco, the opportunity for the exchange of mails with Japan and China has been increased to not less than four and sometimes five dispatches during one month. This is an actual gain of one or two dispatches a month, the additional dispatches being made through the post-office of Tacoma, which office by its seal and discretion justified the experiment of intrusting to it the care of these important international mails, which are required to be handled and treated in strict accordance with the stipulations of the universal postal convention.

No change has occurred in our means of communication with the Australian colonies—the service being regular once every four weeks from San Francisco to Sydney, performed by the Oceanic Steamship Company under an arrangement entered into with the colonies of New Zealand and New South Wales many years ago, but which is renewed from year to year. This department is not a party to the arrangement, but contributes toward the support of the service to the extent of its ability under the statutes in force by allowing to the Oceanic Steamship Company all of the postage collected on the mails conveyed by its steamers sailing under the United States flag, which amounts to about \$55,000 a year.

Advantage is also taken of opportunities offered for the dispatch of correspondence for the colonies by means of the Canadian line of steamers sailing from Vancouver, B.C., once a month, so that practically the frequency of the service has been doubled. The steamers above referred to call at Honolulu, and the Oceanic Steamship Company dispatches an additional vessel every month to that port. Besides, about one steamer a month en route for Japan and China calls at Honolulu, so that there are not less than three opportunities a month communication by mail with Hawaii, and generally there are not less than four.

The Indian Commission, of which Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, is chairman, has submitted a report to the Interior Department. This report shows how shrewd whites, through the present tribal system of land-holding, have by intermarriage got hold of valuable tracts of land; and yet only one tribe (the Cherokee) has been found willing to adopt the severalty land-

holding system, recommended by the Commission. Miss Frances E. Willard has been re-elected President of the National W.C.T.U.

The climax of the foot-ball season comes about Thanksgiving time. The following are some of the important games of the past week or so: Yale 12, Harvard 4; Pennsylvania 18, Chicago Athletic Association 4; Dartmouth 0; Wisconsin 6, Minnesota 0; Purdue 28, De Pauw 0; Stanford 6, California 0; Nebraska 36, Iowa 0; Kansas 18, Missouri 12; Cornell 13, Lehigh 6; Virginia 34, North Carolina 0; Michigan, 6 Chicago 4.

The following poem is taken from the December *Ladies' Home Journal*:—

TO A JAPANESE NIGHTINGALE.

BY MARY MCNEIL SCOTT.

Dark on the face of a low, full moon
Swayeth the tall bamboo.
No flute nor quiver of song is heard,
Though sheer on the tip a small brown bird
Sways to an inward tune.
Oh, small brown bird, like a dusky star,
Lone on the tall bamboo,
Thou germ of the soul of a summer night
Thou quickening core of a lost delight
Of ecstasy bore afar.
Boar out thy bliss to the tingling air,
Sing from the tall bamboo,
Loosen the long, clear, syrup note
That shimmers and throbs in thy delicate throat,
Mellow my soul's despair!

PEDESTRIANISM IN YOKOHAMA.

Arthur Hancock, the professional walker, brought off his second match on Friday afternoon on the Cricket-ground. The competition was under similar conditions to the last, eight gentlemen walking two laps each, while Hancock covered the whole distance, 4 miles and 1,268 yards. The afternoon was bright and pleasant, attracting thereby a good number of spectators. Frosty mornings have broken up the track somewhat, making the going heavy, but the average times of the amateurs were much better than on the 27th September. Then the Yokohama men completed the distance in 43.10, yesterday they did it in 43.06, and each was under 5.40 for the two laps. Allcock, in September, did the fastest time, 5.11, a second slower than Hancock's best, but McNeill has pulled this down with ease to 5.08. A glance at the table below will show that Hancock was behind his September time by some 14 seconds, the figures being, September 27th, 43.16; December 21st, 43.30.

E. R. Morris opened the match and got round the first time in 2.28, with Hancock a yard behind. The second lap took 2.48, and at its finish Hancock was nearly level. Allcock, who drew away at the start, led by two yards at the end of the first lap, which he covered in 2.47; his next was slower, 2.52, but he was two yards to the good. Schellenberg, who has not a very stylish action, was clocked at 2.46 and 2.51, and increased the amateurs' lead to three yards. Sharp burst away with a splendid stride which took him round in 2.36, and 2.39, half a second less than E. R. Morris, who had held the best time so far. Carst, a youthful athlete of much promise, opened well, but the lead which he gained at the start was eventually reduced to about three and a half yards at the finish. His times were, 2.43, and 2.50. Then McNeill took up the race and by the time Hancock turned his first corner was 25 yards to the good. He increased this all the way along, and when Lias entered the field as his successor the professional had some 40 yards to make up ere he could get on level terms. Mr. McNeill took 2.29 and 2.39, the professional 11 and 13 seconds, respectively longer. In his impatience to be off, Lias started one and a half yards in front of the leader, but this was afterwards rectified by Archer being placed the like distance behind the line. Lias, who drew away from the very start, finished with a good 50 yards to spare, beating Hancock by some 36 seconds. Archer, the last competitor, increased the lead in the first lap, which he covered in 2.30, but in the last round Hancock put on the pace and coming down the straight reduced the distance which separated him from the leader. To win was beyond him, however, and when Archer passed the post Hancock was 23½ secs. to the lead. Mr. B. Hyde-Pearson acted as referee, Mr. Pinn as time-keeper, and Mr. Dodds as starter. Times:—

E. R. Morris	1st lap 2.28	2nd Hancock.
G. Allcock	1st lap 2.47	2nd 2.52
M. Schellenberg.....	1st lap 2.46	2nd 2.51
B. Sharp	1st lap 2.46	2nd 2.51
W. Carst	1st lap 2.43	2nd 2.50
D. McNeill	1st lap 2.29	2nd 2.39
F. J. Lias	1st lap 2.30	2nd 2.39
J. Archer	1st lap 2.30	2nd 2.39

Original from

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR.

WHY JAPAN HAS FALLEN UPON CHINA.

Tokyo, October 27th.

Before this letter can reach the *Transcript* much of the misunderstanding engendered in America and Europe concerning the cause and course of the present war between Japan and China will have been cleared away, but what I send will be in time for a little more distinct telling of the truth. It would be claiming rather much to call Japan's invasion of Korea "righteous," but using the standard by which wars are begun even in the Christian West, the fair-minded man who knows the facts must justify Japan's present struggle. We need not read back into ancient history for reasons on which to base this assertion. It may be remembered, however, that a consequence of the old struggles between China and Japan over Korea, was to leave the little kingdom, at the opening of the new era for the East thirty years ago, in more or less intimate political and commercial relations with both the greater Powers, its status not definitely fixed with either. True, the Chinese had become during the Tokugawa period in Japan, the 250 years reign of the Shogun ("Tycoon"), dominant in Korean civil affairs, social life and trade; but for centuries, until 1790, Korea had been tributary to Japan as well as to China, and also, since 1615, until the end of the Tokugawa era, less than thirty years ago, the Koreans had always recognized it as their duty to Japan to send an embassy to the latter country to announce the accession to their throne of a new king.

A far-reaching change, however, in the relations of the three countries was begun by the Korean Government at the time Japan committed itself to the acceptance of civilization as it had been developed in Europe and America. This act on the part of Japan was, in the judgment of the Chinese, treason to the peoples of Eastern Asia. Whatever regard, in spite of centuries-long enmity, the Chinese may have had for the Japanese because of kinship in religion, art, social custom and order, and somewhat in blood, was thereupon changed into intense hate and contempt. What the Chinese felt the Koreans felt, too, and upon good opportunity the Government of the little kingdom, directed and encouraged by the greater Power, dared to make use of its changed mood. A decisive event occurred not long after the rule of the Tokugawa Shingun came to an end by the restoration in 1868 of the Japanese emperor to active reign. The Japanese Government sent an envoy to inform the Korean court of the "restoration" and to renew expressions of international friendship. But the envoy was refused reception or recognition, and his message was ignored. This insult was borne by the Japanese without protest. But soon afterwards, when some shipwrecked Koreans were sent home by the Japanese, and some Japanese officials, accompanying them, with friendly messages to the Government, were refused a reception, the insult aroused much anger in Japan, and a war between Japan and China was prevented only by the earnest protests of a peace party in the councils of Japan's newly organized Government. This was the situation in which these far eastern nations were placed at the close of the first decade after the Japanese, through Commodore Perry's efforts, had opened their country to the larger world, and at the time the new era of Meiji, or "Enlightened Peace" had been begun.

The past twenty-seven years have made a record for Japan of a steady increase in the wealth, power, and knowledge which are characteristic of the western civilization it has accepted and furthered, and during these same years Korea, or rather China in Korea, as steadily resisted as far as possible all Japan's efforts, put forth under the stimulus of its new life. Naturally Japan, having entered into commercial relations with the world's peoples, has desired whatever expansion of trade might follow a larger intercourse with its immediate neighbours. But Korea has been all along compelled by China to put all possible obstacles in the way of Japan's or any other people's approaches. China sought to monopolize whatever gains Korea might yield. And yet Korea was not then, and had never been, a part of the Chinese empire. It was a tribute-paying, but never a subject state. Lying before me are some notes made by Captain J. M. James, now of Tokyo, the commander of the first Western vessel which penetrated Korean waters. In the summer of 1866, Captain James, with a small British steamer, the *Emperor*, entered the river on which the Korean capital, Seoul, is situated. With great care he sounded his way to a point about twenty-five miles below Seoul, when he was stopped at a large city named Kaug-hwa (Kiaug-hwa). After many difficulties he procured there

an interview with the governor of the city and an ex-ambassador from Korea to Peking. That notable interview closed with the following declaration, which for our present purpose is significant, it being the first expression of Korean opinion made to a foreigner seeking commercial relations with the "Hermit Kingdom": "The ex-ambassador, speaking Chinese fluently, seemed to appreciate our motives, and said they would much like to trade with foreigners independent of the Chinese, but at present no arrangements could be made to do so, unless we could get sanction of the emperor of China, a treaty being in force restricting trade to China only and that overland. So of course here ended our mission."

Japan's political relations with Korea were next marked by an event occurring in the year 1875. Japan had sent an envoy early in this year to Korea with messages similar to those sent thither at the time of the restoration, but again Korea had refused to become friendly with Japan or to have any extended trade intercourse with the Japanese people. In the month of August a Japanese war-vessel on the way to China stopped at Chemulpo in need of water and fire-wood. The Koreans fired on the landing party, wounding two of them. This act was not to be endured. The Japanese at once attacked their assailants and destroyed one of their forts. When news of the outrage reached Tokyo, resolute action was taken. A mission supported by a fleet was sent to Korea demanding the establishment of friendly relations between the two countries. Korea did not—could not—refuse. China, when appealed to by the Korean Government, refused to assume, as was China's habit, any responsibility for Korea's acts, and declined to defend Korea in this crisis. Korea thereupon sent a letter of apology to Japan and expressed readiness to enter an international compact. A treaty of friendship and commerce was then made between the two Powers, China taking no part whatever in the transaction. In fact, never to be forgotten, in the declaration of the first article of this treaty—"Chosen (Korea) being an independent State, enjoys the same sovereign rights as Japan." In May of the next year, 1876, Korea sent an envoy to Japan, opened its ports of Jinan and Ninsen to trade, and arranged for mutual representation at the courts of Seoul and Tokyo.

From this time Korea began to make, and for a time made, notable advances in the same path of civilization that Japan had entered under Commodore Perry's lead twelve years before. What the Americans had done for Japan, the Japanese had attempted for Korea. But with this fact the parallel stops. Korea was not to be allowed to follow Japan far. When the Chinese realized what had been inaugurated in Korea and understood that Korea might thereby be lost to the old order of Eastern Asia, cunning and persistent measures were taken to avert such a catastrophe. During the following seven years intrigue upon intrigue was carried through, under Chinese influence, in the Korean Court. In 1882 a new crisis was precipitated by the pro-Chinese and conservative factions. Riots and incipient rebellions were started, many members of the party directing affairs were killed, as also were several Japanese officers; the Japanese legation was attacked by a mob, and the Japanese minister, with a small guard, was compelled to fight his way in the sea-coast where he escaped in a small fishing-boat, to be picked up by a British man-of-war and carried to Nagasaki in Japan.

This was the beginning of the troubles which have developed directly into the present war. In the whole disastrous sequence of affairs since then it is clear now that China, and not Japan has been the aggressor. Japan's aggression, if any of its acts may be called aggression, was in its demand in 1875, that Korea's cruelty to shipwrecked or visiting vessels should stop, and that the country's isolation from the rest of the world should be given up. All trouble between Korea and Japan since then has been directly or indirectly of China's making. In 1882, China's significant public act was to take the chief fomentor of the rebellion and riots under its own protection and to shelter him in Tientsin.

The Japanese Government, as soon as possible after this outbreak, sent its minister back to Korea in a man-of-war and demanded an explanation and reparation. Korea was made to pay an indemnity of 500,000 yen (of which sum, however, 400,000 yen was afterward returned by Japan to Korea), to punish the chief criminals, to furnish a guard for the Japanese legation, and to apologize through an ambassador for the outrages. Thereafter both China and Japan stationed small bodies of troops in Seoul, and both the nations shared the training of the Korean soldiers. By this time two well-defined parties had divided whatever political interest there was in Korea. Progressionists, or

Independents, and Conservatives they were called. The former were in favour of advance in Western civilization, of national independence, and of resistance to Chinese interference; the latter were the adherents of Chinese emissaries and were the enemies of the country's new political and social aims. Towards the close of 1884 the tension between these two parties changed into open conflicts. The king thereupon appealed to the Japanese legation for help. The Japanese *chargé d'affaires* went to the palace with a small guard. There he was attacked by a force composed of both Koreans and Chinese. The Chinese soldiers captured the king's mother; the king out of filial piety went with his mother. The Japanese thereupon retired to their legation; the legation was at once attacked, burned to the ground and many persons killed. Again Japan sent an envoy demanding satisfaction for the assault made upon its representative. Again damages were promised in payment, apologies were offered, and the Koreans were compelled to rebuild the burned legation buildings. But this time Japan determined to try to make the future secure beyond hazard. Its representative went directly to the evident head-quarters of the Korean disturbance, the authorities in China. In March, 1885, Count Ito Hirobumi, now Japan's premier, so the last official history of Japan says, "accompanied by Lieutenant-General Saigō, proceeded to China and concluded with Viceroy Li at Tientsin a convention providing that China and Japan should withdraw their troops from Korea; that neither power should thereafter send a force thither without giving previous notice to the other, and that the Chinese soldiers who had taken part in the attack on the Japanese in Seoul should be punished. Friendly relations were thus established between Japan and China."

This was the situation reached ten years ago, and this has officially been the recognized relation of these three countries to one another down to the spring of this year, 1894. Nowhere in official documents does it appear that Korea has during this period been transformed into one of China's subject States. On the contrary, official papers, proclamations, and numerous treaties all show that Korea has been regarded by Japan and by other countries as a sovereign state; and China has distinctly announced itself at critical times as not responsible for Korea's acts.

The Tientsin treaty, however, did not prove to be any obstacle whatever to China's cherished attempts to hold its little neighbour back from following in the path of the new civilization opened up for it by Japan. But during the past ten years many Japanese availed themselves of the privilege of taking residence in the opened ports of Korea for the purposes of trade. Japan's trade in consequence, grew to be probably the most important part of Korea's commercial intercourse with the outer world. In this way the peace and progress of Korea naturally became of much additional moment to its near neighbours of this island empire, and Japan's treaty rights thereby acquired an added value. China's perpetual interference with Korea's affairs, therefore, could not be regarded by Japan except with solicitous interest. This interference has been visible in the miserable mis-management of every department of the Korean Government. Under Chinese influence the most complete and oppressive corruption pervaded the administration of civil affairs. And time and again during the decade past the country has been perilously disturbed by attempted resistance on the part of the people to their merciless governors. At last the decisive hour came, Japan's patience was exhausted; and the Tokugawa rising last spring was accepted by the Japanese Government as the occasion for settling once and for always, the long-threatening, perennially irritating and degrading condition of affairs arising out of Chinese dominance in the administration of the Korean state.

In the first official paper of the series relating to the suppression of the Tokugawa rebellion, dated June 6, but just now made public, the Chinese minister in Tokyo, notifying the Japanese government of the despatch of Chinese troops to Korea, used the needlessly aggressive phrase, "our tributary State." The words were not true in their intended sense. Japan repudiated them in its reply, and soon put into force its own determination to bring the whole matter to a settlement. This settlement was to be a thorough reform of a Korean maladministration. Japan invited China to join with it in this work. The Chinese authorities of course saw Japan's real meaning in this proposition. Reform such as that which Japan invited China to help to bring about in Korea necessarily meant Chinese help to destroy Chinese work. Naturally China refused. As naturally then, since Japan had determined to destroy the effects of Chinese corruption in Korea the Japanese Government announced that it would

proceed to bring about alone the needed reformation. The minister for foreign affairs in Japan in a despatch to China just now published but sent not long before the outbreak of hostilities summed up Japanese opinion as follows:—

Sad experience teaches us that the Peninsular Kingdom is the theatre of political intrigues and civil revolts and disturbances of such frequent recurrence as to justify the conclusion that the Government of that country is lacking in some of the elements which are essential to a responsible independence.

The interests of Japan in Korea, arising from propinquity as well as commerce, are too important and far-reaching to allow her to view with indifference the deplorable condition of affairs in that kingdom.

In this situation an attitude of unconcern on the part of Japan would not only be a denial of the sentiments of friendship and good correspondence which the Imperial Government entertain for Korea, but it would be a censurable disregard of the law of self-preservation.

The necessity for the adoption of measures looking to the peace and tranquillity of Korea is, for the reasons already given, a demand which the Imperial Government cannot permit to pass unheeded, for so long as those measures are delayed, so long will the cause of the disorder exist.

In the estimation of the Imperial Government, therefore, the withdrawal of their forces should be consequent upon the establishment of some understanding that will serve to guarantee the future peace, order, and good government of the country. That course of action is, moreover, it seems to his imperial majesty's Government, not only in perfect harmony with the spirit of the Tientsin convention, but it accords with the dictates of reasonable precaution.

The Chinese again refused to have anything to do with Japan's offer. Japan thereupon, as doubtless had been its expectation from the first, began the work of reform alone. But China continued to send reinforcements to her Korean army. Japan then warned China that the sending of any more troops would be regarded as a belligerent act. China sent more troops; one of the ships carrying these troops was met and sunk by the Japanese after waiting five hours for it to surrender, and after their own vessels had been fired upon by the troopship's convoy. Thus the war opened.

The whole history of the events which have led up to this tragic culmination is, I think, a record of an irrepressible conflict between leading the world's nations onward and upward and those which fetter and degrade them. Japan has been all along and is now, I think, in the right, so far as international right goes.

The course of the war, too, has so far shown Japan to be a faithful follower of the things which make for enlightenment, humanity, and peace. At another time I may make a record for the *Transcript* of the humane works of the Japanese campaigns. It is of such excellence and magnitude that it must command the admiration of the world when it shall have become fully known. Suffice it here that I quote two paragraphs from a proclamation lately issued by the minister of state for war. The cruel barbarities of the Chinese soldiers had become common talk and had aroused great excitement in this country, but in the midst of the excitement a Government message has been issued in which are these words:—"Belligerent operations being properly confined to the military and naval forces actually engaged, and there being no reason whatever for enmity between individuals because their countries are at war, the common principles of humanity dictate that succour and rescue should be extended even to those enemies who are disabled by wounds by disease.

"The Japanese troops must never forget that however cruel and vindictive the foe may show himself, he must nevertheless be treated in accordance with the acknowledged rules of civilization, his captured kindly and considerately protected. Even the body of a dead enemy should be treated with respect. Japanese soldiers should always bear in mind the gracious benevolence of their august sovereign, and should not be more anxious to display courage than charity."

I shall not write more now. My purpose has been chiefly to show by a rapid glance at recent events the main facts by which the present war has been brought into being. Evidently its causes had not been clearly understood in America and Europe. I have but set forth what I am confident is the true sequence of events which, notwithstanding all the ambition of Japan to secure national aggrandizement, or government attempts to quell internal dissensions, or to open ways for emigration, or to command the respect of Europe and

America, has led at last to Japan's determination to cast out of Korea the corrupting presence of bigoted and avaricious China.—CLAY MACCAULEY in the *Boston Evening Transcript*.

A JAPANESE SOLDIER.

BY SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

(COPYRIGHT.)

The following appears in the *Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 17:—

Extract translated from letter of an officer in Marshal Yamagata's Korean Army: "I send you the enclosed true account of the death of Shirakami Genjiro, a young soldier, who was the first man killed at our battle of Song-hwan," &c.

Shirakami Genjiro,
Bugler in the Line!
You shall let our Westerners know
Why the kiku* shine!
Why the Sun-flag, gleaming
Bright from field to field,
Drives the Dragon, screaming,
Makes the Pig-tails yield.

Shirakami Genjiro
(Okayama man)
Left his ripening rice, to go
Fighting for Japan;
Musket on his shoulder,
Bugle on his breast,
Unto each beholder
Linesman, like the rest.

Sad for grey-haired husbandman,
Fatherly—in years—
Sad for pretty Yoshi San,
Proudly checking tears;
No one in the village,
Only Genjiro,
Careless of the tillage,
Glad to ship, and go.

But the Emperor doth proclaim
Soldiers must come forth!
Is there not despite and shame
To Nippon, in the North?
Good at target practice,
And bugle-calls to blow,
Duty bids! the fact is
Genjiro must go.

Ah, poor boy! the home-place
Never fairer seemed;
Never, out of Yoshi's face,
Softer sunshine beamed;
Yet his country calls him;
Dai-Nippon hath need;
Whatsoe'er befalls him
Genjiro will speed.

Traversed is the ocean,
Reached Korea's strand;
War's accursed commotion
Rages o'er the land;
But he knows his Nation
Watching at his back,
While he blows to station,
Blows for bivouac.

If 't were only given
Genjiro might do
By some grace of Heaven
Something brave and new.
Pleasing the General, perchance;—
Alas! 'tis never so!
A bugler nameless must advance,
And blow, and blow, and blow.

So blew and marched the Japan boy,
Still hearing in his breast
Deep loyalty for inmost joy,
Duty for food and rest;
Since, none be born so lowly
In that sweet Eastern land
Who love not Nippon wholly
Or fear for her to stand.

The battle-morning frowned,
The Sun-flags fluttered out
By Song-hwan, on Korean ground
Gathered the Chinese rout:
Then Genjiro, the peasant,
Fearless, virgin of war,
Saw the good sight and pleasant
Of foemen stretching far.

He stood against the General's side
The brazen bugle clasped;
The Leader glancing far and wide
His sabre-handle grasped:
Then drew—and, smiling, said
"Blow up the *Susumi*!
Louder than ever thy music played,
Sound me the charge this day."

And Genjiro, rejoicing,
Sets bugle-lip to lips;—

But, at the first loud voicing,
A bitter bullet slips
From forth a powder-cloud,
And, plunging in his breast
Stains—striking sharp and loud—
Baldric and cord and vest.
Oh, red it runs; the small stream
Will drain away his life!
Kindly the Leader's accents seem,
But 'tis the nick of strife.
"Let some hand from him take it
And blow my onset clear,
One minute lost will make it
A loss to cost us dear!"

"Nay, nay!"—eyes black with pride—
Cries wounded Genjiro,
"I was to sound, and none beside!
And surely I will blow!
This little thing, and fast
I may do for Japan!"
And forthwith loud he blew his blast,
Already a dead man.

He blew the charge so loud
It blared across the plain,
It rattled, large and proud,
From mountain unto main:
He blew so clear and soft
The Pig-tails made to fly,
Before the Sun-flags, borne aloft,
Could reach their enemy.

And, while he blew, the boy's blood
Fell, scarlet drop by drop,
The bugle's mouth—and his—inbrued,
Nor from that wound would stop
The trickling, trickling! Stouly
He sounded *Susumi*,
The call that bids all soldiers
Close in the deadly fray.
To tune of that brave clamour
The Song-hwan wall was won:
The fierce charge sped, the foemen fled,
The day's great work stood done,
But when they turned, victorious,
There! on the crimsoned ground,
Clasping his bugle, glorious,
Young Genjiro was found.

London, Nov. 14, 1894. EDWIN ARNOLD.

* The chrysanthemum-flowers, emblem of Japan. The *Shi-no-maru*, a Red Sun on a white ground, is the standard of Japan, and the Dragon on a yellow ground, of China.

GREAT FIRE IN KOBE.

SERIOUS DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Says the *Kobe Chronicle* of the 24th inst.:—The most extensive and destructive fire which has occurred in the Settlement this year broke out about a quarter to twelve on Sunday night on the premises in the rear of Lot No. 62, occupied by Messrs. Tuska & Co., and extended to the adjoining Lot No. 51, completely destroying a godown filled with matting and curios belonging to Messrs. McGlew & Co. Upon the first-named lot were the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Hughes & Co., and of which Messrs. Tuska have only been tenants for a few months. The premises destroyed consisted of a two-storied house, with a bungalow built directly in front and connecting with it, two large godowns, and a packing house. The outbreak appears to have occurred in the boys' house, and must have been smouldering for sometime, for when the alarm was given and the fire brigade with its customary promptitude arrived on the scene, the corner of the connecting houses was well alight. Superintendent Sim quickly got his engines to work, but notwithstanding a plentiful supply of water, and the assistance of a number of native brigades, which came up in rapid succession, the fire steadily extended. By half-past twelve the two houses were ablaze, and one of the godowns on Lot No. 51, occupied by Messrs. McGlew & Co., had caught. This godown, as well as that adjoining, was stored with most inflammable material, mostly matting and curios, and as soon as the fire reached it, it blazed like tinder, at once rendering all hopes of saving any of the buildings on the two lots out of the question.

The efforts of the firemen were therefore directed to preventing the fire spreading to the adjoining lots, that on the south side being occupied by a large godown belonging to Messrs. Levy & Co., and on the other by a private residence, now empty, but formerly occupied by Mr. Trevithick. That the big godown of Messrs. Levy was saved reflects great credit on the firemen, as it was very close to the two blazing godowns and at one time it seemed as if it were bound to go. Happily the firemen were assisted by an almost total absence of wind, and managed to prevent

the flames from spreading in this direction,—a most fortunate circumstance, as had Messrs. Levy's godown caught, nothing could have prevented the destruction of the whole block, for the godown in question is very large, and is filled with packing cases and other exceedingly inflammable material. On the west side of Lot 60, where the house formerly occupied by Mr. Trevi-thick stands, good work was also done. The wall is well scorched, however, and the paint greatly blistered, showing the great heat which must have been thrown off by the burning pile of buildings.

It was not until four o'clock on Monday morning that the Superintendent could say that there was no further danger of the fire spreading, but the ruins continued smouldering until late on Monday evening, now and again breaking out into flame. Owing to the exertions of the firemen and the men engaged in salvage duty, all the books of Messrs. Tuska were saved, their loss consisting simply of office furniture, insured in the London and Lancashire.

CHESS.

(All Communications to be addressed to the Chess Editor.)

The Yokohama Chess Club meets at the Club Hotel, No. 5, Bund, on Monday and Thursday in each week from 5 to 11 p.m.

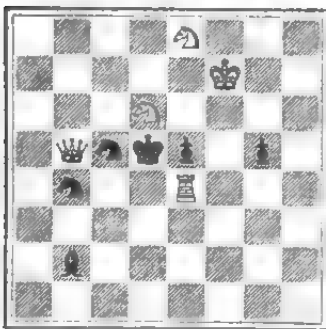
The Tokyo Chess Club meets at the Tokyo Hotel every Friday from 1 to 11 p.m.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM No. 156.

WHITE.
1—B to Q B 7
2—Q to H 5 ch.
3—B to Q 3, mate
2—B to B 4 ch.
3—Q to Kt 6, mate
3—Q to B 4, mate
2—Q to B 3 ch.
3—B to Kt 6, mate
2—Q to B 4 ch.
3—Q to Q B 4, mate.
Correct solutions received from Diganima, Ome-ga, Krug, J.D., Shogi, E. J. King, and W.H.S.

PROBLEM No. 158.

By J. H. BLACKBURN.



White to play and mate in three moves.

GAME No. 194.

AN AUSTRALIAN CORRESPONDENCE MATCH.

The following pretty game has been recently played between Warrumbrook and Ballarat. It reflects the greatest credit upon the conductors of the White forces, and is full of instruction.

BISHOP'S GAMBIT.

WHITE. Warrumbrook.
1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4
3—B to B 4
4—B takes P
5—K Kt to B 3
6—P takes Kt
7—Kt to Q B 3
8—P to Q 4
9—Q to R 2 ch.
10—Castles
11—Q to Q Kt 5
12—Q to Q 5
13—Kt to K 5
14—B to Q 2
15—Q to B 4
16—Q R to K sq.
17—Kt to Q R 4

BLACK. Ballarat.
1—P to K 4
2—P takes P
3—P to Q 4 (a)
4—Kt to K B 3 (b)
5—Kt takes B
6—Q takes P
7—Q to K R 4 (c)
8—B to Q 3
9—K to Q sq. (d)
10—P to K Kt 4
11—P to K B 4
12—Kt to Q B 3
13—R to K B sq.
14—Kt to K 2
15—R to K B 3
16—P to Q B 3
17—K to B 2

18—Kt to B 5
19—Q to Kt 3
20—Kt to R 6 ch. (e)
21—Kt takes Q B P ch. Black resigns.

(a) This sacrifice is necessary to free Black's game.
(b) Usually Q to R 5 ch. is played at this point, followed by P to K Kt 4.
(c) The reply to Q to K 5 ch. is K to B 2, with good attacking chances.
(d) It should be stated that the game to move is identical with one played by Morphy, Walker, Mongredien, and others in consultation. Here the "Handbook" suggests K to B sq. for Black. But, as Mr. Harlin points out, there is no chance of a side attack for Black afterwards, and his hope rests upon that.
(e) A beautiful finishing stroke in reply to a natural move.

GAME No. 195.

A sparkling game, won by the well-known master, Jasnogrodsky, against an amateur in Cardiff.

SCOTCH GAMBIT.

WHITE. Amateur.
1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3
3—P to Q 4
4—B to Q B 4
5—P to B 3
6—P to K 5
7—B to Q Kt 5
8—B takes Kt ch. (a)
9—Kt takes P
10—B to K 3
11—Kt takes P (b)
12—Q to B 3
13—Q takes B
14—Resigns.

BLACK. Jasnogrodsky.
1—P to K 4
2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P takes P
4—B to B 4
5—Kt to K B 3
6—P to Q 4
7—Kt to K 5
8—P takes B
9—Castles
10—B to R 3
11—B takes B
12—B takes P ch.
13—Q to Kt 4 (c)

NOTES.

(a) 8—P takes P for B takes P is better; the text move gives Black a strong centre, and opens the way for developing his B on the Q side.
(b) Very bad, for Black may evidently give up his queen.
(c) Forcing the game. White has no means of preventing check with the Q, which is threatened both at B 5 and K 6.

GAME No. 196.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENCE.

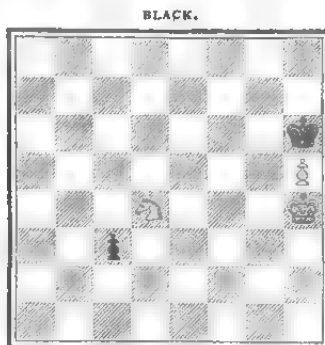
WHITE.
1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3
3—B to B 4
4—Kt to Kt 5
5—P takes P
6—P to Q 4
7—Castles
8—R to K sq.
9—Kt takes B P
10—Q to B 3 ch.
11—R takes B ch.
12—B to Q 3 ch.

BLACK.
1—P to K 4
2—Kt to Q B 3
3—Kt to B 3
4—P to Q 4
5—Kt takes P
6—P takes P
7—B to K 3
8—Q to Q 2
9—R takes Kt
10—K to Kt 3
11—Q takes B
and White wins.

END-GAME No. 16.

AN ENDING QUERY.

The question is asked (Standard Union Brooklyn) whether White can here force a win. We think he can easily do so, but there are points to be noted, and we shall be glad of analyses from any correspondents. The question of first move is probably immaterial.



WHITE.

Can White, with or without the move, win?

WHITE.
1—K to Kt 4
2—K to Kt 5
3—P to R 6
4—K to Kt 6
5—Kt to Kt 5
6—Kt to Q 6
7—Kt to B 7 ch.
8—P to R 7 ch.
9—P Queens ch.
10—Q to Q 8 ch.
11—Q to Q 6 mate.

BLACK.
1—K to Kt 2
2—K to R 2
3—K to Kt sq.
4—K to R sq.
5—P to B 7
6—P Queens
7—K to Kt sq.
8—K to B sq.
9—K to K 2
10—K to K 3

GAME No. 197.

CHESS AT CHICAGO.

The following amusing skit, with notes by Mr. Spencer, of the Minneapolis Chess Club, lately

appeared in the *Leeds Mercury Weekly Supplement*. The presumption, which is considerable, is that it was played during the Chicago Fair, and it is probably as great a curiosity as any exhibited there:

MUZIO GAMBIT.

WHITE.
1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4
3—K Kt to B 3
4—B to B 4
5—B takes P ch.
6—Kt to K 5 ch.
7—Q takes P ch.
8—P to Q 4 ch.
9—P to Q Kt 4
10—P to B 3 ch.
11—Kt takes B (e)
12—B to Kt 2 ch. (g)
13—Q to K 2 ch.
14—K to B 2 mate

BLACK.
1—P to K 4
2—P takes P
3—P to K Kt 4
4—P to Kt 5
5—K takes B
6—K to K 3 (a)
7—K takes Kt (b)
8—K takes Q P (c)
9—B takes P ch. (d)
10—B takes P ch.
11—K takes Kt (f)
12—K takes B
13—K takes R (h)
14—(i).

(a) Black starts for the World's Fair.
(b) Being awestruck, he takes a "horse."
(c) At this point he runs across a private citizen.
(d) The Bishop as a peacemaker.
(e) Horse kicks Bishop black.
(f) World's Fair being a good way off, he takes another horse.
(g) No use for the clergy.
(h) Safe arrival at the Rookery, Chicago Fair.
(i) Gathered to his fathers.

GAME No. 198.

Players unknown.

BERLIN DEFENCE.

WHITE.
1—P to K 4
2—B to B 4
3—Kt to K B 3
4—Kt to B 3
5—Q P takes Kt
6—Kt to Kt 5
7—B takes B
8—Q to B 3
9—Q takes Kt P

BLACK.
1—P to K 4
2—Kt to K B 3
3—Kt takes P
4—Kt takes Kt
5—P to Q 3 (a)
6—B to K 3
7—P takes B
8—Q to Q 2
9—Q to B 3

White mates in three moves.

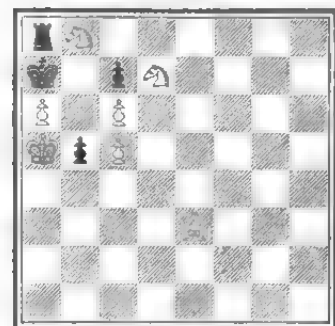
NOTE.

(a) P to K B 3 was necessary to stop the advance of the Kt.

END-GAME PUZZLE (No. 17).

By A. G. STUBBS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play and mate in two moves.

GAME No. 199.

A CHESSKIN.

A (tit-bit) recently played between Mr. Max J. Meyer (White) and another:—

WHITE.
1—P to K 4
2—P to K B 4
3—Kt to K B 3
4—B to B 4
5—Castles
6—Kt to Q B 3
7—P to K R 3 (b)
8—Kt takes P
9—B to B 7 mate.

BLACK.
1—P to K 4
2—Kt to Q B 3
3—P to Q 3
4—P to K B 3
5—Kt to K 2 (a)
6—B to Kt 5
7—B to R 4
8—B takes Q

(a) Of course inferior, or such combination as White here makes would be impossible.
(b) It is necessary first to drive the Bishop. If Kt takes P at once the reply is Kt takes Kt.

GAME No. 200.

A COLONIAL CHESSKIN.

An amusing game played in the Gawler tourney on June 2nd at odds of Pawns and two moves:—

REMOVE BLACK'S K B P.

WHITE.
1—P to K 4
2—P to Q 4
3—B takes Kt
4—Q R 5 mates!!!

BLACK.
1—.....
2—Kt to K R 3?
3—P takes B?

THE BOLD LITTLE PAWN.

[Written by Mr. J. G. Cunningham, and sung by Mr. G. C. Bennett at a recent meeting of Chess votaries.]

Two steps to the front does the little Pawn go,
And boldly defies all the arrogant foe.
He scorns now to fly, but is ready to die;
"Hark forward for victory!" still in his cry.
In the fierce battle's heat he knows not retreat,
But can die on the square where he's planted his feet;

For no belted Knight nor Bishop in lawn
Has so brave a heart as the Bold Little Pawn.

To the right and the left he scatters his blows
Midst the clustering ranks of his merciless foes;
Now he captures a Knight, and the Queen puts to flight;

As he forks them both in the midst of the fight;
With a deadly spring he cries "check" to the King,
While Bishop and Rook hear their death-knell ring.
Oh! no belted Knight nor Bishop in lawn
Has so brave a heart as the Bold Little Pawn.

Fierce rages the battle on every hand;
Sore pressed is the King by a ruthless band;
Yet his heart does not fail, though foes thus assail;
Pawn springs to his eighth square, a Queen now
all hail!

'Tis not yet too late, strike one blow for the State;
That blow is struck home, and the cry is "Check-
mate!"

Thus no belted Knight nor Bishop in lawn
Plays so brave a part as the Bold Little Pawn.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER "SPECIAL" TO "JAPAN MAIL"]

London, December 24.

A violent storm swept over Great Britain on Friday last, causing immense destruction of property and loss of life.

The Hungarian Ministry, though backed by a large majority in Parliament, has resigned, believing that it has lost the confidence of the Emperor, who appears disposed to listen to the Clericals against the Liberals.

London, December 26.

Lord Randolph Churchill is suffering from general paralysis, and is in a critical condition.

[FROM THE "DAILY NEWS."]

London, December 30.

The Budget Report in the Egyptian Council states that the condition of the fellahen (or peasantry of the country) is desperate, owing to over-taxation.

By two recent Imperial Decrees the arrest has been ordered of numerous Chinese Generals who were responsible for the loss of Port Arthur and the Forts at Talienswan.

Admiral Ting is also to be arrested and punished for cowardice, and for having failed to protect Port Arthur.

London, December 19.

The Foreign Ministers in Peking demand the right of bringing marines to Peking as guards for the Legations, and the required permission has been granted.

It is denied in Paris that the Queen of Madagascar has accepted any conditions. A Bill has been passed permitting young men from Reunion to volunteer for service in Madagascar.

Affairs in Rome are quiet. Several Deputies of the Opposition party have started for the provinces for the purpose of raising agitation.

[FROM JAPANESE PAPERS.]

Pekin, December 28.

(The following telegram was received by a certain Legation in Tokyo on the 28th.)

The collision between the peace and war parties in the Peking Government has reached an acute phase. Prince Kung, the Empress Dowager, and the Viceroy Li, propose to conclude peace at any price, but the Emperor, General Lin, and General von Hanneken protest against such a proceeding. It is said that the war party declare that any person who favours peace should be put to death, and that the war must be continued. Such being the state of affairs, although an Ambassador of peace may be sent to Japan, it will be difficult to invest him with powers under an Imperial ordinance.

Shanghai, December 28.

The appointment of Chang by the Emperor as Ambassador to Japan, to give for peace

been adopted nearly from motives of policy. It is doubtful whether he will leave for Japan. There seems to be considerable foundation for the rumour that he will not start on such a mission.

A few foreign employes in the Chinese Government have secretly left here for Hamburg. It is said to be an open secret that they have gone to buy arms for China.

It has been ascertained on good authority that the Viceroy Li has imparted to a foreign military employe the information that at a conference of the Tsung-li Yamen it was determined not to propose a stoppage of the war, or to conclude peace until Shan-hai-kwan has fallen, and that the previous proposals for peace were without foundation.

MAIL STEAMERS.

THE NEXT MAIL IN DUE

From America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 2nd.
From Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Sunday, Dec. 30th.
From America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 21st.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Saturday, Dec. 30th.
From Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Thursday, Jan. 3rd.
From Europe, via Hongkong	per M. M. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 2nd.
From Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Jan. 21st.

* City of Rio de Janeiro left San Francisco on December 13th. Ancona left Kobe on December 30th. 1 Gaelic left San Francisco on December 24th. 1 Nurnberg left Hongkong on December 24th. 1 Saverre left Japan left Hongkong on December 25th. 1 Natal left Hongkong on December 25th. The French mail is on board the steamer Poros.

THE NEXT MAIL (KAYEN)

For America	per O. & O. Co.	Saturday, Dec. 29th.
For Europe, via Hongkong	per N. D. Lloyd	Sunday, Dec. 30th.
For Canada, &c.	per C. P. R. Co.	Friday, Jan. 4th.
For Hongkong	per P. & O. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 5th.
For America	per P. M. Co.	Tuesday, Jan. 2nd.
For Europe, via Shanghai	per M. M. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 19th.
For Victoria, B.C., &c.	per N. M. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 19th.
Tacoma, Wash.	per N. M. Co.	Saturday, Jan. 19th.
For Hongkong	per C. P. R. Co.	Monday, Jan. 21st.

LATEST SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, R. Crawford, 22nd December.—Hongkong via ports, General.—Dudwell, Carill & Co.
Asamor, British steamer, 1,560, P. Gibson, 23rd December.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Eskdale, British steamer, 1,575, Houston, 23rd December.—Rangoon via Kobe, Rice.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Glenfruin, British steamer, 1,918, Darke, 23rd December.—London via ports, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Saipan, British schooner, 75, J. T. Blanchfield, 23rd December.—Guam, Copra.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Nagato Maru, Japanese steamer, 1,160, G. W. Conner, 24th December.—Ujima, Ballast.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Pathan, British steamer, 1,763, Wright, 24th December.—Kobe 23rd December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Amaranth, British steamer, 1,753, Cliff, 25th December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Cassius, German steamer, 1,830, Unruh, 25th December.—Otaru, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.
Liddesdale, British steamer, 1,716, A. Clarke, 25th December.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oceanic, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 25th December.—San Francisco via Honolulu, 4th December, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Strathdon, British steamer, 1,720, Johnston, 25th December.—Fushiki 24th December, Rice and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Boynton, British steamer, 1,630, Irving, 26th December.—Fushiki via Kobe, Rice and General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 26th December.—Vancouver, B.C., 11th December, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Riofun Maru, Japanese steamer, 3,046, J. W. Renny, 26th December.—Hakodate, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Oberon, British steamer, 1,768, Giate, 27th December.—Hamburg via Hongkong, General.—Samuel Samuel & Co.
Protos, German steamer, 1,150, Johanson, 27th December.—Muji, Coal.—Japanese.
Belgie, British steamer, 2,695, Wm. H. Walker, 27th December.—Hongkong via ports, 10th December, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.

Diamond, British steamer, 1,030, Rowen, 27th December.—Hongkong via Kobe, General.—Dudwell, Carill & Co.
Ashdown, British steamer, 1,893, Jas. Cowie, 28th December.—Kobe 27th December, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ching-tu, British steamer, 1,369, Innes, 28th December.—Australia via ports, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 28th December.—Muji, Coal.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Aglais, German steamer, 1,686, Peterson, 29th December.—Hamburg via ports, General.—Simon, Evers & Co.
Maple Branch, British steamer, 1,935, Hutchinson, 29th December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

DEPARTURES.

Verona, British steamer, 1,878, C. H. S. Tocque, 22nd December.—Hongkong via Kobe and Nagasaki, Mails and General.—P. & O. S.N. Co.
Maple Branch, British steamer, 1,935, Hutchinson, 22nd December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ager Head, British steamer, 1,826, Motyer, 23rd December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Brama, German steamer, 1,342, Hasselmann, 23rd December.—Kobe, Sugar.—Dudwell, Carill & Co.
Elio, German steamer, 747, Christiansen, 23rd December.—Muji, Light.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Fuyo Maru, Japanese steamer, 875, Eden, 23rd December.—Muji, Ballast.—Mitsui Bishi Sha.
Vedra, British steamer, 1,764, R. H. Proul, 23rd December.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Tacoma, British steamer, 1,661, R. Crawford, 25th December.—Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C., Mails and General.—Dudwell, Carill & Co.
Afghan, British steamer, 1,439, R. Barton, 26th December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Empress of China, British steamer, 3,003, R. Archibald, 26th December.—Hongkong via ports, Mails and General.—Frazar & Co.
Oceanic, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 26th December.—Hongkong via Nagasaki, Mails and General.—O. & O. S.S. Co.
Asamor, British steamer, 1,560, P. Gibson, 26th December.—Bombay via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Ning Chow, British steamer, 1,735, Sommers, 26th December.—Hongkong via ports, General.—W. M. Sirachan & Co.
Vedra, British steamer, 1,764, R. H. Proul, 26th December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Admiral Nachimoff (18), Russian flagship, Captain Kashirinoff, 27th December.—Nagasaki.
Liddesdale, British steamer, 1,716, A. Clarke, 28th December.—Kobe, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Amaranth, British steamer, 1,753, Cliff, 28th December.—Otaru via ports, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Cassius, German steamer, 1,830, Unruh, 28th December.—Shinagawa, Coal.—Hokkaido Tanko Tetsudo Kaisha.
Yarra, French steamer, 2,126, de Manheuge, 29th December.—Shanghai via ports, Mails and General.—Messageries Maritimes Co.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer Empress of China, from Vancouver, B.C.:—Mrs. S. P. Barchett, Mr. Campbell, Mr. R. Fleming Crooks, Miss J. Ford, Mr. Frank Gove, Mr. M. Hansio, Mr. W. G. Hockidge, Miss Emma Humphries, Mr. F. Lowenadler, Mr. Nagai, Miss C. E. Righter, Mr. and Mrs. Rust, Miss M. D. Sullivan, Mr. Vamine, Mr. Barto, and Mr. Ackland in cabin; 4 passengers in second class, and 276 passengers in steerage.

Per British steamer Belgic, from Hongkong via ports:—Dr. Munday, Dr. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Dowdon, Mr. Ivanoff, Mrs. Melhuish, and Captain Sumitoff in cabin.

DEPARTED.

Per British steamer Verona, for Hongkong via ports:—Mrs. St. John, Miss Smith, Mr. R. N. St. John, Mr. R. Jones, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Jefferey, Mr. E. J. Marshall, Mr. Young, Mr. J. Lydyard, Master Nichols, and the Misses Nichols (2) in cabin; 2 Chinese and infant in steerage.

Per British steamer Empress of China, for Hongkong via ports:—Mr. W. B. Jones, Mr. L. L. Holder, Mr. W. G. Pettus, Mr. Chas. Parsons, Mr. G. P. Pettus, Mrs. F. H. Alms, Mr. C. B. Bennett, Mr. L. J. Bennett,

Mr. Wm. Pierce, Mr. Jose Vidal, Mr. J. E. B. Meakin, Dr. L. M. Taylor, Mr. H. Worth, Mr. E. G. Sale, Miss Sale, Mr. Cowen, Mr. E. B. S. Edwards, Mr. Toshitomi, Mr. Siyokawa, Miss Milliken, and Miss Davis in cabin.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, for Marseilles via ports:—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Date, Mr. J. Ackland, Mrs. H. Donballe, Mrs. A. Woodward, Mr. F. H. de Silva e Souza, Mr. and Mrs. A. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilkinson and 3 children, Mr. B. H. Franklin, Mr. Pown Kum Wa, Mr. Choy Tong Chow, Mr. Su Yoon, Mr. Sing Pow, Mr. Clay MacCauley, Mr. and Mrs. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Toeg and child, Mr. J. Moses, Mr. E. Laundry, Miss Marie Bonard, and Mr. Chardon in cabin.

CARGOES.

Per British steamer *Verona*, for Hongkong via ports:—Silk, 348 bales; Waste Silk, 194 bales.

Per British steamer *Tadoma*, for Tacoma, Wash., via Victoria, B.C.:—

	PACIFIC COAST.	NEW YORK.	CHICAGO.	CANADA.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	—	2,949	1,480	1,333	—	5,762
Yokohama	223	—	—	—	270	493
Hongkong	423	—	—	1,500	15	1,938
Total	346	2,949	1,480	2,833	285	7,893

SILK.

	NEW YORK.	OTHER CITIES.	TOTAL.
Shanghai	405	—	405
Hongkong	325	—	325
Yokohama	490	—	490
Total	1,220	—	1,220

RATES.

Tea 12 cent. per lb. gross.
Silk 3 cents per lb. gross.
Measurements Gold \$16 per ton.

Per French steamer *Yarra*, for Shanghai via ports:—Raw Silk for Europe, 199 bales; Waste Silk for Europe, 208 bales. Treasure for Singapore, \$350,000.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS.

No particular change in this market. Buyers are preparing for the "Shogatsu" and while taking delivery fairly well of some old contracts, are for the moment adverse to entering new bargains. Prices generally unchanged.

COTTON PICK GOODS.

	PER PIECE.
Grey Shillings—8½ yds, 3½ yds, 3½ inches	\$2.25 to 2.90
Grey Shillings—9½ yds, 3½ yds, 45 inches	2.50 to 3.25
T. Cloth—7½ yds, 24 yards, 32 inches	1.60 to 1.90
Indigo Shillings—12 yards, 41 inches	1.70 to 2.35
Prints—Assorted, 24 yards, 30 inches	1.75 to 3.75
Cotton—Italians and Sateens Black, 32 inches	0.16 to 0.21
Velvets—Black, 35 yards, 22 inches	7.00 to 9.15
Victoria Lawns, 12 yards, 42½ inches	0.85 to 1.00
Turkey Reds—2.0 to 2.4½ yds, 24½ yards, 30 inches	1.60 to 1.70
Turkey Reds—2.8 to 3½ yds, 24½ yards, 30 inches	1.80 to 2.00
Turkey Reds—3.8 to 4½ yds, 24½ yards, 32 inches	2.25 to 2.55
Turkey Reds—4.8 to 5½ yds, 24½ yards, 32 inches	2.75 to 3.05

WOOLLENS.

	PER YARD.
Flannel	\$0.27½ to 0.45
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.30 to 0.35
Medium	0.27 to 0.30
Italian Cloth, 30 yards, 32 inches	0.23½ to 0.25
Common	0.23 to 0.25
Alumina de laine—Cinpe, 21 yards, 31 inches	0.15 to 0.23½
Cloth—Pilots, 51 @ 58 inches	0.35 to 0.50
Cloth—Principals, 51 @ 58 inches	0.60 to 0.65
Cloth—Union, 51 @ 58 inches	0.10 to 0.70
Blankets—Scot and Green, 3 to 3½ yds	0.60 to 0.70

COTTON YARNS.

	PER POUND.
Nos. 10/24, Ordinary	—
Nos. 16/24, Medium	\$34.50 to 35.00
Nos. 16/24, Good to Best	35.50 to 36.00
Nos. 16/24, Reverse	—
Nos. 28/32, Ordinary	—
Nos. 28/32, Medium	36.00 to 36.50
Nos. 28/32, Good to Best	37.00 to 37.50
Nos. 38/42, Medium to Best	42.00 to 43.00
No. 38, Two-fold	39.00 to 40.00
No. 38, Two-fold	43.00 to 46.00
No. 208, Bombay	—
No. 168, Bombay	—

MILK.

The good feeling continues, but dealers are not anxious to make new contracts to any great extent. There are, however, symptoms of a good trade early next month.

	PER POUND.
Flat Bars, 4 inch	\$1.60 to 3.70
Flat Bars, 4 inch	3.70 to 3.80
Round and square up to 4 inch	3.60 to 3.80

Iron Plates, assorted	3.70 to 3.85
Sheet Iron	4.90 to 5.10
Galvanized Iron sheets	9.00 to 9.25
Wire Nails, assorted	5.75 to 6.00
Tin Plates, per box	6.25 to 7.00
Pig Iron, No. 3	1.65 to 1.70

KEROSENE.

Quiet market after the recent good business; but prices are strong and the outlook healthy.

Chester	\$1.75 to 1.77½
Camel	1.72½ to 1.75
Devise	—
Russian Anchor	1.72½ to 1.75
Russian Moon	1.70 to 1.72½

SUGAR.

Brown—No special feature. The unlucky *Brema* got ashore going out of port, but after some delay proceeded to Kobe with the balance of her cargo. White—Steady and unchanged.

Brown Talao	\$4.20 to 4.30
Brown Manila	4.90 to 5.00
Brown Daitong (New)	3.45 to 3.50
Brown Canton	3.70 to 4.25
White Java and Penang	6.60 to 6.70
White Refined	6.50 to 9.00

EXPORTS.

RAW SILK.

A fair amount of business was done early in the week; but the Christmas holidays have in some degree interfered with inspection and we note some rejections. Probably the near approach of the New Year may render sellers current, and we may yet see considerable business in the near future.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW SILK.).

Hanks—No. 14	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 2 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Shinshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 (Joshu)	—
Hanks—No. 24 to 3	—
Hanks—No. 3	—
Hanks—No. 34	—
Filatures—Katra 10/12 deniers	—
Filatures—Katra 13/15 deniers	Nom.
Filatures—No. 1, 10/13 deniers	\$780 to 800
Filatures—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 den.	780 to 790
Filatures—No. 14, 10/14 deniers	750 to 760
Filatures—No. 14, 23/16, 14/17 den.	760 to 770
Filatures—No. 2, 10/15 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	720 to 730
Filatures—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	700 to 710
Re-reels—Katra	—
Re-reels—(Oshu) Best No. 1	—
Re-reels—No. 1, 13/15, 14/16 deniers	770 to 775
Re-reels—No. 14, 13/16, 14/17 deniers	770 to 780
Re-reels—No. 2, 14/18 deniers	680 to 700
Re-reels—No. 24, 14/28 deniers	650 to 660
Re-reels—No. 3, 14/20 deniers	630 to 640
Kakedas—Katra	760 to 770
Kakedas—No. 1	750 to 755
Kakedas—No. 14	730 to 740
Kakedas—No. 2	680 to 690
Kakedas—No. 24	660 to 670
Kakedas—No. 3	640 to 650
Kakedas—No. 34	—
Kakedas—No. 4	—
Oshu Sendai—No. 24	—
Hanatsuki—No. 1, 2	—
Hanatsuki—No. 3, 4	—
Sodai—No. 24	—

WASTE SILK.

No change in this market. Holders would like to be moving a little faster but do not hold out sufficient inducement to purchasers.

QUOTATIONS.—(NEW WASTE.)

Pierced Cocoon—Good to Best	\$110 to 135
Noshi-ito—Filature, Best	130 to 135
Noshi-ito—Filature, Good	120 to 125
Noshi-ito—Filature, Medium	110 to 115
Noshi-ito—Oshu, Good to Best	120 to 130
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Good	80 to 90
Noshi-ito—Shinshu, Medium	—
Noshi-ito—Bushi, Good to Best	100 to 115
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Best	—
Noshi-ito—Joshu, Good	70 to 75

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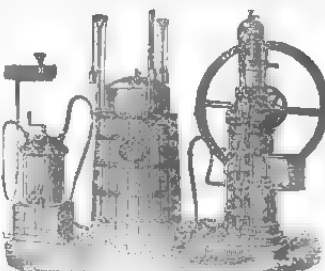
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Noshi-ito—Joshu, Ordinary	60 to 65
Kibiso—Filature, Best selected	100 to 110
Kibiso—Filature, Seconds	90 to 95
Kibiso—Oshu, Good to Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Best	—
Kibiso—Shinshu, Seconds	—
Kibiso—Joshu, Good to Fair	30 to 37½
Kibiso—Joshu, Middling to Common	25 to 32½
Kibiso—Hachioji, Good to Fair	25 to 33
Kibiso—Hachioji, Medium to Low	22 to 30
Kibiso—Neri, Good to Common	12 to 8
Mawata—Good to Best	150 to 200

TEA.

No alteration in this market. The stock is small and can be easily controlled by dealers.

QUOTATIONS.

	PER POUND.
Choicest	\$36 to 40
Clinice	32 to 34
Finest	28 to 30
Fine	26 to 27
Good Medium	22 to 24
Medium	19 to 20
Good Common	18 to 17
Common	12 to 14

EXCHANGE.

In sympathy with silver, rates of exchange have again declined, and quotations are to-day the lowest on record.

Sterling—Bank T.T.	1/11½
— Bills on demand	1/11½
— 4 months' sight	1/11½
— Private 4 months' sight	2/0½
— 6 months' sight	2/0½
On Paris—Bank sight	2.46
On Lyons—Private 4 months' sight	2.53
On Hongkong—Bank sight	2 5/8 p.
— Private 10 days' sight	Par.
On Shanghai—Bank sight	72
— Private 10 days' sight	73
On India—Bank sight	186
— Private 30 days' sight	189
On America—Bank Bills on demand	47½
— Private 30 days' sight	49
— 4 months' sight	50
On Germany—Bank sight	1.99
— Private 4 months' sight	2.06
Bar Silver (London)	27½

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March 17th, 1894.

e.o.w.1y.

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Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and arresting and subduing all inflammations.

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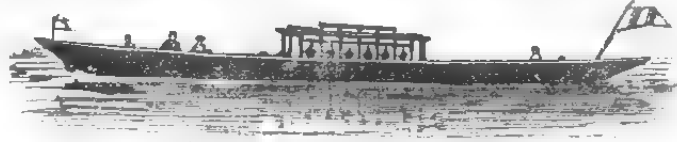
By J. H. W.

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April 23rd, 1893.

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